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Monday

27 April, 2015

7 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 27th April, 2015/7th Vaisakha, 1937(Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REFERENCE TO THE VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKE IN NEPAL AND INDIA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, more than 2600 persons reportedly lost their lives and more than 5,000 others were injured when a massive earthquake of magnitude of 7.9 on the Richter Scale with epicenter 80 kms. away from Kathmandu struck Nepal on 25th of April, 2015, followed by a series of aftershocks. The quake also caused extensive damage to houses, infrastructure and historical and heritage monuments in Nepal and triggered avalanches in Mount Everest.

The earthquake and the aftershocks also jolted the Northern and the Eastern parts of India, in which more than 60 persons reportedly lost their lives and more than 250 were injured in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The earthquake also damaged houses and property in these States.

I am sure that the whole House will join me in expressing our deep condolences and sympathy on the losses suffered by the friendly people of Nepal and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured. The people of India stand in solidarity with the Government and the people of Nepal in their hour of grief.

I am sure that the entire House will also join me in expressing our deep sorrow and sympathy to the bereaved families in India, who lost their near and dear ones and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

I request the Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this natural disaster.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have given a notice in this ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, इस संबंध में हम लोगों का एक ...(व्यवधान)...

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

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Power

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Solar Energy Corporation of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Piyush Goyal, I lay on the Table :—

I.(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Coal, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014:-

(1) S.O. 3245 (E), dated the 19th December, 2014, regarding modification in Schedule-III of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014.

(2) S.O. 428 (E), dated the 11th February, 2015, regarding modification in Schedule-III of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014. [Placed in Library. For (1) & (2) See No.LT..2138/16/15]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. S.O. 921A (E), dated the 2nd April, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 2155 (E), dated the 21st September, 2011 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

(1) No. JERC-1/2009, dated the 17th June, 2014, publishing The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and Union Territories (Conduct of Business) Third Amendment Regulations, 2014, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library See No.LT..2299/16/15]

(2) No.L-1/12/2010-CERC, dated the 31st December, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library See No.LT. 2305/16/15]

- (3) No. L-1/132/2013/CERC, dated the 31st December, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and related matters) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 2304/16/15]
- (4) No. JERC-3/2009, dated the 3rd January, 2015, publishing The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and Union Territories (Appointment and Functioning of Ombudsman) Second Amendment Regulations, 2015.
[Placed in Library *See* No.LT.2300/16/15]
- (5) No.L-1/94/ CERC/2011, dated the 5th January, 2015, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
[Placed in Library *See* No.LT.2306/16/15]
- (6) No. JERC-7/2009, dated the 22nd January, 2015, publishing The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and Union Territories (State Advisory Committee) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
[Placed in Library *See* No.LT.2301/16/15]
- (7) No. JERC-8/2009 dated the 22nd January, 2015, publishing The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and Union Territories (Appointment of Consultants) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2015.
[Placed in Library *See* No.LT. 2302/16/15]
- (8) No.L-1/12/2010-CERC, dated the 28th January, 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. L-1/12/2010-CERC, dated the 30th December, 2014. [Placed in Library *See* No.LT. 2303/16/15]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. L-1/94/CERC/2011, dated the 23rd February 2015, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. L-/94/CERC/2011, dated the 5th January, 2015.
[Placed in Library *See* No.LT.2460/16/15]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. JERC-17/2014, dated the 30th July, 2014, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Demand Side Management) Regulations, 2014, under Section 182 of the Electricity Act, 2003, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library *See* No.LT. 2303/16/15]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library See No.LT.2458/16/15]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

**Reports and Accounts (2012-13 & 2013-14) of various Shiksha Abhiyans
and related papers**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Gandhinagar, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library See No.LT.2434/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Jaipur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library See No.LT.2070/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Mizoram Education Mission Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Aizwal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 2433/16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Sikkim, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Gangtok, 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 (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library See No.LT2287/16/15]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Road
Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P) : Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Shipping Act, 1958:—
 - (1) S.O. 522 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, appointing the 1st day of April, 2015 as the date on which Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Act, 2014 shall come into force.
 - (2) S.O. 521 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, appointing the 1st day of April, 2015 as the date on which the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2014 shall come into force.
[Placed in Library. For (1) & (2) See No.LT.2465/16/15]
 - (3) G.S.R. 98 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims) Rules, 2015.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 2464/16/15.]
 - (4) G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 16th February, 2015, regarding exemption to small Indian fishing boats from the application of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Indian Fishing Boat Inspection) Rules, 1988.
[Placed in Library See No.LT.2148/16/15]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 3296 (E), dated the 31st October, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 147.000 to K.M. 168.000 (Design Chainage) (Bhojpur – Chhatabar Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Deogarh District in the State of Odisha, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library See No.LT.2307/16/15]
- (2) S.O. 3670 (E), dated the 16th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.340 to K.M. 108.600 (Sheohar – Sitamarhi – Jainagar Section, Package No. I & II) on National Highway No. 104 in Sitamarhi District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library See No.LT.2307/16/15]
- (3) S.O. 3685 (E), dated the 17th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 355.200 to K.M. 388.200 (Udaipur-Ahmadabad Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Dungarpur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library See No.LT.2466/16/15]
- (4) S.O. 3910 (E), dated the 30th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 343.800 to K.M. 486.690 (Madugiri – A.P. Border Section) on National Highway No. 234 in Tumkur, Chikballapura and Kolar Districts in the State of Karnataka, along with delay statement.
- (5) S.O. 3911 (E), dated the 30th December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 343.800 to K.M. 486.690 (Madugiri – A.P. Border Section) on National Highway No. 234 in Chikballapura and Kolar Districts in the State of Karnataka, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. For (4) & (5), See No.LT.2307/16/15]
- (6) S.O. 61 (E), dated the 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 324.500 to K.M. 380.000 (Vadodara-Mumbai Section) on proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway in Vadodara District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (7) S.O. 63 (E), dated the 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 23.000 to K.M. 66.000 (Salasar-Fatehpur-Ambala Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

- (8) S.O. 65 (E), dated the 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.500 to K.M. 255.550 (Padi-Dahod Section) on National Highway No. 113 in Dahod District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (9) S.O. 66 (E), dated the 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.100 to K.M. 65.670 (Part of Bhavnagar Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Bhavnagar District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (10) S.O. 67 (E), dated the 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 65.670 to K.M. 112.330 (Part of Bhavnagar Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Bhavnagar District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (11) S.O. 69 (E), dated the 9th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.700 to K.M. 52.481 (Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Section) on National Highway No. 12 in Jaipur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- [Placed in Library. For (6) to (11) See No.LT. 2466/16/15]
- (12) S.O. 115 (E), dated the 16th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 69.000 (Fathua – Harnaut – Barh Section) on National Highway No. 30A in Nalanda District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (13) S.O. 116 (E), dated the 16th January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 122 (E), dated the 10th January, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (14) S.O. 117 (E), dated the 16th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 59.000 to K.M. 80.000 (Nabarangpur – Kokasara Section) on National Highway No. 201 in Kalahandi District in the State of Odisha, along with delay statement.
- [Placed in Library. For (12) to (14) See No.LT. 2307/16/15]
- (15) S.O. 131 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 438.000 to K.M. 439.000 on National Highway No. 14 in Banaskantha District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.

- (16) S.O. 137 (E), dated the 17th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 226.000 to K.M. 227.000 on National Highway No. 15 in Kuchchh District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (17) S.O. 250 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, regarding appointment of Special Land Acquisition Officer, Sabarkantha for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 91.000 to K.M. 153.680 (Rajasthan/Gujarat Border-Idar Section) on National Highway No. 58 in Sabarkantha District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (18) S.O. 259 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1951 (E), dated the 11th August, 2010 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (19) S.O. 260 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 263.000 to K.M. 306.080 (Junagadh Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Junagadh District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (20) S.O. 262 (E), dated the 27th January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.200 to K.M. 34.100 (Part of Bhavnagar Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Bhavnagar District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (21) S.O. 343 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 139.900 (Nimbijodha - Jassakhera Section) on National Highway No. 458 in Nagaur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- [Placed in Library. For (15) to(21), See No.LT.2466/16/15]
- (22) S.O. 344 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 42.700 to K.M. 44.800 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Gurgaon District in the State of Haryana.
- (23) S.O. 345 (E), dated the 5th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 44.800 to K.M. 67.800 (Gurgaon – Kotputli – Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Gurgaon District in the State of Haryana.

- (24) S.O. 368 (E), dated the 10th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 425.698 to K.M. 450.800 (Rohtak – Bawal Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Rewari District in the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library. For (22) to (24) See No. LT. 2307/16/15]

- (25) S.O. 391 (E), dated the 13th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 97.200 to K.M. 104.200 on National Highway No. 8A (Ext.) in Kuchchh District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.

- (26) S.O. 438 (E), dated the 18th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.

- (27) S.O. 474 (E), dated the 19th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 198.000 (Ahmedabad-Mumbai Section) on Narmada Bridge and its Approaches on National Highway No. 8, under NHDP Phase-V in Bharuch District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. For (25) to (27) See No. LT. 2466/16/15]

- (28) S.O. 532 (E), dated the 25th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 231.500 to K.M. 315.550 (Hisar – Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Sirsa District in the State of Haryana.

- (29) S.O. 535 (E), dated the 25th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 60.000 to K.M. 87.250 (Rajsamand to Bhilwara Section) on National Highway No. 758 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

- (30) S.O. 586 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2253 (E), dated the 29th September, 2011 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

- (31) S.O. 587 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 48.340 (Sheohar–Sitamarhi Section, Package No.1) on National Highway No. 104 in Sheohar District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

- (32) S.O. 588 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 17.230 to K.M. 33.280 (Lalsot – Karauli Section) on National Highway No. 11-B in Sawai Madhopur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (33) S.O. 589 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.280 to K.M. 58.750 (Lalsot – Karauli Section) on National Highway No. 11-B in Sawai Madhopur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (34) S.O. 590 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 58.750 to K.M. 65.130 (Lalsot – Karauli Section) on National Highway No. 11B in Karauli District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (35) S.O. 591 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 65.130 to K.M. 84.000 (Lalsot – Karauli Section) on National Highway No. 11B in Karauli District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (36) S.O. 592 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 17.230 to K.M. 33.280 (Lalsot – Karauli Section) on National Highway No. 11B in Sawai Madhopur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (37) S.O. 593 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.280 to K.M. 58.750 (Lalsot – Karauli Section) on National Highway No. 11B in Sawai Madhopur District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (38) S.O. 594 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 65.130 to K.M. 84.000 (Lalsot – Karauli Section) on National Highway No. 11-B in Karauli District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. For (28) to (38) See No.LT. 2307/16/15]

- (39) S.O. 660 (E), dated the 5th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 306.080 to K.M. 408.620 (Gadu-Dwarka Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Porbandar District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2466 /16/15]

- (40) S.O. 793 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 159.000 to K.M. 160.000 on National Highway No. 15 in Patan District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No.LT. 2466/16/15]
- (41) S.O. 799 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 213.400 to K.M. 241.500 (Narwana – Haryana/Rajasthan Border Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana. [Placed in Library. See No.LT. 2307 /16/15]
- (42) S.O. 806 (E), dated the 15th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 4.200 to K.M. 20.900 (Ahmadabad-Gujarat/M.P. Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Ahmadabad District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (43) S.O. 828 (E), dated the 19th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 144.500 to K.M. 192.700 (Barmer - Sanchor Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Barmer District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (44) S.O. 850 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 166.610 to K.M. 232.200 (Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (45) S.O. 851 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 232.200 to K.M. 263.000 (Gir-Somnath Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Gir-Somnath District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (46) S.O. 853 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 408.620 to K.M. 473.000 (Gadu-Dwarka Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Devbhumi Dwarka District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (47) S.O. 856 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 306.080 to K.M. 408.620 (Gadu-Porbandar-Dwarka Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Porbandar District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.

- (48) S.O. 907 (E), dated the 27th March, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 93.300 to K.M. 110.000 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Vadodara District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. For (42) to (48), *See* No.LT. 2466/16/15]

- (49) S.O. 1027 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.700 to K.M. 102.106 (Ludhiana – Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.

- (50) S.O. 1034 (E), dated the 4th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.400 to K.M. 19.000 (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Roopnagar District in the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. For (49) and (50) *See* No. LT. 2307 /16/15]

- (51) S.O. 1168 (E), dated the 30th April, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 125.100 to K.M. 123.400 & K.M. 120.150 to K.M. 115.700 (Vadodara-Mumbai Section) on Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway in Dadra and Nagar Haveli District in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, along with delay statement.

- (52) S.O. 1281 (E), dated the 15th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.900 to K.M. 95.000 (Ahmedabad - Gujarat/MP Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Kheda District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.

- (53) S.O. 1284 (E), dated the 15th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 200.000 to K.M. 328.500 (Phalodi - Jaisalmer Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Jaisalmer District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. For (51) to (53) *See* No.LT 2466/16/15]

- (54) S.O. 1300 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2017 (E), dated the 29th August, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.

- (55) S.O. 1301 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 53.000 to K.M. 80.000 and K.M.

90.000 to K.M. 126.000 (Birpur – Bihpur Section) on National Highway No. 106 in Madhepura District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

- (56) S.O. 1431 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 145.230 to K.M. 213.400 (Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Hisar District in the State of Haryana. [Placed in Library. For (54) to (56) See No.LT. 2307/16/15]
- (57) S.O. 1560 (E), dated the 18th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 307.000 to K.M. 328.000 (Jodhpur - Barmer Section) on National Highway No. 112 in Barmer District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (58) S.O. 1579 (E), dated the 24th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 144.000 (Ahmedabad - Gujarat/MP Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Panchmahal District in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement
[Placed in Library. For (57) and (58) See No.LT. 2466/16/15]
- (59) S.O. 1584 (E), dated the 24th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 231.500 to K.M. 315.550 (Hisar – Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Sirsa District in the State of Haryana.
- (60) S.O. 1587 (E), dated the 24th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.780 to K.M. 22.680 (Existing Road), K.M. 22.680 to K.M. 24.980 and K.M. 26.820 to K.M. 28.470 (Kharar – Kurali Section) on National Highway No. 205 (Old NH-21) in S.A.S. Nagar District in the State of Punjab.
[Placed in Library. For (59) and (60) See No.LT. 2307/16/15]
- (61) S.O. 1605 (E), dated the 25th June, 2014, amending Notification No. 2452 (E), dated the 13th August, 2013 and its Corrigendum No. S.O. 852 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, to substitute certain entries therein, along with delay statement.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2466/16/15]
- (62) S.O. 1607 (E), dated the 25th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 13.150 to K.M. 14.800 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana. [Placed in Library. See No.LT. 2307/16/15]

- (63) S.O. 1623 (E), dated the 27th June, 2014, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 61 (E), dated the 9th January, 2013.
- (64) S.O. 1625 (E), dated the 27th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 68.800 to K.M. 118.000 (Rajgarh Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- (65) S.O. 1628 (E), dated the 27th June, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.1000 to K.M. 22.550 (Fatehpur - Pali Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Sikar District in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- [Placed in Library. For (63) to (65) See No.LT. 2466/16/15]
- (66) S.O. 1655 (E), dated the 1st July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 82.000 to K.M. 134.500 (Kiratpur – Bilaspur Section) on National Highway No. 21 in Bilaspur District in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- [Placed in Library. See No.LT. 2307/16/15]
- (67) S.O. 1695 (E), dated the 4th July, 2014, regarding appointment of officers as competent authorities for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 88.500 to K.M. 91.200 on National Highway No. 90 in Baran and Jhalawar Districts in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement.
- [Placed in Library. See No.LT. 2466/16/15]
- (68) S.O. 1710 (E), dated the 9th July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 on National Highway No. 73 (renamed as NH-344) in Yamunanagar District in the State of Haryana.
- (69) S.O. 1718 (E), dated the 10th July, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 347.800 of NH-71 to K.M. 8.800 of NH-71A (Rohtak – Jind Section) in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (70) S.O. 1981 (E), dated the 1st August, 2014, regarding appointment of SDMs, SAS Nagar, Roopnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Ludhiana (West) as competent authorities for acquisition of land, with or without structure,

from K.M. 5.765 to K.M. 15.450 on National Highway No. 21 and K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 76.000 (old chainage) on National Highway No. 95 in the State of Punjab.

- (71) S.O. 2013 (E), dated the 8th August, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 709.030 to K.M. 709.500 of New Approach of National Highway No. 7 in Nagpur District in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.
- (72) S.O. 2258 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 80.700 to K.M. 102.860 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Amritsar District in the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. For (68) to (72) See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

- (73) S.O. 2261 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 12.900 to K.M. 106.815 (Junagadh Section) on National Highway No. 8D in Junagadh District in the State of Gujarat.
- (74) S.O. 2264 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 173.000 to K.M. 270.000 (Jodhpur - Barmer Section) on National Highway No. 112 in Barmer District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. For (73) and (74) See No.LT. 2466 /16/15]

- (75) S.O. 2266 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 92.000 to K.M. 104.240 (Ludhiana-Talwandi Section) on National Highway No. 95 in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (76) S.O. 2267 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 123.800 to K.M. 167.650 (Ludhiana-Talwandi Section) on National Highway No. 95 in Moga District in the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. For (75) and (76) See No.LT. 2307 /16/15]

- (77) S.O. 2269 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 4.200 to K.M. 20.900 (Ahmedabad - Gujarat/MP Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Ahmedabad District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT. 2466/16/15]

- (78) S.O. 2275 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding appointment of SDM, Rajpura as competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.750 of National Highway No. 22 to K.M. 11.250 on National Highway No. 65 in Patiala District in the State of Punjab.
- (79) S.O. 2277 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 5.000 to K.M. 24.200 (Ambala-Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.
- (80) S.O. 2282 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 115.700 to K.M. 119.850 (Rohtak-Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana.
- (81) S.O. 2284 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.200 to K.M. 64.000 (Ambala – Kaithal Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Kurukshetra District in the State of Haryana.
- [Placed in Library. For (78) to (81) See No.LT .2307 /16/15]
- (82) S.O. 2286 (E), dated the 8th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 7.350 to K.M. 30.800 (Uncha Nagla - Dholpur Section) on National Highway No. 123 in Dholpur District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (83) S.O. 2340 (E), dated the 15th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 12.900 to K.M. 127.000 (Junagadh Section) on National Highway No. 8D in Junagadh District in the State of Gujarat.
- [Placed in Library. For (82) and (83) See No.LT.. 2466/16/15]
- (84) S.O. 2377 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 22.650 to K.M. 60.270 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Gurdaspur District in the State of Punjab.
- (85) S.O. 2380 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 6.080 to K.M. 22.650

(Amritsar – Pathankot Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Pathankot District in the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. For (84) and (85) See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

(86) S.O. 2382 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, amending Notification No. 2127 (E), dated the 10th July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No.LT.2466/16/15]

(87) S.O. 2388 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.400 to K.M. 56.630 (Madurai-Paramakudi-Ramanathapuram Section) on National Highway No. 49 in Sivaganga District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(88) S.O. 2403 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land for Delhi-Jaipur (Greenfield) Expressway, Spur Alignment of Bhiwadi and Jhajjar in the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library. For (87) and (88) See No.LT. 2307/16/15]

(89) S.O. 2406 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2452 (E), dated the 13th August, 2013 and its Corrigendum No. S.O. 852 (E), dated the 20th March, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(90) S.O. 2408 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 45.000 to K.M. 26.730 and K.M. 25.980 to K.M. 21.500 (Uncha Nagla-Dholpur Section) on National Highway No. 123 in Bharatpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

(91) S.O. 2409 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 2377 (E), dated the 6th August, 2013, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(92) S.O. 2411 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 306.080 to K.M. 408.620 (Gadu-Porbandar-Dwarka Section) on National Highway No. 8E in Porbandar District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. For (89) to (92) See No.LT.2466 /16/15]

- (93) S.O. 2429 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar – Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 2307 /16/15]

- (94) S.O. 2430 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 12.900 (Rajkot Section) on National Highway No. 8D in Rajkot District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 2466 /16/15]

- (95) S.O. 2432 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 474 (E), dated the 19th February, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT. 2672/16/15]

- (96) S.O. 2433 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 104.240 to K.M. 123.800 (Ludhiana-Talwandi Section) on National Highway No. 95 in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT. 2307/16/15]

- (97) S.O. 2435 (E), dated the 18th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 106.815 to K.M. 127.000 (Gir-Somnath-Section) on National Highway No. 8D in Gir Somnath District in the State of Gujarat.

- (98) S.O. 2516 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 93.300 to K.M. 110.000 (Ahmedabad - Vadodra Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Vadodara District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library.For (97) and (98) *See* No. LT. 2466 /16/15]

- (99) S.O. 2517 (E), dated the 25th September, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (100) S.O. 2591 (E), dated the 8th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.200 (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (101) S.O. 2598 (E), dated the 9th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 86.500 to K.M. 112.210 (Rohtak -Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library. For (99) to (101) See No. LT. 2307/16/15]

- (102) S.O. 2611 (E), dated the 13th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 149.461 (Jodhpur-Pokaran Section) on National Highway No. 114 in Jodhpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

- (103) S.O. 2612 (E), dated the 13th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 36.000 to K.M. 85.750 (Bar- Bilara-Jodhpur Section) on National Highway No. 112 in Jodhpur District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. For (102) to (103) See No. LT. 2466 /16/15]

- (104) S.O. 2620 (E), dated the 14th October, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authorities for acquisition of land at K.M. 61.000 (Design Chainage from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 2.204) on National Highway No. 330A in Sultanpur and Amethi Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

- (105) S.O. 2621 (E), dated the 14th October, 2014, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 111.700 to K.M. 115.000 on National Highway No. 117 in South 24 Parganas District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2307 /16/15.]

- (106) S.O. 2625 (E), dated the 14th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 36.000 (Bar - Bilara-Jodhpur-Section) on National Highway No. 112 in Pali District in the State of Rajasthan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2466 /16/15]

- (107) S.O. 2687 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 44.800 to K.M. 67.800 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Gurgaon District in the State of Haryana.

- (108) S.O. 2690 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land,

with or without structure, from K.M. 33.412 to K.M. 93.000 (Athipalli-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (109) S.O. 2693 (E), dated the 20th October, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 5.735 to K.M. 39.960 (Ambala - Zirakpur Section) on National Highway No. 22 in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar District in the State of Punjab.

[Placed in Library. For (107) to (109) See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

- (110) S.O. 2694 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 16.900 (Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section) on National Highway No. NE-1 in Ahmedabad District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT. 2466 /16/15]

- (111) S.O. 2695 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 194.000 (Design Chainage K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 183.600) (Viluppuram-Puducherry-Cuddalore-Nagapattinam Section) on National Highway No. 45A in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (112) S.O. 2696 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 194.000 (Design Chainage K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 183.600) (Viluppuram-Puducherry-Cuddalore-Nagapattinam Section) on National Highway No. 45A in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (113) S.O. 2706 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 2.750 to K.M. 37.800 (Dindigul - Theni - Kumuli Section) on National Highway No. 45 (Ext.) in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. For (111) to (113) See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

- (114) S.O. 2707 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 23.360 (Jaisalmer - Barmer Section) on National Highway No. 15 in Jaisalmer District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2466 /16/15]

(115) S.O. 2708 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 170.000 to K.M. 192.000 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 (New NH No. 9) in Hisar District in the State of Haryana.

(116) S.O. 2709 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 (New NH No. 9) in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.

[Placed in Library. For (115) and (116) See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

(117) S.O. 2711 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 16.000 (Kishangarh - Chittorgarh Section) on National Highway No. 79A in Ajmer District in the State of Rajasthan.

(118) S.O. 2713 (E), dated the 20th October, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 22.550 to K.M. 39.700 (Fatehpur - Pali Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Churu District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library.For(117) and (118) See No.LT.2466 /16/15]

(119) S.O. 2852 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.823 to K.M. 51.200 (Palayamkottai-Thoothukudi Section) on National Highway No. 7A in Thoothukudi District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

(120) S.O. 2862 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 263.000 to K.M. 306.080 (Junagadh Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Junagadh District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2466 /16/15]

(121) S.O. 2865 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 190.000 to K.M. 310.400 on National Highway No. 21 in Mandi and Kullu Districts in the State of Himachal Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2307 /16/15]

(122) S.O. 2868 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition

of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 245.000 to K.M. 260.100 (Gomati Chouraha-Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.2466 /16/15]

- (123) S.O. 2869 (E), dated the 10th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 408.620 to K.M. 473.000 (Gadu-Dwarka Section) on National Highway No. 8E (Ext.) in Devbhumi Dwarka District in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.2466 /16/15]

- (124) S.O. 2891 (E), dated the 13th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 155.200 to K.M. 214.000 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (125) S.O. 2933 (E), dated the 19th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Yamunanagar District in the State of Haryana.

- (126) S.O. 2938 (E), dated the 19th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Ambala District in the State of Haryana.

- (127) S.O. 3009 (E), dated the 28th November, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 85.600 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Vilppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (128) S.O. 3044 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 307.000 to K.M. 327.000 (Rohtak-Jind Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Jind District in the State of Haryana.

- (129) S.O. 3045 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 332.228 to K.M. 347.457 (Rohtak-Jind Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.

- (130) S.O. 3046 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 (New NH No. 9) in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (131) S.O. 3099 (E), dated the 9th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.300 to K.M. 148.300 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) on National Highway No. 46 in Vellore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (132) S.O. 3219 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 327.000 to K.M. 332.228 (Rohtak-Jind Section) on National Highway No. 71 in Jind District in the State of Haryana.
- (133) S.O. 3222 (E), dated the 18th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 192.000 to K.M. 231.500 (Hisar-Dabwali Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Fatehabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (134) S.O. 3281 (E), dated the 26th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.400 to K.M. 56.630 (Madurai-Paramakudi-Ramanathapuram Section) on National Highway No. 49 in Sivaganga District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (135) S.O. 3290 (E), dated the 29th December, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 115.700 to K.M. 119.850 (Rohtak-Hisar Section) on National Highway No. 10 in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana.
- (136) S.O. 4 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (137) S.O. 6 (E), dated the 1st January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikravandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (138) S.O. 142 (E), dated the 13th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 70.700 to K.M. 179.285 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) on National Highway No. 73 in Panchkula District in the State of Haryana.
- (139) S.O. 150 (E), dated the 14th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 538.000 to K.M. 604.000 (Demow-Dibrugarh Section) on National Highway No. 37 in Dibrugarh District in the State of Assam.
- (140) S.O. 195 (E), dated the 20th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 213.400 to K.M. 241.500 (Narwana-Haryana/Rajasthan Border Section) on National Highway No. 65 in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana.
- (141) S.O. 224 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 9.280 to K.M. 17.300 (Kaliabhomora bridge–Dolabari Section) of National Highway No. 37-A; K.M. 17.300 of National Highway No. 37A to K.M. 182.000 of National Highway No. 52 (Dolabari–Panchmile–Napam–Chowkighat–Jamuguri Section); K.M. 182.000 to K.M. 264.100 (Jamuguri–Gohpur Section) of National Highway 52 and K.M. 264.100 of National Highway No. 52 to K.M. 20.300 of National Highway No. 52A (Gohpur–Holongi Section) in Sonitpur District in the State of Assam.
- (142) S.O. 249 (E), dated the 28th January, 2015, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.700 to K.M. 102.106 (Ludhiana-Chandigarh Section) on National Highway No. 5 (old National Highway No. 95) in Ludhiana District in the State of Punjab.
- (143) S.O. 358 (E), dated the 5th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 892 (E), dated the 1st April, 2013, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (124) to (143) See No.LT.2307 /16/15]

- (iii). A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 810 (E), dated the 17th November, 2014, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (7th Amendment) Rules, 2014.

- (2) G.S.R. 27 (E), dated the 13th January, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (3) G.S.R. 52 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (4) G.S.R. 168 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (5) G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 20th March, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2015.
- (6) G.S.R. 225 (E), dated the 26th March, 2015, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2015.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No.LT.2308 /16/15]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13 and 2013-14) of various Universities, Institutes, Commission and Board.

मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. (डा). राम शंकर कथेरिया) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

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

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2532 /16/15]

- (b) Fifth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT.2443 /16/15]

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2444 /16/15]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.2290 /16/15]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.2289 /16/15]

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.2438 /16/15]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.2441 /16/15]

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

III.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the above Commission, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.LT.2448 /16/15]

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

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Northern Region, Kanpur, 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) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2450 /16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology (SLIET), Sangrur, Punjab, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2449 /16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar, Assam, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2447 /16/15]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2451/16/15]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 2466 /16/15]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science (IIS), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science (IIS), Bangalore, for the year 2013-14 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 2436/16/15]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 2440/16/15]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 2437/16/15]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 2439 /16/15]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2288 /16/15]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2442 /16/15]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry :-

- (i) Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry); and
- (iii) Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Fifty-fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2014-15) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (i) Tenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (ii) Eleventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2014-15):—

- (i) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Defence on Civil Expenditure of the Ministry of Defence and Capital Outlay on Defence Services (Demand Nos. 21, 22 and 28)';
- (ii) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Defence on Army (Demand No. 23)';
- (iii) Eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Defence on Navy and Air Force (Demand Nos. 24 and 25)'; and

- (iv) Ninth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Defence on Ordnance Factories and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand Nos. 26 and 27)'.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2014-15):-

- (i) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Power; and
- (ii) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2014-15):-

- (i) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
- (ii) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2014-15):-

- (i) Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;
- (ii) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (iii) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2014-15) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Ganga Flood Control Commission' relating to the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-First
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Water Resources**

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्री (सुश्री उमा भारती) : महोदय, राज्य सभा

द्वारा राज्य सभा में कार्यवाही संबंधित नियम 266 के अनुसरण में जारी निदेश के अनुसार मैं जल संसाधन संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के इक्कीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के संबंध में वक्तव्य देने की आज्ञा चाहूंगी।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : पहले रूल 267 के नोटिस को ले लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप ले कर दीजिए।

SUSHRI UMABHARATI: Sir, I lay a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources.

**RE. DEMAND TO EXPRESS CONDOLENCES AND SYMPATHY TO
EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS IN NEPAL AND INDIA BY EACH PARTY**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों का रूल 267 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस लगा हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने नोटिस दिया है। Let me see all your notices.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हां, हमने नोटिस दिया है। इस पर प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me see who have given notices.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसके बारे में आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी के बाद सभी लीडर्स को दो-दो मिनट बोलने की opportunity दे दीजिए।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I don't mind if Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav starts this. But this is an issue wherein each and every Party would like to express their condolences and sympathy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The notices have been received from Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Naresh Agrawal and Derek OBrien. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY(West Bengal): Have you agreed, Sir, that you would allow all of us to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...(Interruptions)... I will come back to you.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी शुरू करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी बोलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will come back to you. नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। I will call you. Now, the point is, notices under Rule 267 have been received from Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Derek OBrien, Shri Naresh Agrawal, and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. These are the notices I am seeing. Now, you want that I will call these names and you speak on this or are you saying that ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, our Leader will speak on behalf of our Party.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, यह बहुत संवेदनशील मामला है इसलिए इस पर सभी लीडर्स को दो-दो मिनट बोलने की इजाजत दे दीजिएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. The Hon. LOP said and Misraji also says that two minutes may be allowed. I have no problem if that is the sense of the House. But then your Zero Hour will be lost.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please understand that this is a very important issue. I entirely endorse the LOP's view that let Ram Gopalji make his statement. After that, please allow each one of us according to the established order in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You mean according to order of the Party, not according to the order of the Notice.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, according to the Party.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN (West Bengal): No, no. I have given a notice. I wish to speak after Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले नोटिस देने वाले बोलेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: पहले नोटिस उसके बाद अदर्स बोलेंगे। All right. Agreed. Yes, if that is the sense of the House, I have no problem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, whether it is done in the order of notices or in the order of Parties, my turn will come at the same time. I have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. I have no problem. I will come to you. I have no problem. But I have to caution that then Zero Hour will be lost. That also I have to caution you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We can take that rest of the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour is Members' time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): One moment, Sir. As the LOP has also said, we have also given notices. Ram Gopalji – LOP has said and we all agree – is going to start. After that, it should be in order of the Parties because we also have given notices.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Then, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, I am saying he has no objection if Ram Gopalji starts. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will call Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, after Ram Gopalji, you just start the order from the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. I will do that.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, निश्चित तौर से नेपाल में जो अर्थव्यवस्था आया है...*(व्यवधान)*... किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*... जो नेपाल में भूकम्प आया है और इसमें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की तबाही हुई है। निश्चित तौर से पूरा भारत और पूरे भारत के लोग उनकी मदद के लिए खड़े हैं। भारत की सरकार ने भी तत्काल उनकी मदद के लिए कार्यवाही की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए इस पर चर्चा होती है, इस पर माननीय सदस्य अपनी चिंता प्रकट करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Now, as Members know, a great tragedy has happened and the sympathy of all Indians is with the Nepalese people; and not only in Nepal but in India also, a good number of lives have been lost. So, I hope there will be no politics in this. No politics in this. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, two minutes each.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Earthquake in Nepal and Northern and Eastern parts of India

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, 25 तारीख को नेपाल में जो विनाशकारी भूकम्प आया है और साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान के कई हिस्सों खासतौर से बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल में भी आया है, उससे जो नुकसान हुआ है, वह अकल्पनीय है। आमतौर पर यह देखा गया है कि जब भी

भूकम्प आता है, प्रारम्भ में अंदाज लगाना मुश्किल होता है कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है। उसके बाद जो उसकी विकरालता होती है, जो उससे नुकसान होता है, वह कुछ दिनों बाद सही समझ में आता है। शुरू में ऐसा लगा था कि नेपाल में सौ-दौ सौ लोगों की मौत हुई होगी, लेकिन आज नेपाल सरकार ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि मरने वालों की संख्या दस हजार से ज्यादा हो सकती है। वहां पर लोगों को खुले में रहना पड़ रहा है और वहां के राष्ट्रपति को भी बाहर रहना पड़ रहा है। केवल वही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के भी बहुत सारे हिस्सों में, पटना में, लोग पार्कों में लेटे हुए हैं। हमारे पास में नोएडा में, जो मल्टी स्टोरी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, उनमें रहने वाले लोग डर की वजह से बच्चों को लेकर पार्कों में रात बिता रहे हैं। वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है। हालांकि मैं भारत सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उसने बहुत quick action लिया है और नेपाल के लिए तथा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य हिस्सों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर मदद करने की कोशिश की है। कई बार जब कुदरत भी खिलाफ हो जाती है, तो वह असहयोग भी करने लगती है। वहां पर बारिश होने की वजह से हमारे प्लेन भी नहीं उतर पा रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नेपाल से लगे हुए जिलों की सभी बसों को डिप्लॉय कर दिया कि जो वहां हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों लोग फंसे हुए हैं, उनको किसी तरह से निकाला जाए और वहां के लोगों की मदद के लिए सामान भेजा जाए। कल उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने 21 ट्रकों में जरूरी सामान, जैसे दवाइयां, बिस्कुट्स, पानी तथा अन्य जरूरी चीजें वहां भेजी हैं। गोरखपुर से लेकर वहां का जितना भी इलाका है, वहां की जितनी बसें हैं, उन सबको नेपाल के लिए डिप्लॉय कर दिया है। वहां के लिए मदद भेजी जा रही है, लेकिन यह दुखद घटना है। मैं अपनी तथा अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उन लोगों के प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूं जिनका नुकसान हुआ है।

श्रीमन्, हमारे घरों में जो नेपाल के लोग काम करते हैं, उनमें से एक हमारा कुक भी है। उसका घर epicenter से 50 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर था। हम लोग कल से ही काफी परेशान थे, आज सुबह पांच बजे ही टेलीफोन द्वारा उससे सम्पर्क हुआ है। उसके पास कुछ भी नहीं बच पाया है। गनीमत यह है कि उसके परिवार के सब लोग बच गए हैं। उनके जानवरों में कुछ भैंसें मर गई हैं और उन लोगों ने खुले में लकड़ी और फूस से अपना रहने का स्थान बना लिया है तथा वे उसके नीचे रह रहे हैं। वहां पर लगातार बारिश भी हो रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह बहुत गंभीर स्थिति है। गवर्नमेंट जो कुछ कर रही है, वह बहुत ठीक कर रही है, लेकिन और ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी संवेदनशील हमारी सरकार है, लेकिन जो वहां पर हमारा दूतावास है, वह उतना संवेदनशील नहीं है। मुझे यह इसलिए कहना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि नरेश अग्रवाल जी के दो भतीजे वहां फंसे हुए थे। कल ही सुषमा जी से बात करके, वहां दो बार टेलीफोन करवाया, लेकिन वहां के दूतावास पर उसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है, इसलिए दूतावास को भी sensitize घोषित कराने की कोशिश करें। मैं अपनी तथा अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूं और भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो हमारे देश के लोग वहां फंसे हुए हैं, उनको यहां लाएं और वहां के लोगों की जितनी और मदद हो सके, वह करें और केवल नेपाल में ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के शेष हिस्से में भी मदद करें।

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, Desmond Doig, the famous journalist, lived in Kolkata but spent most of his time in Kathmandu and Nepal. He died long years ago. He spoke about the comforting vision of Nepal with its emerald fields, terracotta

huts and purple rain. That is what he remembered about Nepal. But, sadly, what we saw in the last two days was anything but that. On behalf of everyone in the country, along with West Bengal where we also had casualties, we are not sure yet whether it is three or four, we convey our deepest sympathies to the families of those who lost their lives. Sir, for a situation like this, our belief is that the formula has to be PIC, that is, preparedness, infrastructure, communication. Obviously, from an Indian point of view, our learning is that, whether it was the Central Government or whether it was the State Governments of UP, Bihar, Bengal, the communication was very, very strong. People went out, whether it was the Chief Minister of Bengal, or from the Prime Minister's Office or other offices, there was a lot of good communication. So, that is learning for all of us. So far as infrastructure is concerned, I don't want to comment on that because that is another country, but the preparedness for disaster like this should make us also prepare ourselves better for something like this. It is my duty to bring this House up to date on what happened in Bengal in terms of rescue. The Disaster Management Teams are monitoring it. Everyone forgot about the local elections in Bengal. The Administration was very focussed on the rescue effort and the Disaster Management meeting was held. It was chaired by the Chief Minister from 12.30 in the morning and the Disaster Teams went out that evening. Everyone was very concerned about a specific part that fifteen mountaineers from Bengal came back safely. So praise to Gods for that. Yesterday, the Chief Minister of Bengal was in North Bengal monitoring the situation and she had the opportunity to meet the families of those who had lost their lives. The communication effort and the disaster management effort, especially, up in North Bengal, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, was very well handled. In all this, we always look at the Army who is always there. So, I think the Army needs to be congratulated. Sir, I end with one suggestion. The National Disaster Management Authority was dissolved. It is not that the newly constituted National Disaster Management Authority would have stopped the earthquake problem. Out of a Board of 11 or 12 members, there are now only three members who have been appointed. So, our humble suggestion is to make that board into 11, and not to keep those seats vacant. Our prayers and our thoughts are with the people of Nepal and across the States of India which are affected.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इस दुख और शोक की घड़ी में जहाँ पूरा भारत नेपाल की जनता, जो भूकंप से प्रभावित हुई है, उसके साथ खड़ा है, हमारी पार्टी भी इस दुख और शोक की घड़ी में पूरे देश के साथ, सरकार के साथ, हर व्यक्ति और हर पार्टी के साथ उनकी सहायता के लिए खड़ी है और उनके साथ पूरी सहानुभूति दिखाती है। हमारी जितनी भी नेबरिंग कंट्रीज़ हैं, अगर उनमें सबसे ज्यादा मित्रता हमारे पूरे भारत की जनता की है, तो वह नेपाल के साथ है। कई देशों के साथ तो सरकारी लेवल पर हमारे सम्बन्ध होते हैं, लेकिन यह एक देश है,

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

जहाँ पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर आज तक, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार रही हो, सरकारी तौर पर तो उसके साथ मित्रता रही ही है, लेकिन जनता के लेवल पर नेपाल से हमारे भारत के जितने बॉर्डरिंग स्टेट्स हैं, उनके साथ-साथ मुम्बई से लेकर मैं समझता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर तक और दिल्ली में तो विशेष रूप से शायद ही कोई घर होगा, जिसमें नेपाल का कोई लड़का या लड़की किसी-न-किसी सूरत में, ड्राइवर से लेकर घर में काम करने या स्टाफ में काम करने वाला आदमी नहीं होगा। यह दुःख सिर्फ नेपाल तक, नेपाल की पहाड़ियों और उसके हुदूद तक ही महदूद नहीं रहा है, हमारी जो सीमाएं लद्दाख तक जाती हैं, वहां हमारी फौज में नेपाल के साथी भी हैं, जो हमारे देश की रक्षा करने में हमारी मदद करते हैं। इस तरह इस प्राकृतिक आपदा से न सिर्फ नेपाल प्रभावित हुआ है, बल्कि पूरा भारत और भारत का हरेक घर प्रभावित हुआ है।

नेपाल के साथ-साथ हमारे कुछ राज्यों में भी भूकम्प से नुकसान हुआ है, विशेष रूप से बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल में भूकम्प से बहुत सारे लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। नेपाल के भूकम्प में जो 2,500 लोग मारे गए, उनमें शायद सैकड़ों लोग ऐसे होंगे, जो भारत के होंगे। आज जब मैं पार्लियामेंट के लिए आ रहा था, तब मुझे जम्मू से एक टेलिफोन आया कि नेपाल से जम्मू के दो लोगों की बॉडीज़ लाने की व्यवस्था करवा दी जाए। ये लोग जम्मू-कश्मीर के ही रहने वाले थे, जो नेपाल जाकर बस गए थे। कल हम बात कर रहे थे, नरेश जी के दो भतीजे भी वहीं रहते हैं। इस तरह मारे जाने वाले उन 2,500 लोगों में भारत के भी बहुत सारे लोग होंगे।

सर, हम जानते हैं कि इस भूकम्प से कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा। हमने अपने देश में कच्छ, लातूर इत्यादि स्थानों में पहले भी यह मंजर देखा है। हमें अब और भी अधिक सतर्क रहना होगा। हमारे यहां दिल्ली में भी भूकम्प के काफी झटके महसूस हुए थे। नेपाल से जुड़े हुए जो भारतीय राज्य हैं, उनमें भी बहुत अधिक नुकसान हुआ है। पूरे भारत में कई जगह पर ऐसे seismic zones हैं, जहां पहले भी काफी नुकसान हो चुका है, हमारी वहां की जनता को अब विशेष रूप से और भी अधिक सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं हमारे टीएमसी के लीडर से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से बचाव के लिए हमें एनडीएमए को मजबूत करना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तो शायद उसका कोई चेयरमैन या हैड भी नहीं है। मैं यह कोई पॉलिटिक्स की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि एनडीएमए को सिर्फ नेशनल लेवल तक ही सीमित नहीं रखना चाहिए, बल्कि स्टेट लेवल और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर भी पूरे भारत में डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट का बंदोबस्त किया जाना चाहिए।

आज हम टेलिविज़न के माध्यम से नेपाल में देख रहे हैं, सुन रहे हैं कि जहां epicenters हैं, वहां पर तो कोई पहुंच भी नहीं पाया है। भारत में भी इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आती रहती हैं। भारत में अभी तक कई जगह पर हवाई जहाज की सर्विस नहीं है, कई जगह पर गाड़ियां तक भी नहीं जा पाती हैं अथवा दूसरे किसी ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं है। भारत सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इस दुःख की घड़ी में हमारा पूरा भारत देश और हमारी पार्टी नेपाल के साथ पूरी सहानुभूति रखते हैं। मैं अभी चर्चा कर रहा था, हमारे यहां घर-घर में नेपाल के लोग किसी न किसी रूप में मौजूद

ہیں۔ ہمارے ڈا. کرم سینھ ساہب یہاں بیٹھے تھے، انکا سسورال نپال میں ہی ہے، ساتھ ہی ماڈھوراو سینڈیا جی کا سسورال بھی نپال میں ہی ہے۔ میرے خیال میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں یہاں کی لڑکیاں یہاں اور وہاں کی لڑکیاں یہاں ہوں گی۔ آخر میں میں یہی کہنا چاہوں گا، اس دُ:خ کی غڈی میں ہم سب ہمارے لوگ اور ہماری پارٹی نپال کے ساتھ ہیں۔

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، اس دکھ اور شوک کی گھڑی میں جہاں پورا بھارت نیپال کی جنتا، جو زلزلہ سے متاثر ہوئی ہے، اس کے ساتھ گھڑی ہے، ہماری پارٹی بھی اس دکھ اور شوک کی گھڑی میں پورے دیش کے ساتھ، سرکار کے ساتھ، ہر آدمی اور ہر پارٹی کے ساتھ ان کی مدد کے لئے گھڑی ہے اور ان کے ساتھ پوری ہمدردی دکھاتی ہے۔ ہماری جنتی بھی نیپال کنٹریز ہیں، اگر ان میں سب سے زیادہ دوستی ہمارے پورے بھارت کی جنتا کی ہے، تو وہ نیپال کے ساتھ ہے۔ کئی دیشوں کے تو سرکاری لیول پر ہمارے سمبندھ ہوتے ہیں، لیکن یہ ایک دیش ہے، جہاں پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو سے لے کے آج تک، چاہے کسی بھی پارٹی کی سرکار رہی ہو، سرکاری طور پر تو اس کے ساتھ دوستی رہی ہی ہے، لیکن جنتا کے لیول پر نیپال سے ہمارے بھارت کے جتنے بارٹرننگ اسٹیشن ہیں، ان کے ساتھ ساتھ ممبئی سے لے کر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جموں کشمیر تک اور دہلی میں تو خاص طور سے شاید ہی کوئی گھر ہوگا، جس میں نیپال کا کوئی لڑکا یا لڑکی کسی نہ کسی صورت میں، ٹرانسپور سے لے کر گھر میں کام کرنے یا اسٹاف میں کام کرنے والا آدمی نہیں ہوگا۔

یہ دکھ صرف نیپال تک، نیپال کی پہاڑیوں اور اس کے حدود تک ہی محدود نہیں رہا ہے، ہماری جو سیمائیں لداخ تک جاتی ہیں، وہاں ہماری فوج میں نیپال کے ساتھی بھی ہیں، جو ہمارے دیش کی حفاظت کرنے میں ہماری مدد کرتے ہیں۔ اس طرح اس قدرتی آفات سے نہ صرف نیپال متاثر ہوا ہے، بلکہ پورا بھارت اور بھارت کا ہر ایک گھر متاثر ہوا ہے۔

نیپال کے ساتھ ساتھ ہمارے کچھ راجیوں میں بھی زلزلہ سے نقصان ہوا ہے، خاص طور سے بہار، اترپردیش اور بنگال میں زلزلہ سے بہت سارے لوگوں کی موت ہوئی ہے نیپال کے زلزلہ میں جو 2500 لوگ مارے گئے، ان میں شاید سیکڑوں لوگ ایسے ہوں گے، جو بھارت کے ہوں گے۔ آج جب میں پارلیمنٹ کے لئے آ رہا تھا، تب مجھے

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

جموں سے ایک ٹیلی فون آیا کہ نیپال سے جموں کے دو لوگوں کی باڈیز لانے کا انتظام کروادیجئے۔ یہ لوگ جموں وکشمیر کے ہی رہنے والے تھے، جو نیپال جاکر بس گئے تھے۔ کل ہم بات کر رہے تھے، نریش جی کے دو بھتیجے بھی وہیں رہتے ہیں۔ اس طرح مارے جانے والے ان 2500 لوگوں میں بھارت کے بھی بہت سارے لوگ ہونگے۔

سر، ہم جانتے ہیں کہ اس زلزلہ سے کتنا نقصان ہوا ہوگا۔ ہم نے اپنے دیش میں کچھ، لا طور وغیرہ جگہوں میں پہلے بھی یہ منظر دیکھا ہے۔ ہمیں اب اور بھی زیادہ ہوشیار رہنا ہوگا۔ ہمارے یہاں دہلی میں بھی زلزلہ کے کافی جھٹکے محسوس ہوئے تھے، نیپال سے جڑے ہوئے جو بھارتیہ راجیہ ہیں، ان میں بھی بہت زیادہ نقصان ہوا ہے۔ پورے بھارت میں کئی جگہ پر ایسے seismic zones ہیں، جہاں پہلے بھی کافی نقصان ہو چکا ہے، ہماری وہاں کی جنٹا کو اب خاص طور سے اور بھی زیادہ ہوشیار رہنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

مہودے، میں ہمارے ٹی ایم سی کے لیڈر سے بالکل سہمت ہوں کہ قدرتی آفات سے بچاؤ کے لیے ہمیں این ڈی ایم اے کو مضبوط کرنا چاہئے، لیکن ابھی تو شاید اس کا کوئی چیئرمین یا ہیڈ ہی نہیں ہے۔ میں یہ کوئی پالیٹکس کی بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں۔ میں تو یہ چاہوں گا کہ این ڈی ایم اے کو صرف نیشنل لیول تک ہی محدود نہیں رکھنا چاہئے، بلکہ اسٹیٹ لیول اور ڈسٹرکٹ لیول پر بھی پورے بھارت میں ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ کا بندوبست کیا جانا چاہئے۔

آج ہم ٹیلی ویژن کے مادھیم سے نیپال میں دیکھ رہے ہیں، سن رہے ہیں کہ جہاں epicenters ہیں، وہاں پر تو کوئی پہنچ بھی نہیں پایا ہے۔ بھارت میں بھی اس طرح کی قدرتی آفات آتی رہتی ہیں۔ بھارت میں ابھی تک کئی جگہوں پر ہوائی جہاز کی سروس نہیں ہے، کئی جگہوں پر گاڑیاں تک بھی نہیں جا پاتی ہیں اور دوسرے کسی ٹرانسپورٹ کا انتظام نہیں ہے۔ بھارت سرکار کو اس طرف دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔

اس دکھ کی گھڑی میں ہمارا پورا بھارت دیش اور ہماری پارٹی نیپال کے ساتھ پوری ہمدردی رکھتی ہے۔ میں ابھی چرچا کر رہا تھا، ہمارے یہاں گھر گھر میں نیپال کے لوگ کسی نہ کسی روپ میں موجود ہیں۔ ہمارے ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ صاحب یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، ان کا سسرال نیپال میں ہی ہے، ساتھ ہی مادھو راؤ سندھیا جی کا سسرال بھی نیپال میں ہی ہے۔ میرے خیال میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں یہاں کی لڑکیاں وہاں اور وہاں کی لڑکیاں یہاں ہوں گی۔ آخر میں، میں یہی کہنا چاہوں گا، اس دکھ کی گھڑی میں ہم سب بھارت کے لوگ اور ہماری پارٹی نیپال کے ساتھ کھڑے ہیں۔

"ختم شد"

سुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पिछले दो दिन से, खास तौर से नेपाल में जो भूकम्प आया है, उसके लगभग 60 बार से ज्यादा झटके महसूस किए गए हैं और उसमें जान-माल का भी काफी ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचा है। इसमें एक अच्छी बात यह रही है कि जैसे ही नेपाल में भूकम्प आया, वहां पर जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ, तो यहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से निभाया है। वहां पर जो पीड़ित लोग हैं, उनकी जो भी मदद की जा सकती थी, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने वह मदद की है, इसके लिए हम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सराहना करते हैं।

नेपाल के साथ-साथ, इन्हीं दो दिनों के अन्दर, भारत के कुछ राज्यों में भी भूकम्प आया है, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल। इन प्रदेशों में जान-माल का काफी नुकसान हुआ है। बिहार में तो इस भूकम्प के कुछ ही पहले चक्रवात भी आया था, जिसमें जान-माल का काफी ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ, कई लोगों की जानें चली गईं, फिर उसके बाद जब वहां भूकम्प आया, उसमें भी काफी लोग मारे गए और सम्पत्ति का भी काफी नुकसान हुआ।

महोदय, इन हालात को देखते हुए, खास तौर से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मेरा यह कहना है कि आपने नेपाल की बहुत अच्छी मदद की है। हालांकि अपनी कंट्री के अन्दर, भारत देश के अन्दर जिन राज्यों में यह भूकम्प आया है, आपने इधर भी काफी ध्यान दिया है। इससे पहले जो लोग अपनी कंट्री में मारे गये थे, आपने पहले उनको 2 लाख रुपये की मदद देने की बात की, फिर बाद में 6 लाख रुपये पर आ गये। यह अच्छा कदम है कि आपने उनकी दिक्कत को समझा है और इसके लिए भी हम आपकी सराहना करते हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ हमारी पार्टी का यह भी कहना है कि यह जो नेपाल में भूकम्प आया है और उसके झटके अपने एरिया में भी लगे हैं, तो इससे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को काफी कुछ सबक सीखने की जरूरत है। मान लीजिए कि ऐसे हालात कुछ और ज्यादा बिगड़ जायें, हम कुदरत से यही प्रार्थना करते हैं कि ऐसे हालात न बिगड़ें, लेकिन मान लीजिए ये बिगड़ भी जायें, तो हमारी एडवांस में अच्छी तैयारी रहनी चाहिए ताकि अपनी कंट्री के अन्दर कोई ज्यादा जानी-माली नुकसान न हो। मैं कोई राजनीति में नहीं पड़ना चाहती, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि भूकम्प के साथ ही साथ, भूकम्प आने से पहले अपने देश के अन्दर, कुछ राज्यों के अन्दर

[सुश्री मायावती]

बेमौसमी बरसात, ओलावृष्टि और आंधी-तूफान से किसानों को जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसे भी हमें इग्नोर नहीं करके चलना चाहिए, क्योंकि अभी भी किसान पूरे देश के अन्दर, जहाँ पर प्रभावित हुए हैं, वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं या सदमे से उनकी मृत्यु वगैरह हो रही है, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसमें राज्यों की भी मदद करनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसमें सेंटर को भी अपनी जिम्मेवारी निभानी चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी सेंटर के भी साथ है और स्टेट के भी साथ है, लेकिन इतना ही नहीं, सेंटर और स्टेट्स के ऊपर, जहाँ-जहाँ ये लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं, उनके ऊपर दबाव बनाने के लिए आज हमारी पार्टी उत्तर प्रदेश में जो 75 जिले हैं, वहाँ पर हर जिला हेडक्वार्टर में धरना-प्रदर्शन भी कर रही है। लेकिन, फिर भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मेरा यह कहना है कि इस समय जो भूकम्प आया है, इसमें तो तुरन्त जितनी भी मदद हो सकती है, नेपाल की मदद करनी चाहिए और अपनी कंट्री में भी जहाँ-जहाँ भूकम्प के झटके आये हैं, जहाँ-जहाँ जानी-माली नुकसान हुआ है, वहाँ लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए। लेकिन बेमौसमी बरसात और ओलावृष्टि से किसानों को जो प्रॉब्लम हुई है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसको भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को नहीं भुलाना चाहिए, उसे अपनी जिम्मेवारी को निभाना चाहिए। आपको राज्यों के ऊपर भी दबाव बनाना चाहिए, उनकी भी समय से मदद करनी चाहिए, यदि वे नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो आपको उसके लिए भी सख्ती करनी चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कहना है। धन्यवाद।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय, जिस विषय पर हम सब लोग बोल रहे हैं, उस पर बहुत से लोग बोल चुके हैं। हम लोगों ने, पूरे सदन ने आज अपना अफसोस और सहानुभूति नेपाल की जनता के साथ और अपने देश के अन्दर जिन लोगों की बरबादी हुई, उनके साथ जताया। तो इस भावना के साथ जुड़ते हुए मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूँगा।

मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से हम लोगों ने पूरे देश में ऐलान किया कि उनके लिए कुछ फंड इकट्ठा करें, ताकि अर्थक्वेक रिलीफ में सहायता करने के लिए हम भी योगदान करें। हमारा निवेदन सरकार से यही है कि आप कोई ढाँचा बनाइए, जिससे उन्हें रिलीफ पहुँचाने के लिए जो भी साधन आये, वह वहाँ तक सही ढंग से पहुँच सके। वहाँ नेपाल के अन्दर और क्या जरूरत है, उसके लिए मदद भी भारत सरकार को करनी चाहिए और हम समझते हैं कि यह काम वह करेगी।

सर, सिर्फ दो बातें हैं, जो मैं कहना चाहूँगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह एक तरीके से प्राकृतिक दुर्घटना है। अक्सर प्रकृति हम सब को दिखाती है कि हमारी औकात कहाँ है, क्या है और वह हम सबको बताती है कि आपको हमें समझना चाहिए। बहुत सारी योजनायें बनी हैं। डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के लिए एक पूरी कमेटी बनी है। उनके बहुत सारे प्लान्स आये हैं, लेकिन इसको किस तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंट करना है, उसका बहुत बड़ा अभाव है। हमने वह उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा, वही पश्चिम बंगाल के अन्दर देखा और वही बिहार के अन्दर भी देख रहे हैं। हमारे पश्चिम बंगाल के साथी यहाँ पर कह रहे थे कि पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार वहाँ पर राहत के लिए बहुत कुछ कर रही है। यह तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन वह चुनाव को भूल कर ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। वह साथ ही साथ चुनाव के अन्दर हमें निशाना भी बना रही है। तो चुनाव में हमें निशाना बनाना छोड़ कर आप राहत की तरफ ध्यान करें।

सर, मेरा यह भी कहना है कि अगर आप इजाजत दें और सरकार से भी बात करें कि इस तरीके की दुर्घटना में रिलीफ के लिए अगर कोई एमपी अपने MPLADS Fund से कुछ पैसे स्वयं देना चाहता

हो, तो उसे इसकी अनुमति दी जाए। So, the permission to grant, for whatever an hon. Member of Parliament from the MPLADS Fund wants to give, may be given, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That can be considered.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That can only be done along with the Government and the Chair's orders.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That can be considered. It is a good suggestion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, I hope you will agree to that. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, not only Nepal but India is also very much affected by the earthquake which originated in Nepal. The Tamil Nadu State Government is associating itself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members in the event of the earthquake that originated in Nepal. As per the information available with the Tamil Nadu Government, so far, 311 persons are stranded in Nepal. Our State Government has established an exclusive help centre at Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi with two dedicated telephone lines. The relatives of stranded people can contact Chennai as well as the headquarters of each and every district. On the instructions of hon. Amma, the Tamil Nadu Government is taking all steps for the safe return of the Tamil people stranded in Nepal. We pray to God for the safe return of all the Indian people. The earthquake has taken place due to administrative lapses in taking care of environmental and climate change issues. Our Government will take care of it. I hope the Central Government will properly assist those people who are stranded in Nepal. Thank you, Sir.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, नेपाल के बाद सबसे ज्यादा बरबादी बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में हुई है। बिहार में इससे पहले चक्रवात से सुपौल, मधेपुरा, सहरसा, पूर्णियाँ, सीतामढ़ी, चम्पारण समेत एक दर्जन से ज्यादा जिले पहले ही काफी बरबादी झेल चुके थे। कोसी के इलाके में एक लाख करोड़ हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा जमीन पर लगी फसल बरबाद हो चुकी थी, मक्का की सब फसल खराब हो गई थी। मैं इस अवसर पर वित्त मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और संचार मंत्री, हमारे मित्र रवि शंकर जी बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने बिहार सरकार के साथ समन्वय करके तत्परता से जो मदद का आश्वासन दिया और जो तत्परता दिखाई, उसके लिए मैं इनका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ और इसके साथ ही यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको बिहार में राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित करके वहाँ के पुनर्वास के लिए, कोसी क्षेत्र की पुनर्वास की जैसे पहले योजनाओं में शामिल रहे थे, उसी तरह के पुनर्वास में मदद करेंगे।

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

सर, भारत का यह जो हमारा इलाका है, हमारे साइटिस्ट्स और डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के एक्सपर्ट लोगों ने इसको सबसे ज्यादा earthquake prone area घोषित किया है। मेरा एक निवेदन आपसे भी रहेगा और सभी वरिष्ठ नेता साथियों से भी रहेगा कि इतने भर से बात नहीं बनेगी, बल्कि नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट पर विस्तार से बहस होनी चाहिए। यह 1900 के बनाए हुए कानून हैं और 2005 में यूपीए-1 या यूपीए-11 की सरकार ने इसमें कुछ अमेंडमेंट्स किए थे। जिस तरह से राज्यों के साथ कोऑर्डिनेट करके आर्थिक सहायता देने के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे बहुत पुराने हैं। मैं इस संकट की घड़ी में तमाम राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार के समन्वय की अच्छी उम्मीद करते हुए यह आशा करता हूँ कि जिस तरह की तत्परता अब तक रही है, उसी तरह का समन्वय आगे भी कायम रहेगा।

सर, नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट पर विस्तार से बहस होनी चाहिए, इसके लिए अगर एक दिन के लिए सत्र को बढ़ाना भी पड़े, तो उसको आप कीजिए, क्योंकि यह कोई छोटी-मोटी समस्या नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी भूकम्प खत्म नहीं हुए हैं, earthquake का आना जारी है, इसलिए नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट पर अलग से बहस होनी चाहिए, इसका भी मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Nepal has faced a 7.8-magnitude earthquake and thousands of people have died. Many States in India have also been affected and we have lost many lives too. I would like to compliment the Central Government and many State Governments at this point which have actually reached out to the people and helped them out as immediately as possible. I would compliment specifically the Central Government which has reached out to the people in Nepal and the Government there. Apart from losing many people, there are many heritage places also which have been destroyed by this natural calamity. Sir, I would like to just make a few points. We have to assess as to how prepared we are to actually face these disasters. Delhi has eleven quick response teams and 80,000 civil defence volunteers. But, the sanctioned strength is 90,000. So, we have to fill up the gap. The National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project was taken up by the NDMA, but it is still in a preparatory phase even five years after it was thought of being put up.

I would like to bring one more thing to the notice of this House. In a natural disaster, people with disabilities are the most affected people. It is normally twice the number of people who have been killed or injured. The number of people with disabilities is double. So, we have to actually bring into the disaster management a separate research to look into their problems and how to protect them.

I would like to add one more thing. Emergency numbers were put out. It is a very good thing. Immediately, numbers were put out for people to call and get some aid. But, most of the numbers were ten-digit numbers. In Bengal, it was just a four-digit number.

So, people can remember a four-digit number much more easily than a ten-digit number especially during a calamity like this. So, small things like these can be taken care of in future. Thank you.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हमारा नेपाल के साथ एक भावनात्मक रिश्ता है और वहाँ के जो लोग हैं, उनके साथ भी हमारा खास रिश्ता है। हमारे श्रद्धा स्थान और हमारे धार्मिक स्थल नेपाल में हैं। खासकर, वहाँ के जो गोरखा लोग हैं, उस गोरखा कम्युनिटी ने हमेशा हमारे देश के प्रति निष्ठा दिखाई है। इसलिए हमारी सेना में आज भी गोरखा रेजिमेंट है और यह रेजिमेंट हमेशा शौर्य और धैर्य का प्रतीक रही है।

सर, नेपाल में जो संकट आया है, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ नेपाल का संकट नहीं है बल्कि यह हमारे देश का संकट है। पूरे देश में, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में चाहे वह मुम्बई हो या दिल्ली हो, हर जगह पर मिनी नेपाल है। हमारे मुम्बई में तो हजारों-लाखों नेपाली हमारे साथ काम करते हैं। हमारे शिव सेना प्रमुख बाला साहब ठाकरे जी के साथ जिन्होंने आखिर तक सेवा की, वे नेपाली लोग थे और आज भी हमारे साथ नेपाल के लोग काम करते हैं। इसलिए नेपाल का पुनर्निर्माण करना, वहाँ काम करना और नेपाल को वापस खड़ा करना हम सब का कर्तव्य है।

सर, येचुरी जी ने सुझाव दिया था, लेकिन मैं उससे आगे जाकर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल हमें कभी विदेश नहीं लगा, वह हमारी भूमि लगी। अगर हम लोग चाहते हैं कि हम वहाँ के गाँवों में अपने एमपीलैंड फंड से छोटे-छोटे अस्पताल बनावाएँ, छोटे स्कूल्स बनवाएँ, तो सरकार को उसके लिए हमें विशेष इजाजत देनी चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ के 5 लाख वहाँ 10 लाख बन जाते हैं और उनके लिए 10 लाख रुपये एक बहुत बड़ी रकम होती है। यहाँ इतने एमपीज़ हैं, सभी का नेपाल के साथ एक भावनात्मक रिश्ता रहा है, तो ऐसे बहुत से एमपीज़ चाहेंगे कि उनके नाम से वहाँ लोगों के लिए छोटे-छोटे स्कूल्स बनें, छोटे अस्पताल बनें, वहाँ के जो रास्ते और सड़कें खत्म हो गई हैं, वे बनें। इसमें या तो आप इंडिविजुअल एमपी को अलाऊ कीजिए अथवा पार्टी की तरफ से अगर हम वहाँ कुछ बनाना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि उससे वहाँ हमारे देश का नाम रहेगा और वहाँ के लोग भी हमारे साथ जुड़ेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस बारे में वह हमें विशेष इजाजत दे। इस दुःख की घड़ी में मेरी पार्टी शिव सेना नेपाल के साथ है और नेपाली लोगों के साथ है।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, यह जो कुदरत की बहुत भयानक आफत है, इसमें हमारा पूरा देश उनके साथ है। कुदरत के आगे हमारा कोई जोर तो नहीं चलता, लेकिन हम दुःख की इस घड़ी में उनकी सिर्फ मदद कर सकते हैं, जो हमारी सरकार ने फौरी तौर पर की है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इसको खुद गंभीरता से देख रहे हैं और उन्होंने जो मदद की है, उसके लिए हम उनका धन्यवाद करते हैं।

हमारी जो एसजीपीसी है, वह भी दिल्ली से 25,000 लोगों के लिए खाने-पीने का सामान वहाँ भेज रही है। इसके अलावा, दवाइयाँ, कम्बल और जो भी उनकी डिमांड्स हैं, उनके लिए हमने उनकी एम्बेसी से मिलकर कहा है कि हम जल्द से जल्द उनकी मदद करेंगे। इस से भी आगे जाकर मैं कहना

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

चाहता हूँ कि हम पार्लियामेंटेरियंस को देश के लोगों को भी अपील करनी चाहिए कि अगर थोड़ा-थोड़ा हम सभी लोग contribute करें, तो उनके लिए बड़ी इमदाद हो जाएगी, जो उनके इस बड़े दुख की घड़ी में हमारा फर्ज बनता है।

सर, नेपालियों के साथ हमारा सिर्फ ग्वांड का रिश्ता नहीं है, घर से लेकर फौज तक का उनके साथ पुराना रिश्ता चला आ रहा है। जब कोई नेपाली हमारे साथ होता है तो हम समझते हैं कि कोई trustworthy साथी हमारे साथ है। अब जो इतने अच्छे लोग हैं और जिन के ऊपर इतनी बड़ी आफत आई है, हम आज जो उनकी मदद कर रहे हैं, हमें उससे आगे जाकर मदद करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि "एमपी लैंड" से मदद देने की बात वाजिब है कि हम वहां स्कूलों के लिए, अस्पतालों के लिए जितनी मदद हो सके, करें।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड) : श्रीमान जी, नेपाल हमारे देश का एक करीबी और महत्वपूर्ण साथी है। इस दुख और तकलीफ की घड़ी में हमारी पार्टी पूरे देश के साथ मिलकर नेपाल के भाइयों और नेपाल की जनता के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी के साथ खड़ी है।

श्रीमान जी, एनसीआर, यू0पी0, बिहार और उत्तराखंड का जो हिस्सा है, यह एक ऐसे प्लेटू पर है जिस में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की भरमार है, लेकिन हम किसी भी तरह से अभी भी lesson लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज के अखबारों में भी है कि दिल्ली की सरकार ने हाईकोर्ट को बताया है कि दिल्ली में National Disaster से निपटने की जो तैयारी होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। अगर ऐसी आपदा पहाड़ों के बजाय मैदानी इलाकों में होती तो कुछ भी नहीं बचता। यहां जितनी भी मल्टी-स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग्स हैं या जो हमारी पुरानी धरोहर हैं - कुतुब मीनार, ताजमहल या इसी तरह के जो पुराने monuments हैं, इन्हें नहीं बचाया जा सकता था। इसके लिए हमारी तैयारी नहीं है, इसलिए सरकार को इस ओर seriously ध्यान देना चाहिए।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है कि हम नेपाल के आंसू पोंछेंगे। इसके लिए हम उन्हें धन्यवाद देते हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह बात सिर्फ एक जुमले तक न रहकर वास्तविक रूप लेगी। श्रीमान जी, इस वक्त पूरा देश नेपाल की जनता के साथ है। भाई सीताराम येचुरी जी की बात का मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और हम सब को मिलकर हमारी solidarity नेपाल और नेपाल की जनता के साथ दिखानी चाहिए।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, पूरी दुनिया ने देखा है कि नेपाल में किस तरह की तबाही हुई है और इस से यह साबित होता है कि हम कितनी भी प्रगति कर लें, हम विज्ञान और बाकी मामलों में कितने भी आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, लेकिन कुदरत के आगे हम सब लाचार हैं।

महोदय, नेपाल हमारा बहुत पुराना पारंपरिक मित्र रहा है, हमारा पड़ोसी है। नेपाल के साथ हमारे बहुत ही घनिष्ठ संबंध रहे हैं। मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे देश की ओर से बहुत ही सही कदम उठाया है और वहां के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए हमने अपनी पूरी तैयारी दिखाई है।

महोदय, मैं यहां एक छोटा सा अनुभव आप लोगों को बताना चाहूंगा। मैं अखिल भारतीय

फुटबॉल संघ का अध्यक्ष हूं। हमारी भारतीय अंडर 14 के बच्चों की टीम इस समय नेपाल में खेल रही थी। उस वक्त जब यह आपदा आई, हम सब के लिए यह सौभाग्य की बात रही कि बच्चे उस वक्त खेल के मैदान में थे। जब वहां भूकंप आया तो नेपाल फुटबॉल एसोसिएशन ने हमारे बच्चों को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से, अपने बच्चों की तरह संभाला, उनकी देखरेख की, उन्हें अच्छे होटल में रखा और लगातार हम लोगों से संपर्क बनाए रखा क्योंकि यहां से हमारे लिए उनसे संपर्क करना मुश्किल हो रहा था, लाइंस लग नहीं रही थीं। उन्होंने हमें लगातार, हर घंटे बच्चों के बारे में जानकारी दी और हमारे बच्चों का पूरी तरह से ख्याल रखा। हमने भी इस बात को बहुत सराहा और अखिल भारतीय फुटबॉल संघ की ओर से हमने नेपाल फुटबॉल एसोसिएशन को 11 लाख रुपए इस आपदा का सामना करने के लिए दिए, लेकिन मुख्य बात यह है कि जिस तरह से वहां पर तबाही हुई है, हम लोगों का यह कर्तव्य बनता है कि संकट की इस घड़ी में हम उनके साथ खड़े रहें। मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देश से जिस तरह की प्रतिक्रियाएं पिछले दो दिनों से आ रही हैं, पूरा देश उनको सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार है ...(समय की घंटी)... जो कि हम सबके लिए अच्छी बात है। मैं इस दुख की घड़ी में नेपाल के नागरिकों के प्रति अपनी संवेदना प्रकट करता हूं।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : उपसभापति जी, शनिवार को जो बहुत बड़ी दुखद घटना हुई, भारत के अधिकांश राज्यों जैसे बिहार, यू.पी. में हमारे काफी भाई-बहनों ने जानें गंवाई और वहां काफी नुकसान हुआ है। साथ ही साथ पश्चिमी बंगाल और सिक्किम में भी भूकम्प आया। वहां से मरने की खबरें तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन काफी नुकसान हुआ है। इसके साथ ही हमारा पड़ोसी देश नेपाल, जो हमारा मित्र देश है, वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ, काफी जानें गई, काफी नुकसान हुआ, तो मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उसके प्रति शोक प्रकट करता हूं। कल हमारी पार्टी ने सजेशन दिया था कि MPLADS Fund को ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में सहायता करने के लिए, उनमें यूज करने के लिए मंजूरी दी जाए। साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने राइट टाइम में नेपाल के लिए राहत कार्य शुरू किया। सुनने में आया कि हमारे इंडियन एयरफोर्स के ऐरोप्लेन्स से काफी लोग rescue किए गए, बसों द्वारा भी लोग यहां लाए गए, तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह काफी मुबारकबाद देने वाली बात है। भविष्य में हम सब एक साथ होकर किस तरीके से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के साथ लड़ेंगे, इस पर हमको चिंता करने की जरूरत है, थैंक यू।

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, नेपाल हमें अलग कंट्री नहीं लगती है, क्योंकि बुद्ध का जन्म भी लुम्बिनी में हुआ था। नेपाल में भूकम्प के कारण जो हादसे हुए, उसके बाद भारत सरकार ने नेपाल को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करने की जो घोषणाएं कीं, इसके लिए मैं भारत सरकार का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी उनके लिए मदद एनाउंस की है, तो मैं उनका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। इसमें सभी राज्यों को मदद करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं अपनी एम.पी. की दो महीने की सैलेरी नेपाल के लोगों को मदद करने के लिए दे रहा हूं। सीताराम येचुरी जी ने जो अनाउंस किया है कि हमारा जो पांच करोड़ का MPLADS Fund होता है, उसमें से मुझे लगता है कि अगर आप एक करोड़ भी देने की परमिशन दे देंगे, तो हम उसे वहां दे सकेंगे। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में जब भूकम्प आया था, तब कई उद्योगपतियों ने, कई लोगों ने एक-एक गांव दत्तक ले लिया था, जिससे उनका पुनर्वसन हो सका। इसी तरह मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार ने मैक्सिमम मदद करने का जो

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

वादा किया है, उसके लिए हम पूरे भारत के उद्योगपतियों से और एनजीओज़ से अपील करते हैं कि वे भी इसमें मैक्सिमम मदद करें। तो मैं यही बताना चाहता हूँ कि -

"हम खाली नहीं करेंगे बात,
हम देंगे नेपाल का साथ।
भूकम्प ने किया है नेपाल का घात,
मजबूत करेंगे हम नेपाल का हाथ।"

तो यह काम हम सब लोगों को करना है, जय हिन्द, जय भारत ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत : सर, हमारी पार्टी ने ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री संजय राउत : हमारी पार्टी के राज्य सभा सांसदों ने एक महीने की सैलेरी नेपाल के लोगों की सहायता के लिए दी है।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : उपसभापति जी, पूरे सदन ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, मैं अपने आपको उस भावना के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सर, नेपाल के साथ हमारा सिर्फ इमोशनल ही नहीं, बल्कि कल्चरल रिलेशन भी है। वह हमारा पड़ोसी ही नहीं है, बल्कि उसके साथ हमारे जो रिश्ते हैं, वे बहुत करीब के हैं। निश्चित तौर से जब इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदा होती है, तो पूरे भारत और भारत के लोगों के मन में जो दुख और पीड़ा होती है, उसको आसानी से समझा जा सकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, जैसे ही नेपाल में यह दुखद घटना हुई, उसी समय केंद्र सरकार ने, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने तत्काल जो प्रभावित लोग थे, जो भूकंप से पीड़ित लोग थे, उनकी सहायता के लिए, उनकी मदद के लिए पूरी मजबूती के साथ, पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ प्रयास किया और काम शुरू किया, जिस बात को सदन में सभी लोगों ने सराहा है, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, जो आवश्यक डिज़ास्टर रिलीफ के काम थे, उनके संबंध में जो भी आवश्यक कदम उठाने थे, वे सरकार ने तत्काल उठाए। दवाएं, खाद्य सामग्री, इंजीनियर्स टास्क फोर्स, जेसीबी, रोड, बिल्डिंग क्लीयरिंग के साथ वहां पर तत्काल भेजी गयी, जो वहां पर पहुंच गयी है। उसके साथ-साथ वहां पर सेटेलाइट कम्युनिकेशन से संबंधित जो भी आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि इस तरह की घटना में सेटेलाइट कम्युनिकेशन पूरी तरह से कट जाता है, उसके लिए भी सरकार ने आवश्यक कदम उठाए और उन्हें वहां पर भेजा। इसके अतिरिक्त डिज़ास्टर रिलीफ के लिए जो एयरक्राफ्ट्स हैं, चॉपर्स हैं, फ़िल्ड हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, मेडिकल टीम्स हैं, दवाएं हैं, ये सारी की सारी चीज़ें, जो आवश्यक थीं, तत्काल जिन्हें राहत के लिए भेजना था, उन्हें सरकार ने तत्काल भेजा। अभी वहां पर राहत का काम चल रहा है, वहां पर रिलीफ का काम युद्ध स्तर पर चल रहा है, जो हमारी तरफ से यहां से टीमें गयी

हैं, वे उस काम को कर रही हैं। वहां पर इस पूरी घटना में भारत ने जिस संवेदनशीलता के साथ, जिस ईमानदारी के साथ क्या-क्या टीमों भेजीं, उसके बारे में विस्तार से जो स्टेटमेंट है, वह बाद में हो सकता है क्योंकि इस समय हमारी प्राथमिकता है और पूरे देश की प्राथमिकता है, पूरे सदन की प्राथमिकता है कि जो लोग इस भूकंप से प्रभावित हुए हैं, पीड़ित हुए हैं, उन्हें तत्काल राहत पहुंचाई जाए। इसलिए जो डिटेल्ड स्टेटमेंट होगा, वह सरकार की तरफ से बाद में आएगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं एक बात संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि रोज अफवाह उड़ती है कि आज फिर भूकंप आएगा, लोग बाहर निकले हुए हैं, इस पर सरकार की तरफ से कुछ क्लीयर हो जाना चाहिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है, जो माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की कि अलग-अलग मीडिया के माध्यम से जो अफवाहें चलती हैं, विशेष तौर से हमारे देश में कि अभी यहां पर भूकंप आने वाला है, उधर भूकंप आने वाला है। इस संबंध में हम इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि देश को किसी भी तरह से चिंतित होने की जरूरत नहीं है, किसी भी तरह से इस तरह की अफवाहों पर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर इस तरह की कोई घटना संभावित होगी और उसकी कोई अधिकृत जानकारी होगी तो सरकार की तरफ से लोगों को जानकारी दी जाएगी और उसकी रोकथाम के प्रयास भी किए जाएंगे।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : सर, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, all notices for Suspension of Business under Rule 267 are rejected.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) : सर, इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं सिर्फ एक अपील करना चाहता हूं, चूंकि मैं संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री हूं। सोशल मीडिया पर कई बार एक कमेंट आता है और वह फालो होने लगता है कि कल रात को 9 बजे भूकंप आएगा, यहां पर आएगा, 8 बजे आएगा। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि सोशल मीडिया पर इस तरह की जो अफवाहें उठती हैं, उन पर ध्यान न दें। अगर ऐसी कोई भी बात होगी तो हम लोग मिलकर काम करेंगे। इस तरह की अफवाहों में कोई वजन नहीं है।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank the Minister for that intervention because so many messages are coming up and frightening the people. Nobody should take notice of that. Do not give any importance to that. So, notices under Rule 267 are all rejected. Now, we have only two minutes left before the Question Hour. Mr. Rapolu, you have only two minutes to make your Zero Hour submission.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Hasty purchase of Rafale aircraft**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the nation to the hasty purchase of Rafale aircraft. This has raised the attention of global defence experts. The Rafale aircraft, which are meant for the Indian Air Force, are highly expensive and they are being purchased off the shelf. After the strength that was provided, during the period 1985-89, there have always been piecemeal purchases for the Defence. This has challenged our capacities and requirements of the Armed Forces...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, the time is over. Now, Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Revised Bill for acquisition of land**

*31. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to bring revised Bill for land acquisition in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to acquire land within the radius of one kilometre along both the sides of industrial corridors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government proposes to provide at least 50 per cent of the developed land along corridors to farmers whose land would be acquired in proportion to their acquired lands; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (f) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (RFCTLARR) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 was promulgated on 31.12.2014. A Replacement Bill was taken up for consideration and passed by the Lok Sabha on 10.03.2015 incorporating some official amendments to the Bill. However, the Bill could not be taken up for consideration in the Rajya Sabha. Section 105 of the Act of 2013 as amended by the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 provided to extend the benefit of enhanced compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement in case of land acquisitions done under the 13 Acts listed in the Fourth Schedule of the Act. With a view to give continuity to the provisions of the said Ordinance, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (RFCTLARR) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 was promulgated on 03.04.2015 and consequential steps as required are being taken as mandated in the Constitution of India.

The important changes brought about by the amendment are as follows:

- (i) Compensation in accordance with the First Schedule and rehabilitation and resettlement specified in the Second and Third Schedules of the Act are extended to the thirteen Acts mentioned in the Fourth Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- (ii) Appropriate Governments are empowered to take steps for exemption from 'Social Impact Assessment' and 'Special Provisions for Safeguarding Food Security' for national security or defence of India including preparation for defence and defence production; rural infrastructure including electrification; affordable housing and housing for poor people; industrial corridors set up by the appropriate Government and its undertakings (in which case the land shall be acquired upto 1 km. on both sides of the designated railway line or roads for such industrial corridors); infrastructure projects including projects under public private partnership where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Governments. In addition acquisition for such projects is exempted from the first proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 2.
- (iii) In place of the term 'private company', the term 'private entity' has been substituted.
- (iv) The definition of 'Company' in Chapter I is amended to include the recent substitution of 'Companies Act, 1956' by 'Companies Act, 2013'.

- (v) In cases where land acquisition process under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 had been initiated and the Award was passed, but either possession of land was not taken or compensation was not paid, there is provision of lapsing of such proceedings after five years of passing of Award. It is amended to exclude all such period, that is the period during which the proceedings for acquisition of the land have been held up on account of any stay or injunction issued by any court, or the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession or such period where possession has been taken but the compensation is lying deposited in a court or in designated account maintained for this purpose, in calculation of five years period as specified in sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- (vi) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement award under Section 31 now also includes 'compulsory employment to at least one member of such affected family of a farm laborer' under the 'details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the affected families.'
- (vii) Section 46 of the Act was amended to clarify that provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement •in case of land purchased through private negotiations is applicable in cases when land is purchased by persons other than the Government, Government Company and Trust or Society aided or controlled by the Government.
- (viii) A new Section 67 A has been introduced to facilitate the process of hearing of objections of the land losers by the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, constituted for this purpose, within the district where the land has been acquired.
- (ix) When an offence under this Act is committed by any person who is employed in the Central or State Government at the time of commission of such an alleged offence, the court will take cognizance of offences under this. Act provided the procedure laid down in Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is followed.
- (x) Section 101 which deals with return of unutilised land has been amended to change the period after which unutilised land will be reverted back to land owner or to Land Bank from 'five years' at present to 'a period specified for setting up of any project or for five years whichever is later'.
- (xi) The provision of "Removal of Difficulties" has been made applicable to entire

Act rather than 'Part' as the word 'part' was used in the Act inadvertently. Further, the time period to remove the difficulties has been extended from two years at present to five years.

Under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, there is provision under Resettlement and Rehabilitation" in the Second Schedule that in case the land is acquired for urbanization purposes, twenty per cent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development. In cases, the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer; an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it. No change in this provision is proposed right now.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: सभापति महोदय, 03 अप्रैल, 2015 के अध्यादेश में प्रावधान है कि सरकार इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर के दोनों तरफ एक किलोमीटर चौड़ाई में भूमि का अधिग्रहण करेगी। इसके बदले किसान को मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। पैसे से पैसा पैदा करना उद्योगपति और व्यापारी का कौशल होता है। किसान ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है और मुआवजे की रकम कुछ दिनों या साल में किसान के पास नहीं बचेगी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार प्रस्तावित कानून में ऐसा प्रावधान क्यों नहीं कर रही है कि किसान की अधिग्रहीत भूमि का 50 प्रतिशत विकसित जमीन अथवा प्रोजेक्ट में किसानों को 25 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी दे दी जाए, जिससे उद्योगपति के साथ किसान का भी विकास हो सके, क्या सरकार ऐसा करेगी?

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, 1894 के जो अंग्रेज के शासन का भूमि अधिग्रहण का कानून था, उसको बदल कर 2013 में यह प्रावधान किया गया था कि किसान को उसकी भूमि का उचित मुआवजा मिले, अगर उसका अधिग्रहण होता है तो। जहां तक भूमि की कीमतों की बात है, कोई ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होता था और इसीलिए लगभग 115 साल तक इसी कानून का इस्तेमाल विभिन्न सरकारों ने और लोगों ने किया। जो प्रावधान हम नए कानून में लेकर आए हैं, उनके बारे में, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि 2013 के कानून में भी यह प्रावधान है कि कोई जमीन अगर किसी ऐसे काम के लिए अधिग्रहण की जाएगी, तो उसका 20 प्रतिशत जिसकी जमीन होगी proportionately उसका 20 प्रतिशत उस भू-मालिक को दिया जाएगा और कम्पनसेशन का उतना ही पैसा उससे काट लिया जाएगा।

जहां तक बात 50 प्रतिशत की है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो संभव नहीं हो सकता है कि आप किसी भूमि का अधिग्रहण करो और 50 प्रतिशत विकसित करके उसी किसान को दे दो, लेकिन जो प्रावधान 20 प्रतिशत का है, उससे यह जरूर होगा कि जो कम्पनसेशन उसको मिला है, जो मुआवजा मिला है, उससे वह अपनी नई जिंदगी शुरू कर सकता है। साथ ही साथ भूमि का जो 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है, उसमें भी वह अपना कोई न कोई अलग से काम शुरू कर सकता है।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह: सभापति महोदय, 2013 के कानून के संशोधन के पक्ष में सरकार द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि रक्षा विभाग वाले पूछ रहे हैं कि साहब, रक्षा से जुड़े प्रोजेक्ट के लिए अगर जमीन अधिग्रहण करने के लिए किसानों की सहमति ली जाएगी, तो रक्षा संबंधी गुप्त सूचनाएं लीक होकर पड़ोसी देश में पहुंच जाएंगी। मैं इस संबंध में पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब 2013 के कानून की धारा 40 में स्पेशल अर्जेसी क्लॉज मौजूद है, तो रक्षा एवं प्राकृतिक आपदा से निपटने के लिए जरूरी अधिग्रहण को छूट देता है, तो सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा ऐसे भ्रामक तथ्य क्यों फैलाए जा रहे हैं और सरकार प्राइवेट प्रोजेक्ट के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए इतनी क्यों परेशान है?

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय सदस्य की बात समझ नहीं सका कि अगर रक्षा से संबंधित बात पर कोई आपत्ति है, तो मैं इसको ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: फिर से क्वेश्चन पढ़ देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह: आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one minute. Please, one minute. बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। (व्यवधान)... जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सभापति महोदय, रक्षा संबंधित इसमें जो क्लॉज डाला गया है, इसमें पांच ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिनको हमने इसके लिए रखा है कि इसमें रक्षा में उसकी preparedness है, रक्षा संबंधित वे कार्य हैं, जो कोई एस्लेब्लिशमेंट बनना है, उसके बारे में है और जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि कुछ ऐसी भी चीजें हैं, जिनको आप सूचनार्थ भी अगर पब्लिक कर देते हैं, तो वह भी देश के हित में नहीं है, इसलिए इस पर ...(व्यवधान)... आम सहमति है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर आम सहमति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one minute. Please, one minute. ...(Interruptions)... . बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जब लोक सभा में इस पर चर्चा हुई थी, तब भी इस बात पर आम सहमति थी कि रक्षा के प्रति किसी भी भूमि का अधिग्रहण होगा, उसकी पूर्व सूचना के लिए न ही हो तो अच्छा है। वह देश की रक्षा के लिए, देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए, देश की सेक्योरिटी के लिए जरूरी है।(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is not satisfactory, please give notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, this is the forum where we seek replies from the Government...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let your colleagues ask supplementary questions... (Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, अगर क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं देंगे, तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर का मतलब क्या होगा? मंत्री जी सवाल का सही जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is wrong, you know what the procedure is... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, my answer is correct. I have given the information...*(Interruptions)*...Yes, yes...*(Interruptions)*...My answer is correct...*(Interruptions)*...Don't take it like that...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No. Your answer is totally wrong...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, since my name has been called, I would like to put a very short question to the hon. Minister in the form of a supplementary.

I would like to know whether the meaning and definition of 'land', under the proposed Bill, include both irrigated and non-irrigated land, apart from the fact that consent clause has been removed in certain cases.

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, there is, of course, difference between 'non-irrigated' and 'irrigated' land. If you go through the official amendments introduced by the Government in the Lok Sabha, it was made clear that the Government would make efforts of the acquisition of the land which is Government land but not being utilized due to some difficulty or the land which is waste land. So, both lands, which are of no use, first, the Government would search for land. It would be find out whether district has any land bank and what land bank would be exhausted and the last resort would be to see that if no land is available only then the irrigated land can be acquired...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It keeps the doors open for taking over irrigated land...*(Interruptions)*...So, you kept the doors open.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I need your protection...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has replied you...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he has not replied to my consent clause. Part of the supplementary was whether consent has been removed in certain cases or not. It has not been answered.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Sir, this is no answer. ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn, please. *...(Interruptions)...* नहीं, नहीं। आप बैठ जाइए, it is not your turn. Do you want to amplify your answer, Mr. Minister?

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Yes, Sir. Let me be more clear and you should also be clearer that the word 'land' is defined in the Act itself. If you go through the definition, you would find what the land means. As far as the change or the consent clause is concerned, when we say that the five important things have been brought out, I will go through them one to five.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please say 'yes' or 'no.' *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Please listen to me. Why should I say 'yes' or 'n'? This is my privilege, let me explain and see how I explain. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Please say 'yes' or 'no.' *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: No, I have not said anything. Please listen to what I say. You can't put your word in my mouth. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question only and nothing else. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, the five things which have been brought out from the consent clause are, wherever there is a special provision for safeguarding food security or social impact assessment, these two things are left with the appropriate State Governments. If any of the State Government does not want or if some of the State Governments want, then they can continue with this. This is the discretion of the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you. Mr. Ahmed Patel. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अहमद पटेल : सर, हाउस के बाहर गडकरी जी के स्टेटमेंट या वे पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ को जो चिट्ठियाँ लिखते हैं, उसके बारे में हमें जानकारी है। मैं कंप्यूज्ड हूँ कि सही मायने में कौन ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री हैं, गडकरी जी या चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी। ठीक है, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ को गडकरी जी ने जो चिट्ठी लिखी थी, उसमें यह कहा गया था कि 2013 का जो कानून है, उसमें हम बदलाव इसलिए ला रहे हैं, ताकि हम ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सिंचाई योजनाओं के प्रोजेक्ट्स ला सकें, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रोजेक्ट्स ला सकें और किसान की सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए हम यह बदलाव ला रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके पास कोई एक्शन प्लान है कि वे नेशनल सिक्थोरिटी के कौन-से प्रोजेक्ट्स ला रहे हैं, सिंचाई योजनाओं के कौन-से प्रोजेक्ट्स ला रहे हैं या किसान की सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए वे यह करने जा रहे हैं? नम्बर टू, ...

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल।

श्री अहमद पटेल : जहाँ तक इरिगेटेड और नॉन-इरिगेटेड लैंड का सवाल है, जो बहुफसली जमीनें हैं, 2013 के कानून में यह प्रावधान था कि जब बहुत ही कंपलसरी होगा, जहाँ कोई उपाय नहीं होगा, तब वहाँ लैंड एक्वायर की जाएगी। उन्होंने यह प्रावधान रिमूव किया है या नहीं, मैं स्पष्ट तौर पर यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सर, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर ने जोर देकर extraordinary circumstances के बारे में कहा। I still hold this view and I am also saying...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you listen to me? Sir, we are also of this view that under extraordinary circumstances...(Interruptions)... That is why I explained when the hon. Member was asking about the irrigated and non-irrigated land. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It was open. Why did you remove that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: No, no; you are mistaken. If you go through our Amendment, ...(Interruptions)... अहमद भाई, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour and we are not having a debate on a proposed piece of legislation. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गडकरी जी ने क्या चिट्ठी लिखी, आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ, मैं गडकरी जी की चिट्ठी का हवाला देकर जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूँ। आप भी कांग्रेस में बहुतों की तरफ से जवाब देते थे। आप तो सर्वव्यापी थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Sanjay Raut. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : सर, मंत्री जी का जवाब तो आया ही नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : सर, मंत्री जी का जवाब नहीं आया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अहमद पटेल : सर, मैंने ऐक्शन प्लान के बारे में पूछा था, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत : सर, मेरा बहुत ही सिम्पल प्रश्न है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Raut, please ask your question.(Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions)... Will you please ask your question?

श्री संजय राउत : सर, देश में भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए जो संशोधित विधेयक सरकार ला रही है, मुझे लगता है कि यह कानून पूरे देश के विकास के लिए है और लगभग सभी राज्य इसमें शामिल हैं।

मेरा सीधा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून जम्मू-कश्मीर में लागू होगा या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप औद्योगिक विकास की बात करते हैं, तो सबसे ज्यादा आर्थिक और औद्योगिक विकास की जरूरत जम्मू-कश्मीर में है। क्या यह कानून जम्मू-कश्मीर में लागू होगा या नहीं, यही मेरा सीधा सवाल है?

श्री चौधरी बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सर, इसका उत्तर बहुत सिम्पल है। It extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 32. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, अभी हमने तो प्रश्न पूछा ही नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें भी प्रश्न पूछना है।**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, अब तो गडकरी जी भी आ गए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 32. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*32.[The questioner, SHRI D. RAJA, was absent.]

CO₂ emissions from thermal power plants

*32. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emission from thermal power plants in the country is 45 per cent higher than the global best and 14 per cent higher than the China's average and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published by the Center for Science and Environment (CSE) captioned "Heat on power-green rating of coal based thermal power plants" regarding the performance of the Indian thermal power plants; and

(c) if so, the gist of the findings in the report and Government's reaction to the suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) India has abundant coal reserves and coal based generation will continue to remain important for power generation in India. The Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emission

from Thermal Power Plants in the country is comparatively higher than the global standards due to inferior quality of coal and higher ambient air temperature and cooling water temperature in India resulting in more consumption of coal.

(b) and (c) The Centre for Science and Environment in its report “Green Rating of Coal-Based Thermal Power Plants” has given, *inter-alia*, the following suggestions to improve the performance of coal based power plants:

- (i) Accelerating installation of supercritical/ultra supercritical (SC/USC) plants.
- (ii) Retirement of old and inefficient plants.
- (iii) Introduction of tighter air pollution norms.
- (iv) Optimization of water and land use in coal based thermal power plants.

Government of India has already taken following initiatives to improve the efficiency of coal based power plants and to reduce carbon footprint of the power sector:

(i) A capacity of 27,485 MW based on supercritical technology has already been commissioned and 49,925 MW super critical capacity is under construction.

(ii) All coal fired capacity additions shall be based on supercritical technology in the 13th Plan.

(iii) Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) would be based on Super Critical technology.

(iv) An Advanced Ultra Super Critical Technology R&D Project has been approved by Government at a cost of ₹1500 Crore involving BHEL, NTPC and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) to achieve higher efficiency, reduce carbon-dioxide emissions and coal consumption for coal based power plants.

(v) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old thermal power generating units and retirement of old and inefficient thermal generation units, in phased manner, has been undertaken. A total capacity of 3,115 MW has already been retired till date and 2667 MW capacity is to be retired by the end of the 12th Plan.

(vi) Government has decided that Letter of Assurance (LoA)/ linkage granted to the old plant shall be automatically transferred to the new plant of nearest supercritical capacity in public sector. If the capacity of the new supercritical plant is higher than the old plant, additional coal linkage would be accorded on priority subject to the availability of coal on best effort basis upto an additional capacity of 50% of old plant.

(vii) Coal cess has been doubled from Rs.100 per tonne to Rs.200 per tonne for funding projects under National Clean Energy Fund as announced in the Budget Speech of 2015-16.

(viii) Increasing the share of renewable energy in the overall power generation in the country.

(ix) Government of India has introduced Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme in which targets are assigned to existing thermal power plants for improving the efficiency.

(x) CEA has brought out reports on optimal land and consumptive water requirements for thermal power plants in September, 2010 and January, 2012 respectively which are being followed by the thermal power stations.

(xi) The utilization of Fly Ash has increased from 6.64 Million Tonnes (9.63%) in 1996-97 to level of 99.62 Million Tonnes (57.63%) in 2013-14.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 32 – Questioner not present. Let the answer be given.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have a question which is of great importance since it relates, eventually, to the state of our environment. In the reply it has been stated by the hon. Minister that various steps are being taken to ensure that the CO₂ footprints in the country would be reduced. Sir, the reply goes on to talk about measures that are in the offing for the distant future. The challenge is so grave and every day we read in every newspaper, let us say, the Indian Express report of the state of the air in the capital and we have the thermal power plant here which is years old and everybody knows that it needs to be refurbished. You have talked about the supercritical technology, which again is with respect to the plants that are yet to come in. What about those plants that have aged? What about those plants that are causing huge amount of air pollution, causing serious risk to the life of infants and children? I would ask the hon. Minister to, please, be specific in giving a timeframe with respect to the proposed action and when we will have the CO₂ indices go down and when the ambient air quality would be such that the people of India can breathe and live.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am very glad that the hon. Member has shown such passion in his commitment for the environment. I only wonder where that passion was for the last ten years when he was on this side ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please answer the question, don't deviate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am very happy to report to the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that one of the first steps that this Government took when it took charge, was to lay out a policy for completely rehabilitating and changing over from the old plants to new plants which are of supercritical technology. In fact, one of the constraints for changeover from old technology to new, had been that the coal linkages were given for a particular plant only and were not allowed to be enhanced or changed and, therefore, the old plants were not able to go in for new technology. We came out with a policy which allowed the old plants, not only to set up a new plant, but also to increase their capacity to the nearest supercritical technology capacity, which could be 660 Megawatt, 800 Megawatt and we assured all the plants that they will get additional coal for the additional capacity automatically. I am very happy to report to the Members, through you, Sir, that this Policy has been widely hailed. The country had public sector units which were owning these old plants, which are about 25,000 MW all over the country. All the owners of these old plants have been asked to give their specific programmes to either replace them or go in for renovation and modernisation. Already some 2,500 MW – I have the exact figure—has been replaced. Another 3,000 MW... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: What is the answer? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. Just one minute. Please answer this specific question only.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, he wanted to know what is exactly being done. *...(Interruptions)...* A total of 3,115 MW has already been retired till date; another 2,667 MW will be retired by the end of the 12th Plan. Obviously, this is a process which takes several years. We have now come out with the new Policy, and in the near future, we shall go in for a massive re-substitution programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. *...(Interruptions)...* That is all right.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my question is very specific. I have already gone through the detailed answer of the hon. Minister. I think addressing the problem of environment on the CO₂ matter is of two dimensions. One is improving the technology, super-criticality so that the usage of coal is more efficient and the emission will come down. The second is to permit alternative source of energy – we call it green energy – and for that a Fund has been generated. The Cess has been increased from ₹ 100 to ₹ 200, and a National Clean Energy Fund has been put in place. My specific question to the hon. Minister is: How is this Fund being apportioned between the two avenues of reducing

the CO₂ emission, to what extent for improving technology, for a better usage of coal to ensure less emission of CO₂ gas and to what extent for the non-coal alternate type? How is it being apportioned and how is it being distributed?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the National Clean Energy Fund is largely meant to support renewable energy, new forms of energy and for the Namami Gange Plan by which we want to eliminate the environmental impacts of pollution in the Gange. For the replacement of plants by better super-critical technology, the power plants are themselves empowered. They have the capacity; they have their own internal resources by which it will be replaced. The NCEF is not being used for that. Instead of that, we have a Bureau of Energy Efficiency, which has a Scheme called PAT, Perform, Achieve and Trade, which encourages better efficiency of these coal-based plants and provides them incentives for doing the same.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, it is a fact that our dependence on the fossil fuel and conventional coal-based power plants are going to be there for some time. In Europe, they have come out with a new technology called CCS. This CCS Technology is now going to be mandatory in all the new plants which are going to come up -- and what Shri Ashwani Kumar was talking about -- and this is where the emissions are captured, cooled and put into ground. This technology is a little more expensive. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been tried here. It is being tried there, then, why not here?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Member has very rightly pointed out what is happening in Europe. We, in India, have to balance also along with the environment the reality that the cost of power has to be kept affordable. This is still at an experimental stage even in Europe. As these experiments fructify into a more cogent technology, proven technology, we shall consider taking these up in Indian plants. By and large, the sector is run independently. The Government does not direct a particular technology. I am sure, the power plants in India will consider taking up this technology as and when it becomes economically viable.

गरीबों की शिक्षा

***33. डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नगरों और गांवों में गरीबों की शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता विकास के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ख) देश में प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्तर पर सभी सुविधाओं के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों तथा अपेक्षित सुविधाओं के बिना शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी) : (क) और (ख) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) कार्यक्रम के तहत राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को, छात्र-अध्यापक अनुपात में सुधार लाने के लिए अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति करने, अध्यापकों के कौशल और ज्ञान को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए सभी अध्यापकों को नियमित वार्षिक सेवाकालीन अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने, बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क पाठ्य पुस्तकें, सभी बालिकाओं, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और बीपीएल छात्रों के लिए वर्दियों के दो सेट, उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर कंप्यूटर समर्थित अधिगम के लिए सहायता और ब्लॉक संसाधन केंद्रों और क्लेस्टर संसाधन केंद्रों के जरिए नियमित शैक्षिक सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) गुणवत्ता परिणाम बेहतर बनाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रारंभिक ग्रेड पठन, लेखन और बोध और 'पढ़े भारत बढ़े भारत' के माध्यम से प्रारंभिक गणित कार्यक्रम तथा गणित और विज्ञान शिक्षण अधिगम के लिए उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर भी सहायता प्रदान करता है।

मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रारंभिक स्तर पर सभी स्कूल दिवसों पर सभी बच्चों को मध्याह्न भोजन प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ताकि प्रतिधारण बेहतर किया जा सके और कक्षा-कक्ष की भूख को दूर किया जा सके।

राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आरएमएसए) के तहत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक पहुंच को सर्वसुलभ बनाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या बहुल क्षेत्रों में स्कूल खोलने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। आरएमएसए कार्यक्रम के तहत, नियमित अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण, स्कूलों में आईसीटी के उपयोग के माध्यम से गुणवत्ता सुधार हेतु और विज्ञान तथा गणित पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।

एकीकृत जिला शिक्षा सूचना प्रणाली (यूडीआईएसई) के 2013-14 के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि प्रारंभिक स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय छात्र-अध्यापक अनुपात (पीटीआर) 1:26 है, 94.14% स्कूलों में पेय जल, 93.86% स्कूलों में शौचालय, 48.86% स्कूलों में बिजली और 51.89% स्कूलों में खेल-कूद के मैदान सुलभ हैं। प्रारंभिक स्तर पर इस प्रकार की सुविधाओं से युक्त स्कूलों के राज्य-वार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-I और माध्यमिक स्कूलों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-II में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-I

प्रारंभिक सरकारी स्कूलों में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल स्कूल	बालकों हेतु	बालिकाओं हेतु	पेयजल	रैम्प	चारदीवारी	खेल का मैदान	पुस्तकालय	पीटीआर	बिजली
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	348	331	329	342	61	192	190	323	304	297
आंध्र प्रदेश	75089	39944	57493	63531	22228	37549	34159	72291	49684	67430
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3398	1609	2582	2612	706	1583	1194	521	1862	966
असम	50186	32778	42542	43061	37000	14141	25705	26018	32219	9282
बिहार	70673	50467	52117	65096	42106	36478	22763	41731	12012	3253
चंडीगढ़	112	112	112	112	57	112	103	111	80	112
छत्तीसगढ़	47468	39328	44735	44921	31199	28236	22000	40622	34347	25255
दादर और नगर हवेली	275	234	261	275	140	106	84	274	140	264
दमन और दीव	88	85	87	88	59	79	36	81	70	88
दिल्ली	2826	2826	2826	2826	2559	2818	2239	2748	1673	2826
गोवा	961	796	940	943	559	730	286	945	548	934
गुजरात	33713	32712	33535	33670	32484	31366	24104	32572	25838	33594
हरियाणा	14974	14280	14585	14938	10965	14481	11661	14931	9953	14758
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15219	14296	14760	15050	10331	10366	12780	14948	13299	14357
जम्मू और कश्मीर	23234	15336	16906	20430	3428	5330	6061	9643	20638	2895
झारखण्ड	40666	35172	35937	37001	18468	9992	11601	37135	15233	3835

कर्णाटक	46030	45934	45996	45314	36095	34259	25560	45849	36659	45413
केरल	5111	4973	5028	5054	3953	4490	2583	4725	4609	4797
लक्षद्वीप	44	44	44	44	27	21	12	43	43	44
मध्य प्रदेश	114444	104530	104881	105150	69316	39493	61234	93014	57376	14562
महाराष्ट्र	67307	66082	66081	66572	62100	48919	52536	64874	57374	61222
मणिपुर	3132	2940	3065	2697	320	587	1462	394	2820	559
मेघालय	7757	4246	3979	4665	2290	1129	2486	525	6634	1380
मिजोरम	2273	1615	2268	2159	1298	1450	1220	2090	2064	1594
नागालैंड	2603	2316	2540	1768	587	1609	864	542	2260	731
ओडिशा	58412	44940	50218	56526	38512	39193	14214	50682	40008	14431
पुदुच्चेरी	433	433	433	433	400	410	228	432	413	433
पंजाब	21343	20681	20802	21274	17922	20959	21150	21329	16385	21336
राजस्थान	83564	79654	81332	79413	42921	66950	32765	50168	56926	31628
सिक्किम	870	841	862	835	40	231	559	277	853	513
तमिलनाडु	37000	32718	35559	36997	28313	27575	25165	35925	31646	36329
त्रिपुरा	4323	4141	4064	3674	2233	628	2589	1324	3820	971
उत्तर प्रदेश	160752	156022	158340	155541	134195	96398	111173	122296	71839	73395
उत्तराखण्ड	17426	16615	16709	16511	10223	14417	8810	15582	13599	12618
पश्चिम बंगाल	81915	69066	68295	80376	47367	31023	28101	51537	55568	32434
भारत	1093969	938182	990256	1029899	710462	623300	567677	856502	678796	534536

1. * % एकीकृत जिला शिक्षा सूचना प्रणाली (यूडीआईएसई)

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माध्यमिक स्कूलों (निजी स्कूलों सहित) में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य	स्कूलों की संख्या	पेयजल सुविधा वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	बालकों हेतु उपलब्ध शौचालयों वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	हेतु उपलब्ध शौचालयों वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	बालिकाओं हेतु उपलब्ध शौचालयों वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	बिजली के कनेक्शन वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	कंप्यूटर कक्ष वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	इंटरनेट वाले स्कूलों की संख्या	पुस्तकालय वाले स्कूलों की संख्या
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	109	109	108	109	108	109	109	77	0	107
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	22031	10524	6788	9985	20138	10354	7015	2177	4943	
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	368	356	289	361	364	304	332	67	302	
4.	असम	7128	6375	4012	5007	6220	3918	2887	125	1381	
5.	बिहार	5620	5474	3982	4438	5295	1777	2417	490	2656	
6.	चंडीगढ़	155	155	152	154	146	155	149	90	145	
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	6028	5766	5095	5432	5644	4650	2216	321	2088	
8.	दादर और नगर हवेली	39	39	38	38	39	39	33	11	27	
9.	दमन और दीव	40	40	37	39	38	40	35	21	31	
10.	दिल्ली	1992	1992	1748	1709	1970	1992	1801	1092	1940	
11.	गोवा	385	385	371	381	378	385	379	381	357	
12.	गुजरात	9877	9875	9402	9624	9112	9853	8650	4418	7428	
13.	हरियाणा	7370	7368	6767	7053	7029	7324	6360	1551	6459	
14.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3392	3385	3319	3359	3208	3342	2381	997	2209	

15. जम्मू और कश्मीर	4063	3974	3489	3831	3866	2927	1964	20	2239
16. झारखंड	4226	4054	3338	3773	3800	2066	1763	73	2127
17. कर्णाटक	14891	14739	14441	14704	11400	13982	9578	1690	8518
18. केरल	4342	4339	4145	4261	3980	4238	3916	2260	3776
19. लक्षद्वीप	13	13	13	13	11	13	13	10	13
20. मध्य प्रदेश	13976	13625	12926	13124	12575	10088	5163	898	6775
21. महाराष्ट्र	22036	15022	14383	14782	21495	13992	15705	4418	13924
22. मणिपुर	1008	986	990	998	943	727	766	13	778
23. मेघालय	1232	700	606	604	1081	615	386	11	289
24. मिजोरम	583	516	574	575	583	482	255	79	269
25. नागालैंड	683	586	637	670	603	543	475	12	364
26. ओडिशा	9423	9246	6706	8294	8087	5800	1682	229	1466
27. पुदुच्चेरी	340	340	317	322	315	340	286	144	276
28. पंजाब	8803	8685	8294	8503	7981	8681	7050	3387	6834
29. राजस्थान	27291	26906	25965	26974	25962	23765	14622	2858	13476
30. सिक्किम	208	204	203	205	199	180	165	53	149
31. तमिलनाडु	11891	11860	10580	11291	11698	11530	9474	4200	8195
32. त्रिपुरा	963	805	791	812	958	717	479	20	399
33. उत्तर प्रदेश	22833	22477	21320	21834	17570	17523	11681	1932	12301
34. उत्तराखंड	3254	3101	2986	3104	3032	2880	1971	354	1445
35. पश्चिम बंगाल	9725	9721	7773	9101	8881	9184	5631	1344	5105
भारत	226318	203742	182585	195464	204709	174515	127757	35746	118791

Education of poor

†*33. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for quality development in the education of the poor in cities and villages; and

(b) the break-up of the students having access to qualitative education with all facilities and the students getting education without required facilities at primary and secondary level in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Centrally sponsored Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, State Government/UT Administrations are financially supported to appoint additional teachers to improve pupil teacher ratios, regular annual-in-service teacher training to all teachers to update their skills and knowledge, free textbooks to children, two sets of uniforms to all girls, SC/ST and BPL boys, support for Computer Aided Learning at upper primary level and regular academic support through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres. To improve quality outcomes, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) also supports States/UTs for an early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programme through 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' and at upper primary level for mathematics and science teaching learning.

Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, States/UT's are financially supported to provide a mid day meal to all children at elementary level on all school days, in order to improve retention and address classroom hunger.

Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), States/UT's are assisted for universalizing access to secondary education, with special focus on areas with a concentration of SC, ST and Minority populations for opening of schools. Under the RMSA programme, quality improvement through regular teacher training, use of ICT in schools and focused programmes on science and mathematics has been undertaken.

Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data for 2013-14 reveals that national Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) is 1:26, 94.14% of schools have access to drinking water, 93.86% schools to toilets, 48.86% to electricity and 51.89% to play grounds at elementary level. The State-wise details of schools with such facilities at elementary schools are given in Statement-I and for secondary schools in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I
State-wise facilities available in elementary Government schools

State/Uts	Total Schools	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Drinking Water	Ramp	Boundary wall	Play Ground	Library	PTR	Elect- ricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	348	331	329	342	61	192	190	323	304	297
Andhra Pradesh	75089	39944	57493	63531	22228	37549	34159	72291	49684	67430
Arunachal Pradesh	3398	1609	2582	2612	706	1583	1194	521	1862	966
Assam	50186	32778	42542	43061	37000	14141	25705	26018	32219	9282
Bihar	70673	50467	52117	65096	42106	36478	22763	41731	12012	3253
Chandigarh	112	112	112	112	57	112	103	111	80	112
Chhattisgarh	47468	39328	44735	44921	31199	28236	22000	40622	34347	25255
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	234	261	275	140	106	84	274	140	264
Daman and Diu	88	85	87	88	59	79	36	81	70	88
Delhi	2826	2826	2826	2826	2559	2818	2239	2748	1673	2826
Goa	961	796	940	943	559	730	286	945	548	934
Gujarat	33713	32712	33535	33670	32484	31366	24104	32572	25838	33594
Haryana	14974	14280	14585	14938	10965	14481	11661	14931	9953	14758

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Himachal Pradesh	15219	14296	14760	15050	10331	10366	12780	14948	13299	14357
Jammu and Kashmir	23234	15336	16906	20430	3428	5330	6061	9643	20638	2895
Jharkhand	40666	35172	35937	37001	18468	9992	11601	37135	15233	3835
Karnataka	46030	45934	45996	45314	36095	34259	25560	45849	36659	45413
Kerala	5111	4973	5028	5054	3953	4490	2583	4725	4609	4797
Lakshadweep	44	44	44	44	27	21	12	43	43	44
Madhya Pradesh	114444	104530	104881	105150	69316	39493	61234	93014	57376	14562
Maharashtra	67307	66082	66081	66572	62100	48919	52536	64874	57374	61222
Manipur	3132	2940	3065	2697	320	587	1462	394	2820	559
Meghalaya	7757	4246	3979	4665	2290	1129	2486	525	6634	1380
Mizoram	2273	1615	2268	2159	1298	1450	1220	2090	2064	1594
Nagaland	2603	2316	2540	1768	587	1609	864	542	2260	731
Odisha	58412	44940	50218	56526	38512	39193	14214	50682	40008	14431
Puducherry	433	433	433	433	400	410	228	432	413	433
Punjab	21343	20681	20802	21274	17922	20959	21150	21329	16385	21336
Rajasthan	83564	79654	81332	79413	42921	66950	32765	50168	56926	31628
Sikkim	870	841	862	835	40	231	559	277	853	513

Tamil Nadu	37000	32718	35559	36997	28313	27575	25165	35925	31646	36329
Tripura	4323	4141	4064	3674	2233	628	2589	1324	3820	971
Uttar Pradesh	160752	156022	158340	155541	134195	96398	111173	122296	71839	73395
Uttarakhand	17426	16615	16709	16511	10223	14417	8810	15582	13599	12618
West Bengal	81915	69066	68295	80376	47367	31023	28101	51537	55568	32434
INDIA	1093969	938182	990256	1029899	710462	623300	567677	856502	678796	534536

Source : Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)

Statement-II

State-wise facilities available in secondary schools (including Pvt. schools)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Schools	No. of Schools in which drinking water facility available	No. of Schools in which Boys toilet available	No. of Schools in which Girls toilet available	No. of Schools in which Science Lab. available	No. of Schools in which Electricity available	No. of Schools in which Computer Room available	No. of Schools in which Internet available	No. of Schools in which Library available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	109	108	109	108	109	77	0	107
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22031	10524	6788	9985	20138	10354	7015	2177	4943

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	368	356	289	361	364	304	332	67	302
4.	Assam	7128	6375	4012	5007	6220	3918	2887	125	1381
5.	Bihar	5620	5474	3982	4438	5295	1777	2417	490	2656
6.	Chandigarh	155	155	152	154	146	155	149	90	145
7.	Chhattisgarh	6028	5766	5095	5432	5644	4650	2216	321	2088
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	39	39	38	38	39	39	33	11	27
9.	Daman and Diu	40	40	37	39	38	40	35	21	31
10.	Delhi	1992	1992	1748	1709	1970	1992	1801	1092	1940
11.	Goa	385	385	371	381	378	385	379	381	357
12.	Gujarat	9877	9875	9402	9624	9112	9853	8650	4418	7428
13.	Haryana	7370	7368	6767	7053	7029	7324	6360	1551	6459
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3392	3385	3319	3359	3208	3342	2381	997	2209
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4063	3974	3489	3831	3866	2927	1964	20	2239
16.	Jharkhand	4226	4054	3338	3773	3800	2066	1763	73	2127
17.	Karnataka	14891	14739	14441	14704	11400	13982	9578	1690	8518
18.	Kerala	4342	4339	4145	4261	3980	4238	3916	2260	3776

19. Lakshadweep	13	13	13	13	11	13	13	10	13
20. Madhya Pradesh	13976	13625	12926	13124	12575	10088	5163	898	6775
21. Maharashtra	22036	15022	14383	14782	21495	13992	15705	4418	13924
22. Manipur	1008	986	990	998	943	727	766	13	778
23. Meghalaya	1232	700	606	604	1081	615	386	11	289
24. Mizoram	583	516	574	575	583	482	255	79	269
25. Nagaland	683	586	637	670	603	543	475	12	364
26. Odisha	9423	9246	6706	8294	8087	5800	1682	229	1466
27. Puducherry	340	340	317	322	315	340	286	144	276
28. Punjab	8803	8685	8294	8503	7981	8681	7050	3387	6834
29. Rajasthan	27291	26906	25965	26974	25962	23765	14622	2858	13476
30. Sikkim	208	204	203	205	199	180	165	53	149
31. Tamil Nadu	11891	11860	10580	11291	11698	11530	9474	4200	8195
32. Tripura	963	805	791	812	958	717	479	20	399
33. Uttar Pradesh	22833	22477	21320	21834	17570	17523	11681	1932	12301
34. Uttarakhand	3254	3101	2986	3104	3032	2880	1971	354	1445
35. West Bengal	9725	9721	7773	9101	8881	9184	5631	1344	5105
INDIA	226318	203742	182585	195464	204709	174515	127757	35746	118791

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा जो प्रश्न है, वह निश्चित रूप से गांव के बारे में, गरीब के बारे में, शिक्षा के स्तर को गुणवत्तापूर्ण बनाने के लिए है। इस दृष्टि से देश की आजादी के बाद से जिस प्रकार से शिक्षा की उपेक्षा हुई है, उसमें बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। आप जानते हैं कि शिक्षा ही आधार है शिष्ट नागरिक बनाने का। हमने पढ़ा था कि विद्या से विनय प्राप्त होता है, विनय से पात्रता प्राप्त होती है और उससे आर्थिक क्षमता प्राप्त होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the question?

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि स्कूली शिक्षा में जो कमियां हैं, मैं यह देख रहा हूँ, मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, उसमें यह बताया गया है कि देश में जितने प्रारंभिक सरकारी स्कूल हैं, उनमें से 4,70,000 स्कूलों में बाउण्ड्री वाल नहीं है, 5,26,292 स्कूलों में खेल के मैदान नहीं हैं, 4,15,171 स्कूलों में पीटीआर की सुविधा नहीं है और 5,59,433 स्कूलों में बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है। सर, जब आधे से अधिक स्कूलों में बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है, तो फिर वहां टॉयलेट्स और पीने के पानी का प्रबंध कैसा होता होगा, यह मेरी चिंता का विषय है। माध्यमिक शिक्षा के बारे में भी पीने के पानी के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप अपना सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल पूछिए।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये सारी कमियां हैं, प्राथमिक स्तर पर और माध्यमिक स्तर पर बिजली नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, तो किस तरह से हम विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा के बारे में उपाय करने वाले हैं? यदि गांव के स्कूलों में इन सारी सुविधाओं का अभाव होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से हम बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं दे पाएंगे, इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद जी को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि शिक्षा के संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें मिल कर शिक्षा में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमियों को पूरा करने का भरपूर प्रयास कर रहे हैं। साथ ही जो क्वालिटी एजुकेशन की चिंता व्यक्त की है आदरणीय सांसद जी ने, इस संबंध में मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगी कि विशेष रूप से early reading, writing और numeracy में हमारे छात्रों को डेवलप करने के लिए हमने विशेष रूप से "पढ़े भारत, बढ़े भारत" नाम का एक प्रयास अगस्त, 2014 में शुरू किया, जिसके अंतर्गत कक्षा एक, दो और तीन में early reading, writing और numeracy पर ध्यान दिया जाए, कक्षा छः से कक्षा आठ में साइंस और मैथ्स के संदर्भ में लर्निंग आउटकम्स की गिरावट को देखते हुए, इस साल हम लोग "राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान" के अंतर्गत कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारे छात्र सेकेण्डरी एजुकेशन में साइंस और मैथ्स की तरफ भी और आगे बढ़ें। लैंग्वेज की एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती रहती है ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, लैंग्वेज की चुनौती को देखते हुए स्टेट्स की जितनी भी सरकारें हैं, वे मदर टंग में पढ़ाने का प्रयास करते हैं। कई बार तो हम लोग 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से ट्रेनिंग उन टीचर्स को देते हैं, जो ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में बच्चों को पढ़ा रहे हैं ताकि वे लोग early reading, writing और numeracy में छात्रों की मदद कर सकें।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: महोदय, मैं माननीया मंत्री जी की प्रशंसा करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार का आशय व्यक्त किया है कि वह शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए उपाय कर रही हैं। और जैसा अभी बताया कि 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' के अंतर्गत जो विद्यालय चल रहे हैं, उनके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि जो विद्यालय चलाए जा रहे हैं, उनको पूर्ण सुविधायुक्त बनाना चाहिए। मेरे आदर्श गांव में भी, जो मैंने लिया हुआ है, वहां पर 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' का स्कूल चलता है, उसमें भी उन्नयन की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन स्कूलों में सरकार ऐसा प्रबंध करेगी, जिससे 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' के बारे में जो अपेक्षाएं हमने की हैं, उनकी पूर्ति हो सके और क्या यह काम केन्द्र सरकार अपने माध्यम से और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से करने वाली है?

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी: महोदय, 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' हो अथवा 'माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान' हो, शिक्षा से संबंधित 'मिड-डे मील' स्कीम पर कई सांसदों ने कई बार अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त किया है। मेरा आग्रह है, मैंने सभी माननीय सांसदों को 16 जुलाई, 2014 और पिछले सप्ताह भी स्वयं पत्र लिख कर अवगत कराया है कि जिला स्तर पर जो हमारी एक मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी है, उसमें माननीय सांसद स्वयं 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान', 'माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान', 'मिड-डे मील' और 'साक्षर भारत' नामक जितनी भी हमारी केन्द्र की व्यवस्थाएं हैं, उनमें प्रदेश स्तर पर और स्थानिक स्तर पर किस प्रकार से काम हो रहा है, इसका निरीक्षण वे स्वयं कर सकते हैं और अगर कोई चुनौती वे देखते हैं, तो उस चुनौती से वे प्रशासन को भी अवगत करा सकते हैं, केन्द्र की सरकार को भी अवगत करा सकते हैं। हमारा प्रयास रहेगा कि माननीय सांसद अपने जिले में जब इस चिंता को व्यक्त करेंगे, तो प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ मिल कर समाधान लाने का हमारा पूरा प्रयास रहेगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister, in her reply, has mentioned about the initiatives taken by the Government -- '*Pade Bharat, Bade Bharat*' and also under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan', the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and the Mid Day Meal Scheme. I would, therefore, like to ask that if these initiatives were taken in 2014, which surely are commendable, then, why there have been drastic cuts in the Budgetary allocation for primary education, for Madhyamik shiksha and about ₹ 4,000 crores' Budget allocation has been slashed even for the Mid Day Meal Scheme. So, if the intent of the Government is to educate the poor people, then, why these cuts have been imposed; that should be explained.

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी: आदरणीय सांसद महोदय स्वयं इस सभागार में शायद उपस्थित थे, जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने इन स्कीम्स, विशेष रूप से "मिड-डे मील" स्कीम के बारे में उल्लेख किया था और कहा था कि आर्थिक रूप से इन स्कीम्स का संरक्षण किया जाएगा। जहाँ तक "सर्व शिक्षा अभियान" की बात है, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में प्रदेश सरकारों को केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से हर साल प्रोजेक्ट एप्रूवल बोर्ड के अंतर्गत जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की चुनौतियाँ हैं, उनकी पूर्ति के लिए आर्थिक प्रावधान किया जाता है। उसमें अप्रैल माह में ही पहली किश्त दे दी जाती है और इस साल भी वही हुआ है। मैं आदरणीय सांसद को आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूँगी कि "सर्व शिक्षा अभियान" और "माध्यमिक

शिक्षा अभियान" में टीचर्स की जो सैलरी है, विशेष रूप से उसका भी प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि ये सारे विषय प्रोटेक्टेड हैं, साथ ही 14वें फाइनैस कमीशन के बाद स्टेट्स के पास ज्यादा पैसा devolve हुआ है। इन दोनों को देखते हुए प्रदेश की सरकारें और केन्द्र की सरकार शिक्षा को priority of priorities मानकर अपना कार्य कर रही हैं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि पूरी शिक्षा के लिए बजट में जो आवंटन हुआ है, वह वर्ष 2014 की तुलना में 21 हजार करोड़ रुपये कम है। दूसरी बात, उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ केन्द्र सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेवारी है, वहाँ "मिड-डे मील" स्कीम में 4,000 करोड़ रुपया कटा है या नहीं? अगर कटा है, तो माननीय मंत्री महोदया, आपने और आपके मंत्रालय ने वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस पर आपत्ति प्रकट की है?

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि मेरे जवाब में ही आदरणीय सांसद जी का जवाब था। मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा इसी सदन में दिए गए कथन को दोहराया है, जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वयं यह कहा था कि "मिड-डे मील" जैसी स्कीम्स को संरक्षित किया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद से यह अनुरोध है कि वे वित्त मंत्री जी के इस कथन पर विचार करें और उसे स्वीकार भी करें।

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों एक प्रिंसिपल को हमने फोन किया कि एक बच्चे का नाइंथ में दाखिला कर लो। वह कहता है कि हमारी क्लास में सौ से ऊपर बच्चे हैं। मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि कम्प्यूटर और टेक्स्ट बुक्स की हमने बहुत सारी फैसिलिटीज दी हैं और student-people ratio भी काफी ठीक हुआ है। पर, "राइट टू एजुकेशन" के कारण जो बच्चा आठवीं तक बेशक अपनी आंसर शीट पर केवल अपना नाम ही लिखकर आ जाए, पास होता चला जाता है, जब वैसे बच्चे नौवीं में फेल होते हैं तो उसके कारण एक-एक क्लास में सौ से ज्यादा बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं। मैंने प्रिंसिपल से पूछा कि ये कैसे पढ़ते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि आधे बच्चे मंगलवार को पढ़ते हैं और आधे बुधवार को पढ़ते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... "राइट टू एजुकेशन" के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदया, जैसा हम पहले सुन रहे थे, पुनर्विचार करके दसवीं कक्षा के लिए बोर्ड का एग्जाम और इस तरीके से कोई न कोई इंटरनल एग्जाम हर क्लास में रखने की व्यवस्था करेंगी?

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद जी को यह अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि no retention policy की जो चर्चा राष्ट्र भर में हो रही है, उसके प्रति कई राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। साथ ही, कई छात्र हमसे आकर मिले हैं और जब माता-पिता का भी हमसे परस्पर सम्पर्क होता है, तो वे कहते हैं कि बच्चे को आठवीं कक्षा तक न फेल करने की वजह से learning outcomes और एजुकेशन के स्तर में नौवीं कक्षा में गिरावट देखी जा रही है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूँगी कि Central Advisory Board of Education में एक सब कमिटी बनाई गई थी, जिसने विशेष रूप से इसी विषय पर अपनी टिप्पणी और रिपोर्ट दी है। वह रिपोर्ट सबमिट हो चुकी है और सरकार बहुत ही जल्द उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आगे का रास्ता इस्तिथार करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आज हमारे देश में दोहरी शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। जो सरकारी स्कूल हैं, चाहे वे प्राइमरी हों या माध्यमिक, उनका सिलेबस कुछ और है और जो कॉन्वेंट तथा प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, उनका सिलेबस कुछ और ही है। तो जो सरकारी स्कूल हैं, उनमें छठवीं कक्षा में ए,बी,सी,डी, पढ़ाई जाती है और प्राइवेट स्कूल में शुरू से ही पढ़ाई जाती है। इस कारण दोनों के शिक्षा स्तर में बहुत अंतर है, जिससे 80 प्रतिशत गरीब विद्यार्थी प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। तो क्या समान शिक्षा लाने के लिए, उन गरीब बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए जो सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं, प्राइवेट स्कूल की तरह, उनमें भी ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करेंगी ताकि देश के गरीब बच्चे भी उनकी तरह पढ़ सकें?

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सांसद जी की उस चिंता में अपने आपको सम्मिलित करती हूँ, चिंता कि सरकारी स्कूल में शिक्षा का स्तर कैसे बढ़े। हमारा प्रयास है कि हम मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत ऑफिसर्स की एक टीम बनाएं और ये अफसर विशेष रूप से वे लोग हों, जो प्रदेश अथवा जिला स्तर पर शिक्षा में विशेष रूप से सरकारी स्कूल की शिक्षा में कुछ नया प्रयोग कर चुके हों और जो काफी प्रभावशाली रहा हो। इस में ऐसे टीचर्स, जोकि राष्ट्रीय सम्मान से नवाजे गए हों, उन्हें भी सम्मिलित करने का हमारा प्रयास रहेगा, लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि चाहे सरकारी स्कूल हों या प्राइवेट स्कूल हों, शिक्षा हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत ही सभी स्कूल में चलाई जाती है। महोदय, मैं बड़े गर्व के साथ कहना चाहूँगी कि आज देश के प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं एक सरकारी स्कूल से पढ़कर देश की इस उपाधि तक पहुंचे हैं। आपकी पार्टी के भी कई ऐसे मेंबर्स होंगे, जो सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़कर आगे बढ़े हैं ..(व्यवधान).. मेरा जवाब पूरा होने दीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह : सिलेबस एक जैसा होगा या नहीं?

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी : महोदय, एक थर्ड पार्टी का analysis बताता है कि बच्चे चाहे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के हों, या जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय के हों, उनका रिजल्ट प्राइवेट स्कूल के रिजल्ट से कहीं ज्यादा बेहतर है। यह प्रमाणित है।

श्री वीर सिंह : आप बताएं कि सिलेबस एक जैसा होगा या नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी : राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत और National Curriculum Framework, 2005 के अंतर्गत पूरे देश में शिक्षा दिए जाने का आदेश और अधिकार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's all. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... That's enough. ...(Interruptions)... That's enough. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी : अगर आपके पास किसी विशेष स्कूल के संबंध में जानकारी है, तो हम उसका समाधान ढूँढ़ेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 34.

Non-payment of compensation for land acquisition by coalfields

*34. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a number of complaints about the non-payment of compensation amount and denial of jobs to the persons whose lands were acquired for mining by different coalfields of the country, including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and mine-wise;

(c) the number of such cases pending with the Coal India Limited (CIL), as on date; and

(d) by when these cases are likely to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Certain grievances with reference to payment of compensation and providing employment to persons whose lands were acquired for mining by Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) have been received by these companies. All such grievances received have been examined and disposed of as per the prevailing policies/norms of the company. No such complaints have been received from other subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL).

(b) and (c) In Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) there are 163 cases (48 at Mugma area, 46 at Rajmahal area, 8 at Kajora area, 14 at Kunustoria area, 9 at Pandaveswar area , 29 at Salanpur area, 2 at Satgram area and 7 at Sodepur area) where compensation has not been paid as the persons were not eligible in accordance with the company's norms or cases are pending with Tribunal/High Court or requisite documents have not been submitted. The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has 6 cases for compensation and employment.

(d) Cases in the context of non-submission of documents for ownership have to be settled on receipt of same from project affected persons. Cases of disputes can be settled as per the judgments of Tribunal/High Court.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister's reply just confines to the public sector units because most of these public sector units come under the coal bearing area acquisition. So, it is transparent. It is there on the record.

I just want to draw the attention of the Minister to the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh where under State Land Revenue Code Section 247 permission for mining is being accorded. This process is so draconian that farmers won't get any chance to object or challenge the proceedings, and just an SDO issued notice to take compensation. The R&R plan is also not legally binding here and, in fact, mostly absent in these cases.

I just wanted to know from the Minister the status in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh regarding the private sectors which have taken over the land.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, the Member has talked about Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh having some particular Section. The fact is that the entire acquisition of coal bearing land is covered under the Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition Act of 1957. All the provisions of that Act apply equally, whether it is public sector or private sector. The Government has not received any particular complaints as mentioned by the hon. Member. Some of the companies like Eastern Coalfields Limited and the Central Coalfields Ltd. have received complaints which details are all provided to the hon. Member. I don't know which particular mines he is referring to where he is talking about some sort of complaints regarding the acquisition of coal bearing land. In the question, there is no such reference to the details that he has sought.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second question, please.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: He has not answered my first question itself, Sir. It is a general question on the mining by the private sector. The private sectors are mining in Chhattisgarh, especially, in Raigarh and Sarguja areas, where the private sectors are creating havoc and the farmers, especially the tribals, are the victims of these acquisitions. I just wanted to know whether he has got any information or not.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, I have got no information of any particular reference. The answer sought was about the details of the complaints received against compensation. I have mentioned all the details. Complaints are received only by ECL and CCL.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: You are talking about the public sector. I agree on that; I am not disputing that. My point is: What about the private sector companies which are creating havoc? Probably, you must be aware that the NTPC in Jharkhand has given compensation of ₹ 20 lakhs per acre, whereas the other companies have not crossed even ₹ 5 lakhs.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, compensation is a matter which is governed by rules.

What the NTPC gives in one particular area does not necessarily become a benchmark for the whole country. It is a question of compensation decided in consultation with the State in each area separately.

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, I didn't get the answer to my first question. Anyway, my second question, Sir, is this – The majority of the population where land acquisition is taking place for the coalfields is that of tribals. He has gone through the Annual Report of the Coal Ministry. It says that the tribal population in these areas is negligible. So, it does not believe in implementing the SC/ST sub-Plan in these areas. I just wanted to know from the Minister what resettlement and rehabilitation schemes are being formulated by the Government for these tribal areas, especially in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, I must mention to the hon. Member that the coal companies assist project-affected tribes to establish non-farm self-employment initiatives through the provision of infrastructure, petty contracts or formation of cooperatives, and encourages provision of jobs through contracts and sub-contracts. Employment in the coal company is governed by a rule which allows for employment of project-affected persons, whose land has been taken away, for every two acres of land that is taken away. In terms of provisions for the tribals, it is more as a part of the CSR for the local area and the coal companies are actively assisting the tribal areas for the development of tribals. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, that is not correct. If that were the case, why should there be such drastic naxal activities in these areas?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: No employment has been given to the tribals. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very sorry state of affairs in these areas, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That may well be so, but let us stick to the specific point here. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, from the reply of the Minister it appears that he is going mostly by papers which have been supplied by officers and officers are going by papers which have been supplied by companies. I am talking about public sector coal companies, not private sector companies. Private sector is different. I come from

the coal-mining area of Talcher; you have the MCL there. There are complaints galore. There are continuous agitations. Coal supplies are getting affected because jobs are being denied. The questioner has brought it out very correctly. There is no compassion or sympathy behind the rehabilitation efforts. The provision for employment for every two acres of land that is taken away is a new thing because earlier it was being given for even half acre. Whenever there was displacement, jobs were given for fully displaced and substantially affected persons. These formulations have been made by the coal companies themselves. So, there is no question of getting away from whatever they have already done. They must act accordingly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Now I come to the question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do come to the question.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, the real question relates to the Coal-Bearing Areas Act. Will the Minister study the impact of the Coal-Bearing Areas Act and ascertain whether there is any need for this draconian law, when there are laws relating to Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, etc. available to all citizens in the country? What is the real need for the Coal-bearing Areas Act, which is an instrument of torture?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Well, some very harsh words have been used for an Act, which I believe, must have been passed by the same august House, of which we are all Members. I am happy to study it further as suggested by the hon. Member. But I must draw the attention of the House to the fact that coal is an essential ingredient that goes into the generation of power. Power is most essential for this country. Over the last many years, this Act has helped the generation of power through adequate coal being made available. Now, when the new Land Acquisition Act comes in, our Government proposes to also bring in the provisions of the Coal-Bearing Areas Act which was left out in the earlier version of the Act. And, I am sure, that will give much more relief to the people of the country.

श्री तरुण विजय : सभापति महोदय, जिन क्षेत्रों में ये कोयला खदानें हैं, उनमें अधिकांशतः जनजातीय आबादी रहती है। मैं खुद वनवासी कल्याण आश्रम में काम करके आया हूँ। उन क्षेत्रों में जनजातीय समाज का बहुत भयानक शोषण होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनजातीय समाज में कोयला खदानों के कारण स्किन की भयानक बीमारियां होती हैं। मैं यहां पर यह बात पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोयला खदानों के मालिक हैं, इनकी जनजातियों के प्रति रत्ती भर भी सहानुभूति नहीं होती। वे उन्हें मनुष्य भी नहीं मानते और उनका बहुत अधिक शोषण

करते हैं, केवल दस्तावेजों में वे उनकी सहायता दिखाते हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय बहुत ही संवेदनशील और डायनामिक मंत्री हैं, उनसे मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बेचारे जनजातीय लोग हैं, क्या वे भी आपके इस अत्यंत बहुमूल्य कोयला खदान के विकास के राडार पर कहीं कोई बिन्दु के रूप में उपस्थित होते हैं?

श्री पीयूष गोयल : सर, माननीय सांसद ने बहुत अच्छी बात रखी है कि जनजातियों के प्रति बहुत ज्यादा संवेदना की जरूरत है, संवेदनशील होने की जरूरत है। इसीलिए सरकार ने माइन्स एंड मिनरल्स एक्ट में संशोधन करके अब एक नए डेवलपमेंट फंड की परिकल्पना रखी है, जिससे उस फंड में पैसा जाएगा। उस माइन्स एंड मिनरल्स एक्ट में जब संशोधन किया गया, उसमें विशेषतः ट्राइब्स एंड ट्राइबल्स वेलफेयर के लिए, किस प्रकार से लोकल एरिया में अधिक पैसे का इस्तेमाल हो, इसकी पूरी चिंता की गयी है।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न संख्या (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि 163 मामले ऐसे हैं, जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं, जिनमें मुग्गा क्षेत्र में 48, राजमहल क्षेत्र में 46, कजोरा क्षेत्र में 8, कुनुस्टोरिया क्षेत्र में 14, पंडेश्वर क्षेत्र में 9, सलनपुर क्षेत्र में 29, सतग्राम क्षेत्र में 2 और सादेपुर क्षेत्र में 7 ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनके मुआवजे का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उनकी जमीन तो ले ली, वे आदिवासी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं, लेकिन आपने उनको जमीन का मुआवजा आज तक नहीं दिया – न उनको जमीन का मुआवजा दिया और ना उनके परिवार के किसी व्यक्ति को, जैसा आपने कहा था कि जमीन का अधिग्रहण करने के बाद उनके परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को नौकरी दी जाएगी। जमीन अधिग्रहण के बाद, यह कहकर कि मामले न्यायालय में लम्बित हैं, उनको मुआवजा न मिलने में कितने वर्ष लग जाएंगे? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उन लम्बित मामलों को निपटाने की दिशा में कौन से कदम ?

श्री पीयूष गोयल : सर, माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य महोदय ने बहुत अहम बात रखी है। मैं इसमें थोड़ा सा संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ। ये जितने मामले हैं, वे सिर्फ ट्राइबल एरियाज के नहीं हैं, ये कुल मामले हैं, कुछ ट्राइबल एरियाज भी इसमें जरूर होंगे। कम्पनसेशन पे करने में जो डिले होता है, इसके कई कारण होते हैं। खास तौर पर ट्राइबल एरियाज में या झारखंड के जो इलाके हैं, वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ लैंड ऑर्थेंटिकेशन में आती है। वहां के लोकल अधिकारियों को लैंड ऑर्थेंटिकेट करनी होती है जिसके बेसिज़ पर निर्धारित किया जाता है कि यह किसकी जमीन थी और किसको मुआवजा दिया जाए। जब तक वह न हो, तब तक उनके आपस के झगड़ों में यह तय नहीं किया जा सकता है कि पैसा किसको दिया जाए। जब तक प्रॉपर डाक्युमेंट्स, टाइटल्स न मिलें या कई बार नाराजगी के केसेज़ होते हैं कि कम्पनसेशन पर्याप्त नहीं है, कई लोग अपना कम्पनसेशन स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। साथ ही साथ कुछ लोग उस जगह से दूसरी जगह पर शिफ्ट होने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। They are very hesitant to shift from their traditional place where they have been living. So, a variety of reasons is there. मैं माननीय सदस्य को और सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहूंगा कि किसी भी कम्पनी की यह इच्छा नहीं है कि आदमी अपना पैसा न ले या अपना मुआवजा न ले, उल्टे जब मैं पिछले वर्ष के आंकड़े देखता हूँ कि जो कम्पनसेशन पिछले वर्ष में तय किया गया, वह पुराने वर्षों की

तुलना में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत अधिक है। अगर आंकड़े देखें, तो वर्ष 2012-13 तक जितना कम्पनसेशन दिया जा रहा था, वह कुल 309 करोड़ रुपये था। वर्ष 2013-14 में कम्पनसेशन के रूप में 761 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए और वर्ष 2014-15 में कम्पनसेशन के रूप में 1048.82 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए। हमारी तरफ से पूरी जिम्मेदारी से जहां-जहां पर कम्पनसेशन देने की आवश्यकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से, अधिकारियों से दरखास्त करते हैं कि वे जल्द से जल्द पेपर वर्क कम्प्लीट करें जिससे कि कम्पनसेशन लोगों तक पहुंचे। मैं स्वयं झारखंड रिव्यू करने गया था, उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ लम्बी रिव्यू में, अधिकतर मेरा जो विषय था, वह यही था कि आप land authentication में मदद करिए जिससे कि कम्पनसेशन लोगों तक जल्दी पहुंच पाए।

Quality of mid day meals in schools

*35. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor quality of mid day meals served in schools has affected the health of school-going children in many parts of the country;

(b) whether more children are falling sick after eating mid day meals in schools and the affected children are increasing year after year as per the data which shows 1,504 children were affected by poor quality meals during 2014, up from 442 during 2013, 247 during 2012 and 182 during 2011; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the mid day meal scheme by maintaining quality control and regularly monitoring the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States. The responsibility for day to day implementation of the scheme rests with the State Governments and is one of the world's largest school meal programmes where hot cooked meal is served to children of classes I-VIII of government and government aided schools on all school days and about 10.33 crore children in 11.67 lakh schools are covered on a daily basis. As per the guidelines laid down by the Central Government, a wholesome nutritious hot cooked meal is to be provided containing 450 calories and 12 grams of protein for primary school children and 700 calories and 20 grams of protein for Upper Primary school children. Many States/UTs enrich these meals by providing additional food items in the daily menu in their respective schools from their own resources.

An elaborate monitoring mechanism exists at the State and the Central level for smooth implementation of the scheme. The reports of the Monitoring Institutes engaged by the Central Government and Joint Review Missions sent to the States/UTs from time to time, have indicated that besides providing supplementary nutrition, MDMS has positive impact on the enrolment, retention, attention and attendance of the children in the class. It prevents class room hunger and promotes social integration and inclusion.

Apart from monitoring through a web enabled MIS system, the Central Government also monitors complaints received in the Ministry relating to *inter-alia* poor quality, irregularities, misappropriation etc. With a view to ensure more intensive monitoring, the Ministry, since July, 2014 has also started monitoring incidents of poor quality of meals reported in various sections of the media. The States are advised immediately after receiving reports from any corner of the country for taking corrective measures.

(c) The Central Government has taken following steps to ensure quality meals to the children:—

- (i) Training to cook-cum-helpers on safety, quality and hygiene aspects.
- (ii) States instructed to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals.
- (iii) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher before serving to children.
- (iv) System of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.
- (v) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.
- (vi) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers with an honorarium of ₹ 1000 per month to each cook-cum-helper.
- (vii) Upward revision of cooking cost by 7.5% every year from 2010.

The Ministry has also issued elaborate Guidelines to the State Governments on Food Safety and Hygiene for school based kitchens on 13th February, 2015.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Sir, it is the best of times, but it has become the worst of times. Hope of our summer has become the winter of our despair. Sir, 33 per cent of our children are malnourished, according to a UNICEF and Global Health Data Survey. The Minister has given an elaborate reply. I would like to know as to who are

these 33 per cent Indian children who are malnourished. Have we identified them and how are we going to reach them?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the hon. Member speaks of the winter of despair and I hope that he will contribute and work together to ensure that we march towards the spring of hope. Though he expects me to answer about the 33 per cent children who, according to the UNICEF report, are malnourished, I would like, through you, to attract his attention and say that the responsibility given to me is education of these children. And, through the Mid Day Meal Scheme, what we try to do is to attract attention towards class-room hunger and address it. It also helps us retain a lot of children within the school system. This is a Scheme under which we are continuously working with the State Governments to ensure that the infrastructure and all health and hygiene issues, particularly associated with the Scheme, are looked into. And, as my answer would reflect, Sir, special guidelines have been given to all State Governments on the food safety and hygiene methodology for preparing food under the Mid Day Meal Scheme in the school-based kitchens in February.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Sir, it is not just the food that we are talking about; it is about nutrition, malnourishment. It is not only the availability of food, but also the availability of nutritious meal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please focus on the question that you have asked.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Yes, Sir. The Minister, in her reply, has talked about how nutritious meal is being prepared. I would like to know whether the Government of India will send a team and study the special scheme which is being implemented in Ariyalur and Perambalur districts of Tamil Nadu, where special nutritious meal is being prepared after finding out that there are children who are malnourished.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, the State Governments are free to add any quotient or component of nutritious food as they deem fit, apart from what has been prescribed by the Central Government. For the hon. Member, through you, Sir, I would like to highlight that for the children in primary schools, we have directed that hot-cooked meal be provided containing 450 calories and 12 grams of protein, and for upper-primary children, the provision is for 700 calories and 20 grams of protein. In so far as the best practices of the State of Tamil Nadu are concerned, these best practices are not only encouraged by the Central Government but also shared with other State Governments so that they can learn from such best practices. Additionally, in some way, I acknowledge the concern with regard to nutrition, which the hon. Member

has brought to the fore, and, I can say that within the Ministry, in conjunction with a few Doctors, we can look at the nutritional aspect of the Mid day Meal Scheme.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, आज बच्चों को जो खाना दिया जाता है, उसकी गुणवत्ता के संबंध में बार-बार प्रश्न उठता रहा है। पहले हम स्लेट लेकर पढ़ने जाते थे, आज बच्चा प्लेट लेकर जाता है। आज स्लेट का कोई मतलब नहीं रह गया है। स्कूल का प्रधान अध्यापक उससे खाना बनवाता है और फिर बच्चा प्लेट में खाना लेकर अपने घर चला जाता है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप जिस प्रकार LPG का पैसा खाते में भेज रहे हैं, तो बच्चों के खाने के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है और जो भी बच्चा APL BPL है और जो बच्चा पढ़ता है, तो क्या उसके खाते में भी पैसा भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था है? क्या बच्चा स्कूल में खाली प्लेट ही लेकर जाएगा, क्या वह कभी स्लेट पर नहीं पढ़ेगा? क्या आपने कभी खाने की गुणवत्ता पर कभी ध्यान दिया है तथा इस ओर आप क्या कर रहे हैं? माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैं आप से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूं कि गरीब के बच्चों में आज जो नक्सलवाद और माओवाद पैदा हो रहा है, वह इसी कारण से हो रहा है कि उसको सिर्फ खाने के लिए स्कूल में भेजा जा रहा है। उसको खैरात दी जा रही है। आप उसको डायरेक्ट बैंक खाते में भेजिए, ताकि बिचौलिया उस बच्चे का खाना न खा सके, मैं इस पर स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पर सवाल पूछिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मैं यही सवाल पूछ रहा हूं कि आप खाते में पैसे दीजिएगा, ना कि आप उससे डायरेक्ट खाना बनवाएं। जो बच्चा वहां जाता है, वही खाना बनाता है।

श्री सभापति : यह मिड-डे मील की बात हो रही है।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मैं मिड-डे मील, मध्याह्न भोजन के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूं कि बच्चों को मिड-डे मील के अंतर्गत स्कूल में खाना देना खैरात नहीं है, वह बच्चे का अधिकार है, मैं सबसे पहले तो यह स्पष्ट कर दूं। मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम प्रदेश की सरकारों के साथ मिलकर मिड-डे मील की योजना चलाते हैं। किसी भी स्कूल में चाहे वह छात्र है या अध्यापक है, खाना बनाने का काम न अध्यापक का है और न ही छात्र का है, मैं बार-बार इस सदन में बोल चुकी हूं और साथ ही अपने लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी दे चुकी हूं। जहां तक खाने की गुणवत्ता की बात है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सदस्य से कहना चाहूंगी कि ग्राम पंचायत, ग्राम सभा और साथ ही स्कूल मैनेजमेंट कमेटी, जिसमें 75 प्रतिशत उन बच्चों के माता-पिता होते हैं, जो स्कूल में जाते हैं, उनको अधिकार दिया जाता है कि मिड-डे मील के सभी संबंधित प्रावधानों में खाना कैसा दिया जाए और मैन्यू क्या हो, इन सबको निश्चित करने का अधिकार उनका है। जिन स्कूलों या सेन्टर्स में यह मिड-डे मील बनता है, उनको यह अधिकार दिया गया है और यह आदेश भी दिया गया है कि कितना foodgrain receive हुआ और कब

receive हुआ, कितना foodgrain इस्तेमाल किया गया तथा कहां से परचेज किया गया? कितने बच्चे मिड-डे मील खा रहे हैं, डेली मैन्यू क्या है और वे कौन से कम्युनिटी मेम्बर्स हैं, जो इसको सुपरवाइज़ करते हैं, मॉनिटर करते हैं, उनका रोस्टर स्कूल और सेन्टर के बाहर लिखित रूप में आम जनता को देने का आदेश है। चूंकि प्रदेश की सरकार इसका संरक्षण करती है और इसे इम्प्लीमेंट करती है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन सभी विषयों में जब-जब जनता अथवा सांसद चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं, तो हम स्टेट की सरकारों तक वह चिंता पहुंचाते हैं और समाधान लाते हैं।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि दोपहर का भोजन यूपीए सरकार की ऐसी देन है, जिसमें गरीब का कोई भी बच्चा भूखा स्कूल में नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन इसके बारे में कभी-कभी बहुत सी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदया से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि जिस मध्याह्न भोजन के लिए चार हजार करोड़ रुपए की कटौती की है, जैसा कि आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बताया है, तो उस मध्याह्न भोजन को देने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई ऐसे कदम उठाएगी, जिसमें Self Help Groups, जिसमें लोकल महिलाएं हैं, अगर उन महिलाओं को काम दिया गया, तो उसमें कोई भी टकराव नहीं आएगा, क्योंकि उन महिलाओं के बच्चे वहां जाएंगे, तो वे अच्छा खाना बनाएंगे और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो SHG हैं, वह भी आत्मनिर्भर हो सकते हैं, तो एक तीर से दो निशाने साधे जाएंगे।

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ुबिन ईरानी : सर, मैं आदरणीय सांसद से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि देश में बच्चों को शिक्षा का अधिकार प्राप्त हो, यह प्रावधान तब लागू हुआ था जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। चूंकि शिक्षा चिंता का विषय न केवल हमारा है, बल्कि आपका भी है। बच्चे वोट बैंक नहीं हैं, इसलिए मैं आभारी हूं कि हम सब इस सदन में ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a very important objection. The House has been misinformed. The Right to Education was given by the UPA Government. The Minister must not misinform the House.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I think, Sir, it would be...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Either the Minister should correct it ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the Constitutional Amendment has made educational right to come into existence. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a question of the privilege of this House, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... It is a question of the privilege of the House, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... When was the Right to Education given? ...(Interruptions)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Planning for development of Saraswati river**

*36. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saraswati river, a Vedic river passing from Himalayas to Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, passes through holy city of Sidhpur, district Patan of the State;

(b) whether Government is having any future plan to revive the river near Sidhpur;

(c) whether Government has any plan to develop the river on the lines of river Ganga and Yamuna; and

(d) whether Government is taking steps on this issue in consultation with Gujarat Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI) : (a) to (d) Based on the satellite imageries of Indian Space Research Organization a study of the Paleo-Channels in the north-western India has been conducted and it has been found that the said paleo-channels originate from Himalayas and after flowing through the States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat flows up to Rann of Kutch. The presence of the Paleo-Channels point to the existence of a large river in this area. The fact whether Sidhpur in Patan district was located on the banks of this river can be established after detailed scientific research. At present Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Archeological Survey of India (A.S.I), Indian Space Research Organization and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under MoWR, RD &GR are making combined efforts in Paleo-Channels—the satellite imageries, which has acute shortage of water, to provide water to the local people.

Further Gujarat Government has stated that, to develop the river in Sidhpur in Patan district, which is also having name as Saraswati, being a non perennial river, a large check dam has been constructed with the aim of ground water recharge and for making water available for domestic use. Whenever there is surplus water in Sardar Sarovar project and Sabarmati reservoir project (Dharoi Project) the same are diverted in to the check dam through Narmada main canal and Sabarmati-Saraswati link canal by means of the lift irrigation project.

Targets of solar and wind power

*37. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has set a target of 1,00,000 MW of growth in solar power and 50,000 MW in wind power in just seven years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that renewable energy can play a greater role as a sustainable energy in future but proper accounting and specialized efforts to understand their grid implications and scalability are necessary; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government has proposed revision of the target of renewable energy capacity of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to 1,75,000 MW by 2022.

(b) The revised target of 1,75,000 MW comprises of capacity addition of 1,00,000 MW Solar, 60,000 MW Wind, 10,000 MW Biomass and 5,000 MW Small Hydro Power.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government is implementing various schemes and programmes to promote renewable energy in a sustainable manner. Important steps are as follows:

1. Provision of RPO in Tariff policy - As per Tariff Policy, 2006—the State Commissions are required to reserve a minimum of 0.25% for purchase of solar energy by the end of 2012-13 and further go up to 3% by 2022.
2. Promotion of grid connected rooftop solar to provide distributed generation and therefore better grid management.
3. Green Corridor - Power Grid Cooperation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) prepared a report 'Green Energy Corridors' for transmission infrastructure development for the likely renewable power in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and also Jammu & Kashmir.

A Joint Declaration of Intent for German loan assistance of Euro 1 billion for Green Energy Corridors was signed on 11th April, 2013.

4. Efforts to involve various experts both national and international on grid integration of Renewable Energy.
5. CEA has notified the following Standards and Regulations:—
 - (i) Technical Standard for Connectivity to the Grid (Amendment) Regulation, 2013.
 - (ii) Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distribution Generation Resources.
 - (iii) Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) regulations, 2006 and Amendment Regulations, 2010.

Anti-erosion work on the right bank of Ganga in Jharkhand

*38. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Jharkhand Government for taking up of anti-erosion work on the right bank of river Ganga from Rafatola to Srighar in Sahibgunj district of the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated for this work, the amount released and the work completed so far; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to complete the work at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A project proposal namely, Anti-erosion Work, at 10 places on the right bank of river Ganga from Rafatola to Srighar in Sahibganj District of Jharkhand having estimated cost of ₹ 31.69 crore was received in the Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) in March, 2013 from Government of Jharkhand. Based on examination of GFCC, the State Government submitted a revised proposal amounting to ₹ 52.63 crore on which, GFCC had sent its

suggestions to the State Government in August, 2014 for ensuring techno-economic viability of the project.

(c) and (d) As the revised proposal and the mandatory clearances for the project have not been obtained by Government of Jharkhand, so no funds have been released.

Revival of road projects

*39. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given nod for revival of various road projects languishing for want of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial burden on Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government proposes to attract private developers to invest in road projects to complete the highway projects started before 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds expected from the private developers;

(e) whether Government plans to facilitate road developers to borrow money from NHAI for the completion of highway projects and recover it from tolls; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present funding pattern from NHAI?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) : (a) and (b) The matter is under active consideration but no final decision has been taken.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The matter is under active consideration but no final decision has been taken.

Opening of B.Ed. and D.El.Ed. courses

*40. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly set up colleges are allowed to run both B.Ed. and D.El.Ed. courses as per the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Regulations, 2014;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the new colleges are eligible to run only the B.Ed. courses and if so, the details of the criteria for running both the D.El.Ed. and B.Ed. courses;
- (d) whether the new colleges which want to apply for B.Ed. and D.El.Ed. courses jointly, would be allowed for opening a new B.Ed. college; and
- (e) if so, the details of NCTE guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (e) Yes Sir, as per NCTE Regulations 2014, newly set up colleges are allowed to run both B.Ed. and D.El.Ed. courses.

The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) is a statutory body with the mandate of maintaining standards in teacher education sector in the country. The NCTE has revised its Regulations and Norms and Standards of teacher education programmes through Gazette Notification dated 01.12.2014. As per the New NCTE Regulations, New Teacher Education Institutions shall be located in composite institutions. The existing teacher education institutions shall continue to function as stand-alone institutions; and gradually move towards becoming composite institutions. If any college/institution wishes to open B.Ed. and D.El.Ed. courses jointly, they can apply for the same under the due procedure for application as detailed out in the NCTE Regulations, 2014.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan vis-a-vis Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

*41. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is different from the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan;
- (b) whether the Ministry has sought separate budgetary allocation for these schemes;
- (c) if so, the details of the allocation made, State-wise; and
- (d) whether this allocation is adequate and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) The following changes that have been brought in the SBM(G) as compared to the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan:-

- * The part funding from MGNREGA for the payment of incentives for the construction of Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHLs) has been discontinued and the entire amount of GOI share is paid from the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
- * The Unit cost of the IHHL has been enhanced from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 12,000/- so as to provide for water availability, including for storing, hand-washing and cleaning of toilets. Of this, Central share is ₹ 9,000/- (75%) from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The State share is ₹ 3,000/- (25%). For North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Special category States, the Central share is ₹ 10,800/- and the State share is ₹ 1,200/- (90%:10%). Additional contributions from other sources are permitted.
- * In SBM(G), the focus is on accelerating rural sanitation coverage so as to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. Although States have been given flexibility in the implementation, community based collective behaviour change approach has been suggested as the preferred approach, in order to focus more on change of mindset. Triggering of communities for behavior change and usage of toilets shall be given top priority so as to ensure increased demand which will lead to use of the assets created.
- * Provision for IEC in SBM(G) is at 8% of total Project cost, with 3% to be utilized at the Central level and 5% at State level.
- * Provision for Administrative Cost is 2% of the Project cost. Sharing pattern will be 75:25 between Centre and State.
- * Two Other components of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan *i.e.* Solid Liquid Waste Management and Community Sanitary Complexes are retained. SLWM funding is at 75:25 sharing pattern. For CSCs, it is 60:30:10 (Centre: State: Community). CSCs will be constructed only when the Gram Panchayat takes the responsibility of ownership and a sustainable operation and maintenance system is assured. CSCs will include Public Toilets at markets/bus stands/ peri-urban areas/census towns etc., wherever ownership and operation and maintenance is assured. CSCs/Public toilets will also be considered under PPP/VGF mode.
- * The responsibility of construction of all school toilets has been transferred to the Department of School Education and Literacy and of Anganwadi toilets to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

- * Monitoring mechanism is to be strengthened under SBM (G) to measure both outputs (Construction) and outcomes (Usage).
- * Mechanism for incentivising the States that perform better has been provided for States shall prepare an implementation strategy (Annual Implementation Plan) in consultation with the Mission. States performing as per their plan will be incentivized. States achieving their targets prior to scheduled dates shall be further incentivized.
- * States have been given flexibility in implementation of the programme.
- * A menu of accredited Technology options for toilets and SLWM project shall be made available to the States by the Swachh Bharat Mission. The Mission will provide a list of minimal acceptable technologies for which assistance under this programme will be available. However, use of any superior technology will be permitted at additional cost to be borne by the beneficiary.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand-driven scheme, hence no State-wise allocation is made. However, allocation under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for the year 2015-16 is ₹ 2625 crore. The resources for SBM(G) are likely to be enhanced further from Swachh Bharat Kosh, Corporate Social Responsibility contributions and by imposition of cess.

Sewage discharge into river Ganga

*42. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the cities/towns which discharge maximum sewage in river Ganga;
- (b) the number of pollution check centers set up to monitor the level of sewage being discharged in the river, city-wise; and
- (c) the details of environmentalists/scientists from foreign countries rendering assistance in rejuvenation of Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI) : (a) The Government has identified 118 towns along the river Ganga which discharge sewage into the river. Of these, the following towns are estimated to discharge maximum sewage into the river Ganga.

Table showing maximum sewage (estimated) generating towns along river Ganga

Sl.No.	State/town	Estimated Sewage generated in 2011 (in MLD)
Uttarakhand		
1.	Haridwar	68.40
Uttar Pradesh		
2.	Kanpur	426
3.	Allahabad	232
4.	Varanasi	295
5.	Muradabad	117.20
Bihar		
6.	Patna	252
West Bengal		
7.	Howrah	116.32
8.	Kolkata	534.21

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring the water quality at 56 locations along the main stem of river Ganga as given in Statement (*See below*). In addition to the monitoring by CPCB, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) is getting water quality monitored through identified academic institutions.

(c) National Mission for Clean Ganga has received Expression of Interest from a number of foreign Governments such as the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Canada, Singapore, Netherlands, and host of other countries to support Ganga Rejuvenation through knowledge/technology sharing and providing financial/technical assistance for cleaning up of Ganga, capacity building, research & development, sharing of experiences, expertise & best practices, etc.

Statement**Water Quality Data of River Ganga (year 2009-2013)**

Sl. Location No.	pH					DO (mg/l)					B.O.D (mg/l)					FECAL COLIFORM (MPN/100 ml)									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013					
Water Quality Criteria																									
					6.5-8.5	>5 mg/l					< 3 mg/l					< 2500 MPN/100ml									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1.	Bhagirathi at Gangotri					7.2	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	1	0	-	-	990	12	-	220		
2 .	Alkananda B/C Mandakini at Rudra Prayag					7.4	7.9	8	8	8.1	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.7	8.8	1.2	0.3	-	0.7	0.9	6400	310	2500	5000	790
3.	Mandakini B/C Alkhnada at Rudra Prayag					7.5	7.8	8	8.1	8.1	8.8	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.6	1.1	0.3	-	4.6	0.6	11550	325	1800	1100	
4.	Alkananda Alc Mandakini at Rudra Prayag					7.5	7.9	8.1	8	8.1	8.9	8.7	9.3	8.9	8.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	6950	470	16650	78	
5.	Alkananda B/C to Bhaglrathi at Devprayag					7.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.4	8.9	1.1	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.6	7500	600	5100	160000	
6.	Bhagirathi B/C with Alaknanda at Devprayag					7.5	8	8	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.6	7	9	1.2	0.7	1	1.3	1.2	21050	457	650	17000	40

7.	Alkananda A/c With Bhagira- thi at Devpraag	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.6	9.1	8.7	9	8.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.6	16100	863	27650	45	
8.	Ganga at Rishikesh U/S	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.7	9	9.1	8.4	8.6	1.4	1	1.7	1.3	1.5	-	4			
9.	Ganga A/c of River Song Near Satya Narayan Temple	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	6	6.7	-	3.2	4.5	6.2	5.5	-	-	800			
10.	Ganga at Haridwar D/S	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	6.6	6.3	6.7	7.2	6.5	3.9	6.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	171	20	1150		
11.	Upper Ganga River D/S Roorkee	8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	-	8.6	8.3	7.9	6.7	-	2.8	2.5	2.6	5.5	-	-	8			
12.	Ganga at Garhmukteshwar	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.6	9	.16	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	2150	1517	1162	920	767
13.	Ganga U/S, Anoopshahar	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	8	8.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.6	-	-	673	352		
14.	Ganga D/S, Anoopshahar	-	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	-	-	783	428		
15.	Ganga at Narora (Bulandsahar)	8	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.3	9.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.4	812	-	420	595	
16.	Ganga at Kachhla Ghat, Aligarh	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	-	7.8	8.3	9	9	9	-	3	3.7	2.7	2.4	-	840	732		
17.	Ganga at Kannauj U/S (Rajghat)	8.1	7.7	8	8.1	8	8	8.4	7.2	7.9	8.6	8.2	3.7	4	4.5	4	4	1200	1058	3042	4673	1210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18.	Ganga at Kannauj D/S, U.P.	8	7.7	8	8.1	8	8.3	7	7.8	8.3	7.9	4.4	5	5.5	4.8	4.3	1700	1667	3508	6045	1517
19.	Ganga At Bithoor (Kanpur)	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.2	8	8.3	7.5	8.7	8.7	8.4	3.6	3.6	4	4.1	3.2	1300	1067	1700	4845	1233
20.	Ganga at Kanpur U/S (Ranighat)	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.3	3.5	3.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	1117	1083	6667	6245	1358
21.	Ganga at Kanpur D/S (Jajmau Pumping Station)	8	7.7	8	8.3	8	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.7	9.2	6.1	8.4	8.3	6.8	20417	8558	38942	23927	13567
22.	Ganga at Dalmau (Rai Bareilly)	7.8	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	4775	5367	5300	4642	4645
23.	Ganga at Kala Kankar, Raebareli	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.8	8	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.4	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.4	4900	5375	4980	4400	4400
24.	Ganga at Allahabad (Rasoolabad), U.P.	8.3	8.3	8	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.5	3.3	4.4	4.2	5.6	3.6	1892	3367	3358	3058	5033
25.	Ganga at Kadaghat, Allahabad	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2	8	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.4	2.8	3.9	3.6	4.8	11	-	2492	2600	16100	
26.	Ganga at Allahabad D/S (Sangam), U.P.	8.3	8.3	8	8.2	8.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	8.2	3.8	4.6	4	5.1	3.6	-	3408	3450	6475	

27. Ganga U/S Vindhyachal, Mirzapur	8.1	8	7.9	7.9	-	-	8.7	8.5	8.8	-	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.6	332	813	1441
28. Ganga D/S, Mirzapur	8	7.8	7.8	7.9			7.7	7.8	8.4	-	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	2377	2133	2808
29. Ganga at Varanasi U/S (Assighat)	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.2	3.5	8	7.6	7.9	8.4	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.2	3	10444	87.30	8000 6783 5500
30. Ganga at Varanasi D/S (Malviya Bridge), U.P.	8.5	8.3	8	8.5	8.5	9.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.9	9.4	8.9	8	5	4.6	74444	44400 40000 31667 34500
31. Ganga at Trighat (Ghazipur)	8.4	7.9	8	8.5	8.4	4	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.9	4	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.7	22625	13800 13000 14167 15167
32. Ganga at Buxar, Bihar	8.2	8.2	8.2	8	8	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2264	1889	3121 2350 1913
33. Ganga at Buxar, Rekhaghat	8.3	8.1	8.2	7.9	8	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.7	6333	7889 7500 6167 4925
34. Ganga at Khurji, Patna U/S	8.1	8.3	8.2	8	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.4	11.7	8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	1630	1720	2767 2209 2356
35. Ganga at Indrapuri, Dehri on Sone	8.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.3	8	8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	800	911 1188 960 650
36. Ganga at the confluence of Sone River Doriganj, Ch	8.8	8	7.7	8	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	1300	1367 1922 1406 1613

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
37.	Ganga Darbhanga Ghat at Patna	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.9	8	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	5000	7711	9000	7250	7378
38.	Ganga at Patna D/S (Ganga Bog)	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	8	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	5600	4218	5667	5167	5222
39.	Ganga at Pimpun, Patna	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	4	1300	1333	1589	1308	1713
40.	Ganga at Fatuha	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	1500	2089	2675	1600	2300
41.	Ganga at Mokama (U/S)	8.2	8	8	8	8	8	8.5	8	8	7.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	4464	1978	2575	1840	1410
42.	Ganga at Mokama (D/S)	8.1	8	8	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	2.7	2.7	3	2.8	2.8	1950	6775	7638	5973	5000
43.	Ganga at Munger	8	8.1	8	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.4	7.8	8	7.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1900	2900	2178	2067	1646
44.	Ganga at Sultanganj, Bhagalpur	8.3	8	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.8	8	7.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2533	2033	1943	1778	1418
45.	Ganga at Bhagalpur	8.1	8	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	4.7	2.7	1867	1933	3686	4410	2673
46.	Ganga at Kahalgaon	8.2	8	8	7.9	8	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3164	1989	5611	3809	3055
47.	Ganga at Baha- Pore	8.3	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.6	7	7.7	8.3	7.6	7.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.4	5.6	46600	633.13	105364	41817	17317
48.	Nabadip on Ganga, Ghosh Para Near Monipurghat	8.3	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.5	7.6	8.5	7.6	7.4	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.4	3.4	7000	21250	13573	28975	16208

49. Tribeni on Ganga, Near Burning Ghat	7.3	7.9	7.9	8.1	8	6.3	7.8	8.2	7.4	7	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	2	70000	27500	3064	12925	29781
50. Ganga at Palta West Bengal	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.5	6.8	7.4	7.7	7	7.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.1	3.6	78700	87500	84667	156417	131000
51. Ganga at Serampore	7.8	7.8	7.9	8	7.8	7.4	7.9	7.8	7	6.1	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.7	75000	41750	66667	12667	233417
52. Ganga at Dakshineswar	8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.5	6.8	7.8	6.1	5.9	4.5	4.2	4	4.1	4.1	1375	2383	270	493	443
53. Ganga At Howrah-Shivpur	8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.8	6.9	7.3	6	6	3	2.1	1	2.9	3.5	121250	107	130	1312	28333
54. Ganga at Garden Reach	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9	7	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.2	2.6	2.2	4.1	3.3	4.2	1483	200	164	1983	328
55. Ganga at Uluberia	8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	6	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.6	2.8	3.7.	2.8	3.3	3.3	26167	19583	32500	30333	63833
56. Ganga at Diamond Harbour	8	8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.4	2.3	4.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	41000	12500	20333	25500	33167

Fluoride free habitations in Telangana

*43. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Integrated Management Information System, 41 rural habitations were identified as fluoride affected in Khammam district of Telangana during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what efforts the Ministry has made to make them fluoride free habitations; and

(d) the details of technical and financial assistance provided to the State Government to deal with the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) and (b) As reported by the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State (including Telangana area), in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, 41 rural habitations were identified as fluoride affected in Khammam district during the year 2012-13, which after bifurcation now falls in Telangana State. Habitation-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India assist all the State Governments including Telangana State technically and financially in providing safe drinking water through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 67% funds released to the States can be utilized for coverage and/or tackling water quality problems with high priority to target fluoride & arsenic affected habitations. Further, 75% of the 5% NRDWP Earmarked Water Quality funds are also provided to only those States which have excess chemical contamination. The total funds released under NRDWP to erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) during 2012-13 and 2013-14 were ₹ 485.14 crore and ₹ 631.52 crore respectively while funds under NRDWP released to Telangana State during 2014-15 is ₹ 212.24 crore.

As a short term measure, all State Government have been suggested to set up community water purification plants to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe drinking water for drinking and cooking purposes in remaining fluoride, arsenic, heavy metals and pesticides affected habitations in the country and the operational guidelines had been issued in November,

2014. In order to assist the States in selecting appropriate technology for community water purification plants, a handbook on drinking water treatment technologies has been published in February, 2013 and delivered to all States. Further, a high level technical committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Prof.) R.A. Mashelkar has been constituted to shortlist appropriate technologies for treatment of various contaminants in drinking water sources.

Statement

*Fluoride affected habitations identified by erstwhile Government of Andhra Pradesh
(including Telangana) in Khammam district during the year 2012-13*

Sl.No.	Block	Panchayat	Village	Habitation
1.	Aswaraopeta	Gummadavally	Gummdavally	Vadderarangapuram
2.	Aswaraopeta	Nandipadu	Duradapadu	Duradapadu
3.	Aswaraopeta	Nandipadu	Nandipadu	Nandipadu
4.	Burgampad	Sridharavelair	Sridhara	Sridhara
5.	Chandrugonda	Abbugudem	Abbugudem	Abbugudem
6.	Chandrugonda	Ganugapadu	Ganugapaddu	Satyanarayanapuram
7.	Cherla	Charla	Charala-G	Vijaya colony
8.	Chintoor	Agraharapu Konderu	Mallethota	Mallethota
9.	Chintoor	Kalleru	Kalleru	Kalleru
10.	Chintoor	Pega	Vinayakapuram	Vinayakapuram
11.	Dammipeta	Mandalapalli	Mandalapalli	Gandhi Nagar
12.	Dummagudem	Gowravaram	Lingapuram A	Lingapuram
13.	Dummagudem	Gowravaram	Paidakulamadugu A	Paidakulamadugu
14.	Kothagudem	Penagadapa	Penagadapa	Chandrukunta
15.	Kothagudem	Regalla	Regalla	Hatya Thanda
16.	Kothagudem	Regalla	Regalla	Vuyyahawada
17.	Kothagudem	Sarvaram	Sarvaram	Gudithanda
18.	Kukunoor	Amaravaram	Yelakalagudem	Yelakalagudem
19.	Kukunoor	Damaracherla	Damaracherla	Damaracherla
20.	Kukunoor	Maredubaka	Maredubaka	Maredubaka
21.	Manugur	Ramanujavaram	Ramanujavaram	Tirlapuram
22.	Manugur	Samithisingaram	Samithi Singaram	Toggudem
23.	Mulakalapally	Jagannadhapuram	Jagannadhapu Ram	Jagannadhapuram

Sl.No.	Block	Panchayat	Village	Habitation
24.	Mulakalapally	Jagannadhapuram	Jagannadhapu Ram	Muthyalampadu
25.	Mulakalapally	Jagannadhapuram	Jagannadhapu Ram	Nallamudi
26.	Mulakalapally	Jagannadhapuram	Jagannadhapuram	Pathagangaram
27.	Mulakalapally	Mulakalapally	Mulakalapally	Kampagudem
28.	Mulakalapally	Pusugudem	Pusugudem	Kothuru
29.	Palwancha	Pandurangapuram	Pandurangapuram	Prabhatnagar
30.	V.R.Puram	Rekhapalli	Rekhapalli	Rekhapalli
31.	Velairpad	Ramavaram	Ramavaram	Ramavaram
32.	Yellandu	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem	Gopala Puram
33.	Yellandu	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem	Korla Gudem
34.	Yellandu	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem	Lambadi Thanda
35.	Yellandu	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem	Laxmi Puram
36.	Yellandu	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem	Motlagudem
37.	Yellandu	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem	Narayana Puram
38.	Yellandu	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem	Ragaboina Gudem
39.	Yellandu	Sudimalla	Sudimalla	Balaji Nagar
40.	Yellandu	Sudimalla	Sudimalla	Jagadambagumpu
41.	Yellandu	Sudimalla	Sudimalla	Kollapuram

Distance and online education to boost higher education

†*44. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is necessary to promote distance and online education in order to boost higher education in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Central Government has taken many steps recently to promote distance and online education in the higher education and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the past two decades there has been a rapid expansion of the higher education system in the country. The increasing demand of higher education needs to be understood in terms of the system's enrolment capacity, programme focus, regional balance, modes of delivery, quality and credibility, etc. In order to achieve and maintain high growth rate of the economy, it is essential to broaden the base of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

system of higher education in the country and simultaneously ensure maintenance of requisite standards. Given considerations of the availability of the limited resources in the higher education sector, the need to promote the Distance and On-line education has become imperative.

In the near future, the Distance and On-line education is expected to be a central pillar in education delivery. The evolution of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has had a positive effect on development of distance education and open learning. The Open University and Distance Education System have expanded significantly over the years. Large numbers of courses and programmes are being offered by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), State Open Universities (SOUs), Conventional Universities (public and private) and institutions declared as Deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. Distance and On-line system would play pivotal role to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) to reach the targeted level of 30% by 2020.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), more than 800 courses in various disciplines in engineering and science have been created and are available on-line under National Programme on Technology Enabled Learning (NPTEL). The e-content for 8 undergraduate subjects have been released to the public by the Consortium of Educational Communication (CEC) in collaboration with its Media Centres. Over 125 virtual labs in 10 Engineering and Science disciplines, comprising about 1000 experiments are currently in use and available at one common website. 1500 Spoken Tutorials are also available on-line.

The National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (NLIST), funded by NMEICT, provides for access to scholarly content to educational institutions. The programme provides access to more than 6,328 e-journals and 97,333 e-books to degree colleges. The details about NMEICT mission are available at www.nmeict.ac.in. Under Massive On-line Open Courses (MOOCs), NPTEL partners (IITs & IISc) have jointly launched 22 on-line courses so far.

Reconstitution of ICHR

*45. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has revamped and/or reconstituted the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with present revamped and/or reconstituted ICHR's composition; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has deviated from the previous practice of reappointing the outgoing members?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, in conformity with the Memorandum of Association (MoA) of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has reconstituted the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR). The list of Members of reconstituted Council of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No Sir. The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development has not deviated from its previous practice of reappointing the outgoing members. This Ministry had sought a list of names of eminent Historians from ICHR and also asked to indicate the names of those Council Members who are eligible for a second term of office. This was done in accordance with Rule 3 of RULES of MOA, ICHR.

Statement

List of Members

- I. Prof. Yellapragada Sudershan Rao, Chairman.
- II. Eighteen historians nominated by the Government of India.
 - i. Prof. Dilip K. Chakrabarti, Professor Emeritus of South Asian Archaeology, Cambridge University, U.K., 20 Uttaranchal Apartment, 5, IP Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092.
 - ii. Prof. Michel Danino, Guest Faculty, IIT Gandhinagar, C/o Akashdeep Combines, 80, Swarnambika Layout, Ramnagar (near Ganga Hospital), Coimbatore - 641009, Tamil Nadu.
 - iii. Dr. Meenakshi Jain, Associate Professor, Gargi College, Delhi University, Siri Fort Road, New Delhi - 110049.
 - iv. Dr. Nanditha Krishna, Director, C P Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation, 1 Eldams Road, Alwarpet, Chennai - 600018, Tamil Nadu.
 - v. Prof. Gangumei Kamei, former Professor of History, Manipur University, Majorkhul, Imphal, - 795003, Manipur.
 - vi. Dr. C. I. Issac, Head of Department, Department of History, CMS College Kottayam, Kerala, Chavanickamannil, Wexco Bradbury Villas, Villa No. 9, Thellakam P.O. Kottayam - 686 016, Kerala.
 - vii. Prof. Purabi Roy, former Professor, Jadavpur University, 188, Raja Subodh Chandra Mullick Road, Jadavpur, Kolkata - 700032, West Bengal.
 - viii. Dr. Saradindu Mukherjee, former Associate Professor, Hansraj College, Delhi University, C-209, Ila Apartment, Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi-110096.
 - ix. Prof. M.D. Srinivas, Chairman, Centre for Policy Studies, 6, Balaiah Avenue, Luz, Mylapore, Chennai - 600004, Tamil Nadu.

- x. Prof. Sacchidananda Sahai, National Professor in Epigraphy, Apartment P-2, Flat No. B-17, Princeton, DLF Phase I, Gurgaon-122009, Haryana.
 - xi. Prof. P.T. Haridas, former Head of the P.G. Department of History, Malabar Christian College, Calicut, Kerala.
 - xii. Prof. Narayan Rao, Prof. of History, Berhampur University, Berhampur -760007 Odisha.
 - xiii. Prof. Baidyanath Labh, Head of Department, Buddhist Studies, University of Jammu, Directorate of Distance Education, University of Jammu, Jammu -180001, Jammu & Kashmir.
 - xiv. Prof. R.S. Agrawal, former Prof. of History & Dean Faculty of Art, B-148, Pocket-B, SFS. Sheikh Sarai, Phase-I, New Delhi-110017.
 - xv. Prof. Nikhilesh Guha, former Prof. & HoD University of Kalyani, Block-C, Kalyani - 741245, West Bengal.
 - xvi. Prof. Ishwar Sharan Vishwakarma, Prof. Department of Ancient History, Archaeology & Culture, 27-D, Hirapur, University Campus, Gorakhpur University, 273009, Uttar Pradesh.
 - xvii. Prof. Rahman Ali, Prof. & Head, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, Vikram University, Kothi Road, Ujjain-456010, Madhya Pradesh.
 - xviii. Prof. K. Ratnam, Professor of History, Maharana Laxmi Bai Government Institute of Excellence, 7, Sapna Mansion, Govindpuri, University Road, Gwalior - 474011, Madhya Pradesh.
- III. Representative of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
- IV. The Director General, National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.
- V. The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.
- VI. The names of the four persons to represent Government of India will be issued subsequently.
- VII. Member Secretary, Indian Council of Historical Research, 35, Firoz Shah Road, New Delhi-110001.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Protection of environment and workers' safety in mining areas

271. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any specific provision in the Coal Mines Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA) to ensure protection of environment and workers' safety in and around mining areas;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (c) As per the Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement (CMDPA), the successful bidder is required to comply with all applicable laws including laws for protection of environment and workers' safety. CMDPA specifically provides that the successful bidder shall observe good industry practice for the protection of the general health, safety, welfare, social security and minimum wages of employees engaged at the coal mine, including employees of any contractor or sub-contractor and of all other persons having legal access to the area covered by this Agreement.

Utilization of land of closed coal mines

†272. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to enact a law so that the land of closed coal mines may be handed over to the State Governments for utilization after reclaiming and making them cultivable;
- (b) whether this will put a check on illegal mining and it would make the proper productive use of such land ; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) Government has examined the issue of amending Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 to return the mined out land and the land acquired but found to be in excess of actual requirement or the acquired land is no longer required by the coal companies, to the State Government for utilisation after reclaiming them. However, considering our efforts towards providing clean and green energy we are also considering setting up solar energy plants on such lands.

(b) and (c) Protecting such land against encroachment and maintenance of the same often involves unnecessary expenditure on the part of the coal companies. As such, if such land is returned to the State Governments concerned, which are the custodian of all land situated within their jurisdiction, they can then decide on the appropriate utilisation of such land viz., afforestation, public utility services, renewable energy projects etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Modernisation of coal mining technology

273. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that outdated coal mining technology is one of the main reasons for lesser production of coal in the country; and

(b) If so, the details of action taken by Government to modernise the coal mining technology so as to increase the coal production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) Technology upgradation is a continuous process and Coal India Limited (CIL) is adopting technologies as appropriate to a given mine/area as per the specific geo-mining conditions. In case of open cast mining, CIL is adopting contemporary technologies using heavy earth moving machinery like draglines, shovel dumper combination, surface miners etc. as per the specific geo-mining conditions. In case of underground mines technologies deploying load haul dumpers/side discharge loaders have been introduced in most of the mines and continuous miner technology has been successfully introduced in some of the underground mines. Similarly, longwall mining has also been introduced in some mines and work order has been issued for development of five underground mines through longwall technology in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited. Recently, a study has been conducted by M/s. KPMG for assessment of the need for upgradation of technology presently under practice in CIL mines and scope for further modernisation. The consultant has submitted their report and the same is under examination for implementation.

Completion of work related to mine closure

†274. SHRI HARIVANSH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions made to complete the work related to mine closure of those coal mines that were closed before 27th August, 2009;

(b) the individual or authority responsible for completion of such works; and

(c) the quantum of funds required therefor and from where this amount would be arranged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (c) Guidelines for preparation of Mines Closure Plan were issued by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Ministry of Coal on 27th August, 2009. Thereafter certain modifications were made and accordingly, further guidelines were issued in this regard on 08.09.2009, 11.01.2012, 25.04.2012 and 07.01.2013.

Mine Closure Plan is an integral part of Mining Plan and is mandatory under the provisions of MMDR Act and Mineral Concession Rules. The mine owners are responsible for implementing Mine Closure Plans as per the approved Mining Plans. The guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal in August, 2009 were mainly aimed at binding the mine owners financially to commit the completion of various activities of Mine Closure Plans through opening an Escrow Account with Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO).

Short term coal linkages

275. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is again planning to introduce the system of short term coal linkages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a panel has also been made to look into the coal linkages to be provided; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 12.01.2015 to consider various models including auctioning of coal linkages/Letter of Assurances (LOAs) through competitive bidding as the selection process and to recommend the optimal structure that would meet the requirements of all the stakeholders.

Cancellation of biddings of coal blocks in Chhattisgarh

276. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cancelled the four coal blocks whose bids were rejected include Gare IV/2, Gare Palma IV/3 and Tara coal blocks in Chhattisgarh in

which JSPL had emerged as the highest bidder and Gare Palma IV/1 mine for which Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) had emerged as highest bidder;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for generating revenue from these coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (c) Government has not declared successful bidder in case of 4 coal mines namely Gare Palma IV/1, Gare Palma IV/2 & IV/3 and Tara as the final closing bid price was not found to be reflecting fair value. Pursuant to the order of Hon'ble High Court, Coal India Ltd. has been designated as custodian for these mines.

Delays in land acquisition by CIL

277. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) is facing challenges of delays in land acquisition and inadequate rail links, etc. in achieving its output;

(b) if so, the facts and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared any roadmap for CIL to meet its annual growth targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Land Acquisition & Forestry Clearance constraints: A large number of projects are facing challenges due to delay in land acquisition as well as forestry clearances. As on date, total of 53 projects of different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) are delayed due to land acquisition issues. The major impediments in land acquisition are delay in notification of land, delay in authentication of land records/determination of Record of Rights, delay in handing over of land, reluctance on part of land oustees to handing over land even after receiving compensation, non availability of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) site to be provided by State Government and exorbitant demand of compensation from Project Affected Persons (PAPs) beyond company norms.

Further, constraints faced in obtaining Forest Clearance are due to delay in registration of applications, delay in obtaining NoC from the Collector for diversion of

revenue forest land for non-forestry purpose, difference in land records maintained by the Revenue Department and the Forest Department, delay in issue of NoC under Forest Rights Act (FRA) etc.

Evacuation constraints due to inadequate Rail Links :CIL is facing coal evacuation problems in 3(three) of its subsidiaries namely, CCL, MCL & SECL. The major growth potential areas of these subsidiaries are N K Coalfields (CCL), IB & Talcher coalfields (MCL) and Mand- Raigarh Coalfields (SECL). However, due to inadequate railway infrastructure facilities, development of these coalfields are delayed. To overcome this problem, three rail projects have been planned for the subsidiaries which are as follows:-

(i) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) : Tori- Shivpur-Kathotia (New BG line) of approximately 94 Kms length in Jharkhand.

(ii) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) : Jharsugda-Barpalli-Sardega rail link of approximately 53 Kms length in Odisha.

(iii) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) : East Corridor & East West Corridor of approximately 180 Km and 122 Kms length in Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) The focus of the Government is to improve domestic coal production to the maximum extent possible by facilitating Environment & Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinating efforts with Railways for movement of coal. Coal India Limited (CIL) envisages enhancing its coal production from the current level of 494 million tonne to 1000 million tonne in 2019-20 for which a detailed action plan has been drawn. This includes capacity addition from new projects, use of mass production technologies and identification of existing ongoing projects with growth potential. With a view to improving productivity in operations, technology development is an ongoing process. To improve productivity, a study has recently been completed by KPMG to identify possible areas for modernization & introduction of modern technology in coal mines of CIL.

Independent regulator for coal sector

278. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government, in its proposed legislation on coal block allocation, has

stated that Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to Government of India to be the Commissioner of payments and given the Government promises of transparency and good governance in resource allocation, whether it proposes to set up an independent regulator for the coal sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the roadmap for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (c) A provision has been made in Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 to appoint an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India to be the Commissioner of Payments. Accordingly, the Central Government has appointed Coal Controller as Commissioner of Payments on 11.11.2014.

After detailed consultations with various stake holders as well as concerned Ministries/Departments, the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 was approved by the competent authority on 27.06.2013 and the same was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13.12.2013, to regulate and conserve resources in the coal sector, protect the interest of consumers and producers of coal and for matter connected therewith.

The Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 that was introduced in the Lok Sabha has lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha on 18th May, 2014. The proposal for re-introducing the same in the Lok Sabha is under consideration for further inter-ministerial consultations.

Compensation and employment to displaced people by CIL

279. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation and the arrangement for employment to the people displaced by the Coal India Limited(CIL) and its ancillaries are pending since long and if so, the details thereof, company-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the reasons for some Public Sector Units in the country opposing coal block reallocation and mining;

(d) whether Government has received representation from various associations opposing coal block reallocation and mining, citing previous experience of loss of farm land, no rehabilitation and pollution, etc.; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof State-wise and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) No, Sir. However, in some cases, compensation and employment has not yet been provided due to various reasons such as non-submission of proper title documents, not accepting compensation as per provisions of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 or the rates notified by the State Governments, whichever is applicable, and demanding higher rates of compensation and more employment beyond the norms by affected persons. In some cases, families are reluctant to shift from the affected area and in some cases; ownership of land/houses are under dispute. In some cases, affected persons are not able to submit the proper documents in time which delays the process of giving compensation and providing employment. Employment and compensation claims are considered after submission of requisite documents.

(b) The land owners/applicants are persuaded by concerned subsidiaries to submit the requisite documents for processing their cases of employment. It is a continuous and regular process. Further, the land authentication issues pending with State Government are constantly pursued.

(c) Government has not received any representation from Public Sector Units in the country opposing coal blocks reallocation and mining in terms of Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015, citing previous experience of loss of farm land, lack of rehabilitation and pollution.

(d) and (e) Trade unions had initially opposed the Coal Block reallocation and entry of Private Companies in commercial coal mining. The Government had discussed with the Trade Unions and satisfied them that the main purpose of reallocation of coal blocks was to protect the interest of workers of coal mines in country whether in public sector or private sector, and ensure better production in a transparent and equitable manner.

Drinking water and sanitation in A.P. and Telangana

280. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages and rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana without drinking water facilities, district-wise;

(b) the number of villages in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana without sanitation facilities district-wise; and

(c) the details of roadmap and schedule of Government to provide all the village with the said facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data regarding coverage of drinking water supply in rural areas of the country in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. A village may comprise of one or more than one habitation. The district-wise details of habitations in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in respect of drinking water are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) SBM(G) is under implementation in 13 and 9 Districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana respectively. District-wise total of households and households without toilets as on 31.3.2015 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Government provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects.

Government of India has prepared a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana . Under the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% household tap connections.

The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been revamped to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), which has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] aims at accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in Gram Panchayats in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Statement-I

Status of rural habitations of Andhra Pradesh with respect to drinking water supply as on 22-04-2015

Sl.No. District	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1. Anantapur	3315	2674	317	324
2. Chittoor	11081	8721	2343	17
3. East Godavari	2919	1679	1125	115
4. Guntur	1704	1024	645	35
5. Kadapa	4417	1959	2443	15
6. Krishna	2470	1705	384	381
7. Kurnool	1503	768	627	108
8. Nellore	2991	2112	860	19
9. Prakasam	2342	1488	836	18
10. Srikakulam	3980	1965	1955	60
11. Visakhapatnam	5541	2832	2628	81
12. Vizianagaram	2948	2053	808	87
13. West Godavari	2187	1781	327	79
TOTAL	47398	30761	15298	1339

Status of rural habitations of Telangana with respect to drinking water supply as on 22.04.2015

1. Adilabad	3621	2183	1436	2
2. Karimnagar	2261	942	1097	222
3. Khammam	3167	2157	939	71
4. Mahaboobnagar	3385	1860	1343	182
5. Medak	2448	1384	933	131
6. Nalgonda	3383	2216	1060	107
7. Nizamabad	1645	1266	262	117
8. Rangareddy	1686	962	575	149
9. Warangal	3543	1606	1530	407
TOTAL	25139	14576	9175	1388

Statement -II

*District-wise total households and households without toilets as on
31.3.2015 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

State	District	Total households	Households without toilets	%Households without toilets
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	556543	512145	92.0
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	597663	509380	85.2
Andhrapradesh	Cuddapah	335850	282693	84.2
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	916532	446085	48.7
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	726972	389704	53.6
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	691857	262782	38.0
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	657789	233413	35.5
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	429924	363992	84.7
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	519617	315885	60.8
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	408432	321513	78.7
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	447819	353904	79.0
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	417869	370151	88.6
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	800401	232020	29.0
		7507268	4593667	61.2
Telangana	Adllabad	481812	385085	79.9
Telangana	Karimnagar	675802	236250	35.0
Telangana	Khammam	447276	284721	63.7
Telangana	Mahbubnagar	617780	554126	89.7
Telangana	Medak	470561	274512	58.3
Telangana	Nalgonda	509436	338743	66.5
Telangana	Nizamabad	401696	291502	72.6
Telangana	Rangareddi	298439	166221	55.7
Telangana	Warangal	621752	517151	83.2
		4524554	3048311	67.4

Construction of toilets under NBA

281. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released to various States/Union Territories under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) so far;

(b) the number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to invite Public Private Partnership (PPP) in sanitation sector in rural areas and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme no State-wise allocation is made. However, State/UT-wise Central share released during 2nd October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State/UT-wise, number of toilets constructed under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in rural areas during each of the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*). It may be noted that from 2nd October, 2014, NBA was revamped into Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Guidelines, Community Sanitary Complexes may be constructed through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, which will cater to the need of operation and maintenance.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise Central share released during 2nd October, 2014
to 31st March, 2015*

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Central Share Released During 2nd October, 2014 To 31st March, 2015
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	57.56
Arunachal Pradesh	4.38

1	2
Assam	185.78
Bihar	0.00
Chhattisgarh	18.63
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
Goa	0.00
Gujarat	31.38
Haryana	5.93
Himachal Pradesh	77.78
Jammu and Kashmir	66.03
Jharkhand	23.05
Karnataka	219.69
Kerala	33.97
Madhya Pradesh	0.00
Maharashtra	151.30
Manipur	9.18
Meghalaya	0.00
Mizoram	0.00
Nagaland	0.00
Odisha	65.84
Puducherry	2.00
Punjab	0.00
Rajasthan	213.82
Sikkim	3.89
Tamil Nadu	205.12
Telangana	48.25
Tripura	50.65
Uttar Pradesh	237.99
Uttarakhand	26.26
West Bengal	263.49
	2001.97

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed
under NBA during three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Individual Household Latrines constructed		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (1st April 2014- 1st Oct. 2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195102	138721	19559
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5760	14433	1890
3.	Assam	273240	160602	4840
4.	Bihar	796699	161646	31457
5.	Chhattisgarh	52045	67457	24546
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	171977	155268	62451
9.	Haryana	62949	116426	49148
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5183	9170	23448
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	71900	70884	0
12.	Jharkhand	48500	76818	30212
13.	Karnataka	296429	505697	0
14.	Kerala	5674	39601	13312
15.	Madhya Pradesh	558189	515583	216907
16.	Maharashtra	189306	559042	58967
17.	Manipur	43917	35442	2951
18.	Meghalaya	14406	29012	9885
19.	Mizoram	4967	4524	461
20.	Nagaland	22149	20102	0
21.	Odisha	118318	33759	12106
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	57421	3912	1455

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Rajasthan	252800	266197	12867
25.	Sikkim	0	3443	2755
26.	Tamil Nadu	324216	313402	127898
27.	Telangana	189177	180682	44660
28.	Tripura	7035	6077	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	134873	789092	8889
30.	Uttarakhand	97815	91084	20722
31.	West Bengal	559115	608218	124996
TOTAL		455916	4976294	906382

**Representation from public representatives for
supply of potable water**

282. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government forwards the representations received from the public representatives with regard to supply of potable water to the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether any report is sought from the State Governments pertaining to those representations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the procedure followed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The representations mostly regarding provision of Drinking Water supply to specific areas in their constituencies received from the representatives of public are forwarded to the State Governments for taking appropriate action as the powers of execution/implementation of rural water supply schemes are vested with the State Governments. The States are asked to prioritize the action on the representation and implement the scheme after getting it approved from the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) as per the provision contained in para 15 of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines and intimate the action taken to the public representatives.

Availability of drinking water in rural areas

†283. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to ensure availability of drinking water in rural areas of Maharashtra and other States during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in respect of backward and tribal areas especially of Maharashtra as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir, Government of India has made a Strategic Plan for providing drinking water supply in rural areas of the country including State of Maharashtra. Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections. For this the Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to the States.

(b) The status of coverage of rural habitations in the country are available online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. As per the data entered by the States/UTs on the IMIS details with regard to coverage in respect of backward and tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Status of Rural Habitation with respect to drinking water supply (21.04.2015)*

Sl. No.	State	Scheduled Caste				Scheduled Tribe			
		Total No. of habitations	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected	Total No. of Habitations	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quantity Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4709	3347	1242	120	7603	3791	3724	88
2.	Bihar	9039	5375	3444	220	1766	928	730	108
3.	Chhattisgarh	3101	2923	131	47	49978	46889	1244	1845
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0
5.	Gujarat	149	144	5	0	14633	13627	1004	2
6.	Haryana	914	888	25	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13125	10057	3068	0	3242	2654	588	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1217	677	540	0	2930	1482	1448	0
9.	Jharkhand	11105	10984	119	2	55352	53077	2266	9
10.	Karnataka	6564	3738	2666	160	2516	1542	885	89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Kerala	61	13	47	1	40	1	36	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7174	7143	9	22	55771	54762	171	838
13.	Maharashtra	2254	2033	190	31	17505	16563	887	55
14.	Odisha	14429	11137	2825	467	57600	44224	11746	1630
15.	Punjab	6172	5085	1078	9	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	10258	5679	2649	1930	21697	16423	3906	1368
17.	Tamil Nadu	28085	25923	1984	178	2706	2662	43	1
18.	Telangana	1112	763	308	41	7560	4420	2866	274
19.	Uttar Pradesh	38856	38800	12	44	808	806	0	2
20.	Uttarakhand	6597	4608	1980	9	1230	1214	16	0
21.	West Bengal	29139	14978	10970	3191	9175	4951	3614	610
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	3	0	7005	2365	4574	66
23.	Assam	4356	2667	1360	329	17507	8602	7062	1843
24.	Manipur	54	40	14	0	2257	1779	478	0
25.	Meghalaya	16	2	14	0	9007	1968	7013	26

26.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	769	343	426	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	1504	573	907	24
28.	Sikkim	18	8	10	0	0	816	376	440	0
29.	Tripura	699	416	57	226	4750	2266	284	2200	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	91	41	50	0	
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	66	0	66	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	
36.	Puducherry	46	26	20	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		199253	157455	34770	7028	355949	288379	56489	11081	

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

284. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any criteria has been fixed for declaring a village as Nirmal Gram and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of panchayats/villages to which Nirmal Gram Puraskar has been awarded during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of funds released for the purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per the revised Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) Guidelines, Gram Panchayats are eligible to apply for the NGP if they fulfill the following conditions:-

- The Gram Panchayat has adopted a resolution to ban open defecation within its entire area inclusive of all habitations and villages.
- All habitations within the Gram Panchayat jurisdiction, have access to water for drinking and sanitation purposes.
- The Gram Panchayat has achieved the objectives for all the components as approved in the District Project under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and have entered the achievements in the IMIS of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS).

Upon receipt of the application, the Gram Panchayats are also examined for achievements under the following activities:

- Coverage of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)
- Coverage of School Sanitation
- Coverage of Aanganwadi Sanitation
- Access to adequate water as per National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) Guidelines
- Activities under Information, Education and Communication.
- Activities under Solid Waste Management
- Activities under Liquid Waste Management

(b) NGPs were awarded to 587 Gram Panchayats in 2013-14. State/UT-wise number of Gram Panchayats awarded NGPs in 2013-14 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). NGPs could not be awarded in 2012-13 since the guidelines for the scheme were revised. Similarly in 2014, New Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched and therefore NGP could not be awarded.

(c) State/UT-wise details of funds released under NGP during 2014-15 (for the NGPs awards of 2013-14) are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT -wise no. of Gram Panchayats awarded NGP during 2013-14

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	2
9.	Haryana	15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Jharkhand	0
13.	Karnataka	1
14.	Kerala	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34
16.	Maharashtra	355
17.	Manipur	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14
18.	Meghalaya	43
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	3
22.	Puducherry	0
23.	Punjab	0
24.	Rajasthan	5
25.	Sikkim	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	39
27.	Telangana	36
28.	Tripura	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0
30.	Uttarakhand	0
31.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		587

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released under NGP during 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.60
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	8.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.10
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15
8.	Gujarat	4.80
9.	Haryana	30.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	146.30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00
13.	Karnataka	92.75
14.	Kerala	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	156.00
16.	Maharashtra	1025.30
17.	Manipur	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	52.40
19.	Mizoram	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00
21.	Odisha	25.60
22.	Puducherry	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	32.00
25.	Sikkim	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	135.20
27.	Telangana	117.60
28.	Tripura	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	7.50
31.	West Bengal	0.00
TOTAL		1964.55

Safe drinking water to all habitations

285. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any time limit to cover quality affected areas in regard to drinking water and to provide safe drinking water to all the habitations of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on the quality of projects taken under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and has made any review of the performance of NRDWP and if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has suggested all States for coverage of all water quality affected habitations through piped water supply schemes preferably from alternate safe surface water sources as a long term sustainable solution. Since such mega- schemes may require long gestation periods for completion and that the rural people cannot be put to risk of consuming unsafe drinking water, the Ministry has issued operational guidelines for setting up of community water purification plants in all remaining fluoride, arsenic, heavy metals and pesticides affected habitations in the country so that at least 8 to 10 litres per capita day (LPCD) of safe drinking water will be available to all rural people, for drinking and cooking purposes. Timeline set to cover these community water purification plants is March 2017, subject to availability of adequate Budgets. State-wise number of habitations affected with fluoride, arsenic, heavy metals and pesticides, as reported by the respective State Governments, as on 01/04/2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As Rural Drinking Water is a State Subject, the respective State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply monitors the quality of projects taken up under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India reviews the physical and financial performance of NRDWP by States regularly through workshops, review meetings, video conferences, annual action plan meetings and sets priorities as per NRDWP Guidelines.

Statement

State-wise number of habitations affected with fluoride, arsenic and heavy metals as reported by States as on 1/4/2015 (tentative)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Fluoride	Arsenic	Manganese	Copper	Aluminium	Mercury	Uranium	Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Selenium	Zinc	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	657	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810
2.	Bihar	522	97	69	13	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	727
3.	Chhattisgarh	62	0	107	5	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
4.	Gujarat	0	0	39	12	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
5.	Haryana	14	0	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	42	20	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	20	2	10	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	40
8.	Jharkhand	9	0	14	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
9.	Karnataka	653	10	177	20	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	887
10.	Kerala	98	0	78	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
11.	Madhya Pradesh	649	0	97	34	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	859

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12.	Maharashtra	201	0	638	11	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	883
13.	Odisha	256	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257
14.	Punjab	1	1	22	1	953	30	437	804	124	54	400	1	2828
15.	Rajasthan	7212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7212
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	78	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
17.	Telangana	1015	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1022
18.	Uttar Pradesh	144	38	261	21	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	531
19.	Uttarakhand	2	0	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
20.	West Bengal	227	980	4837	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6084
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	13	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
22.	Assam	124	392	1363	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1898
23.	Manipur	0	0	18	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25.	Mizoram	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
26.	Nagaland	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
27.	Sikkim	0	0	17	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
28.	Tripura	0	0	781	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	790
TOTAL		11848	1518	8885	266	1462	30	437	805	126	57	401	1	25836

* All Financial year do not Include 2009-2010. Arsenic, Manganese, Copper & Aluminium count shown here also from 2010-2011 onward .

** Habitation figures are likely to change depending upon number of habitations already provided with safe drinking water or increased level of testing of rural drinking water sources.

Toilets in households

†286. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the toilets in households throughout the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any comprehensive plan or proposed to provide toilets to every household and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of amount provided under this head under the above said scheme in each Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the details of specific provisions being made for this important subject in the forthcoming Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) The State/UT-wise, total rural households and rural households with toilets as on 31-3-2015 based on the information uploaded by the States on the online IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at accelerating sanitation coverage to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019, by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in Gram Panchayats to promote cleanliness.

(c) and (d) The amount provided under this head for rural sanitation in the Tenth and Eleventh Plan is as under :-

	Amount provided (₹ in crore)
Tenth Five Year Plan	2170.00
Eleventh Five Year Plan	6540.00

₹ 37159 crore were allocated for Twelfth Five Year Plan for rural sanitation of which ₹ 2500 crore, ₹ 2300 crore, ₹ 2850 crore and ₹ 2625 crore have been provided in 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State/UT -wise, total rural households and rural households
with toilets as on 31-3-2015*

State/UT	Total Rural Households	Rural Households with toilets as on 31- 3-2015	%
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45646	24542	53.77
Andhra Pradesh	7507268	2907458	38.73
Arunachal Pradesh	175924	100328	57.03
Assam	5659762	2612331	46.16
Bihar	21397335	4908131	22.94
Chhattisgarh	4429138	1859783	41.99
Goa	186392	113168	60.72
Gujarat	7029179	4199181	59.74
Haryana	3067907	2530162	82.47
Himachal Pradesh	1483569	1346810	90.78
Jammu and Kashmir	1681740	495017	29.43
Jharkhand	5158257	1622196	31.45
Karnataka	8514554	4312727	50.65
Kerala	5198467	4995416	96.09
Madhya Pradesh	12244063	4247114	34.69
Maharashtra	12540070	7084338	56.49
Manipur	431378	284934	66.05
Meghalaya	411610	285939	69.47
Mizoram	127119	101571	79.90
Nagaland	262939	151097	57.46
Odisha	9020100	1205673	13.37

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	90828	45425	50.01
Punjab	3192091	2413520	75.61
Rajasthan	11505710	4058264	35.27
Sikkim	58361	54598	93.55
Tamil Nadu	9540299	4966289	52.06
Telangana	4524554	1476243	32.63
Tripura	816631	542725	66.46
Uttar Pradesh	28720844	11427210	39.79
Uttarakhand	1551416	1190572	76.74
West Bengal	15167813	9845967	64.91
TOTAL	181740964	81408729	44.79

Drinking water plants under PPP mode

287. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up drinking water plants/projects under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ; and
- (d) to what extent it would be helpful in meeting the drinking water problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) to (c) As per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Guidelines, States are allowed to enter into Public Private Partnership (PPP) with skilled operators, service providers, etc. like service contracts, management contracts, lease contracts (mainly for existing systems) and build, operate and transfer contracts (mainly for new systems) for setting up of drinking water plants / projects. All PPP models should be drawn with transparent, objective, non-discretionary provisions to bring transparency in service deliverables and

clearly lay out the roles, responsibilities, performance indicators, customer accountability with incentives and disincentives for the operator.

(d) The Rural Drinking Water sector requires enormous investments to provide assured and safe drinking water supply, to meet the rising expectations of rural people and to improve the standard of living. Projects taken up under PPP mode would fill in certain gaps in the overall mission of providing safe drinking water to the rural people.

Aims and objectives of NRDWP

288. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and whether Government has achieved those aims and objectives;

(b) how many habitations were targeted to be covered under NRDWP during the Bharat Nirman Phase-I and how many of them have been actually covered, so far; and

(c) whether Government has formulated programme to provide piped water supply to every household in rural areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) The aims and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis, with prescribed water quality standards. Achieving this aim and objective is a continuous process

(b) Against the target of covering 55,067 uncovered, 3,31,604 slipped-back and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations, during Bharat Nirman Phase-I (01.04.2005 to 31.03.2009) 54,440 un-covered, 3,58,362 slipped-back and 50,168 quality-affected habitations were covered with provision of safe and adequate (40 lpcd or more) drinking water supply .

(c) Under the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry is giving special emphasis on piped water supply through perineal surface water sources in rural habitations. The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017 is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply. By 2022 , the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply.

Fluoride level in drinking water

289. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any action plan to tackle the excess fluoride level in drinking water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the report, received from the States detailing the steps being taken by them to address this problem, would be utilized; and
- (d) how Government intends to support the State Governments in tackling this pressing challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) to (d) As reported by the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply into the online Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 22/4/2015, there are still 11,804 fluoride affected habitations in 18 States which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water. By March, 2017, the States have been asked to provide community water purification plants in all remaining fluoride affected habitations as a short term measure.

At the beginning of every year, the Ministry reviews the performance of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of all States during the previous financial year in the Annual Action Plan meetings which *inter-alia* include monitoring for coverage of fluoride affected habitations. During this meeting, the annual targets for the current financial year are mutually discussed and finalized, including according high priority for coverage of water quality affected habitations with special focus on tackling fluoride and arsenic problems. In general, the States plan and implement piped water supply projects from safe surface water sources for tackling fluoride problems. These projects are approved at the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committees headed by the Principal Secretary dealing with rural drinking water supply and a representative of the Ministry also attends these meetings as a member. Since these schemes take certain gestation time, the Ministry had suggested to set up community water purification plants in all remaining fluoride, arsenic, heavy metal and pesticide affected habitations to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe drinking water atleast for drinking and cooking purposes as a short term measure.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India assist all the State Governments technically and financially in providing safe drinking water through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 67% funds released to the States can be utilized for coverage and/or tackling water quality problems with high priority to target fluoride and arsenic affected habitations. Further, 75% of the 5% NRDWP Earmarked Water Quality funds are also provided to only those States which have excess chemical contamination in rural drinking water sources.

Construction of toilets under sanitation project

290. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of toilets made so far in the country since August, 2014 under the sanitation project by the Central Government;
- (b) whether Government provides assistance to State Government for construction of toilets;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the West Bengal, State-wise;
- (d) the quantum of budgetary allocations made for sanitation during 2015-16; and
- (e) the details of assistance given to NGOs working in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Number of toilets made so far under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) from 1 st August, 2014 to 31 st March, 2015 is 54,69,352.

(b) Yes.

(c) Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) is ₹ 12000, including Central share of ₹ 9000.00 (₹ 10800.00 in case of special category States) for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). The Central Assistance provided to the States/UTs in 2014-15 is given in Statement (See below).

(d) The Budgetary allocations made under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during 2015-16 is ₹ 2625 crore.

(e) Since Sanitation is primarily a behavioural issue, it is upto the States to involve NGOs in catalytic role for various activities such as triggering, capacity building and sustained use of sanitation facilities.

Statement

The State/UT -wise, Central share released during 2014-15

State/UT	Central share released during 2014-15 (₹ in crore)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	116.10
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61
Assam	185.78
Bihar	0.00
Chhattisgarh	28.12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
Goa	0.00
Gujarat	156.07
Haryana	5.93
Himachal Pradesh	130.17
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08
Jharkhand	23.05
Karnataka	312.57
Kerala	33.97
Madhya Pradesh	0.00
Maharashtra	236.11
Manipur	9.18

1	2
Meghalaya	0.00
Mizoram	0.00
Nagaland	20.87
Odisha	65.84
Puducherry	2.00
Punjab	0.00
Rajasthan	271.57
Sikkim	3.89
Tamil Nadu	205.12
Telangana	105.62
Tripura	50.65
Uttar Pradesh	237.99
Uttarakhand	40.52
West Bengal	371.52
TOTAL	2730.33

Appointment of sanitary mates under SBM

291. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to appoint sanitary mates for providing assistance under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the methodology of selection of such mates and the nature of their responsibilities/duties proposed to be assigned to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Open defecation

292. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the National Sample Survey Organisation, a substantial population in the rural areas defecate in the open and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of lavatories constructed since launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM- Gramin), State/UT -wise;

(c) whether a number of schemes, initiated in the past were unable to overcome the problem of open defecation and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to involve citizens in SBM and strategy adopted to plug the loopholes in the erstwhile schemes of rural sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) As per the National Sample Survey Organization report published in 2012, 59.40% households in the rural areas were estimated to defecate in the open. State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number of individual household latrines constructed since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-Gramin) up to 31st March, 2015, State/UT-wise, as reported by the States/ UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Prior to launch of SBM (G), three schemes were launched - Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986, Total Sanitation Campaign in 1999 and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in 2012. While these schemes tried to address the problem of open defecation, and also had some success, there were some issues. India's first nation-wide sanitation programme, launched in 1986 was target and supply driven, highly subsidized, and gave emphasis on a single construction model.

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) launched from 1.4.1999 followed a 'community led' and 'people centred', 'demand-driven' approach with low incentive support. The low incentive led to issues of sustainability of toilets.

The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, (NBA) launched in 2012, while raising the incentive, adopted a community saturation approach. However, the funding of toilets was linked with MGNREGS, which delayed the progress of the scheme.

(d) Learning from the difficulties faced in the earlier schemes, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014. The Swachh Bharat Mission emphasizes community-based collective behaviour change and provides flexibility to the States in implementation. Further, the following Steps have been taken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to involve citizens and to plug the loopholes of the earlier schemes :-

- Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) has been raised to ₹ 12000, including Central share of ₹ 9000.00 (₹10800.00 in case of special category States) and State share of ₹ 3000.00 (₹1200.00 in case of special category States) for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance is now being provided under one programme.
- Demand is sought to be created by triggering 'behaviour change' by intensifying Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns.
- Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation is being promoted, including Multilateral organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc.
- Both Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage) to be monitored.

Statement-I

% age of Households practicing open defecation in rural areas as per NSSO

State/Union Territory	% age of Households practicing Open Defecation in rural areas
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.80
Andhra Pradesh	54.30
Arunachal Pradesh	12.60
Assam	13.70
Bihar	72.80
Chandigarh	0.30
Chhattisgarh	76.70
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.30

1	2
Daman and Diu	26.80
Delhi	0.00
Goa	9.70
Gujarat	58.70
Haryana	25.40
Himachal Pradesh	25.70
Jammu and Kashmir	44.30
Jharkhand	90.50
Karnataka	70.80
Kerala	2.80
Madhya Pradesh	79.00
Maharashtra	54.00
Manipur	1.20
Meghalaya	4.50
Mizoram	0.70
Nagaland	0.00
Odisha	81.30
Puducherry	47.40
Punjab	22.20
Rajasthan	73.00
Sikkim	0.20
Tamil Nadu	66.40
Tripura	1.40
Uttar Pradesh	75.30
Uttarakhand	19.70
West Bengal	39.70
ALL INDIA	59.40

Statement-II

*The State/UT -wise, number of Individual Household Latrines constructed
from 2nd October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015*

States/UTs	No. of IHHLs constructed from 2nd October, 2014 to 31st March, 2015
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	198747
Arunachal Pradesh	11012
Assam	145888
Bihar	134000
Chhattisgarh	15312
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	273311
Haryana	60627
Himachal Pradesh	37787
Jammu and Kashmir	11185
Jharkhand	69494
Karnataka	791687
Kerala	20829
Madhya Pradesh	310052
Maharashtra	441930
Manipur	25309
Meghalaya	32117
Mizoram	73
Nagaland	103
Odisha	121644
Puducherry	0
Punjab	8512

1	2
Rajasthan	642845
Sikkim	807
Tamil Nadu	252159
Telangana	88016
Tripura	25474
Uttar Pradesh	506551
Uttarakhand	37180
West Bengal	722085
TOTAL	4984736

Water quality monitoring in U.P.

293. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial and technical assistance to States including Uttar Pradesh for water quality monitoring and surveillance, including testing and cleanliness of drinking water;

(b) if so, the details of funds made available and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the number of Water Quality Testing Laboratories (WQTLs) set up/upgraded at different levels during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Rural Drinking Water is a State Subject. The Government of India assists the State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh, technically and financially through the Centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, 3% of the funds allocated to the States are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) which *inter-alia* include setting up of laboratories at various levels, provision of field test kits / re-fills including bacteriological vials to the Gram Panchayats, sanitary survey of drinking water sources etc. The details of funds provided and expenditure incurred during the last 3 financial years State-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*). No releases have been done to any State under WQMS during the current year 2015-16.

(c) The number of water quality testing laboratories set up / upgraded at different levels during the last 3 financial years State-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released (including opening balances) and expenditure reported during the last 3 years under National Rural Drinking Water programme- Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance component.

Sl. No.	State	Release+ Opening Balance of WQMS during					Expenditure		(₹ in crore)
		2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2013-2014	2014-2015	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.02	26.2	14.15	11.54	17.32	5.2		
2.	Bihar	8.61	7.9	12.08	0.7	2.1	4.45		
3.	Chhattisgarh	3.17	2.34	2.85	0.83	2.34	2.69		
4.	Goa	0.13	0.13	0.13	0	0	0		
5.	Gujarat	8.79	5.47	12.64	3.32	5.4	8.5		
6.	Haryana	3.45	1.92	4.32	1.53	1.92	0.79		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.62	3.06	5.49	0.24	1.68	3.23		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.19	4.39	12.78	3.8	1.42	0.47		
9.	Jharkhand	4.18	7.02	7.52	3.02	3.54	3.06		
10.	Karnataka	7.73	15.9	22.81	1.22	9.4	15.13		
11.	Kerala	3.63	4.52	2.72	1.66	2.66	2.14		

12.	Madhya Pradesh	9.38	10.72	10.72	7.29	5.12	5.57
13.	Maharashtra	25.94	27.72	29.58	12.39	22.81	15.98
14.	Odisha	3.7	1.3	7.9	2.4	1.28	3.55
15.	Punjab	6.2	6.11	3.36	3.43	5.74	2.05
16.	Rajasthan	18.11	18.11	13.62	0	4.49	9.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	11.97	12.61	12.82	10.27	9.38	10.81
18.	Uttar Pradesh	16.71	16.1	6.81	0	0	4.42
19.	Uttarakhand	4.58	3.71	29.35	12.06	13.41	0
20.	West Bengal	12.86	21.45	3.88	0.9	2.41	1.63
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.12	6.31	16.91	4.18	16.55	7.48
22.	Assam	19.31	19.62	4.7	3.02	5.55	2.86
23.	Manipur	1.16	0.65	21.57	16.43	14.48	17.45
24.	Meghalaya	1.34	2.27	0.57	0.51	0.14	0.32
25.	Mizoram	1.92	1.33	1.42	0.86	1.1	0.23
26.	Nagaland	1.76	2.48	1.08	1.22	0.87	0.32
27.	Sikkim	0.33	0.55	1.43	1.01	1.8	0.99
28.	Tripura	2.8	2.01	0.61	0.33	0.52	0.31
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.07	1.58	0.79	1.42	0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.04	0	0.05	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0.04	0.04	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		209.8	232.01	265.48	104.95	154.9	130.25

Statement

Year-wise number of drinking water quality testing laboratories setup and reported by States as on 22.04.2015

Sl. No.	State Name	State Lab			District Lab			Block & Sub Division Lab				Mobile Lab	
		2012-	2013-	2014-	2012-	2013-	2014-	2012-	2013-	2014-	2015	2012-	2013-
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015		2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	3	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	3	8	6	4	8

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	66	51	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	7	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	51	49	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	19	20	7	177	371	245	8	5	14

Reduction in budget provisions for NRDWP

†294. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the budget provisions for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during 2015-16 has been decreased in comparison to that of 2014-15;
- (b) whether the targeted beneficiaries under this scheme would not be adversely affected as a result thereof;
- (c) whether the problem of drinking water in the country is going to be over due to which such a large amount has been cut down;
- (d) the population to be covered under this scheme now, State-wise; and
- (e) the population which is still compelled to drink contaminated water due to which different types of diseases are emanating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The budget provision for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during 2015-16 is Rs 2,611 crores against Rs.9,250 crores during the year 2014-15.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Ministry does not foresee any adverse effect on the provision of drinking water supply in the country as the scheme is now under the umbrella scheme of Swatch Bharat Mission (Gramin) which is to be funded through the Swatchta cess. Further CSR funds are also now available along with States getting additional funds under 14th Finance Commission and external aid.

(d) The State-wise details of the coverage of population under NRDWP are given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) As per information provided by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 31.03.2015, there are 64,427 habitations in the country in which out of many safe sources of drinking water, few sources may be affected by chemical contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, iron and salinity. The population in such habitations is 3.71 crores.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Status of rural habitation and population with respect to drinking
water supply (as on 22.04.14)*

(Population in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Total		Fully Covered		Population yet to be covered
		No. of Habitation	Population	No. of Habitation	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	409.09	30761	260.46	148.63
2.	Bihar	107640	966.93	61495	507.67	459.26
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	196.6	69468	186.84	9.76
4.	Goa	347	7.31	345	7.3	0.01
5.	Gujarat	34548	365.49	33156	352.54	12.95
6.	Haryana	7251	174.6	6843	165.74	8.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	66.66	41296	52.49	14.17
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	101.48	8382	58.72	42.76
9.	Jharkhand	119667	267.4	116071	262.96	4.44
10.	Karnataka	59753	398.43	31450	266.84	131.59
11.	Kerala	11883	268.75	3458	73.48	195.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	532.91	126089	526.81	6.1
13.	Maharashtra	100488	661.43	90981	536.04	125.39
14.	Odisha	157296	358.66	117838	258.54	100.12
15.	Punjab	15370	179.79	12720	156.63	23.16
16.	Rajasthan	121133	502.95	70461	285.34	217.61
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	395.57	91744	364.92	30.65
18.	Telangana	25139	252.93	14576	144.63	108.3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	1683.21	259622	1679.4	3.81
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	72.76	24927	46.64	26.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	West Bengal	98120	696.04	48434	354.15	341.89
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	12.23	2511	4.59	7.64
23.	Assam	87888	291.54	48116	151.33	140.21
24.	Manipur	2870	23.26	2189	16.67	6.59
25.	Meghalaya	9326	23.82	2019	4.73	19.09
26.	Mizoram	777	5.4	349	2.1	3.3
27.	Nagaland	1530	17.27	589	7	10.27
28.	Sikkim	2084	4.59	713	1.39	3.2
29.	Tripura	8132	44.85	4243	26.32	18.53
30.	Andman and Nicobar	400	2.65	323	2.33	0.32
31.	Chandigarh	18	1	0	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	2.16	0	0	2.16
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0.84	0	0	0.84
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0.51	0	0	0.51
36.	Puducherry	248	4.2	89	1.53	2.67
TOTAL		1696664	8993.31	1321258	6766.13	2227.18

Funds for drinking water and sanitation in Andhra Pradesh

295. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Central Government to the Andhra Pradesh Government during the last three years and the current year for drinking water and sanitation respectively;

(b) whether these funds were inadequate; and

(c) if so, how much work still remains to be done in the State in the field of drinking water and sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) the details of the funds provided by the Central Government to the Andhra Pradesh Government during the last three years and current year for drinking water and sanitation are as under:-

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount released (In Rs. Crores)
1.	2012-13	485.14
2.	2013-14	631.52
3.	2014-15	377.78
4.	2015-16	0.00

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA)/Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount released (In Rs. Crores)
1.	2012-13	98.37
2.	2013-14	145.24
3.	2014-15	116.10
4.	2015-16	0.00

(b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, the Government provides financial and technical assistance to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. The adequacy of the funds under the programme depends on the annual allocation of funds made to the Programme at the beginning of the financial year which in turn is distributed to the States on the basis of a pre approved criteria. The funds provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh were not inadequate.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) - No.

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains its online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) on which States are directed to enter their progress/status in respect of coverage of drinking water and sanitation. As per information

entered by the State of Andhra Pradesh, as on 22.04.2015, out of total of 47,398 habitations, there are 15,298 habitations which are partially covered *i.e.* where drinking water supply is less than the norm of 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) and 1,339 habitations which are quality affected *i.e.* where drinking water source is contaminated by either one or more of chemical contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, nitrate, iron and salinity. Rural population living in these habitations is yet to be provided with safe drinking water in the State .

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) – Does not arise.

Construction of toilets

296. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of toilets constructed in the country during 2014-15 and the number of households covered;
- (b) the number of toilets proposed to be constructed during 2015-16 both covering households and schools; and
- (c) the funds allocated for the National Sanitation Programme and the projected State expenditure during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) As per the information uploaded by the States on the IMIS system, 58,91,118 Individual Household latrines were constructed in the country during 2014-15. Since each IHHL covers one household, 58,91,118 households were, therefore, covered with toilets facility during 2014-15.

(b) Being a demand-driven scheme, no targets have been given to the States. However, the expected outcome is construction of 50,00,000 Individual household latrines (IHHLs) during 2015-16. With the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, school toilets are to be provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) Rs.2625 crore have been allocated for Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) for 2015-16. Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand-driven scheme, hence no State-wise projection of expenditure can be made.

Setting up of water treatment/ purification plants

297. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial and other assistance for setting up of water treatment/purification plants in the country under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, the details of funds released to each State/Union Territory during the last three years and its utilisation during the said period; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) Since surface water based piped water supply schemes takes certain gestation time for commissioning, the Ministry has informed all the State Governments to install community water purification plants in all remaining arsenic, fluoride, heavy metals and pesticides affected rural habitations in the country under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) as a short term measure. Under NRDWP, upto 20% funds released to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems with high priority to target fluoride and arsenic affected habitations. Further, 75% of the 5% NRDWP earmarked Water Quality funds are also provided to only those States which have excess chemical contamination in rural drinking water sources.

(b) The details of NRDWP funds released to all States / Union Territories during the last 3 years and expenditure incurred are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Whenever, a community water purification plant is commissioned, 100% population in that habitation are beneficiaries.

Statement*Details of funds allocated, released and utilized under NRDWP during last three and current years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15			
		Alloe	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloe	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloe	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloe	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloe	Rel.	Expdn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	546.32	462.47	446.37	563.39	485.14	672.82	635.44	631.52	662.4	364.30	377.78	271.28				
2.	Bihar	374.98	330.02	367.3	484.24	224.3	293.09	432.38	338.95	307.43	441.07	340.48	381.79				
3.	Chhattisgarh	143.57	139.06	141.12	168.89	148.64	162.85	136.13	135.2	172.38	159.08	150.74	159.42				
4.	Goa	5.20	5.01	1.16	6.07	0.03	0	5.5	0	2.22	4.61	0.00	0.00				
5.	Gujarat	478.89	571.05	467.7	578.29	717.47	797.93	533.73	515.07	627.95	509.48	405.58	466.97				
6.	Haryana	210.51	237.74	344.71	250.24	313.41	275.54	229.46	229.52	301.15	213.04	277.98	203.41				
7.	Himachal Pradesh	131.47	146.03	145.97	153.59	129.9	124.06	138.51	130.81	153.33	131.84	120.89	117.32				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	436.21	420.42	507.07	510.76	474.5	488.09	462.43	414.82	499.79	441.33	474.41	223.37				
9.	Jharkhand	162.52	148.17	169.84	191.86	243.43	204.87	172.85	243.29	277.96	169.86	175.18	138.11				
10.	Karnataka	687.11	667.78	782.85	922.67	869.24	874.78	868.75	897.29	928.81	605.38	563.91	521.15				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Kerala	144.43	113.39	126.98	193.59	249.04	193.62	155.58	212.04	265.1	115.59	124.10	117.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	371.97	292.78	379.3	447.33	539.56	426.56	404.80	474.95	484.09	397.18	440.18	364.28
13.	Maharashtra	728.35	718.35	642.2	897.96	846.48	612.61	788.47	690.27	657.46	780.06	748.23	847.00
14.	Odisha	206.55	171.05	239.6	243.91	210.58	249.39	227.35	317.07	288.08	205.69	230.67	254.87
15.	Punjab	88.02	123.44	122.32	101.9	144.27	121.22	96.89	147.95	159.05	93.88	97.38	88.47
16.	Rajasthan	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18	1352.54	1411.36	1314.18	1231.05	1332.49	1461.51	1194.46	1304.64	1024.44
17.	Tamil Nadu	330.04	429.55	287.6	394.82	570.17	625	273.63	387.11	527.57	367.36	382.46	432.66
18.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.65	212.24	189.25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	843.30	802.32	754.2	1060.87	980.06	600.77	923.19	794.93	858.5	962.43	1036.30	908.21
20.	Uttarakhand	136.54	75.57	67.29	159.74	74.28	147.99	145.58	87.61	138.59	135.01	111.48	150.74
21.	West Bengal	343.60	342.51	474.46	523.53	502.36	536.43	490.63	485.83	757.11	436.53	431.09	465.46
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.56	184.83	215.77	145.32	223.22	220.98	201.23	237.32	230.91	64.21	109.83	74.02
23.	Assam	435.58	522.44	468.61	525.71	659.21	594.02	470.00	514.98	635.18	501.10	545.87	542.76
24.	Manipur	53.39	47.60	47.03	69.99	66.21	59.11	58.76	55.3	54.17	90.35	88.54	76.09
25.	Meghalaya	61.67	95.89	85.44	73.96	97.61	101.44	92.18	103.4	114.81	44.61	69.50	51.50

26. Mizoram	39.67	38.83	54.03	48.35	47.92	33.88	38.42	44.89	33.37	42.43	34.50	24.39
27. Nagaland	81.68	80.91	81.82	110.25	110.2	108.56	56.66	61.07	52.38	103.19	101.44	58.04
28. Sikkim	28.10	69.19	24.49	36.69	32.36	38.89	16.88	26.56	71.25	30.38	31.70	21.15
29. Tripura	56.20	83.86	108.37	70.66	100.59	99.36	59.29	89.93	94.19	62.06	68.31	64.81
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	1.15	0.78	0	1.04	0.09	0.64	0.86	0.81	0.41
31. Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34. Delhi	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0	1.75	0.88	0	1.59	0.06	0	1.62	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	8330.00	8474.02	8982.78	10290.00	10473.2	9978.04	9348.40	9600.32	10817.38	8869.64	9056.22	8239.14

Construction of toilets and drainage under SBM

298. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to provide basic sanitation necessities like construction of toilets and drainage facilities in the country;
- (b) the funds allocated to each State/UTs during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to implement the construction of toilet complexes and drainage facilities under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to provide adequate financial support for various States/UT Governments to construct toilets and drainage system to meet the huge public demands; and
- (e) the funds earmarked for SBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADA V): (a) The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been revamped to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), which has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM(G)} aims at accelerating sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all rural households and initiating Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities in Gram Panchayats.

(b) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, hence no State/UT -wise allocation has been made. However, the States/UTs Central share released during the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes.

(d) Under the SBM(G), there is a provision of incentive for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) - Rs.12000 for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal fanners, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

Funding for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (Upto Rs.2 lakh per Community Sanitary Complex) is also available.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the integral component of SBM(G) and under this component, activities like compost pits, venni composting, biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, menstrual hygiene management, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. can be taken up. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of Rs. 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households.

- (e) The budgetary allocation under SBM(G) for 2015-16 is Rs.2625 crore.

Statement

State/UT -wise Central share released during last three years

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.37	145.24	116.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.87	5.19	14.61
3.	Assam	119.43	41.81	185.78
4.	Bihar	478.15	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	57.32	0.00	28.12
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	39.49	52.64	156.07
9.	Haryana	0.00	131.18	5.93
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16.67	30.50	130.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.11	39.57	103.08
12.	Jharkhand	41.93	0.00	23.05
13.	Karnataka	159.51	65.95	312.57
14.	Kerala	0.00	43.01	33.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	257.80	660.39	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	124.09	36.46	236.11
17.	Manipur	35.09	0.00	9.18

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
18.	Meghalaya	25.40	103.04	0.00
19.	Mizoram	4.97	8.06	0.00
20.	Nagaland	23.03	0.00	20.87
21.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	65.84
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	2.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	137.71	0.00	271.57
25.	Sikkim	1.59	8.25	3.89
26.	Tamil Nadu	128.12	311.92	205.12
27.	Telangana	51.86	0.00	105.62
28.	Tripura	4.30	14.01	50.65
29.	Uttar Pradesh	256.85	376.32	237.99
30.	Uttarakhand	25.42	5.28	40.52
31.	West Bengal	306.38	111.47	371.52
GRAND TOTAL		2438.47	2190.28	2730.33

Children in primary classes

299. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children studying in primary classes in Government and aided schools in various States during the last three years separately;

(b) the number of out-of-school children in the age group of 6 to 14 years;

(c) the number of dropouts during those years; and

(d) the amount spent by the Central and State Governments respectively for elementary education during those years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The total enrolment of children at primary level (classes I-V) in Government and aided schools across the country during the last three years separately is as under:

Govt. schools			Aided schools		
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
91650493	86491505	83121238	8059742	7430570	7340115

(b) and (c) An independent survey commissioned by the Ministry has identified an estimated 60.64 lakh out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years in 2014. Annual Average dropout rate at primary level for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were recorded at 6.6%, 5.62% and 4.67% respectively as per UDISE data.

(d) Details of the Central share funds released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years are as under:

		(₹ lakhs)
Financial Year	Central share release	
2012-13	2383655.62	
2013-14	2473509.82	
2014-15	2403016.25	

Expenditures under SSA, inclusive of Central grants and State share was ₹ 37834.09 cr in 2011-12, ₹ 44087.14 cr in 2012-13, ₹ 39947.52 cr in 2013-14.

JNU tie up with other universities

300. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) is tying up with other universities in the country for climate change studies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made, so far with each university?

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

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has reported that it had taken an initiative to form a four partner consortium of Universities to address the issue of Himalayan cryosphere and climate change. The consortium comprises of JNU, Sikkim University, University of Kashmir and University of Jammu and christened as Inter-University

Consortium on Cryosphere and Climate Change (IUCCCC). The consortium implements DST-CCP funded project entitled 'The Himalayan Cryosphere: Science and Society'. Each university has identified benchmark glaciers to make holistic scientific study w.r.t. possible effects of climate change and societal responses thereto.

Funds for maintenance of toilets in Government schools

301. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the funds provided to Government schools for maintaining their toilets are insufficient;
- (b) the details of funds earmarked and utilized on the maintenance of toilets in those schools in the present year and during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the number of those schools which received the said funds, those with toilets and the overall number of such schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme annual maintenance grant @ Rs. 5000/- per school per year for schools with three classrooms and Rs. 10000/- per school per year with schools more than three classrooms, for the maintenance of school infrastructure including toilets, is provided. In addition to this school grant is also provided @ Rs. 5000/- per primary school per year and @ Rs. 7000/- per upper primary school per year. Similarly, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme school grant @ Rs. 50000/- is provided in secondary schools.

(b) and (c) Funds are released in lump sum to States / UTs on the basis of approved Annual Work Plan and Budget of respective State/UT who in turn release the funds to districts/schools for implementation of programme activities including the maintenance grant and school grants. State-wise details of funds released by the Central Government under SSA and RMSA scheme during the last two years and the current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Details indicating State-wise details of funds released by the Central Government under SSA and RMSA scheme during the last two years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		(₹ in lakhs)
		SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	SSA	RMSA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1089.28	67.13	612.35	0	147.21		65.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	141049.46	35464.85	174715.39	19869	154566.68		8671.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43764.67	2437.16	19261.85	0	33607.83		137.57
4.	Assam	130881.6	12832.21	131820.73	7062	97782.17		15981.06
5.	Bihar	275462.25	13765.22	261013.11	6884.9	216336.05		14484.49
6.	Chandigarh	1772.64	70.37	3009.26	22	3893.53		181.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	85015.73	30897.19	76699.64	18693.36	92705.34		19018.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	652.76	45.33	927.19	36	911.74		49.80
9.	Daman and Diu	433.12	55	145.54	180.14	72.77		51.44
10.	Delhi	4293.24	0	8322.82	443.43	6223.73		2114.07
11.	Goa	1013.04	0	1333.57	104.3	1310.38		323.15
12.	Gujarat	113918.08	8205.07	80559.63	0	78476.48		9600.80
13.	Haryana	33810.35	10112.48	35088.42	7204.27	42110.65		15018.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10737.3	2035.46	11453.1	21467.12	12547.30		3609.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	50805.85	10935.54	89143.5	13578	51276.51		11544.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	56183.87	0	45010.71	11883	75775.18	11120.31
17.	Karnataka	68450.58	5641.75	65371.33	12883	66213.52	30351.27
18.	Kerala	13449.14	1526.89	20800.66	1719	21844.02	3991.25
19.	Lakshadweep	57.62	0	0	0	58.83	2.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	135343.3	46123.4	200408.56	52455.38	149094.91	21010.77
21.	Maharashtra	106854.62	985.28	65653.65	768.13	58288.54	23451.85
22.	Manipur	17362.44	4301.17	13193.93	4313.64	21465.80	6242.42
23.	Meghalaya	18670.78	159.7	28340.86	340.92	20404.51	58.62
24.	Mizoram	15317.6	6391.43	10657.69	3945.04	14739.69	2802.65
25.	Nagaland	11231.95	1661.77	15803.02	506.47	20568.72	363.88
26.	Odisha	104307.62	21542.51	73956.08	26553.62	66695.31	20100.26
27.	Puducherry	918.91	72.07	443.19	716.6	100.00	75.43
28.	Punjab	49472.68	25844.37	38323.72	9260.38	36215.98	9938.55
29.	Rajasthan	153520.11	8703.95	242488.7	26714	248041.55	34421.25
30.	Sikkim	2693.85	24.65	4195.08	862.22	4526.13	1118.81
31.	Tamil Nadu	71637.13	27613.87	96827.48	35936.4	135819.79	33364.51
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	81406.88	8289.07
33.	Tripura	12010.11	7017.66	15991.09	2365.62	19800.13	599.04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	375476.26	22086.62	466698.04	9680	449867.53	14228.11
35.	Uttarakhand	17941.1	9663.79	22043.51	7571.6	22880.56	5825.84
36.	West Bengal	258056.58	0	153196.42	76.52	97240.30	10743.70
	TOTAL	2383655.62	316283.89	2473509.82	304096.06	2403016.25	338950.26

Children with learning disability

302. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and percentage of children suffering from learning disability to the total number of school going children;
- (b) the number of such children enrolled in primary, secondary and higher education;
- (c) whether Government is providing training to Anganwadi teachers to facilitate early identification of children with learning disability;
- (d) whether Government is providing counselling support to the learning disabled children and their parents;
- (e) the steps taken by Government to promote awareness about learning disability; and
- (f) the details regarding the number and ratio of qualified/trained resource persons to children with learning disability, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Data is available under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the programme for universalising elementary education for all children from 6-14 years of age, wherein 2.84 lakh children with learning disabilities are enrolled as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14. These constitute 0.14% of the total enrolment at the elementary level.

(c) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme run by Ministry of Women and Child Development, the anganwadi workers are oriented to detect disabilities in young children.

(d) Under SSA regular parental counselling programmes are conducted for parents of children with special needs (CWSN). In 2014-15, 4.96 lakh parents have been given such training. Besides, the resource persons engaged at the Block Resource Centres (BRCs) exclusively for CWSN, conduct home visits to counsel parents.

(e) SSA promotes inclusion in schools for children with special needs (CWSN) through their early identification, educational placement, provision of aids and appliances and other resource support services, teacher training, parental training,

community mobilisation, curricular adaptations, removal of architectural barriers, as well as residential, non residential or even home based education, as per their specific requirements. The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation for children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. This handbook, meant for primary level teachers, covers all disabilities, including cognitive and intellectual disabilities, has been disseminated to States/UTs. Media campaigns of SSA show inclusion in schools of CWSN.

(f) Under SSA, 20910 qualified resource persons have specifically been engaged for CWSNs. State-wise details of such resource persons are given in Statement.

Statement

Statewise details of resource persons appointed for CWSN

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Resource Persons appointed for CWSN
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1342
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	79
4.	Assam	469
5.	Bihar	1335
6.	Chandigarh	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	215
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	3
10.	Delhi	32
11.	Goa	7
12.	Gujarat	1417
13.	Haryana	162
14.	Himachal Pradesh	154
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	48
16.	Jharkhand	375

1	2	3
17.	Karnataka	1531
18.	Kerala	1335
19.	Lakshadweep	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	458
21.	Maharashtra	2762
22.	Manipur	98
23.	Meghalaya	78
24.	Mizoram	78
25.	Nagaland	60
26.	Odisha	632
27.	Puducherry	18
28.	Punjab	462
29.	Rajasthan	558
30.	Sikkim	53
31.	Tamil Nadu	2196
32.	Telengana	934
33.	Tripura	70
34.	Uttarakhand	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2615
36.	West Bengal	1278
TOTAL		20910

Establishment of educational institutions

303. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to establish educational institutions offering courses from Kindergarten (KG) to Post-graduation (PG) in select locations across the country;

(b) whether the concept of KG to PG is too utopian to be brought under an

Omnibus education regulator and massive investments on campuses no less in area and infrastructure than the regular universities; and

(c) from where the funds for the KG to PG projects are likely to be mobilised, while Government is still struggling to find resources for its SSA and RTE schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The Government of India is currently implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) and the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) for the development of elementary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme for the development of secondary education and the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for supporting the higher education sector. The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) component is provided under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). It is up to the State Governments to converge these schemes for effective provision of educational services from Kindergarten (KG) to Post-graduation (PG), appropriately.

Counselling facility for specially-abled children

304. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools with the facility of counselling the specially-abled children in Central Government run schools, State-wise and organization-wise; and

(b) the number of special counsellors employed and the number of centres the Central Government supports for training teachers for specially-abled children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Counsellors are engaged on contract basis at Vidyalaya level in the Kendriya Vidyalayas wherever necessary. Regular teachers are trained in guidance and counselling in addition to in house training programmes for teachers to take care of the counselling requirements of specially-abled children. As far as Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are concerned, the Principals of these schools are authorized to engage the services of professional counselor / psychiatrist from a government hospital to provide guidance and support to such students.

B.Ed. programme in Tamil Nadu

305. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students from Tamil Nadu will not be able to pursue the new four

year integrated course with BA or B.Sc. since teacher education and arts and science universities function separately in the State;

(b) whether, if a student is interested in pursuing B.Ed. programme, he/she has to pursue graduation for three years and then do B.Ed. for two years in the State, as per the new four year integrated course with BA or B.Sc.;

(c) whether majority of the students who want to pursue B.Ed. programme, is from economically backward sections;

(d) whether it would be a waste of time and money for these students to enter the teaching profession; and

(e) if so, whether Government has received any representation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The NCTE has revised the norms and standards for Teacher Education Programmes with a view to improve quality of pre-service teacher training as well as to provide youth with improved employment opportunities in the teaching profession as teachers and as teacher educators. Students of Tamil Nadu desirous of pursuing the new four year Integrated B.A, B.Ed./ B.Sc, B.Ed course can enroll in Institutes/ Universities offering this program after completing intermediate or +2 level. The Universities or Colleges willing to offer this course, can apply for recognition of the same as per the procedure stipulated in the National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure) Regulations 2014 which have been notified on 28.11.2014. In fact, NCTE has enabled all science & arts colleges and Universities to introduce and run Teacher Education Programmes, instead of standalone B.Ed, D.Ed institutions only. Thus more educational institutions can run teacher education programmes which in turn will bring more opportunities for teacher aspirants.

Non-availability of Kendriya Vidyalayas

306. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidyalayas are not available in some parliamentary constituencies in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such constituencies and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in prescribed proformae from the various Ministries of Govt. of India/State Governments/UTs thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new Kendriya Vidyalaya. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State-wise/ District-wise / Parliamentary Constituency wise etc.

UNESCO's report on education

307. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied the recently released UNESCO's Education for All Global Monitoring Report-2015 placing India far below in ranking for quality of learning outcomes, adult illiteracy and proliferation of private schools in urban slums;

(b) whether the report has conceded that India has made great strides in school enrolment and gender parity in classrooms; and

(c) whether, as the report suggests, the girls-to-boys ratio in primary sections is already 1.02 while in secondary sections in schools it is 0.94 placing India as the only country in South and West Asia to have equal ratio of girls-to-boys both at primary and secondary levels?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report (GMR)-2015 in Chapter 6 (Pg 192) refers to the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) wherein wide disparities in students' achievement of basic skills across states has been reported, although India's education system succeeded at enrolling many more children. The report also indicates the Saakshar Bharat Mission as one of the literacy campaigns in Table 4.2 (Pg 146) launched since 2000. In box 2.1 (Pg 100) the report also mentions about the proliferation of low-fee private schools in urban slums in India.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The EFA GMR 2015 in Chapter 2 (Pg 81) states that India made marked progress, increasing its net enrolment ratio significantly as Gross National Product (GNP) per capita improved, suggesting a more equitable distribution of economic gains. In Chapter 5 (Pg 155-156) the report states that there was particular improvement in reducing gender disparity in primary enrolment in South and West Asia, where the

regional Gender Parity Index (GPI) increased from 0.83 in 1999 to parity in 2012. While stating that regional averages mask wide variation among countries it mentions that only four of the eight countries with data over the period achieved parity: Bhutan, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sri Lanka.

Contractual employment in Kendriya Vidyalayas

308. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of posts have been filled up in Kendriya Vidyalayas on contract basis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the CCS rules are applicable to contractual employees; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Teachers are appointed on contractual basis in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) on need basis against regular vacant posts and leave vacancies so that the teaching-learning process is not adversely affected. The post-wise details of the teachers appointed on contractual basis in the KVs for the current academic session 2015-16 are as under:-

Primary Teachers	1867
Trained Graduate Teachers	2702
Post Graduate Teachers	1308

(c) and (d) CCS Rules are not applicable to contractual employees in KVS.

Status of education of scheduled tribes

309. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of education of scheduled tribes in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to facilitate pre-primary and primary education of tribal children in their mother tongue;
- (c) the details of proportion of scheduled tribes among school teachers, State-wise;

(d) whether orientation programmes on tribal language and culture are arranged for regular and contract teachers in tribal areas;

(e) whether Government supports any initiative to publish text books or children's books in tribal languages; and

(f) whether tribal festivals and celebrations are taken care of while preparing educational timelines?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (f) The percentage of ST enrolment, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, is 10.63% of the total enrolment in elementary education, which is more than the share of tribal population at 8.6% as per census 2011.

As per Unified District Information System for Education 2013-14, 8.60% teachers of the total teachers in the system are from Scheduled Tribe community. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per Section 29(2) (f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue. In the last few years several States have developed textbooks in tribal languages. Initiatives have been taken to publish Bi-lingual Primers (in the local language and the tribal language) to promote literacy, decrease drop-out rates and improve learning abilities. Tribal Research Institutes under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also publish books in tribal languages to preserve and promote tribal languages. Several States have initiated bridging programmes for children for transitioning children from their home language to medium of instruction at school through bilingual primers and special teaching practices.

Education being a State subject, the State Governments are encouraged to adjust school holidays with major local festivals.

Statement

Statewise details of ST teachers of the total teachers in the system

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total ST teachers	% of total teachers
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	391	7.43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34223	6.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13246	64.74
4.	Assam	44025	15.16

No.	Name of the State	Total ST teachers	% of total teachers
5.	Bihar	11822	2.82
6.	Chandigarh	49	0.57
7.	Chhattisgarh	62973	29.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	924	46.74
9.	Daman and Diu	71	5.95
10.	Delhi	2870	2.19
11.	Goa	331	2.95
12.	Gujarat	42425	13.69
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5788	6.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13357	8.80
16.	Jharkhand	40041	23.53
17.	Karnataka	15475	4.92
18.	Kerala	3500	1.31
19.	Lakshadweep	843	94.30
20.	Madhya Pradesh	69313	13.77
21.	Maharashtra	45525	7.03
22.	Manipur	15347	40.94
23.	Meghalaya	38655	89.08
24.	Mizoram	18226	97.23
25.	Nagaland	24786	86.95
26.	Odisha	37199	13.06
27.	Puducherry	84	0.74
28.	Punjab	359	0.15
29.	Rajasthan	59842	9.90
30.	Sikkim	5074	38.95
31.	Tamil Nadu	4512	0.89

No.	Name of the State	Total ST teachers	% of total teachers
32.	Tripura	14172	32.98
33.	Uttarakhand	2847	2.90
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10100	1.04
35.	West Bengal	25759	4.80
	TOTAL	664154	8.60

Dropout rate of SCs, STs and girl child

310. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken action to reduce the dropout rate of students particularly at primary school level with regard to SCs, STs and girl child;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/released/spent for each year during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and also SC,ST and gender-wise; and

(c) the action plan prepared in this regard to achieve this task within a timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme is being implemented since 2001 for universalization of elementary education by improving the access, retention, bridging social & gender gap and improving quality. Under the scheme, school infrastructure has been improved as well as additional teachers appointed, which has favourably impacted enrolment and retention. The annual average dropout rate at primary level has dropped to 4.67% and 4.66% for girls, 6.1% for SC & 8.4% for ST children.

Central funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are released in installments to States / Union Territories for implementation of the interventions approved under the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of the concerned State / Union Territory. The state-wise details on release of central share and expenditure during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See below*). However 42.8% of funds in 2014-15 were targeted to special focus districts with predominantly SC/ST/minority populations.

Statement

State-wise details on Central funds release and expenditure under SSA from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current year 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									(₹ in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	337247.68	141049.46	255233.50	174715.39	281301.52	154566.68	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.1	26705.67	43764.67	47581.03	17325.85	27951.01	33607.83	
3.	Assam	106921.15	124930.52	130881.60	158075.47	131820.73	111710.54	97782.17	
4.	Bihar	185108.2	408963.04	275462.25	537009.15	261013.11	464515.23	216336.05	
5.	Chhattisgarh	69870.22	133902.11	85015.73	158992.40	76699.64	140262.60	92705.34	
6.	Goa	1079.14	1934.35	1013.04	1729.03	1333.57	2122.60	1310.38	
7.	Gujarat	88027.79	141781.07	113918.08	223362.25	80559.63	110874.10	78476.48	
8.	Haryana	40461.41	77193.80	33810.35	70379.94	35088.42	62677.23	42110.65	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	25196.78	10737.30	25308.45	11453.10	19799.95	12547.30	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30070.5	104733.46	50805.85	88218.34	89143.50	111710.53	51276.51	
11.	Jharkhand	57903.46	117232.77	56183.87	174457.09	45010.71	81742.33	75775.18	
12.	Karnataka	62788.35	124995.76	68450.58	154767.20	65371.33	91639.05	66213.52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Kerala	17021.85	26046.45	13449.14	42970.40	20800.66	40560.00	21844.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	342831.85	135343.30	326932.33	200408.56	342673.13	149094.91
15.	Maharashtra	117962.58	181066.45	106854.62	159280.35	65653.65	103800.01	58288.54
16.	Manipur	3940.55	8389.53	17362.44	11869.47	13193.93	21941.80	21465.80
17.	Meghalaya	14410.6	19782.59	18670.78	21572.59	28340.86	32342.29	20404.51
18.	Mizoram	10814.05	14084.57	15317.60	16364.23	10657.69	12842.05	14739.69
19.	Nagaland	9798.33	10315.05	11231.95	12941.93	15803.02	17151.36	20568.72
20.	Odisha	92719.98	162570.06	104307.62	184811.77	73956.08	108390.20	66695.31
21.	Punjab	48112.44	64703.06	49472.68	80968.62	38323.72	64292.06	36215.98
22.	Rajasthan	148580.86	313064.40	153520.11	335718.89	242488.70	354100.45	248041.55
23.	Sikkim	4022.84	4453.04	2693.85	3837.20	4195.08	4551.71	4526.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	68141.96	116817.50	71637.13	110294.21	96827.48	178541.42	135819.79
25.	Telangana							81406.88
26.	Tripura	17493.76	24263.63	12010.11	14602.61	15991.09	19083.48	19800.13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	263682.61	515804.16	375476.26	681527.15	466698.02	848713.69	449867.53

28.	Uttarakhand	20892.49	39936.44	17941.10	39452.84	22043.37	36494.51	22880.56
29.	West Bengal	177652.74	298627.19	258056.58	455294.32	153196.42	284664.48	97240.30
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	907.36	1606.37	1089.28	1720.26	612.35	733.46	147.21
31.	Chandigarh	1611.21	3301.27	1772.64	2021.22	2276.76	5179.60	3893.53
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	564.35	796.36	652.76	1508.76	927.19	1200.73	911.74
33.	Daman and Diu	257.06	485.42	433.12	568.51	145.54	365.43	72.77
34.	Delhi	3783.29	8008.74	4293.24	7882.29	8322.82	10211.77	6223.73
35.	Lakshadweep	127.86	363.28	57.62	228.50	0.00	183.84	58.83
36.	Puducherry	757.62	1275.50	918.91	1232.44	522.02	428.13	100.00

* Including Central share and State share.

Assessment of shortcomings in education sector

311. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment with regard to the shortcomings in education sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The vision and mission of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, is to realize India's human resource potential to its fullest and to harness the nation's human potential by providing quality education to all. The scheme and programmes of the Ministry aim at expanding access to quality education for all students across all levels, while ensuring that all children irrespective of caste, class, gender and location have equal access to education. Presently, the Ministry is implementing a number of schemes, *inter alia*, which includes Right to Education (RTE), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal (MDM), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Teacher Education , ICT in schools, Secondary Education through Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in the school sector. In higher education also, a number of schemes are implemented through centrally funded institutions, through University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT), Design Innovation Centres (DICs) aimed at providing equitable access to quality higher education. All the schemes and programmes have inbuilt mechanisms for reviewing its progress and assessing its performance with a view to overcome any shortcomings hindering effective implementation of the programme. This is an ongoing process aimed at improving the delivery and achieving the intended objectives of the programme. Further, the Ministry has already initiated the consultative process for formulating New Education Policy which will involve a comprehensive review of shortcomings and suggest the way forward.

Setting up of IITRA at Mauritius

312. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

in November, 2013 for setting up of the International Institute of Technology Research Academy (IITRA) at Mauritius;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of academic programmes in operation in IITRA along with the expenditure incurred so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Mauritius Research Council, Mauritius on November 19, 2013 for setting up of an IIT like Institute in Mauritius, officially named as International Institute of Technology Research Academy, in collaboration with IIT Delhi. The objective of the MoU was to *inter-alia* provide a world class research based educational platform for full time and part time post graduate research leading to MS(R) and Ph.D. degree awards. However, some of the provisions of the MoU do not conform to the Institute of Technology Act, 1961 and hence not actionable.

(c) No academic programs have been started as yet. IIT Delhi has not incurred any expenditure either on setting up of the campus or starting of the academic programmes.

**Teaching assignment to Principals, Vice-Principals and
Headmasters of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

313. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Principals, Vice-Principals and Headmasters are allocated teaching periods in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

(b) if so, whether, in spite of such provisions, majority of them do not take classes;

(c) if so, the details thereof including KV Pitampura;

(d) whether such employees and office staff avoid registering attendance through biometric system and if so, the details thereof including KV Pitampura;

(e) whether the non-filling up vacant posts on contract basis results in high student-teacher ratio and deterioration of academic performance and if so, the details thereof including KV Pitampura; and

- (f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir. The time table is followed in every Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) as per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's Guidelines.

- (c) Does not arise.

(d) Biometric system is not installed in all KVs. However, in some KVs including KV, Pitampura, biometric system is in place, but as the system does not remain in order at times, manual system of maintaining attendance in Register (Attendance Register) is in practice in all KVs, including KV, Pitampura.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Principals are empowered to appoint teachers on contractual basis as and when the regular teacher goes on leave or in case of the post falling vacant so that the teacher student ratio is not affected and there is no deterioration in quality of teaching-learning process.

Unrecognized universities

314. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are some universities which are running in the country without recognition of UGC;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such universities;

(c) the manner in which they are running;

(d) whether it is a fact that these universities are indulging in appointment of lecturers more than the sanctioned strength and grant-in-aids;

- (e) if so, the detail thereof; and

(f) the action being initiated by Government on such universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per information available with the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 21 Fake Universities which have been listed in the UGC list of Fake Universities and are functioning in contravention or violation

of the UGC Act, 1956 in different parts of the country. The lists of Fake Universities/unrecognized institutions are available on the UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. In addition the Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow, U.P. is also not recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

According to the UGC, some institutions are offering Undergraduate/Postgraduate degrees in various subjects which are not established under either Central/State or UGC Act and hence these Fake Universities do not have right to confer/grant any degree.

(d) and (e) No information is available with the UGC.

(f) As per the information received from the UGC, some of the action taken by UGC against these Fake Universities are as follows:

(i) For the awareness of general public/students/parents, the UGC puts up the list of fake institutions on its website. All self-styled unrecognized and unapproved institutions are cautioned that running of Undergraduate and Postgraduate degree courses and giving misleading advertisements shall attract severe action under the provisions of appropriate laws including the UGC Act and the Indian Penal Code, etc.

(ii) Cases have also been filed in various courts by UGC against fake universities/institutions.

(iii) The UGC in the interest of general public/students defends the cases in the court. Action relating to closing down the fake institution is to be taken by the concerned State Government and local authorities.

(iv) The UGC has also written to the Vice-Chancellor/Director/In-charge of the 21 fake universities to close down the fake institutions immediately.

(v) Reminder letters to the State/UT Principal Secretaries/Education Secretaries have been issued to take the appropriate action against the Fake Universities located in their jurisdiction.

Universalisation of elementary education

315. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, by March 31, 2015, elementary education was meant to be universalised;

(b) if so, whether there is still a large number of out-of-school children vacant teachings posts and many fear the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act itself may be in danger;

(c) if so, the response of Central Government thereto;

(d) whether Government has studied the survey conducted by the RTE Forum;

(e) if so, the findings thereof;

(f) whether contribution of States towards teachers' training has been negligible, despite the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee on teacher education; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) India has achieved near universal elementary education. The number of children enrolled in the year 2009-10 at primary level was 13.34 crore and for the upper primary level the enrolment was 5.44 crore. The enrolment increased in the year 2012-13 to 13.47 crore at primary level and 6.49 crore at upper primary level.

(b) and (c) All States and UTs are actively implementing the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) Act, 2009. As per an independent survey conducted in 2013, commissioned by this Ministry, the number of out of school children (OoSC), in the age group of 6 to 13 years is estimated at 60.64 lakh. There has been a reduction in the number of OoSC from 135 lakh in 2005 to 60.64 lakh in 2013. Under the SSA, 15.59 lakh teachers were recruited upto March, 2015 against 19.78 lakh sanctioned.

(d) and (e) The latest fifth draft report of RTE Forum was released in March, 2015. The report comments on the status of implementation of the RTE Act across the country. The report acknowledges that there has been advancement in implementing provisions of the RTE Act. However, it raises some concerns as well.

(f) and (g) In alignment with recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee recommendations, the National Council for Teacher Education has notified revised Regulations, Norms and Standards for teacher education programmes in November, 2014, in order to improve quality of teacher training. The State Governments/UTs and University systems have been sensitized on the revised norms.

Enrolment and retention of Muslim children

316. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a significant improvement in enrolment and retention of Muslim children in elementary education;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the gap between Muslims and non-Muslims still continues to be high;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of measures taken for a smooth transit to higher studies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (e) As per Unified-District Information System for Education (U-DISE), the enrolment of Muslim children at elementary level has increased from 2.45 crore in 2009-10 to 2.73 in 2013-14, an increase of 11.6%, whereas the average growth in enrolment was 5% during this period.

Three centrally sponsored schemes viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) assist States in universalization of elementary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for universal access to secondary education and the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for higher education.

Budget allocation for the Ministry

317. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to hike the budget allocation for the Ministry during 2015-16;
- (b) if so, the percentage of allocation for the Ministry during 2013-14 and 2014-15; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The Budget Estimates for the Ministry of Human Resource Development was ₹ 82771.10 crores during 2014-15. For 2015-16, Budget Estimates of ₹ 69074.76 crore is proposed. The Budget Estimates for the year 2015-16 have been drawn up in the context of the 14th Finance Commission wherein a higher tax devolution to the States has been recommended.

- (b) The percentage of allocation for the Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are 5.53 and 5.28 respectively.

(c) The allocation of budget for Central Government Ministries/Departments has been decided on the basis of available resources and other competitive demands. The reduction is due to the fact that there has been a substantial enhancement of direct devolution to the State Government.

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†318. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas after the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act; and

(b) the details regarding the criteria of admissions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been implemented in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) from the session of 2011-2012. The total number of admissions made in KVs under the provisions of RTE Act, upto the academic session 2014-2015 is 88926.

(b) As per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Admission Guidelines, 10 seats out of 40 seats in class I per section are to be filled as per RTE provisions (25% of the seats) and these 10 seats are filled by draw of lots from all applications of SC/ST/EWS/BPL/OBC (Non creamy layer)/residents of neighbourhood/differently abled children taken together.

Quality of school education

319. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister, while announcing a special UGC scholarship for the students of the North-East, expressed her concern over the fact that Assam is lagging behind most of the States in terms of expansion and standard of education, especially in respect of quality of primary education;

(b) whether the prevailing situation in respect of school education as of now seems to be very disturbing and alarming for future generations; and

(c) whether Government would take positive measures on this matter, so as to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

remove those problems and hurdles and put the whole state of affairs back on the right track?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), there has been considerable progress in the educational indicators of Assam. The net enrolment ratio (at upper primary level), gross enrolment ratio (at upper primary level), retention rate (at primary level), transition rate and pupil teacher ratio has improved from 70.22, 83.58, 51.55, 88.35 and 23 in 2009-10 to 76.49, 93.13, 76.09, 93.15 and 20 during 2013-14 respectively. The dropout rate at primary level has also reduced from 8.60% in 2009-10 to 6.24% in 2013-14.

Since inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, 11015 primary schools, 1192 upper primary schools, 70087 additional classrooms, 788 drinking water facilities, 12866 boys toilets and 41486 girls toilets were sanctioned to Assam, SSA. Of these, 10781 primary schools, 1170 upper primary schools, 64790 additional classrooms, 788 drinking water facilities, 2452 boys toilets and 34998 girls toilets have so far been constructed upto 31st December, 2014. Assam has been sanctioned 48,808 teacher posts under SSA. Government of India has released its central share under SSA of Rs. 106921.15 lakhs, Rs. 130881.60 lakhs, Rs. 131820.73 lakhs and Rs. 83375.19 lakhs during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as on 12.02.2015) to Assam.

The Central Government through the SSA has introduced several measures to improve the quality of elementary education in all States, including Assam, through (i) the 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat', a foundational programme to improve early reading and writing with comprehension and early mathematics; (ii) a focussed programme on strengthening Science and Maths learning at the upper primary level; (iii) sharing an exemplar on continuous comprehensive evaluation in elementary education developed by the NCERT; (iv) notifying learning outcomes by class and stage of education brought out by the NCERT; (v) conducting the 3rd round of National Achievement Surveys for Class III, V and VIII to track student learning outcomes; (vi) providing funds and technical guidance to States for annual refresher training of teachers and (vii) providing academic support to teachers and schools through Block and Cluster Resource Centres.

Attendance in rural schools

320. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government data on rising enrolment rates in schools hides a critical

fact that actual attendance rates in rural areas and among poor children is abysmally low;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the average rural attendance rate is merely 71.8 per cent per Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) Survey, 2013 and the percentage was 73.4 in 2010 against world wide average attendance rate of 91 per cent according to UNICEF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the necessary steps taken to improve enrolment rate as well as actual attendance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) The study on student's attendance at primary stage conducted by an independent survey has revealed that at national level 81.7 % children were found present in schools in rural areas in 2012-13.

To increase enrolment rate as well as attendance, the Central Government under its flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has adopted strategies *inter-alia*, strengthening school infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children, mid-day meal in schools, and strategies for promoting education of girls and children belonging to disadvantaged group.

Basic infrastructure in schools

321.DR.T.N.SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in the country which lack access to basic amenities like toilets, drinking water, play grounds and electricity, etc., State-wise;

(b) the details of projects/schemes currently running to improve basic infrastructure in the Government schools;

(c) the time frame by which Government would ensure providing safe drinking water and clean toilets in all Government and Government-aided schools;

(d) the number of educationally backward districts identified in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken during the last year and the current year to eradicate educational backwardness and to raise the standard of education in such districts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, status of Government schools lacking access to basic amenities viz. toilets, electricity, water and playground, State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*). In pursuit of the national call to provide toilets separately for boys and girls in all schools within a year, Private and Public Sector Corporates have committed to new construction/repair of 1.72 lakh toilets till date. Similarly, 1.70 lakh new toilets/repair of dysfunctional toilets has been sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) during 2014-15. Apart from this repair/reconstruction of 12951 toilets have been supported under Swachh Bharat Kosh Funds.

(d) State-wise details of number of educationally backward blocks identified in the country are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Under SSA 3.10 lakh primary and upper primary schools, 18.57 lakh additional classrooms 9.95 lakh toilets and 2.36 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned till 2014-15. SSA has identified Special Focus Districts-wise concentration of SC, ST and minority communities for more focused prioritising of school infrastructure. 3416 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average. Furthermore, *Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat* has been launched as a sub programme under the SSA to improve foundational learning levels in class I and II, as well as focused programmes to improve Science and Mathematics at upper primary level. Under the RMSA too, regular teacher training, use of ICT and focus on Science and Mathematics are being implemented to improve learning standards.

Statement-I

Details showing State-wise position on number of Government schools lacking access to basic amenities like toilets, electricity, water and playground

Sl. No.	State	Number of schools without facilities			
		Toilets	Electricity	Water	Playground
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	47	2	158
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24964	3848	4830	40,424
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2650	2424	778	2,202

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Assam	19031	41670	7150	24,432
5.	Bihar	24026	68976	5426	47,846
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	10214	22427	2271	25,309
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	11	0	191
9.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0	52
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	587
11.	Goa	198	10	1	658
12.	Gujarat	1080	97	9	9,598
13.	Haryana	905	214	29	3,305
14.	Himachal Pradesh	973	858	165	2,438
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9680	20409	2805	17,167
16.	Jharkhand	6361	37096	3662	29,048
17.	Karnataka	266	302	29	20,197
18.	Kerala	180	314	56	2,527
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	32
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16307	98290	4953	51,146
21.	Maharashtra	1997	6039	688	14,745
22.	Manipur	201	2569	430	1,663
23.	Meghalaya	3885	6376	3092	5,271
24.	Mizoram	666	718	150	1,050
25.	Nagaland	362	1871	822	1,739
26.	Odisha	19009	43971	1857	44,158
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	204
28.	Punjab	1275	0	44	169
29.	Rajasthan	4488	51933	4132	50,776
30.	Sikkim	37	357	35	311

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	5583	668	0	11,834
32.	Telangana	17672	2990	4892	0
33.	Tripura	366	3236	533	1,626
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5568	86148	3551	48,642
35.	Uttarakhand	1562	4727	817	8,578
36.	West Bengal	23736	49286	1344	53,801
TOTAL		203318	557882	54553	521,893

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of educationally backward blocks identified in the country

Sl. No.	State	No. of Educationally Backward Blocks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	348
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38
3.	Assam	81
4.	Bihar	530
5.	Chhattisgarh	75
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Gujarat	85
8.	Haryana	37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97
11.	Jharkhand	203
12.	Karnataka	74
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201
15.	Maharashtra	43
16.	Manipur	5
17.	Meghalaya	9

Sl. No.	State	No. of Educationally Backward Blocks
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Odisha	173
21.	Punjab	21
22.	Rajasthan	186
23.	Tamil Nadu	44
24.	Telangana	389
25.	Tripura	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	702
27.	Uttarakhand	23
28.	West Bengal	87
GRAND TOTAL		3479

Formulation of National Education Policy

322. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM:

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is formulating National Education Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken to persuade girls to study technical courses;

(c) the steps taken to strengthen elementary and primary education in Government schools at par with established private schools; and

(d) the details of achievements through the existing policies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP). The online consultation process has been launched and suggestions are being invited on *MyGov.in* portal. The grassroots level consultation from the Gram Panchayat level through the Block and District to State level and also multi-stakeholder regional and national level consultations is to commence shortly.

NEP is expected to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry.

(b) Besides following equal opportunity principle in all the old and new technical and professional education institutions, special provisions have been made for improving girls participation in technical education. Girls now constitute 10.55% of the total enrolment in Engineering/Technical Education institutions. AICTE has special concessions in the regulations for setting up of new women technical institutions which include relaxations in the norms for land availability, concession in processing fees, deposits etc. Womens Hostel Scheme in polytechnics is also being implemented. UDAAN is an initiative of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to enable disadvantaged girl students and other students from SC/ST and minorities to transit from school to post-school professional education specially in Science and Math. PRAGATI (Providing Assistance for Girls' Advancement in Technical Education Initiative) is an AICTE scheme which envisages selection of one girl per family where family income is less than 6 lakhs/annum on merit at the qualifying examination to pursue technical education.

(c) For strengthening elementary and primary education in Government schools, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is being implemented throughout the country so that the Government schools will have improved school infrastructure as well as quality of teaching and learning, which will be on par with private schools. Under SSA, grant up to 50 lakh is available to each district for strengthening computer aided learning in schools to support enhancement of children's learning. The States have been instructed to take necessary steps to provide educational facilities in all the Government schools as per the RTE norms.

(d) India has made considerable progress in terms of expansion of educational facilities at all levels of education. Near universal access and enrolment at the elementary level is significant achievement, due to vigorous policy initiatives such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV). At the secondary and higher education levels, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana (RMSA) and Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) are being implemented to improve the access, equity and quality of education. Consequently, there has been significant improvement in all these aspects.

Contaminated and inferior quality food under MDMS

323. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that contaminated and inferior quality of food is being provided under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), compromising the health and hygiene of children;
- (b) whether a large number of children had died and fallen ill after taking such food in various parts of the country;
- (c) whether Government has conducted inquiries into the death of children and if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon; and
- (d) the measures taken to ensure that MDMS is implemented in a proper manner and carefully monitored on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) As per the laid down Guidelines, 450 calories and 12 grms of protein for primary and 700 calories and 20 grms of protein for upper primary children are to be provided on each school day to the children of classes I-VIII in Government and Government Aided Schools. The responsibility for day to day implementation of the scheme lies with the State Governments. The Central Government has issued detailed guidelines for providing wholesome nutritious meals.

23 children died in Bihar in 2013 after consuming mid day meals. Details of various types of action taken on complaints about MDMS during the last 4 years are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (d) The Central Government has taken following steps to ensure that MDMS is implemented in a proper manner and carefully monitored on regular basis:
 - (i) Training to cook-cum-helpers on safety, quality and hygiene aspects.
 - (ii) States instructed to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals.
 - (iii) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher before serving to children.
 - (iv) System of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.
 - (v) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.

- (vi) Engagement of cook-cum-helpers with an honorarium of ₹ 1000 per month to each cook-cum-helper.
- (vii) Upward revision of cooking cost by 7.5% every year from 2010.
- (viii) MIS based monitoring of the scheme.
- (ix) States have been requested to prepare emergency medical plan.

Guidelines have also been issued to the State Governments on Food Safety and Hygiene for school based kitchens on 13th February, 2015.

Statement

*Abstract of various types of action taken on complaints
regarding substandard food*

Sl. No.	Type of action	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1.	Reply awaited	2	2	25	6	35
2.	Under enquiry/investigation at State level	1	5	1	-	7
3.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/ complaint substantiated, by State Govt.	5	2	5	-	12
4.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to concerned, by State Govt. /GOI.	4	7	4	-	15
5.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	2	2	6	1	11
TOTAL		14	18	41	7	70

Status of IITs and IIMs

324. SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of establishing IIMs and IITs as proposed in the budget of 2014-15;
- (b) the amount allocated for the new institutions and the details of expenditure thereon; and

(c) the proposed time for completion and commencement of academic sessions in these new institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) In the Budget Speech 2014-15, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced to set up five IITs in the Jammu, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and five IIMs in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha and Maharashtra. The State Governments are to identify suitable land measuring about 500-600 acres which is to be allotted free of cost, free of legal encumbrances at a location having necessary infrastructure such as road, rail and air connectivity, physical infrastructure and basic-facilities for setting up of the IITs. The present status of establishment of IIMs and IITs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) A budgetary provision of ₹1000 crore under Plan Head has been made for these institutes during the year 2015-16. However, no expenditure as on date has been incurred in this regard.

(c) The first academic session of the Institutes, whose sites for permanent and temporary campuses have been approved will commence from 2015-16. Construction and completion of the new/permanent campuses will depend upon handing over of the land, free of any legal encumbrance by the respective State Governments.

Statement

Status of new IITs

Sl. No.	IIT	Mentor Institute	Land
1.	Jammu	IIT Delhi	Government of J&K has offered land at Samba and Kathua Districts for permanent campus. The Site Selection Committee (SSC) has inspected the sites and the Report is awaited.
2.	Chhattisgarh	IIT Hyderabad	Government of Chhattisgarh has identified sites for permanent and temporary campuses at Durg (Bhilai) and New Raipur respectively.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	IIT Madras	Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified land at Merlapaka Village, Chittoor District (Tirupati). The site identified has been approved on recommendation of SSC. Temporary Campus has also been identified and recommended by SSC for acceptance.

Sl. No.	IIT	Mentor Institute	Land
4.	IIT Kerala	IIT Madras	Government of Kerala has identified land at Pudukkottai (West) in the Palakkad District as well as temporary campus at Ahalia Integrated Campus, Palakkad, both of which have been accepted on recommendation of SSC.
5.	IIT Goa	IIT Bombay	Government of Goa has identified land at Dargalim (Pernem) for permanent campus and Goa Engineering College, Goa for temporary campus. While the temporary campus has been accepted, the site for permanent campus has not been accepted since it is not contiguous. State Government has been requested to either acquire additional land adjacent to the identified site, or look for an alternate site.

Status of Six New IIMs

Sl. No.	State	Mentor Institute	Land
1.	Bihar	IIM Calcutta	The State Government of Bihar has offered land in Bodh Gaya.
2.	Odisha	IIM Indore	The State Government of Odisha has offered land near Bhubaneswar.
3.	Maharashtra	IIM Ahmedabad	The State Government of Maharashtra has offered land in Nagpur which has been accepted by the Central Government.
4.	Punjab	IIM Kozhikode	The State Government of Punjab has provided land near Amritsar.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	IIM Lucknow	The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has offered land in Sirmaur which has been accepted by the Central Government.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	IIM Bangalore	The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has provided land in Visakhapatnam which has been accepted by the Central Government. Foundation stone of IIM Visakhapatnam has also been laid on 17th Jan., 2015.

Increase in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†325. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is necessary to increase the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country in order to provide good primary and secondary education to the students belonging to the poor and marginalized categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether new Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in the current year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) At present 1107 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning all over the country. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel. KVs are not opened specifically for students belonging to poor and marginalized categories. KVs are opened where feasible proposals are backed by land availability and Government of India's fund position.

Coverage of MDMS

326. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools and children covered/benefited under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the central component in the scheme;

(c) whether any cases of adulteration or bad quality of food has been reported in the recent past from Chhattisgarh and other States and what is the monitoring system for quality of food in the scheme; and

(d) whether some NGOs are also serving mid day meals to schools and if so, the quality of food and their mechanism of monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The State-wise and year-wise number of schools and children

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme during last four years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) There is no proposal to increase the central component in the scheme.

(c) The details of complaints of poor quality of meals are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The Central Government has taken following steps to ensure quality meals to the children:

- (i) Training to cook-cum-helpers on safety, quality, and hygiene aspects by States/UTs.
- (ii) States instructed to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals.
- (iii) Tasting of meals by 2-3 adults including at least one teacher before serving to children.
- (iv) System of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories.

The Ministry has also issued detailed Guidelines to the State Governments on Food Safety and Hygiene for school based kitchens on 13th February, 2015.

(d) The NGOs are also serving the meals to the children of the schools located in urban areas, where there is a space constraint for construction of kitchen-cum-stores in the school premises and the details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*). The guidelines issued by this Ministry dated 8.09.2010 is applicable for engagement of NGOs for centralised cooking. The guidelines are available in public domain and can be seen at www.mdm.nic.in. The Central Government has engaged 38 independent Monitoring Institutes for monitoring of the Mid Day Meal Scheme in the schools as well as centralized kitchens run by NGO/Trust.

Statement-I*Year-wise coverage of children and institutions in last four years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15*	
		Children	Institutions	Children	Institutions	Children	Institutions	Children	Institutions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5661609	80943	4995719	80923	5605911	77091	2558048	47509
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	268474	4358	267093	4238	259436	3339	245578	3330
3.	Assam	4693848	67402	4645155	66531	4522806	56327	4424773	56208
4.	Bihar	8882442	70773	13192268	70773	13459161	69367	13586140	69935
5.	Chhattisgarh	3750998	47868	3405030	47868	3167719	47879	2959514	47678
6.	Goa	153852	1559	152364	1555	152765	1532	145309	1508
7.	Gujarat	4110722	36798	4361699	34223	4299803	33728	4200307	35278
8.	Haryana	2108819	15783	2090263	15596	1982510	15264	2010895	14717
9.	Himachal Pradesh	661951	15096	635444	15061	571246	15197	537505	15354
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	769893	22812	731535	22878	1035069	22965	743463	23106
11.	Jharkhand	3215976	42041	3157218	40662	2858011	40855	2682549	41146
12.	Karnataka	5278797	56083	4946744	56064	5062641	55080	4966871	55882
13.	Kerala	2687079	17387	2632537	17387	2569405	12377	2501603	12373
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8084242	115132	7819654	115132	7712719	116356	7608582	116478
15.	Maharashtra	10868151	121344	10453018	121096	10620633	86028	10153380	85692
16.	Manipur	197854	2966	184444	2986	186063	3298	189099	3286
17.	Meghalaya	484489	10074	528259	10632	518734	10580	514212	11261
18.	Mizoram	167148	2506	165792	2506	160557	2516	141151	2550

19.	Nagaland	260706	2261	260962	2261	259820	2261	247616	2261
20.	Odisha	4837061	86177	5129182	69019	5129661	63531	4898820	62549
21.	Punjab	1810346	22035	1760112	22035	1721353	20359	1707132	20369
22.	Rajasthan	5765230	79845	5067599	79839	5647163	80344	4799890	85261
23.	Sikkim	90582	1000	83960	879	84591	876	77315	872
24.	Tamil Nadu	4129238	36807	4718918	41474	4810734	42619	4810734	42619
25.	Telangana							1921906	29663
26.	Tripura	442619	6531	432497	6531	355120	6545	355988	6561
27.	Uttarakhand	807164	17953	701926	17748	732546	17736	673453	17735
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11610848	158107	10711138	158301	10956794	165918	10194220	166504
29.	West Bengal	12180117	84522	12201816	83686	12218240	83003	12051390	84492
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31745	345	27977	336	29357	338	29466	338
31.	Chandigarh	53940	115	46105	116	50868	115	48300	116
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36067	368	35644	397	35156	283	34969	283
33.	Daman and Diu	15449	97	14806	98	14742	99	14566	99
33.	Delhi	1233472	3496	1186555	3547	1125974	3960	1191807	3618
34.	Lakshadweep	9485	43	9520	43	7818	42	7282	41
35.	Puducherry	79472	465	52510	466	58231	453	53700	451
	TOTAL	105439885	1231092	106805463	1212887	107983357	1158261	103287533	1167123

*Upto 2nd quarter of 2014-15

Statement-II

*State and year-wise details of complaints regarding
sub-standard food under MDMS*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Poor Quality				Total
		2012	2013	2014	2015	
1.	Andhra Pradesh			2		2
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			1		1
3.	Assam				1	1
4.	Bihar	2	5	9	1	17
5.	Chhattisgarh		1	3		4
6.	Delhi	2	1	2		5
7.	Gujarat			1		1
8.	Haryana	1	1	1		3
9.	Jharkhand		1	3		4
10.	Karnataka	1	1	3		5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2		3		5
12.	Maharashtra	1		2	3	6
13.	Odisha		3	4	1	8
14.	Rajasthan		2			2
15.	Tamil Nadu		1			1
16.	Telangana	-	-	1		1
17.	Tripura				1	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	6		10
19.	West Bengal	2	1			3
TOTAL		14	18	41	7	70

Statement-III

Number of children fed by the NGOs

Sl. No.	State	Districts	No. of NGO working	No. of children covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	3	391975
2.	Assam	2	1	51894
3.	Bihar	12	7	799223
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	6	124022

Sl. No.	State	Districts	No. of NGO working	No. of children covered
5.	Gujarat	6	3	464813
6.	Haryana	4	1	340188
7.	Jharkhand	2	1	56487
8.	Karnataka	19	95	964482
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14	44	355568
10.	Maharashtra	4	2	247592
11.	Odisha	6	3	179772
12.	Punjab	6	2	126655
13.	Rajasthan	4	4	211855
14.	Uttar Pradesh	33	384	1109397
15.	West Bengal	5	111	71047
16.	Delhi	9	41	1559497
TOTAL		140	695	7054467

Discourse on new education policy

327. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a nationwide discourse on new education policy remains a bit of non-starter, nearly four weeks after it was launched on 26th January, 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to give their suggestions on the portal so that the exercise can be wrapped up by August, 2015;

(d) whether State Governments have said that they are still awaiting clear directives from the Central Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Government has initiated the consultation process

of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry. A multiple level consultative process which will have online and offline discussions, thematic discussions and grass-root level consultations is envisaged. In all 33 themes have been identified covering both school education and higher education. The online consultation has already been launched on 26.01.2015 on www.MyGov.in portal and more than 12,000 suggestions have already been received. A meeting was held with State Governments on 21.03.2015 under Chairpersonship of Union Minister of Human Resource Development to discuss the grass root consultation process from the Gram Panchayat level through the Block and District to State level on formulation of New Education Policy (NEP). The summary record of this meeting can be accessed from www.mhrd.gov.in. A year-long consultation with bottoms up citizen-centric participatory approach has been put in place for formulation of the New Education Policy.

Decision making in Delhi University

328. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Vice Chancellor (VC) of the Delhi University is bypassing the Academic Council and taking decisions at his own will;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of actions initiated against VC?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The University of Delhi has informed that the decisions are taken by the Competent Authorities in accordance with the Delhi University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Quality education in government schools

329. SHRI. K.C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite a significant rise in public spending for education, quality education is not available in government schools;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether government conducts any study to ascertain the quality of education in Government schools; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) The States/UTs have been financially supported through Central Government's flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to recruit additional teachers to improve the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), regular annual-in-service teacher training to all teachers to update their skills and knowledge, distribution of free textbooks to all children, two sets of uniforms to all girls, SC/ST and BPL boys, support for Computer Aided Learning at upper primary level and regular academic support through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres.

Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, a sub-programme under SSA has been launched to enhance the quality of foundational learning in languages and early mathematics in classes 1 and 2. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National Achievement Surveys (NAS), every three years, for classes III, V and VIII. Three rounds of NAS have been conducted by the NCERT which reveal improvement in various subjects in all classes in most States, though the achievement level remain low.

Accreditation of universities by NAAC

330. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many State Universities have been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) during the last three years;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the grades given by NAAC to these universities; and
- (d) the steps the Ministry plans to improve the performance of these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has informed that 28 universities have been accredited during the last 3 years. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) 23 out of these 28 Universities are accredited with the highest grade *i.e.* Grade A (Very Good) and the remaining are having Grade B (Good) accreditation. The University Grants Commission is implementing several schemes in the XIIth Plan for providing enhanced funding to Universities having Grade A accreditation. The UGC has several schemes for fellowships and scholarships to students enrolled in Research Programmes in institutions declared fit under Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956 to receive grants. A list of these schemes is available at www.ugc.ac.in. The UGC has requested Universities to adopt the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) which involves semesterization of curricula; restructuring of syllabi in the form of modules; standardization of examinations; and switching over from numerical marking system to grading system.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the overall quality of State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurances framework and to be eligible for receiving funding under RUSA.

Statement

State Universities accredited by NAAC over the last three years (January 2012 to December 2014)

Sl.No.	Name of the University	State	CGPA	Grade	Cycle
1.	Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University	Andhra Pradesh	2.57	B	Cycle1
2.	Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya	Chhattisgarh	3.11	A	Cycle1
3.	Goa University	Goa	3.09	A	Cycle3
4.	Saurashtra University	Gujarat	3.05	A	Cycle3
5.	Maharshi Dayanand University	Haryana	3.03	A	Cycle2
6.	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology	Haryana	3.28	A	Cycle3
7.	Tumkur University	Karnataka	2.26	B	Cycle-1
8.	Mangalore University	Karnataka	3.09	A	Cycle2
9.	Karnatak University	Karnataka	3.15	A	Cycle3
10.	Kannada University	Karnataka	3.02	A	Cycle2
11.	University of Mysore	Karnataka	3.47	A	Cycle3
12.	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	Kerala	3.03	A	Cycle 1

Sl.No.	Name of the University	State	CGPA	Grade	Cycle
13.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	Madhya Pradesh	3.09	A	Cycle3
14.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	Maharashtra	3.07	A	Cycle-2
15.	Mumbai University	Maharashtra	3.05	A	cycle-2
16.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	New Delhi	3.05	A	Cycle-2
17.	Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University	New Delhi	3.02	A	Cycle 1
18.	Mohanlal Sukhadia University	Rajasthan	3.11	A	Cycle2
19.	Bharathidasan University	Tamil Nadu	3.16	A	Cycle2
20.	University of Madras	Tamil Nadu	3.32	A	Cycle3
21.	Anna University	Tamil Nadu	3.46	A	Cycle2
22.	Madurai Kamaraj University	Tamil Nadu	3.08	A	Cycle3
23.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith	Uttar Pradesh	2.41	B	Cycle2
24.	University of Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2.76	B	Cycle2
25.	Amity University	Uttar Pradesh	3.13	A	Cycle-1
26.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University	Uttar Pradesh	3.06	A	Cycle 2
27.	University of Petroleum & Energy Studies	Uttarakhand	2.79	B	Cycle-1
28.	Jadavpur University	West Bengal	3.68	A	Cycle3

Upgradation of institutes into IITs and NITs

331. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has upgraded many institutes as IITs and NITs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The Institute of Technology, a constituent of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi was converted into an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT-BHU) on 29th June, 2012 pursuant to enactment of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech 2015-16 has announced to upgrade the Indian School of Mines (ISM) Dhanbad into a full-fledged Indian Institute of Technology.

Opening of Skill Development Centres by UGC

332. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UGC has decided to open Skill Development Centres in Colleges, institutions, etc., in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these centres are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it is implementing the following schemes, namely—Community Colleges; and B.Voc Degree Programme for offering skill based vocational courses in different skill sectors across the country including Maharashtra. The UGC has also decided to establish 100 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras for imparting vocational education across the country during XII plan period.

- (c) The scheme of Community Colleges is being implemented since 2013-14 and the scheme of B.Voc degree programme has been started during 2014-15. The list of Universities and Colleges under these schemes are at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/upload_document/List-BVoc-Colleges-and-Universities-India.pdf.

Education for minorities

333. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any improvement has been registered in the education of minorities during the last ten months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the additional steps envisaged in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) Education of students including those from the minority community is a continuous process and the Government is committed to enhance their participation in education.

As per the actual responses received for the years 2011-2012 and 2012-13 (provisional) in the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in its online portal www.aishe.gov.in, the enrolment of minority students in higher education has registered an increase from 16,91,772 to 17,22,063 during these years.

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) collects data under the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) which shows an improvement in the enrolment of Muslim children as a percentage of the total enrolment in school education as under:-

Level of School Education	Enrolment of Muslim children as a percentage of the total enrolment during 2012-2013	Enrolment of Muslim children as a percentage of the total enrolment during 2013-2014
Primary level	14.20	14.34
Upper Primary level	12.11	12.52
Secondary level	9.05	9.87
Higher Secondary level	7.14	8.27

(d) The Government has been implementing various minority education schemes. A total of 15% of the outlay under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is targeted for the Minority Concentration Districts (MCD)/Areas to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education, to meet infrastructure gaps for schools, classrooms, teachers and pro access by opening new schools. Other initiatives which also benefit minorities including Muslims are the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), the Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI), the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme (JNV), setting up of Girls Hostels, Model Schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Jan

Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), establishment of the Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics in the Minority Concentration Districts. Setting up of Block Institutes of Teacher Education, Appointment of Language Teachers, providing modern education to Madarasas under National Institute of Open Schooling and the easing of norms for affiliation of Minority Educational Institutions, are some of the important initiatives undertaken by the Government.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements the following schemes/measures to ensure the access of the minority groups of the society to higher education:-

- (i) Maulana Azad National Fellowship funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
- (ii) Equal Opportunity Cells (EOC) for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities;
- (iii) Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy (RCA) for Minorities and SC/ST/ Women in Universities;
- (iv) Remedial Coaching Schemes for SCs, STs, OBC (non-creamy layer), Minorities;
- (v) Coaching Scheme for Entry into Service for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Communities students; and
- (vi) Scheme for Coaching Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Communities Candidates to prepare for National eligibility Test (NET) or State Eligibility Test (SET) for Lectureship.

For the educational empowerment of students belonging to the notified minority communities in the country, the Ministry of Minority Affairs implements three Scholarship Schemes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship schemes. The objective of the schemes is to support financially the minority students to pursue their studies. It is not possible to achieve improvement of access in the education of minorities through scholarship schemes alone.

Review of working of UGC

334. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government had set up a committee to review the working of University Grants Commission;

- (b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the committee;
- (c) whether Government has since examined the recommendations made by the committee; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) Review Committee, headed by Dr. Hari Gautam has submitted its report. The Committee has recommended that instead of undertaking amendments in the UGC Act, 1956, the 'National Higher Education Authority' Act be set up to repeal the existing UGC Act, 1956. The Committee has further recommended that the National Higher Education Authority be invested with powers to reward and punish the quality or its absence as the case may be in higher educational institutions including the power to derecognize and/or debar the erring institutions from functioning. The Authority is recommended to have three Boards to independently look after various functions of Authority in coordination with each other, namely: 'Regulatory Board' to look after academics, research and the Regulatory Functions; 'Funding Board' to evolve the norms and parameters for allocation and be responsible for disbursement of grants including their effective utilization; and 'Higher Education Councils' Coordination Board' to coordinate activities of different councils of higher education.

The Committee has also recommended to revamp and remodel the UGC into a changed organization, through executive orders, till enactment of the new Act.

(c) and (d) The Committee was constituted to recommend restructuring and strengthening of the UGC for attaining even better performance to meet the desired objective. The mandate given to the Committee was to analyse, review and recommend to the Ministry, the architecture required and the Ministry has to take a view after going through it threadbare. The report is being examined, in its entirety, in the Ministry.

Drop out of girl students

335. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite the efforts of Government, there is high drop out rate of school going girl students in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what effective measures Government proposes to take to contain the drop out rate of girl students in Maharashtra and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The Annual Average drop out rate of girls at primary level in Maharashtra as per Unified District Information System for Education 2013-14 is 1.06% at primary, 2.72% at upper primary and 15.72% at secondary level as compared to the national average of 4.66% at primary, 4.01% at upper primary and 14.54% at secondary level.

To ensure enrolment and retention of girls in elementary education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has targeted interventions for girls in all recognized Government schools imparting elementary education which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks. In addition Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. 43 KGBVs have been sanctioned in Maharashtra and all are operational.

Under the Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) interventions to promote girls, participation in secondary schools include the opening of new schools, the strengthening of existing schools, the appointment of teachers, the construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, hostel facilities for girls, teacher sensitization programmes and separate toilet blocks for girls. In addition, the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE), exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, have also been implemented.

Ranking of Indian universities

336. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2040 given in the Rajya Sabha on 28 July, 2014 and state:

(a) whether the ranking of Indian universities has registered any improvement during the last ten months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to achieve qualitative and quantitative improvement in the ranking of Indian Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) In reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 2040 dated 28.07.2014, it was mentioned that as per the Times Higher Education Asia Rankings of 2014 and the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Rankings: Asia 2014, no Indian university figured in the top 10 universities of Asia. As per the current rankings i.e the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2014-15: Asia and the QS World University Rankings 2014/15, no Indian university still figures in the top 10 universities of Asia.

(c) There are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. None of these systems are universally accepted and are open to criticism. While figuring in the top 10 universities in Asia or the world may be a desirable objective, Government policy focuses not just on quality but on access, equity and inclusion as well.

(d) The Government has taken various measures for improving the standards of higher education in the country. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced the semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. It has issued the UGC Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, Regulations, 2010 for improving the standard of teaching in Indian universities. It has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited. The UGC has also issued the Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions, Regulations 2012, which provide a framework for academic collaboration between Indian and foreign higher educational institutions.

UGC also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Centres with Potential for Excellence in a Particular Area (CPEPA) etc.

The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that in order to promote quality of technical education, it has introduced various schemes such as Research Promotion Scheme, Faculty Development Programme, Visiting Professorship, National Faculty in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC), Innovation Programme Scheme and Quality Improvement Programme etc. It has also issued the Mandatory Accreditation of all programs/courses in Technical Education Institutions, University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education Regulations, 2014 which makes it mandatory for each technical education institution, university department and institution Deemed to be University imparting technical education to get its programmes/courses accredited. AICTE has also issued Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/Institutions imparting Technical Education in India to facilitate collaboration and partnerships between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of technical education, research and training.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms are a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA.

Enrolment in elementary schools

337. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after the introduction of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, there is an increase in enrolment of students in elementary schools;
- (b) the number of new schools started;
- (c) whether any elementary schools were closed during this period and if so, the details of such schools along with the year of closure;
- (d) the number of children who discontinued studies due to lack of school facilities; and
- (e) the number of girls, SC and ST children among them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force on 1st April, 2010. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the enrolment of children at elementary level has increased from 18.79 crore in 2009-10 to 19.89 crore in 2013-14. Since 2009-10, 47488 school buildings have been sanctioned to the States/UTs under SSA programme.

(c) to (e) No information on closure of schools has been reported to the Ministry. There has been a steady decline in drop-out rate at primary level, from 6.76% in 2009-10 to 4.67 % in 2013-14. Similarly, there is a declining trend in the drop-out rate of girls, SC and ST children during the above period.

Vocational courses in Kendriya Vidyalayas

338. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced or is planning to introduce vocational courses for students of Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) Vocational courses are offered at 64 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) for the students of secondary classes (IX-X) and senior secondary classes (XI-XII) in different streams as indicated below:-

Secondary Classes	Retail, Security, Information Technology (IT), Automobile Technology
Senior Secondary Classes	Hospitality and Tourism (H&T), Financial Market Management (FMM).

Career advancement rules in NCERT

339. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NCERT follows uniform rules for male and female faculty members with regard to their career advancement;

(b) if so, the maximum time gap between eligibility of the employees and the final issuing of orders of such career advancement of men and women employees;

(c) how many faculty members have been promoted from stage 1 to stage 2 during 2012 to 2014; and

(d) the details thereof, year-wise, date of eligibility and date of final issuance of order?

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

(b) The maximum time gap between eligibility of the employees and the final issuing of orders of such career advancement of men and women employees has been six years and eight months.

(c) and (d) Thirty one (31) faculty members have been promoted from stage 1 to stage 2 during 2012-2014. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of faculty members promoted from Stage 1 to Stage 2 during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	Name of the candidate	Date of eligibility	Date of final issuance of order
1	2	3	4
2012			
NIL			
2013			
1.	Dr. Ashwani Kumar Garg, RIE, Bhopal	08/06/2010	20/02/2013
2.	Dr. Gulfram, ESD, NIE	01/02/2012	26/04/2013
3.	Dr. Rashmi Rekha Sethy, RIE, Bhubaneswar	30/03/2012	27/08/2013
4.	Dr. N.C. Ojha, RIE, Bhopal	26/06/2010	27/09/2013
5.	Dr. R.P. Prajapati, RIE, Bhopal	12/04/2010	03/10/2013
6.	Dr. Pramilla Tanwar, DESM, NIE	07/05/2011	03/10/2013
7.	Dr. Sharad Kumar Pandey, RMSA, NIE	13/03/2010	25/11/2013

1	2	3	4
2014			
8.	Ms. Sarika C. Saju, RIE Bhopal	05/08/2007	19/02/2014
9.	Dr. Laxmidhar Behera, RIE, Bhubaneswar	25/06/2007	19/02/2014
10.	Dr. M.V. Srinivasan, DESS, NIE	20/08/2008	19/02/2014
11.	Dr. Bharti, DEGSN, NIE	11/11/2008	19/02/2014
12.	Dr. R.R. Korieng, DESM, NIE	08/03/2010	19/02/2014
13.	Dr. Melissa G. Wallang, NERIE, Shillong	31/03/2011	19/02/2014
14.	Dr. Sima Saigal, NERIE, Shillong	01/05/2010	19/02/2014
15.	Dr.M.V.S.V. Prasad, DESS, NIE	22/05/2010	19/02/2014
16.	Dr. C. Sarajubala Devi, NERIE, Shillong	31/05/2010	19/02/2014
17.	Dr. V. Venkatachala, RIE, Mysore	03/08/2010	19/02/2014
18.	Dr. Ranjan Kumar Biswas, CIET, NIE	23/08/2010	19/02/2014
19.	Dr. Ramesh Kumar, DEE, NIE	27/10/2010	19/02/2014
20.	Dr. Anubhuti Yadav, CIET, NIE	22/11/2010	19/02/2014
21.	Dr. Anil Kumar Nainawat, RIE Ajmer	26/02/2011	19/02/2014
22.	Dr. Shivanand Chinnappanavar, RIE, Mysore	20/03/2011	19/02/2014
23.	Dr. Elizabeth Gangmei, RIE, Bhubaneswar	23/04/2011	19/02/2014
24.	Dr. VareishangTangpu, RIE, Mysore	30/04/2011	19/02/2014
25.	Dr. Basanasy Kharlukhi, NERIE	25/05/2011	19/02/2014
26.	Dr. P.D. Subhash, PMD, NIE	08/05/2011	19/02/2014
27.	Dr. Kalinga Ketki, RIE, Bhuabaneswar,	30/05/2011	19/02/2014
28.	Dr. Ramilla Soni, DEE, NIE	04/12/2011	19/02/2014
29.	Dr. Satya Bhushan, ESD, NIE	21/01/2012	19/02/2014
30.	Mr. Harish Kumar Meena, DESS, NIE	22/05/2012	19/02/2014
31.	Dr. T.V. Someshekar, RIE, Mysore	23/04/2013	29/08/2014

Show cause notice to VC of Delhi University

340. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE : Will the the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Vice Chancellor (VC) of the Delhi University has been issued a show cause notice;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are serious charges of financial misconduct against VC; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A 'Show Cause Notice' has been served on the Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi in respect of certain acts which constitute misconduct and dereliction of duty.

Fund shortage in solar energy sector

341. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which Government intends to tackle the fund shortage which the solar energy sector is facing currently;
- (b) whether there is any plan to accord priority sector status to renewable energy sector; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) Ministry has asked Financial Institutions to raise funds which are low cost and long tenure for financing the solar energy sector from International and/or Domestic Institutions using innovative instruments such as i) Green Bonds; ii) Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) or Equity Fund; and iii) Long Tenure Tax Free bonds.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already accorded Priority Sector Lending status to Bank Loans up to a limit of ₹ 15 crore to borrowers for purposes like solar based power generators, biomass based power generators, wind mills, micro-hydel plants and for non-conventional energy based public utilities viz. street lighting systems,

and remote village electrification. For individual households, the loan limit will be ₹ 10 lakh per borrower.

Regulation of imports of solar panels

342. SHRI C. M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) how the Ministry is ensuring import regulations and quality standards with regard to solar panels flooding the country, particularly from China;
- (b) whether such sub-standard materials are not making people suspicious of solar technologies;
- (c) whether, due to dumping of such solar panels, the Ministry and industry are forced to launch awareness campaigns; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) The Ministry specifies, in its guidelines for various schemes, technical standards to be adopted in respect of PV Modules, Power Conditioners and Balance of Systems. In case of imports, the project developer has to obtain test certificates from reputed International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Member Labs to qualify for the specified IECIBIS standards.

(b) Solar project equipment conforming to the technical standards, specified by this Ministry, match the international standards.

(c) and (d) The Ministry holds several stakeholders meetings with the Solar Power Developers, Manufacturers, State Nodal Agencies, PSUs and Government Organizations wherein the technical standards are specifically highlighted. The technical standards are also uploaded on the website of this Ministry, the implementing agencies and other related Government agencies.

Investment in solar sector

343. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to a report, the solar energy industry was mostly confused as it was constantly constrained by new policies, goals, drafts and revisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two key steps *i.e.* fixing the financial health of power distribution companies and classifying renewable energy sector as a priority lending sector from Government would help the solar industry take off and attract substantial investments; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of India had launched National Solar Mission in 2010 with very clear targets to be achieved in three phases by 2022. The Mission's targets are proposed to be up-scaled from 20 GW to 100 GW.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government is actively pursuing with State Governments to impress upon them to take measures to improve the financial health of power distribution companies. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has declared investment in renewable energy sector as priority sector lending upto a loan of ₹ 15 Cr. For individual households, the loan limit will be ₹ 10 lakh per borrower.

Electrification of remote villages in Maharashtra

344. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has sent proposals under the scheme of electrification of remote villages through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken on those proposals by the Ministry and by when the proposals would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Creation of green energy capacity

345. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 343 companies, including global firms,

have committed to building green energy capacity of 2.7 lakh MW in five years as India gives thrust to renewable energy generation to ensure universal energy access for the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 24 Government run companies have promised to generate 18,819 MW of green energy capacity in five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy organized the first Renewable Energy Global Investors Meet & Expo (RE-INVEST) at New Delhi during 15-17 February 2015. As a part of this initiative, as of 22 April 2015, 407 companies, including 14 global firms (committing 50,417 MW) and 37 Government run companies (committing 19,210 MW) have committed for setting up renewable energy based power projects totalling to 2.73 lakh MW in next five years.

Contribution of PSUs in solar power generation

346. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the cash-rich Public Sector Units (PSUs) to contribute in achieving Government's ambitious target of 1,00,000 MW solar power generation by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions have been held with these PSUs in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of these PSUs thereto; and

(e) the funds required for achieving the above target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) Government has requested Central PSUs to indicate their contribution towards solar capacity addition in the country during the next five years and submit Green Energy Commitment Certificates for the same. In response, 36 Central PSUs have given their commitments to develop 18,988 MW of Renewable Energy Projects.

(c) and (d) PSUs were called for a discussion in meeting held on 23/07/2014. Meeting of PSUs was convened to explore the possibility of availability of power with other power producers in the country so as to bundle with Solar Power. Several PSUs have agreed to the proposal.

(e) In order to achieve the proposed capacity of 1,00,000 MW of solar power, the investment required would be around \$ 100 billion(@ ₹6 Crore per MW).

Promotion of SC/ST entrepreneurs in solar energy sector

347. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any special scheme to promote entrepreneurs from SC/ ST category in solar energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no separate scheme formulated so far to promote entrepreneurs from SC/ ST category in solar energy sector.

(c) The entrepreneurs can make use of various existing schemes of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and other Ministries for promotion of solar energy.

Policies for installing large solar power plants

348. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring long term policies and scheme for installing solar power plants with 1 lakh MW capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government, so far;

(c) whether Government has finalised the decision on rooftop solar panels, investment requirements and subsidy issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has announced revision of the target of renewable energy capacity of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to 1,75,000 MW by 2022. The revised target of 1,75,000 MW comprises of capacity addition of 1,00,000 MW Solar, 60,000 MW Wind, 10,000 MW Bio-mass and 5,000 MW Small Hydro Power.

(b) The Ministry has launched following new schemes in this regard:

- (i) 1000 MW by Central PSUs and Government of India Organizations
- (ii) 300 MW by Establishments of Defence and Para Military Forces
- (iii) 25 Solar Parks of aggregate capacity 20,000 MW
- (iv) 100 MW Pilot-cum-Demonstration Project for Development of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks (50 MW) and Canal Tops (50 MW)
- (v) 1 lakh Solar Pumps
- (vi) 10 MW Pilot Projects for Solarization of Indo-Pak Border.

(c) and (d) The plan of action to achieve the target of 100 GW by 2022 is under preparation which broadly consists of 40 GW Grid Connected Rooftop Projects and 60 GW Large and Medium Size Land based Solar Power Projects.

Ultra mega solar power project at Phullera, Rajasthan

349. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a 4,000 MW Ultra Mega Solar Power Project is proposed to be set up at Phullera, Rajasthan by BHEL in collaboration with other central public sector undertakings;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the progress so far made with regard thereto; and
- (d) by when this project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (c) Government has a proposal to set up

Ultra Mega Solar Power Project of capacity 4000 MW in Phases, at surplus salt pan land at Sambhar (Rajasthan), by a Joint Venture Company (JVC), the partners of which are M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), M/s Sambhar Salt Limited (SSL), M/s Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), M/s Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), M/s Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN) and M/s Rajasthan Electricals and Instruments Limited (REIL). An MoU for creation of a Joint Venture Company consisting of above six CPSEs was signed on 29-01-2014. The proposal has been deferred as objections were raised by Rajasthan Government and solar parks are now proposed on other locations.

(d) Does not arise.

Schemes for solar power

350. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started new schemes and programmes for taking the solar power to the people;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard including the component of subsidy therein; and
- (c) in what way the benefits under these schemes could be availed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) Government has recently started the following Schemes:-

- (i) Setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and Government of India Organisation with VGF support of ₹ 1000 crore;
- (ii) Setting up over 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments under Ministry of Defence and Para Military Forces with VGF support of ₹ 750.00 crore under JNNSM, in five years period;
- (iii) Pilot-cum-Demonstration Project for development of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops with a Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 228 crore;
- (iv) Setting up of 25 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 20,000 MW of solar power installed capacity in five years with an estimated CFA (Central Financial Assistance) of ₹ 4050.00 crore.

(c) The schemes are being implemented through State Government Agencies and Government of India organisations who are approving the release of funds as per guidelines.

Power generation from new and renewable energy sources

351. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the power generation from new and renewable energy sources like solar, wind and bio-mass sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated, disbursed and spent during the last five years and to be spent during the next five years;

(c) the steps taken to gradually reduce the cost involved in installation and implementation of solar and wind power projects;

(d) whether Government has plans to provide adequate technological, logistic and financial support for the renewable energy sector to increase clean and green energy generation to 1,00,000 MW by 2022; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from various renewable energy sources with an outlay of ₹ 19,113 crore during 12th Five Year Plan period. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power.

During the last five years *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2014-15, expenditure was ₹ 7557.32 crore against the budget outlay of ₹ 7763.48 crore. An amount of ₹ 2787.67 crore has been allocated to MNRE for promotion of renewable energy programmes during the year 2015-16. Budget outlays for the next four years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2019-20 will be decided on year-to-year basis as per Annual Plan proposals of the Ministry.

(c) The steps taken by MNRE to reduce the cost involved in installation and implementation of renewable energy projects such as wind and solar energy include

support for research and development for technical upgradation, concessional excise and customs duties, Generation Based Incentives (GBI), Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for solar projects, accelerated Depreciation (AD), 10 years income tax holiday, etc.

(d) and (e) MNRE has proposed to scale up Grid-Connected Solar Power Projects from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW by 2022 under National Solar Mission (NSM) that includes 40,000 MW of roof-top, 20,000 MW through unemployed youths and another 40,000 MW through solar parks and other projects.

Solar energy plants at defence lands

352. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to install 1,000 MW capacity solar plant on surplus land of Indian Defence establishments;

(b) whether the Ministry of Defence has refused to part with the land for this purpose citing defence needs, etc.; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) The Ministry has launched a scheme for setting up over 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Project by Establishments of Defence and Para Military Forces.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Record of funds by panchayats

†353. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether, it is a fact that currently the panchayats don't have any provision for keeping record of funds to be allocated by the Central Government;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended to allocate an amount of almost ₹ 20 lakh per year to every panchayat; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government has implemented the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND) : (a) and (b) Article 243J of the Constitution of India provides for the State legislature to make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts is being done as per relevant laws framed in each State. In so far as the Union Government is concerned, adoption of an accounting system for maintenance of accounts by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and a codification pattern consistent with the Model Accounting System for Panchayats and adoption of eight digit database format has been prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) for local bodies for strengthening and ensuring uniformity in maintenance of accounts. These accounting systems have been fully adopted by 23 States upto 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crores as Basic and Performance Grants to duly constituted Gram Panchayats during the award period 2015-20 which constitutes an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level. The State-wise share of the Basic and Performance Grants are given in Statement-I and II(See below).The Union Government has accepted the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and initiated steps to implement the same.

Statement-I*Grants to Local Bodies**State-wise Share—Basic Grants*

Sl. No.	States	Rural Local Bodies					Urban Local Bodies						
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19		2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	934.34	1293.75	1494.81	1729.23	2336.56	7788.68	348.92	483.14	558.23	45.77	872.57	2908.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	122.58	141.62	163.83	221.38	737.93	23.42	32.43	37.47	43.34	58.56	195.22
3.	Assam	584.80	809.76	935.60	1082.32	146.245	4574.92	93.14	123.97	149.01	172.38	232.92	776.43
4.	Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	3630.39	4199.71	5674.70	18916.05	256.83	355.63	410.90	475.34	642.28	2140.99
5.	Chhattisgaish	566.18	783.98	905.81	1047.86	1415.89	4719.71	152.39	211.01	243.80	282.04	381.09	1270.33
6.	Goa	14.44	20.00	23.10	26.73	36.12	110.39	21.10	29.21	33.76	39.05	52.76	175.88
7.	Gujarat	932.25	1290.86	1491.47	1725.36	2331.33	7771.16	614.91	851.45	983.77	1138.05	1537.74	5125.91
8.	Haiyana	419.28	580.57	670.50	775.99	1048.53	3495.17	199.61	276.39	319.35	369.43	499.18	1663.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	270.56	312.60	361.63	488.64	1628.82	19.36	26.81	30.98	35.84	48.42	161.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.96	517.81	598.20	692.11	935.19	3117.36	125.30	173.50	200.46	231.90	313.35	1044.51
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	903.96	1044.45	1208.24	1632.59	5442.07	183.74	254.42	293.95	340.05	459.48	1531.64
12.	Karnataka	1002.85	1388.62	1604.42	1856.02	2507.88	8359.79	562.08	778.29	899.25	1040.27	1405.62	4685.50

(₹ in crores)

13.	Kerala	433.76	600.62	693.96	802.73	1084.73	3615.85	351.66	486.94	562.61	650.84	879.42	2931.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2026.62	2341.57	2708.73	3660.14	12200.72	496.79	687.89	794.80	919.44	1242.36	4141.27
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	2247.77	2597.10	3004.37	4059.55	13521.11	1191.24	1649.49	1905.83	2204.70	2979.02	9930.29
16.	Manipur	22.25	30.80	35.59	41.17	55.63	185.44	16.57	22.95	26.52	30.67	41.45	138.16
17.	Mizhalaya	000	0.00	0.00	000	0.00	0.00	3.03	4.19	4.84	5.60	7.57	25.21
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.54	15.97	18.46	21.35	28.85	96.17
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	16.94	19.57	22.64	30.59	101.98
20.	Odisha	955.52	1323.09	1528.71	1768.44	2389.54	7965.18	170.10	235.54	272.14	314.82	425.39	1417.98
21.	Punjab	441.70	611.61	706.66	81748	1104.58	682.02	235.41	325.96	376.62	435.68	588.69	1962.35
22.	Rajasthan	1471.95	2038.17	2354.92	2724.22	3681.01	12270.27	433.12	599.73	692.93	801.60	1083.13	3610.50
23.	Sikkim	16.03	22.20	25.65	29.67	40.09	133.64	4.79	6.63	7.66	8.86	11.98	39.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	11312.19	1516.12	1753.87	2369.86	7899.69	790.04	1093.95	1263.96	1462.18	1975.71	6585.85
25.	Telangana	580.34	803.58	928.47	1074.07	1451.30	4837.75	325.23	450.33	520.32	601.92	813.32	2711.12
26.	Tripura	36.24	50.18	57.98	67.07	90.63	302.11	21.41	29.65	34.25	39.63	53.54	118.48
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	5348.45	6179.65	7148.74	9659.47	32198.90	983.60	1361.97	1573.63	1820.41	2459.76	8199.37
28.	Uttarakhand	203.26	281.45	325.19	376.19	508.31	1694.41	78.29	108.41	125.26	144.90	195.79	652.66
29.	West Bengal	1532.21	212161	2451.33	2335.75	3831.70	12772.60	637.21	882.33	1019.45	1179.32	1593.51	531.81
TOTAL		21624.46	29942.86	34596.25	40011.65	54977.76	180162.98	8363.06	11580.12	13379.78	15478.00	20914.08	69715.04

Statement-II*Grants to Local Bodies**State-wise Share-Performance Grants*

Sl. No.	States	Rural Local Bodies					Urban Local Bodies					(₹ in crores)
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169.70	192.04	218.09	285.57	865.41	142.59	161.36	183.25	239.95	727.16	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.08	18.20	20.66	27.06	81.99	9.57	10.83	12.30	16.10	48.81	
3.	Assam	106.22	120.20	136.50	178.74	541.66	38.06	43.07	48.92	64.05	194.11	
4.	Bihar	412.15	466.41	529.67	693.55	2101.78	104.96	118.78	134.89	176.62	535.25	
5.	Chhattisgarh	102.84	116.37	132.16	173.05	524.41	62.28	70.47	80.03	104.80	317.58	
6.	Goa	2.62	2.97	3.37	4.41	13.38	8.62	9.76	11.08	14.51	43.97	
7.	Gujarat	169.32	191.61	217.60	284.93	863.47	251.29	284.37	322.94	422.87	1281.48	
8.	Haryana	76.15	86.18	97.87	128.15	388.35	81.57	92.31	104.83	137.27	415.99	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.49	40.16	45.61	59.72	180.98	7.91	8.95	10.17	13.32	40.35	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.92	76.86	87.29	114.3	346.37	51.21	57.95	65.81	86.17	261.13	
11.	Jharkhand	118.57	134.18	152.38	199.53	604.67	75.09	84.97	96.50	126.35	382.91	
12.	Karnataka	182.15	206.13	234.08	306.51	928.87	229.70	259.94	295.20	386.54	1171.38	

13.	Kerala	78.78	89.16	101.25	132.57	401.76	143.71	162.63	184.69	241.83	732.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265.84	300.83	341.63	447.34	1355.64	203.02	229.75	260.91	341.64	1035.32
15.	Maharashtra	294.84	333.66	378.91	496.15	1503.57	486.82	550.91	625.63	819.21	2482.57
16.	Manipur	4.04	4.57	5.19	6.80	20.60	6.77	7.66	8.70	11.40	34.54
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1.24	1.40	1.59	2.08	6.30
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	4.71	5.34	6.06	7.93	24.04
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	5.66	6.43	8.41	25.50
20.	Odisha	173.55	196.40	223.04	292.05	885.03	69.52	78.67	89.34	116.98	354.50
21.	Punjab	80.23	90.79	103.10	135.00	409.11	96.20	108.87	123.63	161.89	490.59
22.	Rajasthan	267.35	302.55	343.58	449.89	1363.36	177.00	200.30	227.47	297.85	902.62
23.	Sikkim	2.91	3.30	3.74	4.90	14.85	1.96	2.21	2.52	3.29	9.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	172.12	194.78	221.20	289.64	877.74	322.87	365.37	414.92	543.31	1646.46
25.	Telangana	105.41	119.28	135.46	177.38	537.53	132.91	150.41	170.81	223.66	677.78
26.	Tripura	6.58	7.45	8.46	11.08	33.57	8.75	9.90	11.24	14.72	44.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	701.57	793.92	901.60	1180.57	3577.66	401.97	454.88	516.58	676.42	2049.84
28.	Uttarakhand	36.92	41.78	47.45	62.13	188.27	32.00	36.21	41.12	53.84	163.17
29.	West Bengal	278.30	314.93	357.64	468.31	1419.18	260.41	294.69	334.66	438.20	3,27.95
TOTAL		3927.66	4444.71	5047.53	6609.32	20029.22	3417.72	3867.64	4392.19	5751.21	17428.76

Functioning of panchayats

354. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the major schemes which aim at improving the functioning of panchayats;
- (b) the mechanism framed to ensure that the programmes and the funds spent under the Ministry is benefiting the Panchayats in remote areas, hilly regions, deserts, etc. across the country;
- (c) whether a review was conducted to know the utility of various schemes, plans and programmes of the Governments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that maximum benefits accrue to the panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NIHAL CHAND) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) was implementing two major schemes namely Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Under RGPSA, funds were provided to States for administrative, technical support and physical infrastructure facilities to Gram Panchayats, besides capacity building and training of Elected Representatives and functionaries of PRIs. Under BRGF, untied funds were provided to the States to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other developmental requirements in the identified 272 backward districts. These schemes have now been transferred to the States. MoPR periodically reviews and monitors the programmes through meetings, field visits and studies.

Closed power plants

†355. SHRI P. L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of power projects lying closed throughout the country for the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for closure of power projects; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government to restart the closed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) State-wise details of the nine power projects that are lying closed for the last three years, including the reason for their closure, are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Station	Fuel	Monitored Capacity as on 31.03.2015 (MW)	Reason
1.	Bihar	Barauni TPS	Coal	210	Both the units under R&M
2.	Rajasthan	DAE (Rajasthan)	Nuclear	100	Techno-Economic Viability Study
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	175	Uneconomical Operation
4.	Andhra Pradesh	LVS Power DG	Diesel	36.8	Uneconomical Operation
5.	West Bengal	Chinakuri TPS	Coal	30	Uneconomical Operation
6.		Haldia GT (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	40	Uneconomical Operation
7.		Kasba GT (Liq.)	High Speed Diesel	40	Uneconomical Operation
8.	Assam	Chandrapur (Assam) TPS	Multi Fuel	60	Uneconomical Operation
9.	Manipur	Leimakhong DG	Diesel	36	Uneconomical Operation

(c) Of the nine power stations mentioned above, seven were closed as they were not being scheduled by the beneficiaries due to high cost of generation. The Chandrapur TPS in Assam is being revived by using coal as an alternative fuel in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode.

Providing safe drinking water

356. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages yet to be provided with safe drinking water; and
- (b) which are the areas where arsenic contaminated water is still being used and the measures Government has taken to mitigate the suffering of those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV) : (a) As reported by the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply into the online Integrated Management System of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 22/4/2015, there are 64,427 habitations affected with various chemical contamination like excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate or salinity in one or more rural drinking water sources.

(b) As reported by the States, as on 22/4/2015, there are still 1,490 arsenic affected habitations in 6 States the country which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water. Out of these, maximum number of arsenic affected habitations yet to be covered fall in West Bengal followed by Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab in descending order. In general, the States plan and implement piped water supply projects from safe surface water sources for tackling arsenic problems. Since these schemes take certain gestation time, the Ministry had suggested to set up community water purification plants in all remaining fluoride, arsenic, heavy metal and pesticide affected habitations to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe drinking water atleast for drinking and cooking purposes as a short term measure.

Financial assistance to Maharashtra for feeder segregation

357. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to launch a scheme for feeder segregation based on the scheme implemented in Gujarat namely Jyoti Gram Yojana;

(b) whether Government is aware that Maharashtra had implemented a scheme for segregation of feeders during 2006 to 2013 namely Gaothan Feeder Separation Scheme (GFSS) and incurred an expenditure of ₹ 2,656 crore by taking a loan from REC;

(c) if so, whether Government would accord financial support to Maharashtra in plan-II, scheme for development of capital works during 2013 to 2017 amounting to ₹ 8,304.32 crore; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) The Government of India has launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for feeder segregation, strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution, metering at all levels in rural electrification.

(b) Rural Electrification Corporation sanctioned commercial loans of ₹ 2123.44 crores for Feeder Separation Scheme namely Gaothan Feeder Separation in the State of Maharashtra during 2006–2013 and as on date disbursement of ₹ 1899.12 Crores against these loans has been effected by REC.

(c) and (d) All the States, including Maharashtra are eligible for financial assistance under DDUGJY as per scope of work and guidelines thereof, and to submit their Need Assessment Documents and DPRs as per their priority to Nodal Agency for operationalization of DDUGJY.

Incomplete projects

358. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects in each sector of power lying incomplete as on date, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh along with the reasons for the same;

(b) whether Government proposes to complete those projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time limit fixed for completing each such project and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) to (c) Details of the under-construction thermal(Coal/Gas Based) and hydro power projects, State/UT-wise, including Himachal Pradesh, along with reasons for delay and commissioning schedule are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I*Details of under construction Thermal Power Projects*

Project Name	State	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Latest Commissioning Schedule	Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Sector						
Bongaigaon TPP	Assam	U-1	250	Jan-11	Jun-15	Frequent bandhs, Heavy monsoon and slow civil works. Delay in supply of material by BHEL. Work came to halt due to violence and mass exodus of labour from site in 2011-12. Civil works got affected due to poor performance by civil contractors resulting in to their contract cancellation. Balance civil and structural works rewarded to NBCC on 29.09.14.
		U-2	250	May-11	16-17	
		U-3	250	Sep-11	16-17	
Barh STPP- I	Bihar	U-1	660	Oct-13	17-18	Delay due to contractual dispute of NTPC with Power machine & Technopromexport, Russia. Delay in supply of boiler material and ordering of Bought Out Items (BOIs) by M/s TPE due to financial
		U-2	660	Apr-14	17-18	
		U-3	660	Oct-14	18-19	

constraint. M/s TPE stopped work from 10/13. M/s TPE contract was terminated on 14.01.2015 by NTPC. Delay in supply of material and slow progress by M/s Power Machine.

Delay in award of main plant civil works. Delay in completion of civil works. Delay in land acquisition & availability of Right of Approach (RoA) for Raw Water Line. Delay in readiness of CHP, AHP and switch yard.

Delay in acquisition of Land. Slow progress of works by main plant civil agency M/s ERA resulting in delay in handing over civil fronts to erection agencies. Supply of equipment by BHEL. Agitation by villagers. Patches of land could not be acquired because of unwillingness of people to accept compensation. Financial crunch faced by CHP vendor(Techpro).

Muzaffarpur TPS Exp Bihar U-4 195 Jan-13 Feb-16

Nabi Nagar TPP Bihar U-1 250 May-13 Dec-15

U-2 250 Sep-13 Dec-16

U-3 250 Jan-14 Jun-16

U-4 250 May-14 Jun-17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lara TPS	Chhattisgarh	U-1	800	Nov-16	Nov-16	—
		U-2	800	May-17	May-17	—
New Nabi Nagar TPP	Bihar	U-1	660	Jan-17	Jun-17	Acquisition of balance land and relocation of homestead owners
		U-2	660	Jul-17	Sep-17	
		U-3	660	Jan-18	Jan-18	still living inside the project area.
Bokaro TPS “A” Exp.	Jharkhand	U-1	500	Dec-11	Mar-16	Delay in supply of material by BHEL Delay in handing over of fronts to BHEL because of delay in shifting of switch yard and removal of under ground facilities. Delay in resolution of price variation issues. Readiness of CHP & NDCT.
North Karanpura TPP	Jharkhand	U-1	660	Feb-18	Feb-18	—
		U-2	660	Aug-18	Aug-18	—
		U-3	660	Feb-19	Feb-19	—
Kudgi STPP Ph-I	Karnataka	U-1	800	Dec-15	Jul-16	Delay in award of SG civil works.
		U-2	800	Jun-16	Dec-16	Delay in TG erection start. Stoppage of work on account of NGT order in 03/14. Unrest and violent agitation in 07/14 with
		U-3	800	Dec-16	May-17	

						exodus of manpower and stoppage of work.
Mouda STPS St-II	Maharashtra	U-1	660	Mar-16	Oct-16	Slow progress works by main plant
		U-2	660	Sep-16	Apr-17	civil agency(IVRCL). Delay in supply and slow progress in erection activities of Boiler.
Solapur STPP	Maharashtra	U-1	660	May-16	May-17	Delay in SG supply by BGR. Delay in Right of Use (RoU) for Raw water pipeline. Delay in readiness of civil fronts by M/s IVRCL.
		U-2	660	Nov-16	Nov-17	
Vindhyachal TPP Ph-V	MP	U-13	500	Aug-15	Oct-15	Delay in BOPs order. Delay in erection of boiler material.
Gadarwara STPP	MP	U-1	800	Mar-17	Jun-17	Delay in balance land acquisition and ordering of balance BoP's.
		U-2	800	Sep-17	Nov-17	Delay in readiness of civil fronts due to villagers agitation.
Darlipalli STPP	Odisha	U-1	800	Feb-18	Feb-18	—
		U-2	800	Jun-18	Jun-18	—
Tuticorin JV	TN	U-2	500	Aug-12	Jul-15	Change in design of foundation of main plant equipments. Slow progress of civil works. Shortage

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						of man power. Delay in Availability of soft water and start of power. Delay in achievement of statutory clearances (wild life, forest clearance etc.).
Monarchak CCPP	Tripura	ST	39.7	Jul-13	Jul-15	Delay in award of civil work contract and supply of material by BHEL. Heavy monsoon. Delay in readiness of Gas pipe line and gas gathering station. Delay in readiness of DM plant, PT, CT, CW system etc.
Unchahar	UP	U-6	500	Dec-16	Nov-17	Delay in award of main plant civil work packages and BOPs.
Meja STPP	UP	U-1	660	Jun-16	May-17	Delay in supply of boiler material by M/s BGR. Slow progress of main plant civil works.
Tanda TPP	UP	U-2	660	Dec-16	Nov-17	—
		U-1	660	May-18	May-18	—
		U-2	660	Nov-18	Nov-18	—
Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	WB	U-2	600	May-11	Dec-15	Delay in commissioning of Unit-1.

Delay in Land acquisition for water & Rail corridor. Delay in erection of main plant equipments by RIL Law & Order Problem. Frequent stoppage of work by local people. Replacement of bottom ring header. Delay due to damage of boiler insulation & NDCT-1.

Delay in start of main plant civil works.

13th plan
13th plan

Aug-17
Jan-18

660
660

U-3
U-4

WB

Raghunath-pur TPP, Ph-II

State Sector

—

Dec-16

Jul-14

600

U-6

AP

Rayalseema TPP St-III

Delay in start & completion of civil works and land acquisition. Delay in BoP works.

Mar-16

Sep-11

70

GT

Assam

Namrup CCGT

Delay in start and slow progress of civil works, Termination of civil contractor. Poor soil conditions and heavy monsoon. Delay in supply of material by BHEL & shortage of skilled manpower. Termination of NBPL

Jun-16

Jan-12

30

ST

Assam

Namrup CCGT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barauni TPS Extn.	Bihar	U-1	250	May-14	Feb-16	order. Delay in reward of civil and Electrical Mechanical & Instrumentation agency.
		U-2	250	Jul-14	Jun-16	Delay in obtaining Environmental clearance, Delay in readiness of CT, CW system etc. and acquisition of balance land for intake pump house, raw water line etc.
Marwa TPP	Chhattisgarh	U-2	500	Jul-12	Jul-15	Initial delay is due to Change of award of Chimney. Delay in readiness of BOPs (CHP, AHP & 400 KV Switchyard etc.) and Law & Order Problems, pilferage of material etc. Shortage of man power by M/s BGR.
Sikka TPP Extn.	Gujarat	U-4	250	Jan-14	Dec-15	Delay in readiness of civil fronts and placement of BOPs Orders. Slow progress of erection of boiler & TG. Slow progress in BoPs specially CHP & AHP. Change of BTG erection agency. Delay in supply of material by BHEL.
Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Gujarat	U-1	250	Oct-13	Aug-15	Delay in readiness of civil

						fronts and non - sequential supply. Slow progress of BoPs. Delay in readiness of AHP and Lignite handling plant. Delay in availability of raw water.
						Delay in awarding civil contract for main plant and BoPs. Dispute between AHP vendor and BHEL. Delay in supply of L.P. Rotor.
Bellary TPS	Karnataka	U-3	700	Aug-14	Nov-15	
						Change in Orientation of marsha- ling yard, Repeated soil investigations due to change in plot plan and additional soil investigation at specific areas and Illrd party vetting.
Yermarus TPP	Karnataka	U-1	800	Apr-14	Dec-15	
		U-2	800	Oct-14	Apr-16	
						Delay in placement of BoPs order and delay in main plant equipment supply. Delay in readiness of BoPs and Heavy monsoon.
Chandrapur TPS	Maharashtra	U-9	500	Sep-12	Aug-15	
						Delay in civil works. Delays in work progress due to heavy rain. Delay in readiness of BoPs (Cooling tower, AHP, CHP etc.) by M/s Lanco Infratech due to financial crunch.
Koradi TPP Expn.	Maharashtra	U-9	660	Jun-14	Jul-15	
		U-10	660	Dec-14	Feb-16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Parli TPP Expn.	Maharashtra	U-8	250	Jan-12	Oct-15	Delay in placement of BoP order. Delay in BTG supply. Delay in approval of drawings. Slow erection work. Slow progress of BoPs due to commercial dispute with M/s Sunil Hitech.
Kalisindh TPS	Rajasthan	U-2	600	Mar-12	May-15	Delay in readiness of bunkers and coal mills and supply of balance material by M/s BGR.
Chhabra STPP	Rajasthan	U-5	660	Jun-16	Apr-17	Slow progress of boiler erection.
		U-6	660	Sep-16	Dec-18	
Suratgarh STPP	Rajasthan	U-7	660	Sep-16	Apr-17	Slow progress of boiler erection.
		U-8	660	Dec-16	Jul-17	
Kakatiya TPP Extn	Telangana	U-1	600	Jul-12	Nov-15	Delay in placement of order for BoP's & change of BoP contractor consortium leader, Delay in award of erection agency by BHEL. Delay in handing over of civil fronts by Techpro. Delay in finalisation of raw water reservoir location.

Singareni TPP	Telangana	U-1	600	Feb-15	Jan-16	Delay in placement of order for BOPs.
		U-2	600	Jun-15	Mar-16	
Anpara-D	UP	U-6	500	Mar-11	Jun-15	Delay in placement of order for BOPs. Very slow progress of fire fighting work. Inadequate manpower deployment by BHEL. Slow work in AHP, CW system & FO system.
		U-7	500	Jun-11	Sep-15	
Sagardighi	TPP-II WB	U-3	500	Jul-14	Sep-15	Slow progress in erection and supply of BTG material. Delay in placement of order for electrical erection work. Delay in readiness of AHP due to termination and rewarding of contract.
		U-4	500	Oct-14	Mar-16	
Private Sector						
Bhavanapadu	TPP Ph-I AP	U-1	660	Oct-13	May-17	Work remained under suspension due to MoE&F order for a long time. After restart works hampered due to two cyclones. Agitation against State bifurcation. Slow progress of work at site due to financial problems.
		U-2	660	Mar-14	Oct-17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NCC TPP	AP	U-1	660	Mar-15	Jun-16	Delay in start and slow progress of civil works. Delay in supply & erection of material due to financial problem.
		U-2	660	Jun-15	Nov-16	
Painampuram TPP	AP	U-2	660	Aug-14	Jul-15	Delay in start of TG civil work. Delay because of change in foundation design due to soil issue.
Thamminapatnam TPP stage -II	AP	U-3	350	May-12	Aug-16	Slow progress of civil works. Due to financial problem, work at site remained closed for a long time.
		U-4	350	Aug-12	Nov-16	
Vizag TPP	AP	U-1	520	Jun-13	Sep-15	Delay in readiness of transmission line for start up power. Slow progress of civil works, sea water intake and outfall system, CHP etc. Delay in readiness of railway line. Delay due to damage because of cyclone.
		U-2	520	Sep-13	Dec-15	
Jas Infra. TPS	Bihar	U-1	660	Aug-14	—	No work is going on at site.
		U-2	660	Dec-14	—	
		U-3	660	Apr-15	—	

Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	U-4	660	Aug-15	-		
	U-3	600	Dec-12	Dec-15	Shortage of manpower,	
	U-4	600	Apr-13	Mar-17	Agitation by Villagers. Delay in	
	U-5	600	Aug-13	Dec-17	supply of material due to fund	
	U-6	600	Dec-13	Mar-18	constraints.	
Balco TPP	U-1	300	Feb-11	Jun-15	Collapse of chimney. Delay in	
	U-2	300	Nov-10	Sep-15	issuing consent to operate by the State Government.	
Bandakhar TPP	U-1	300	Dec-12	May-15	Delay in start of civil works. Work suffered due to financial problems. Delay in readiness of CHP / AHP and problem in generator statior.	
Binjkote TPP	U-1	300	Aug-13	Dec-15	Delay in start of civil works. Delay in supply of the Boiler Drum. Delay due to stoppage of erection work for boiler & TG because of change of STG erection agencies.	
Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	U-2	300	Nov-13	Mar-16	Delay in start of civil works. Slow progress of pressure parts erection.	
	U-3	300	Feb-14	-	Work yet to start.	
	U-4	300	May-14	-	Work yet to start.	
	U-3	660	Jan-13	-	Delay in acquisition of land for water system. Presently no work is going at site due to financial problems.	
	U-4	660	Mar-13	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Raikheda TPP	Chhattisgarh	U-2	685	Jan-14	Jul-15	Delay in start of civil works. Progress of various activities suffered some time due to financial problems.
Singhitarai TPP	Chhattisgarh	U-1	600	Jun-14	Mar-16	Delay in land acquisition. Slow progress of Boiler & TG erection. Delay due to financial problems.
		U-2	600	Sep-14	Aug-16	
TRN Energy TPP	Chhattisgarh	U-1	300	Dec-13	Apr-16	Delay in start of civil works. Slow progress in erection works of boiler and T.G. Manpower shortage.
		U-2	300	Apr-14	Mar-17	
Uchpinda TPP	Chhattisgarh	U-1	360	May-12	Jun-15	Work suffered due to agitation by villagers. Slow progress of work at site. Delay in readiness of BOPs.
		U-2	360	Nov-12	Aug-15	Delay in readiness of start up power. Delay due to financial problem.
		U-3	360	Feb-13	Oct-15	
		U-4	360	Jul-13	Mar-16	
Salora TPP	Chhattisgarh	U-2	135	Sep-11	Jul-15	Delay in commissioning of unit-1. Agitation by villagers at site. Delay in supply of BTG and CHP material. Non cooperation of BTG supplier in commissioning activities.

Visa TPP	Chhattisgarh	U-1	600	Aug-13	17-18	Order for AHP, Fire protection system, AC & Ventilation system, LT/HT Switchgear, Cables, Air Compressor, LT transformer, Station, GT & Unit transformer not yet placed. Work is on hold due to financial crunch.
Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-I	Jharkhand	U-1	270	May-12	—	Law and order problem. Delay in supply of BTG equipment. Delay in readiness of transmission line due to forest clearance. Work held up due to financial problems since November, 2012.
		U-2	270	Jun-12	—	
Matrishri Usha TPP Ph-II	Jharkhand	U-3	270	Feb-13	—	Law and order problem and delay in supply of BTG material. Work is held up due to financial problems at site.
		U-4	270	Mar-13	—	
Tori TPP	Jharkhand	U-1	600	Jun-13	17-18	Law and order problem. Delay in start of civil work & slow progress of works. Delay in MOEF clearance for Unit-2. Work held up after cancellation of earlier allotted coal blocks.
		U-2	600	Jan-15	17-18	
Amravati TPP Ph-II	Maharashtra	U-1	270	Jul-14	—	No Work is going on at site due to financial problems.
		U-2	270	Sep-14	—	

Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MP	U-2	600	Aug-13	Feb-16	Delay in start and slow progress of civil works. Delay in supply of boiler Drum. Readiness of insulation of boiler and ESP.
Mahan TPP	MP	U-2	600	Sep-11	17-18	Very slow progress due to Non availability of coal block/Coal Linkage.
Gorgi TPP	MP	U-1	660	Jun-13	—	Order for main plant equipment has not been placed so far.
Seoni TPP Ph-I	MP	U-1	600	Mar-13	16-17	Delay in readiness of civil fronts. Chimney readiness. Delay in supply of boiler and TG material due to financial problem. Presently no work is going on at site.
Niwari TPP	MP	U-2	45	May-14	15-16	Delay due to stoppage of work at site.
Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Odisha	U-1	350	Sep-11	Jun-15	Delay due to heavy rains. Delay in readiness of transmission line for start up power.
KVK Nilanc- hal TPP	Odisha	U-2	350	Dec-11	Nov-15	
		U-1	350	Dec-11	17-18	Initially delayed due to chimney clearance and law & order problem.
		U-2	350	Jan-12	17-18	Work was held up due to stay by Hon'ble High Court of Odisha.
		U-3	350	Mar-12	18-19	Hon'ble High Court has given order dated : 20.05.14 to start the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lanco Babandh TPP	Odisha	U-1	660	Apr-13	—	work. Delay in approval of revised cost of the project by lenders.
		U-2	660	Aug-13	—	Delay in land acquisition. No work is going on at site due to financial problem.
Malibrahmani TPP	Odisha	U-1	525	Dec-12	16-17	Delay in land acquisition and delay in supply of TG hall structures.
		U-2	525	Feb-13	17-18	Slow progress due to financial problem.
Goindwal Sahib	Punjab	U-1	270	Apr-13	15-16	Delay in readiness of CHP & AHP.
		U-2	270	Oct-13	16-17	Delay in readiness of Railway line. No progress of work at site due to financial problem.
Talwandi Sabo TPP	Punjab	U-2	660	Jan-13	May-15	Delay in readiness of Civil fronts.
		U-3	660	May-13	Aug-15	Delay in readiness of AHP, Chimney, Mills, Cooling tower due to shortage of man power. Boiler insulation work delayed due to heavy rains.
Melamaruthur TPP	TN	U-2	600	Mar-12	Sep-15	Delay in supply of main plant Equipment. Delay due to manpower shortage and readiness of switchyard and DM Plant. Change in policy for

supply of sand and use of ground water. Delay in disbursement of additional loan by bankers.

Late start and slow progress of civil works and delay in supply of boiler structural material at site.

Delay in BTG supply, Raw water pipe line readiness and transmission line readiness for start up power. Progress of work at site delayed due to financial problems.

Delay due to heavy rains, delay in TG erection start, boiler insulation and fuel oil system readiness etc. financial problems

Tuticorin TPP (Ind- Barath)	TN	U-1	660	May-12	Sep-17
Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	UP	U-1	660	Feb-14	Oct-15
		U-2	660	Jul-14	Jan-16
		U-3	660	Dec-14	May-16
Lalitpur TPP	UP	U-1	660	Oct-14	Jun-15
		U-2	660	Feb-15	Dec-15
		U-3	660	Jun-15	Sep-16
HT- Hydro Test	RO/DM- Reverse Osmosis / Demineralised				
BLU- Boiler Light UP	GTG- Gas Turbine Generator				
TG- Turbine Generator	STG- Steam Turbine Generator				
AWPH- Ash Water Pump Home	EDTA- Ethylene Diamine Terra Acetic Acid				
BOP- Balance of Plant	RWPH- Raw Water Pump Home				
SBO- Steam Blowing Off	HRSG- Heat Recovery Steam Generator				
CHP- Coal Handling Plant	BTG- Boiler Turbine Generator				
EPC- Engineering Procurement & Construction	NGT- National Green Tribunal				

Statement-II*Details of under construction Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW)*

Sl. No	Project Name	Sector	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Original Commissioning Schedule	Latest Commissioning Schedule	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir							
1.	Kishanganga	Central	1	110	2015-16	2016-17	In view of price bid offered by the lowest bidder for turnkey execution of the project being very high, the revised CCEA approval accorded on 14.01.2009.
			2	110	2015-16	2016-17	
			3	110	2015-16	2016-17	
							* Heavy Rainfall in March, 2011.
							* Cavity in HRT – TBM portion.
							* Poor geology in Access tunnel.
							* Stoppage of works by Locals.
							* Dam works affected due to arbitration proceedings at International Court of Arbitration.
							* Employment/R&R issue.
2.	Baglihar-II	State	1	150	2015-16	2015-16	* Delay in finalization of cost of contract.
			2	150	2015-16	2015-16	
			3	150	2015-16	2016-17	* E&M works critical.

3.	Ratle	Private	1	205	2017-18	2017-18		
			2	205	2017-18	2017-18		
			3	205	2017-18	2017-18		
			4	205	2017-18	2017-18		
			5	30	2017-18	2017-18		
	Himachal Pradesh							
4.	Kol Dam	Central	4	200	2009-10	2015-16		
							*	Slow progress of clay/earth filling of dam, Grouting of dam galleries, Concreting of Spillway.
							*	Contractual issues.
							*	Delay in procurement of steel.
							*	Right bank failure due to poor geology, seepage at foundation of clay core.
							*	Seepage in diversion tunnel during reservoir impounding
							*	FCA clearance for 44 ha. Land for reservoir impounding beyond EL 574.
							*	Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh ban on stone crusher operation.
							*	Delay in revised forest clearance.
							*	TBM suffered extensive damage due to heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in Nov., 2006.
							*	Slide in Power House area in Feb., 07.
5.	Parbati - II	Central	1	200	2009-10	2018-19		
			2	200	2009-10	2018-19		
			3	200	2009-10	2018-19		
			4	200	2009-10	2018-19		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							* Flash flood in August, 2011. * Jiwa Nallah works affected due to cavity treatment. * Contractual issues.
6.	Kashang-I	State	1	65	2013-14	2015-16	* Slow progress of civil and E&M works. * Flash flood in June, 2013. * Approach roads washed off during heavy rains in Monsoon 2013.
7.	Kashang-II & III	State	1 2	65 65	2013-14 2013-14	2016-17 2016-17	* Local issues. Works could not be started due to continuous agitation by Lipa villagers. Matter is sub-judice * Flash flood in June, 2013.
8.	Uhl-III	State	1 2 3	33.33 33.33 33.33	2006-07 2006-07 2006-07	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17	* Delay in award of works. * Contract for construction of HRT rescinded twice i.e. during May, 2008 & July, 2010 due to slow progress and non-performance by the contractor. * Poor geology in HRT.
9.	Sawra Kuddu	State	1	37	2010-11	2016-17	* Delay in MOEF clearance.

10.	Sainj	State	2	37	2010-11	2016-17	* Delay in award of Civil & E&M works.
			3	37	2010-11	2016-17	* Poor geology in HRT.
							* Slow progress of HRT Lining.
11.	Shongtong Karcham	State	1	50	2014-15	2016-17	* Contractual issues
			2	50	2014-15	2016-17	* Slow progress of HRT and Barrage works
							* Local issues
12.	Tidong-I	Private	1	50	2013-14	2016-17	* Shifting of Army Ammunition Depot.
			2	50	2013-14	2016-17	* Delay in NOC by Projects affected Panchayats. suspension of works by Government for one year.
13.	Tangnu Romai-I	Private	1	22	2014-15	2016-17	* Slow progress of civil works.
			2	22	2014-15	2016-17	* Poor geology.
							* Difficult area.
14.	Sorang	Private	1	50	2012-13	2015-16	* Weather conditions & accessibility.
			2	50	2012-13	2015-16	* Poor geology.
							* Difficult area.
							* Weather conditions & accessibility.
							* Penstock cracks / leakage during filling of water conductor system.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Bajoli Holi	Private	1 2 3	60 60 60	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	
16.	Chanju-I	Private	1 2 3	12 12 12	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	
Punjab							
17.	Shahpurkandi	State	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	33 33 33 33 33 33 8	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	
Uttarakhand							
18.	Tapovan Vishnughad	Central	1 2 3 4	130 130 130 130	2012-13 2012-13 2012-13 2012-13	2017-18 2017-18 2017-18 2017-18	<p>* Delay in procurement/deployment of Tunnel Boring Machine by Civil Contractor.</p> <p>* Slow progress in Power house due to poor rock strata.</p> <p>* Heavy water ingress due to bad geology in HRT and rock fall on TBM.</p>

19.	Lata Tapovan	Central	1	57	2017-18	2018-19	* Flash flood in June, 2013.
			2	57	2017-18	2018-19	* Termination of civil contracts for Barrage and HRT.
			3	57	2017-18	2018-19	* Flash flood during June, 2013 (Uttarakhand Tragedy)
20.	Tehri PSS	Central	1	250	2011-12	2018-19	* Local issues / non-start of works in Barrage area.
			2	250	2011-12	2018-19	* Hon'ble Supreme Court ban on construction works.
			3	250	2011-12	2018-19	* Specialised nature of E&M works.
21.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti	Central	1	111	2018-19	2018-19	* Approval of RCE as L-1 price bid was more than cost estimates. RCE approved in Oct.-10.
			2	111	2018-19	2018-19	* Litigation.
			3	111	2018-19	2018-19	* Poor geology.
							* Local agitation at Asena Quarry.
							* Agitation at muck disposal area.
							* Poor preparedness of contractor.
							* Revision of Lay out of machine hall due to poor geology.
							* Permission for mining activity at Asena quarry.
							* CCEA approval in Aug-2008 but works could not be awarded due to Forest clearance/diversion of forest

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			4	111	2018-19	2018-19	land. Forest land was acquired in January-14 and subsequently works awarded in January-2014.
							* Agitation by local villagers.
22.	Shrinagar	Private	1	82.5	2005-06	2015-16	* Financial Closure.
			2	82.5	2005-06	2015-16	* Slow progress of dam works.
			3	82.5	2005-06	2015-16	* MoEF issued notice to stop works
			4	82.5	2005-06	2015-16	since 30.05.2011 till August, 2013
							Local issues.
							* Flash flood in June, 2013.
							* Leakage in power channel during water conductor system filling.
23.	Singoli Bhatwari	Private	1	33	2014-15	2017-18	* Poor geology in HRT.
			2	33	2014-15	2017-18	* Agitation by local people.
			3	33	2014-15	2017-18	* Flash flood in June, 2013.
24.	Phata Byung	Private	1	38	2013-14	2017-18	* Flash flood in June, 2013.
			2	38	2013-14	2017-18	
Madhya Pradesh							
25.	Maheshwar	Private	1	40	2001-02	2016-17	* R&R issues
			2	40	2001-02	2016-17	* Cash flow problem with developer
			3	40	2001-02	2016-17	
			4	40	2001-02	2016-17	

				5	40	2001-02	2016-17	
				6	40	2001-02	2016-17	
				7	40	2001-02	2016-17	
				8	40	2001-02	2016-17	
				9	40	2001-02	2016-17	
				10	40	2001-02	2016-17	
Maharashtra								
26.	Koyna Left Bank	State		1	40	2017-18	2017-18	
	Power House			2	40	2017-18	2017-18	
Telangana								
27.	Lower Jurala	State		1	40	2011-13	2015-16	* Delay in award of E&M works.
				2	40	2011-13	2015-16	* Slow progress in civil works. Land acquisition problem.
				3	40	2011-13	2015-16	
				4	40	2011-13	2015-16	* Unprecedented flood in 2009, 2010, 2012 & 2013.
				5	40	2011-13	2016-17	* Frequent bandh.
				6	40	2011-13	2016-17	* Agitation by local villagers.
								* Right flank Dam concreting was stopped by the villagers from 23.04.2011 to 30.11.2012.
								* Slow progress of HM works.
								* Unit-1 & 2 could not be commissioned in 2013-14 due to less availability of water.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Pulichintala	State	1 2 3 4	30 30 30 30	2009-11 2009-11 2009-11 2009-11	2016-17 2016-17 2016-17 2016-17	* Submergence of Power House on 30.07.2014 due to release of flood water from Priyadarshni Jurala. * E&M works. * Unprecedented floods in Oct.2009 and Sept.2011. * Contractual issues. * Slow progress of Power House works. * Contractual issues.
Andhra Pradesh							
29.	Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam	State	1 2	25 25	2008-09 2008-09	2015-16 2015-16	* Slow progress of dam due to frequent flooding during 2009, 2011 & 2013 * Delay in award of HM works. * Contractual issues in Dam works. * Non-availability of water.
Kerala							
30.	Pallivasal	State	1 2	30 30	2010-11 2010-11	2016-17 2016-17	* Slow progress of civil works. * Delay in land acquisition. * Change in alignment of Adit to HRT. * Poor geology strata in HRT.

- * Heavy Monsoon
- * Land acquisition issue.
- * The works of weir and approach channel stopped from 2010 to 2012 by local people.
- * The work stopped by Court from 12.12.2012 to April-2013.

West Bengal

32. Teesta Low Dam-IV Central
- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------|---------|---|--|
| 1 | 40 | 2009-10 | 2015-16 | * | Delay in forest clearance. |
| 2 | 40 | 2009-10 | 2015-16 | * | Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 and July, 2010. |
| 3 | 40 | 2009-10 | 2016-17 | * | Gorkha Jan Mukti agitations/ bandhs. |
| 4 | 40 | 2009-10 | 2016-17 | * | Cash crunch of Civil contractor (M/s HCC), the civil works were completely at halt from March, 13 to November, 14. |

Sikkim

33. Teesta Stage III Private
- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|---------|---|---|
| 1 | 200 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 | * | Delay in forest clearance. |
| 2 | 200 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 | * | Works suffered due to earthquake in Sept. 2011. |
| 3 | 200 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 | * | Financial constraints with developer |
| 4 | 200 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 | * | Delay in Pressure shaft works. |
| 5 | 200 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 | * | Delay in Power Evacuation arrangement. |
| 6 | 200 | 2011-12 | 2016-17 | * | |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Teesta Stage VI	Private	1	125	2012-13	2017-18	* Poor geology.
			2	125	2012-13	2017-18	* Land acquisition.
			3	125	2012-13	2017-18	* Contractual issues.
			4	125	2012-13	2017-18	* Funds constraints with developer.
35.	Rangit-IV HE Project	Private	1	40	2012-13	2017-18	* Slow progress of HRT and Surge
			2	40	2012-13	2017-18	Shaft works due to poor geology.
			3	40	2012-13	2017-18	* Works hampered due to earthquake in September, 2011.
							* Financial constraints with developer.
36.	Jorethang Loop	Private	1	28	2012-13	2015-16	* Poor geology.
			2	28	2012-13	2015-16	* Forest clearance for Transmission line.
							* Delay in HRT works.
37.	Bhasmey	Private	1	25.5	2012-13	2017-18	* Forest clearance
			2	25.5	2012-13	2017-18	* Financial constraints with developer.
38.	Tashiding	Private	1	48.5	2017-18	2017-18	
			2	48.5	2017-18	2017-18	
39.	Dikchu	Private	1	32	2017-18	2017-18	
			2	32	2017-18	2017-18	
			3	32	2017-18	2017-18	
40.	Rangit-II	Private	1	33	2017-18	2017-18	

				2	33	2017-18	2017-18	
41.	Rongnichu	Private		1	48	2017-18	2017-18	
				2	48	2017-18	2017-18	
42.	Panan	Private		1	75	2018-19	2018-19	
				2	75	2018-19	2018-19	
				3	75	2018-19	2018-19	
				4	75	2018-19	2018-19	
Meghalaya								
43.	New Umtru	State		1	20	2011-12	2016-17	* Delay in award of works.
				2	20	2011-12	2016-17	* Slow progress of civil works.
Arunachal Pradesh								
44.	Pare	Central		1	55	2013-14	2015-16	* Law and Order problem.
				2	55	2013-14	2015-16	* Lack of resources with the contractor.
								* Poor geology.
								* Flash flood in Sept., 2012.
								* Poor approach roads.
								* Concreting of Dam and associated HM works.
45.	Kameng	Central		1	150	2009-10	2016-17	* Change in dam parameters.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			2	150	2009-10	2016-17	* Slow progress in dam and HRT due to Bad geology, heavy seepage, inadequate machinery.
			3	150	2009-10	2016-17	* Flash flood in Oct. 2008 and Sept. 2012.
			4	150	2009-10	2016-17	* Ingress of water in HRT.
							* Poor approach roads.
							* Contractual issues.
							* Shortage of aggregate.
							* Clearance for quarry from State Government.
46.	Subansiri Lower	Central	1	250	2009-10	2018-19	* Disruption of works by locals in Arunachal Pradesh side.
			2	250	2009-10	2018-19	
			3	250	2010-11	2018-19	* Slope failure in Power House in Jan., 2008.
			4	250	2010-11	2018-19	
			5	250	2010-11	2018-19	* Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river.
			6	250	2010-11	2018-19	
			7	250	2010-11	2018-19	* Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels.
			8	250	2010-11	2018-19	* Stoppage of works due to agitation launched by Anti Dam activists

against construction of Project.
Work stopped since 16.12.2011.
* Issue of D/s impact studies.

2017-18
2017-18

2017-18
2017-18

72
72

Private
1
2

47. Gongri

Mizoram

48. Tuirial

Central

1
2

30
30

2006-07
2006-07

2016-17
2016-17

* Works suspended earlier due to local unrest since June, 2004.
* The work restarted on 14.01.2011.
* Poor approach roads.
* Inadequate mobilization by contractor.
* Slope failure in Power House.

Financial restructuring of State-owned Discoms

359. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a scheme for financial restructuring of State-owned Discoms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating its salient features; and
- (c) the other steps taken by Government to help Discoms in improving performance of their distribution utilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) A scheme had been formulated and notified on 05-10-2012 by the Government for Financial Restructuring of the State-owned Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) keeping in view the declining operational performance and financial health of State Discoms and to enable their turnaround which had accumulated huge losses and unsustainable debt. The scheme contained measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. The Scheme availability period expired on 31st March, 2014. The salient features of the scheme were:

- * The State Government will take over 50% of the outstanding short term liabilities (STL) of the DISCOMS as on March 31, 2012. This will be first converted into bonds to be issued by Discoms to participating lenders, duly backed by State Government guarantee. The State Government will then take over this liability from Discoms in the next 2-5 years by way of issuing special securities in accordance with their FRBM space. The State Government will provide support in payment of interest and repayment of principal till the date of takeover by issuing special securities.
- * The Balance 50% Short term Liabilities will be rescheduled by the lenders at the best possible terms with moratorium on principal repayment.
- * The scheme contained two tier monitoring mechanism by committees at Centre and State level to monitor the progress of the turnaround plan.
- * Central Government would provide incentive by way of grant equal to the value of the additional energy saved by way of accelerated AT&C loss

reduction beyond the loss trajectory specified under RAPDRP (now subsumed in IPDS) and capital reimbursement support of 25% of principal repayment by the State Government on the liability taken over by the State Government under the scheme.

- * The scheme contained immediate/ continuing and other measures required to be taken in a time bound manner by the Discoms and State Governments to ensure long term financial and commercial viability of State owned Discoms. These measures included Financial Restructuring, Tariff Setting and Revenue Realization, Subsidy, Metering, Audit and Accounts and Monitoring.

(c) The Government has launched the National Electricity Fund (NEF), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) schemes also to improve performance of its distribution utilities.

Advertisements on websites/portals by PGCIL

360. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of advertising on various websites/portals by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL);

(b) the names of websites/portals which have received advertisement support from PGCIL with the amount paid for advertisements;

(c) whether some of these websites/portals are under scanner of Delhi Police in case related to leakage of confidential documents; and

(d) whether PGCIL would also probe the matter through CVC/CVO about the role of officers of PGCIL in extending advertisement support to the tainted websites/portals and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) No such policy for advertising on websites/portals is in place in Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). However, PGCIL releases the advertisements from time to time depending on the availability of budget and publicity requirement/ benefit for corporate image building of the Company.

(b) The details of the websites/portals on which advertisements have been released by POWERGRID are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the websites/ portals	Amount of advertisement paid (in Rs.)
1.	www.sarkaritel.com	4,50,000
2.	www.thesynergyonline.com	50,000
3.	www.psuconnect.in	50,000
4.	www.whispersinthecorridors.com	3,00,000
5.	www.newpowergame.com	2,40,000

(c) and (d) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) does not have the details of website/portals being probed by Delhi Police. PGCIL would take necessary action, if such information comes to their notice.

Electricity shortage in Assam

361. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are a number of villages in Assam without electric facilities due to acute shortage of electricity in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of electricity in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) As reported by the State, during 2014-15, the energy availability in Assam was 7,926 Million Unit (MU) against energy requirement of 8,555 MU reflecting energy shortage of 629 MU. During Twelfth Plan, 1009 number of Un-Electrified Villages (UEV) and 10,259 number of Intensified Electrified Villages (IEV) have been covered under the Rural Electrification (RE) component of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) scheme.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers including villages within the State/UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Central Government however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and transmission systems in the Central Sector through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

(c) In order to assist the State in mitigating the shortage of Electricity, Central Government has allocated 777 MW from various Central Generating Stations (CGSs) which is highest allocation among the States of North Eastern Region. Central Government

has advised States including Assam to tie up necessary power to meet their demand, in accordance with their anticipated demand supply scenario. During remaining period of Twelfth Plan, the likely benefit to Assam from the Commissioning of CGSs would be 847 MW. 100 MW Generation Capacity addition is also expected in the State Sector.

Development of Pakri-Barwadih coal block by NTPC

362. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC Ltd. has failed to develop and operate Pakri-Barwadih coal block in Jharkhand by the end of March, 2015 as assured before the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the status of the development of this coal block; and

(d) what are the milestones to be achieved by NTPC for the development of this coal block along with the names of contractors appointed for the development of this block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) and (b) NTPC could not start production from Pakri Barwadih coal block by March, 2015 due to acute law and order problem at the mine block site.

(c) and (d) NTPC has obtained all statutory approvals/ permissions/ clearances required to commence mining operations. The production is likely to commence during 2015 -16. Following major contractors have already been appointed for the development of the block:

Sl. No.	Work	Contractor
1.	Coal Handling Plant (CHP)	M/s TECPRO
2.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Colony	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)
3.	Railway Siding	Rail India Technical & Economic Service (RITES)
4.	Banadag-Hazaribagh Rly. Link	East Central Railways
5.	220 KV Transmission Line	M/s GENUS Infra. Ltd.
6.	11 KV Construction Power	Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB)

Per capita power consumption

363. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita power consumption in various States during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for disparity in per capita power consumption among various States; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to remove the disparity in per capita power consumption amongst the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) The State-wise per capita power consumption in various States during last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The disparity in per capita electricity consumption in various States is generally due to large variation in population and consumer mix in States/UTs.

(c) One of the steps to increase the per capita consumption is to increase the generation capacity and the other is to increase the connectivity and reliability of power supply. Generation capacity addition target during Twelfth Five Year Plan is 88,537 MW from conventional sources on all India basis. With this level of capacity addition, the demand for power on all-India basis is likely to be met by the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan. Government has advised the States to tie up for procurement of power to meet their demand, in accordance with their anticipated demand supply scenario. To increase the access and strengthen the distribution sector, schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for Distribution Companies have been undertaken by the Government of India.

Statement*State-wise per capita power consumption*

	(kWh)		
States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*
Chandigarh	1168	1133	1052
Delhi	1613	1446	1561
Haryana	1722	1773	1909
Himachal Pradesh	1380	1348	1336
Jammu and Kashmir	1043	1066	1169

States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*
Punjab	1761	1810	1858
Rajasthan	982	1011	1123
Uttar Pradesh	450	472	502
Uttarakhand	1297	1285	1358
Chhattisgarh	1495	1601	1719
Gujarat	1796	1973	2105
Madhya Pradesh	753	764	813
Maharashtra	1239	1183	1257
Daman and Diu	7927	8003	6960
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14341	14515	13769
Goa	2045	2198	1803
Andhra Pradesh	1135	1196	1040
Telangana	—	—	1356
Karnataka	1129	1179	1211
Kerala	630	645	672
Tamil Nadu	1226	1544	1616
Puducherry	2136	1692	1655
Lakshadweep	592	665	657
Bihar	145	160	203
Jharkhand	847	810	835
Odisha	1209	1349	1419
West Bengal	594	609	647
Sikkim	862	700	685
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	559	368	361
Arunachal Pradesh	719	503	525
Assam	240	280	314
Manipur	353	266	295
Meghalaya	690	684	704
Mizoram	469	445	449
Nagaland	268	259	311
Tripura	296	331	303
ALL INDIA	914	957	1010

* Provisional

Plan to improve thermal power generation

364. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to improve thermal power generation in the country; and

(b) by when Government expects to be able to bridge the gap between supply and demand in the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) The All India thermal generation during 2014-15 was 878.32 BU in comparison to 792.47 BU during 2013-14 registering a growth rate of 10.83%. To further improve thermal power generation in the country, following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Re-allocation of coal blocks cancelled by Hon'ble Supreme Court through auction/ allotment. This will lead to improved thermal power generation in the country.
- (ii) For power projects which are affected due to short supply of gas, Government of India has sanctioned a scheme which envisaged supply of imported spot RLNG to the stranded gas based power plants as well as plants receiving domestic gas up to the target PLF selected through a reverse e-bidding process. The scheme envisages financial support from PSDF (Power System Development Fund).
- (iii) Renovation modernization (R&M) and life extension (LE) of old and inefficient generation units is considered as an economical option to supplement the capacity addition. A total of 70 thermal generation units with aggregate capacity of 12066 MW for LE works and 65 thermal generation units with aggregate capacity of 17301 MW for R&M works have been identified during Twelfth Plan.
- (iv) Strengthening of inter/intra-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(b) To bridge the gap between supply and demand, 88,537 MW additional capacity (excluding 30,000 MW capacity addition planned from Renewable sources) have been planned to be added during Twelfth Plan.

24x7 power supply in Telangana

365. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan prepared to implement goal of 24x7 power supply in the coming two years in Telangana; and

(b) whether consultations have been held with the State in this regard as laying of transmission lines is equally important than generating power, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of State Governments. To supplement the efforts of State Governments, Government of India has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments to prepare State specific documents for providing 24 x 7 power supply to all households/homes, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to Agricultural consumer as per State policy.

The State specific 24x7 Power for All document for Telangana is under preparation and would include the action plan to provide 24x7 power goal in the State of Telangana.

(b) Central team comprising of members including from Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation held consultation with State Government of Telangana on 30th March, 2015 to discuss all power related issues including issues of transmission adequacy and associated lines for implementing the above stated goal.

Flyovers on NH-8 C

366. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning to develop flyovers at busy junctions of Sarkhej-Gandhinagar National Highway No. 8 C and if so, by when; and

(b) what are Government's plans for development of NH-8C connecting Gandhinagar to Ahmedabad in terms of six laning and construction of flyovers at busy junctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) National Highway No. 8C (New NH No. 147) has been omitted from the schedule of National Highway Act 1956 (48 of 1956) *vide* The Gazette of India Notification No. S.O. 696(E) dated 10.03.2015. Now, State Government of Gujarat is responsible for the development and maintenance of Chiloda-Ghandinagar-Sarkhej road in future.

Finance for Highways

367. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approached the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to lend its financial support in an upcoming issue of infrastructure bonds by NHAI;

(b) whether EPFO has sought a Government's guarantee before committing any funds for investment;

(c) whether, in view of cumbersome procedure involved in approval and land acquisition, no fresh financing is expected from banks also; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) No. Banks continue to lend to highway projects.

(d) Does not arise.

NH link between Goa and Belgaum

368. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the ongoing National Highway project in Karnataka, any NH link has been approved connecting Goa and Belgaum;

- (b) whether NH-4A linking Goa with Belgaum in Karnataka has been included for budgetary support during 2015-16;
- (c) if so, whether both technical and financial bids have been prepared and vendors selected for its early completion; and
- (d) the details of outlay for the project and the likely date of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) to (d) The work of 4-laning of Belgaum-Khanapur and 2-laning with paved shoulders of Khanapur-Goa/KNT Border of NH-4A was earlier awarded to the Concessionaire on DBFOT (Toll) basis during the year 2010. The project could not be started due to forest and wildlife clearance. Since the project is to be implemented under DBFOT (Toll) scheme, no budgetary provision is required to be made. Committee on infrastructure has been requested for early approval of Forest and wildlife clearance.

Expansion of roads and bridges in Karnataka

369. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received some proposals from the Karnataka Government for expansion of roads and bridges in the State;
- (b) if so, the number of proposals approved during each of the last three years;
- (c) the details of funds allocated for the purpose;
- (d) the number of proposals still lying with Government awaiting clearance and the date from which these are pending; and
- (e) by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) During the last three years 24 proposals for expansion of existing NHs and bridges have been approved and there are no proposals pending with Government for clearance. A sum of Rs.700 cr. has been allocated for the NH works during the last three years.

Uniform procedure for app-based taxi services

370. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is fast tracking the task to come out with uniform

procedures to regulate app-based taxi services for safety of passengers, including women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, at present, the States are following different norms to regulate such operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The taxi hailing services or the on-demand transport aggregating services in question are covered under Section 93 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Under Section 93, the State Governments have the power to regulate such service providers. The Ministry has finalised a draft advisory for the State Governments in consultation with stakeholders.

Under construction NHs

371. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Highway projects under construction, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether there has been any delay in completion of these projects and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from various States for NH projects during the last three years along with the projects approved/pending including expenditure likely to be incurred on these projects; and

(d) by when the pending proposals are likely to be approved along with the projects likely to be completed in the country including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The State/Union Territory-wise details of the National Highway under construction and delayed projects are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Projects have been delayed mainly due to land acquisition, utility shifting, non availability of soil/ aggregates, poor performance of contractors, environment/forest/wildlife clearance, ROB & RUB issue with Railways, public agitation for additional facilities, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc.

(c) and (d) The details of proposals sanctioned/awarded and expenditure incurred thereon for various States/ UTs during last three years are given in Statement-II (See below). The proposals received are sanctioned/approved depending upon the *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds. The proposals which are not sanctioned during the respective financial year are returned unapproved to respective State Governments/UTs.

Statement-I

Details of ongoing and delayed projects

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of ongoing works	No. of delayed projects
NH(O)			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	14	4
4.	Bihar	42	19
5.	Chandigarh	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	11	4
7.	Delhi	0	0
8.	Goa	13	6
9.	Gujarat	37	5
10.	Haryana	20	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	32	22
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
13.	Jharkhand	29	10
14.	Karnataka	48	15
15.	Kerala	23	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	19	7
17.	Maharashtra	24	13
18.	Manipur	1	1
19.	Meghalaya	13	0
20.	Mizoram	13	1

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of ongoing works	No. of delayed projects
21.	Nagaland	5	0
22.	Odisha	32	8
23.	Puducherry	2	0
24.	Punjab	17	8
25.	Rajasthan	12	7
26.	Sikkim	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	22	0
28.	Telangana	7	2
29.	Tripura	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	33	14
31.	Uttarakhand	32	24
32.	West Bengal	34	5
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
35.	LWE	85	59
36.	NHDP-IV A	55	0
37.	NHIIP	5	0
38.	SARDP-NE	47	29
39.	BRO	60	35
40.	NHAI	185	120

Statement-II

Details of proposals sanctioned/awarded and expenditure incurred during last three years

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of proposals sanctioned/awarded	Expenditure in Rs. crore
1	2	3	4
NH(O) including BRO			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64	642.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.59

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	21	495.31
4.	Bihar	41	676.92
5.	Chandigarh	0	8.40
6.	Chhattisgarh	34	152.87
7.	Delhi	2	3.79
8.	Goa	29	40.69
9.	Gujarat	45	508.45
10.	Haryana	39	192.79
11.	Himachal Pradesh	52	329.07
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	29	231.90
14.	Karnataka	76	661.85
15.	Kerala	53	477.48
16.	Madhya Pradesh	40	429.13
17.	Maharashtra	52	592.50
18.	Manipur	16	141.68
19.	Meghalaya	25	146.72
20.	Mizoram	22	100.16
21.	Nagaland	17	114.09
22.	Odisha	55	744.36
23.	Puducherry	6	28.07
24.	Punjab	58	465.07
25.	Rajasthan	44	447.31
26.	Tamil Nadu	70	544.93
27.	Telangana	11	47.30
28.	Tripura	0	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	71	827.19

1	2	3	4
30.	Uttarakhand	92	346.18
31.	West Bengal	38	612.71
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	25.14
33.	NHAI	63	52179.18
34.	Border Roads Organization	-	1035.65
35.	SARDP-NE including Arunachal Package	27	7701.93
36.	LWE	9	2959.76
37.	EAP	10	293.57

Penalties for rash driving

372. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed stringent penalties for rash driving and to reduce deaths due to accidents in the draft Road Transport and Safety Bill;

(b) if so, whether Government has now watered down the stringent clauses in the proposed draft Bill;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons and rationale therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is working on a proposal to replace the “Motor Vehicles Act, 1988” with a new Act namely “The Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015” which *inter-alia* proposes to implement a combination of penalties and fines to enforce traffic rules, strict enforcement for driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, electronic detection and centralized offences information to identify repeat offenders. The penalties for various offences will be prepared after consultation with Ministries. The final draft of the Bill will be approved by the Parliament.

Funds to Karnataka under CRF

373. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to allocate funds under Central Road Fund for maintenance of roads in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the purpose during the current financial year;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any rule or criteria regarding the said fund; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The funds allocated/ released to States from Central Road Fund are utilised for construction and development of State Roads, including roads of Inter State Connectivity and Economic Importance. The funds allocated to Karnataka during current financial year is Rs.179.98 crore for above purposes. The principle followed for allocation to the States/UTs is 30% weightage on petrol and diesel consumption in the State and 70% weightage to the geographical area of the State.

Vehicles registered in National Capital

374. SHRI AHMED PATEL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vehicles which are registered in the National Capital;
- (b) whether there has been an increase in the number of vehicles during the last five years in NCR; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to ensure that the congestion is being controlled in NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The number of vehicles registered in National Capital is 88,39,087.

(b) The year-wise percentage increase in registration of all vehicles is as under:

Year	% of increase
2009-10	11.88
2010-11	10.50
2011-12	5.50
2012-13	2.45
2013-14	1.26

(c) Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is taking steps to reduce congestion by extending the metro system and augmentation of other modes of public transport in the NCT of Delhi so as to reduce dependency on private vehicles.

NHs in Karnataka

375. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of National Highways during the last ten years in the country and the length of National Highways built in Karnataka during the same period;

(b) how many of such highway projects in the State have been funded fully by the Centre and through PPP mode during the above period; and

(c) the details of major NH stretches currently under construction in the State including PPP and toll projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The length of National Highways constructed in the country and the State of Karnataka during the last ten years is about 38912 km and 2050 km respectively.

(b) The number of National Highway projects in the State of Karnataka under PPP mode and public funding during the last ten years are about 16 and 367 respectively.

(c) Presently, 13 number of major projects aggregating to 1323 km are under construction in the State of Karnataka.

Development of NHs

†376. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for the development of National Highways during the previous five year plans along with the details of the budget estimated to be spent thereon;
- (b) the extent of work completed so far under the above five year plans; and
- (c) the details of plan for development of National Highways for the coming five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The details of target and achievement for development of highways and the expenditure incurred during the last five year plan (2007-2012) and current plan (2012-2017) are as below:

Five Year Plan	Target for development (in km)	Achievement (in km)	Expenditure incurred in (₹ crore)
2007-2012	27056	23045	90890
2012-2017 till March, 2015	18806	14022	74205

- (c) No plan has been finalized for development of National Highways for the coming five year plan.

Auction of highway stretches

377. SHRI MAJEED MEMON : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to auction highway stretches constructed with Government funds;
- (b) if so, whether Government has set any time period for which these highway stretches would be auctioned;
- (c) whether this step would enable Government to recover the investment immediately to take up the construction of new stretches;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether there is also a proposal to consider Government funded stretches which have been bade out in the past one-and-a-half years for this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) A framework for securitization of user fees is under examination. There is no formal approval for such a framework, so far.

Bill for strict punishment for violation of traffic rules

378. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bill providing for stringent punishment for violation of traffic rules is in the process of enactment by Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the Bill is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is working on a proposal to replace the “Motor Vehicles Act, 1988” with a new Act namely “The Road Transport and Safety Bill, 2015” which *inter-alia* proposes higher penalties for violation of traffic rules. The draft Cabinet note for the Bill has been circulated to concerned Ministries/Departments for their comments/views. The Bill proposes to implement a combination of penalties and fines to enforce traffic rules, strict enforcement for driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, electronic detection and centralized offences information to identify repeat offenders. The punishments in the Bill will be finalised only after it is passed by the Parliament.

Execution of NHs

379. SHRI C.M. RAMESH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various modes and ways by which National Highway projects are executed across the country; and

(b) the details of different ways and means by which recovery of cost in executing National Highway projects are done, particularly for the projects funded by public funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) National Highway projects across the country are executed either through budgetary support or private sector participation.

(b) Question of recovery does not arise for projects executed through budgetary support while recovery in projects executed through private sector participation are recovered through tolling during concession period.

Safety standards for cars under NCAP

380. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new standards for car safety under the New Car Assessment Programme (NACP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the new standards are likely to be notified and implemented and the crash testing facility of National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Projects is likely to go on stream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) to (c) As per the draft notification for amendment of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs), under the Bharat New Vehicle Safety Assessment Programme, compliance as per Crash standards, Automotive Industry Standard 098 and Automotive Industry Standard 099 shall be mandatory for the new vehicles from 1st October, 2017, and in case of existing vehicles same will apply from 1st October, 2018.

Construction of NH-17

381. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of construction of NH-17;

(b) whether the project has been tendered;

(c) whether the Highway is proposed to be constructed by the National Highways Authority of India, Central Government, State Government, on PPP model or otherwise;

- (d) what is the present estimate of the project;
- (e) the details of the share of expenditure proposed to be made by various agencies; and
- (f) whether memorandum of understanding has been executed or proposed to be executed between the State Government and Central Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) Several works under NHDP III and NHDP IV and NH(O) schemes are under construction/sanctioned on NH-17 which have already been tendered except the stretches of Indapur to Zarap Section in Maharashtra, Edappally to Thalappady Section in Kerala and Maharashtra/Goa border to Goa/Karnataka border Section in Goa which are under DPR stage. The projects of 4-laning of NH-17 from km 0.000 to 21.508 in Maharashtra and from km 358 to 375.30 in Karnataka have been completed.

(c) Yes Sir. The sections of NH-17 passing through Karnataka and Panvel to Indapur Section in Maharashtra have been taken up for development by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The section from Indapur to Zarap in Maharashtra, Maharashtra/Goa border to Goa/Karnataka border Section in Goa and Edappally to Thalappady Section in Kerala has been taken up for development by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways through State PWD concerned. The projects are on PPP and EPC mode.

(d) The present estimates of the projects which are completed/under construction/ DPR stage is approximately ₹ 8020 crore excluding the projects of Edappally to Thalappady Section in Kerala and Maharashtra/Goa border to Goa/Karnataka border Section in Goa.

(e) and (f) The projects are on PPP and EPC mode. The fund is provided by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways/NHAI. An umbrella/State Support Agreement has been executed between NHAI and State Government concerned for the projects which have been taken up by NHAI. The memorandum of understanding is yet to be executed between the State Government concerned and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the projects which have been taken up through State PWD.

Roads for connecting border states

382. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to provide quality roads for better connectivity in border States of the country; and

- (b) if so, the progress made in this regard in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for Development and Maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and Maintenance of NHs for improving connectivity of different areas, including border States of country, is a continuous process and are taken up from time to time depending upon requirement, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds.

Regulation of taxi operators

383. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had convened a meeting of transport departments of various States and all other concerned to take stock of the issues relating to regulation of taxi operators and also the new age operators who call themselves service provider;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the deliberations made in the said meeting;
- (c) whether Government is considering to have uniform regulations across the country concerning the taxi operators and also the said new age operators; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The taxi hailing services or the on-demand transport aggregating services in question are covered under Section 93 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Under Section 93, the State Governments have the power to regulate such service providers. The Ministry has finalised a draft advisory for the State Governments in consultation with stakeholders.

Removals of toll plazas

†384. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering on removing the toll plazas from National Highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it would be applicable to all vehicles or removal of toll tax is being considered for small and private vehicles only;

(d) whether it is also a fact that violent incidents have happened on toll plazas due to the toll; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Some instances of violence were reported at toll plazas and immediate action was taken to resolve the issues.

Widening of NH-8D and 8E

385. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that millions of devotees from across the country visit holy places of Somnath and Dwarka located on National Highway No.-8E; and

(b) if so, the details of Government's plan for widening of NH-8E and NH-8D to six lane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The details for widening of NH-8E and NH-8D are given below:

- (i) Bhavnagar – Veraval section of NH-8E in a length of 256 km is envisaged for four-laning. Feasibility study has been completed. The appraisal process is currently underway.
- (ii) Gadu to Dwarka section of NH-8E is envisaged, for two laning from Gadu to Porbandar (93 kms) and for four laning from Porbandar to Dwarka (117 kms). Feasibility study has been completed. The project requires clearance of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)/environmental clearance, which are in progress.
- (iii) 4- laning of Jetpur Somnath section of NH-8D in a length of 127.6 kms is under implementation. Out of this, 98.52 km is complete. The project also includes Junagarh bypass (20 kms) for which the land acquisition has been delayed on account of litigations.

Proposals under central road fund

386. SHRI K.C. TYAGI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received, so far, from State Governments under the Central Road Fund;
- (b) the number of approved and pending proposals out of those;
- (c) the reasons for the proposals being kept pending and by when the action would be taken thereon; and
- (d) the number of works completed in the States under Central Road Fund and the amount spent so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) During the last financial year up to February, 2015, 187 projects were received under Central Road Fund (CRF) out of which 163 works have been sanctioned allowing two years for construction. Sanction of projects is decided based on available sanction, accrual of State and project not sanctioned are treated as unapproved and returned. The amount released under CRF is ₹ 2048.24 crore during 2014-15.

Repair of Rampur-Haldwani NH-87

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

- (a) whether contract for repair of Rampur-Haldwani National Highway No. 87 has been awarded to any company;
- (b) if so, the name of company and when it was awarded;
- (c) the details of reasons on account of which the repair work of this Highway has not yet been started;
- (d) whether Government has taken any action against the company for the delay; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Contract for repair of Rampur-Kathgodam section of National Highway No. 87 via Haldwani is awarded to M/s. Shivalik Infraventure Pvt. Ltd and the Contract agreement was signed on 04.03.2014.

(c) to (e) The work of 4- laning and strengthening of this National Highway was earlier awarded on BOT(Toll) basis in February, 2012. The Concessionaire did not start the work and therefore the agreement was terminated in April, 2014 by the National Highways Authority of India(NHAI). Performance security of the Concessionaire has been encashed by the NHAI. Now process for re-award of the widening work is in progress. Repair work is being done continuously by the Contractor M/s. Shivalik Infraventure Pvt. Ltd. However, pot holes/patches are being developed under heavy traffic and bad weather condition. As such no penalty on the maintenance contractor is appropriate.

Encouragement to e-rickshaws

388. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government encourages e-rickshaw across the country particularly in cities like Vijayawada and Hyderabad as people's mode of transport with central subsidy;

(b) whether Government would undertake a programme to bring these rickshaws under motor transport department since there is no standardization in e-rickshaws;

(c) whether Government intends to check the import of substandard e-rickshaw components from China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Central Government *vide* notified G.S.R. 709(E) dated 08.10.2014, S.O. 2590(E) dated 08.10.2014 and G.S.R. 27(E) dated 13.01.2015 has amending the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) to include e-Rickshaws and its specifications under the ambit of CMVRs to encourage e-Rickshaw across the Country. In order to facilitate plying of e-Rickshaw and e-Cart, the Central Government also amended sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which have given relaxation to e-Rickshaw and e-Cart drivers. In addition, the definition of e-Rickshaw and e-Cart has also been included under the said Act.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the safety standards of e-Rickshaw, Central Government has notified S.O. 2590(E) dated 8th October, 2014 for strict compliance.

Revision of speed limits on NHS

389. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review and revise speed limits on National Highways considering the fact that over speeding is the main cause of accidents which results in loss of life and property;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) This Ministry had constituted a committee to review speed limit of Motor Vehicles. Based on the report of this Committee chaired by Mr. Bahadur, this Ministry has notified S.O. No. 1997(E) dated 5th August, 2014 for fixing the maximum speed in kilometres per hour in respect of the different class of motor vehicles.

Bank loan for women Self-Help Groups

390. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended provisions of bank loans for women Self-Help Groups in some additional districts of various States in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the criteria for selecting districts for the said purpose;

(c) whether an expert group constituted under the former Deputy Governor of RBI has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by them and the action so far taken on such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Self Help Group - Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) is being implemented by banks all over the country. For

intensive implementation of SHG-BLP programme, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a 'Women Self Help Group Development Fund' with a proposed corpus of ₹ 500 crore to implement a 'Scheme for promotion of Women SHGs in 150 Left Wing Extremism [LWE] Affected and Backward districts of India'. So far, a sum of ₹184.18 crore has been contributed towards this fund.

The criteria for selection of district for coverage under WSHGs scheme are those which have been affected by Left Wing Extremism and are backward districts of India. Under the Scheme, around 2.18 lakh Women SHGs were savings linked and around 1.03 lakh of these SHGs were credit linked as on 28 February 2015.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Expert Group constituted under the former Deputy Governor of RBI Smt Usha Thorat has submitted its report to the Government. The main recommendations of the Group and action taken so far are given in Statement.

Statement

The main recommendations of the expert group and action taken so far

1. Develop and be accountable for envisioning and executing a focused strategic national plan for promoting and sustaining SHG-bank linkage for the women SHGs across the country.
2. Develop a national agenda that facilitates promoting SHG-Bank linkage as a cornerstone of banks' financial inclusion plans for poor households in rural areas.
3. Facilitate rating and securitisation of portfolio of SHG loans by agencies with cost of rating being shared between NRLM, NABARD and banks.
4. Develop a credit guarantee product covering risk in lending to SHGs based on SIDBI experience of implementing the CGTMSE scheme.
5. Provide guidance and training to SRLMs to develop into agencies which can undertake aggregation and securitisation of SHG loan portfolios. If need be, also act as an SPV for securitisation.
6. Develop and administer a viability gap funding model for bank branches (including BCs linked to those branches) to provide adequate finance to SHGs in specified backward blocks identified by NRLM.
7. Evolve innovative technology solutions including mobile based transactions

for easing payment transactions for SHGs and their members and encourage government to transfer family benefits to bank accounts of SHG members.

8. Promote the use of SHG Federations and VOs as BF's and BC's by banks; also assist the Federations to become transaction aggregators.
9. Facilitate the development of a composite life health accident-livestock-insurance product for SHG members in conjunction with any similar programs of State Governments.
10. Facilitate development of pension products for SHG members in conjunction with NPS.
11. Facilitate financial literacy and credit counselling for SHG and their members.
12. Work for Consumer protection for SHGs and their members.
13. Training, capacity enhancement and immersion programs.
14. Research and advocacy -including promoting a savings and credit culture and responsible finance.
15. Develop and administer monitoring and evaluation tools to assess progress and outcomes and identify lacunae in the implementation.
16. Carrying out the above activities by NABARD internally with an external Advisory Board to give proper focus.
17. The Expert Group also recommends that NABARD may consider promoting a few more NABFINs like organization in other parts of the country or take equity stake in well- functioning organizations with a similar mandate, especially in less developed regions.

The NRLM / NABARD are already pursuing many of these activities and these would be consolidated further.

Identification of landless people for housing

†391. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has identified or proposes to identify the landless rural families living below poverty line for allocation of houses on priority basis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date;
- (c) the details of the landless rural families identified so far State-wise; and
- (d) the number of houses allotted to the homeless and to the people living below poverty line under various housing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Ministry of Rural Development at present. However, the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a flagship scheme throughout the country except Delhi and Chandigarh under which financial assistance of ₹ 70,000/- in plain areas and ₹ 75,000/- in hilly/difficult areas, is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit. The scheme is implemented on sharing basis between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25, 90:10 in case of NE States and 100% for UTs. In addition, the scheme has provision for upgradation of kuchha houses with the assistance of ₹ 15,000/- per unit.

The scheme also has a component for purchase of homestead sites for which assistance of ₹ 20,000/- per unit is provided and that is shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 50:50.

- (d) The number of houses constructed under IAY for last three years are as under:

Year	Houses constructed (units in lakh)
2012-13	21.860
2013-14	15.920
2014-15*	13.060

* As reported by the States on the online MPRIMIS on 31.03.2015. Some States are yet to report progress for 2014-15.

Conflicts over land acquisition issues

392. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the recent data, released by the Society for Promotion of

Wasteland Development and the Rights and Resources Initiative, 252 land conflicts have taken place over land acquisition issues during 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been 40 per cent increase in land conflicts over land acquisition during 2013-14 in comparison to 2012-13 in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) Land and its management is a State subject as per entry 18 and 45 of the Second List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the information about land conflicts is not maintained by the Department of Land Resources. No study on land conflicts over land acquisition during 2012-13 and 2013-14 in the country has been conducted by the Department of Land Resources.

Social audit structure in MGNREGA

393. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently sanctioned funds to the States for strengthening the social audit structures under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds released to various States so far;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring transparency in MGNREGA by introducing Mobile Monitoring System;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether any leakages have been reported in the rural job scheme during 2014-15, so far; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the manner in which such leakages would be plugged after the introduction of Mobile Monitoring System in MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to strengthen Social Audit in States, a Special Project has been sanctioned in 2014, under which, the cost of all

resource persons for Social Audit will be fully funded by Government of India, provided the Social Audits in the State have been done in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Scheme Rules 2011. The details of funds so far released to the States are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has sanctioned a Mobile Monitoring System (MMS) for better implementation and monitoring of the MGNREGS works starting with 35,000 GPs. The MMS will empower Gram Panchayats and implementation agencies with live data from the worksites and allow an online and real-time updation of database for complete transparency. The amount allocated for the 35,000 Mobile/ Tablets is ₹ 35 crore.

(e) and (f) The Ministry receives a number of complaints about leakages and corruptions implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The State and UT-wise details of complaints are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Mobile Monitoring Systems will eliminate the bogus musters and will allow real-time updation of database for complete transparency. MMS would also help in finding location of assets by geo-tagging them for easy verification.

Statement-I

Details of funds so far released to States

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount of first tranche of financial assistance for conducting social audit under MGNREGS (In ₹)
1.	Sikkim	5,94,000
2.	Tamil Nadu	15,18,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	13,86,000
4.	Punjab	9,90,000
5.	Nagaland	7,26,000
6.	Gujarat	11,22,000
7.	Tripura	5,94,000
8.	Andhra Pradesh	9,90,000

Statement-II*Details of Complaints received under MGNREGA*

(Report as on 31.10.2014)

Sl. No.	States	Misappropriation of funds	Under payment	Wages not paid	Corruption under NREGA	Irregularities (Not specific)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1	3	8	4	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	20	0	2	9	0	31
4.	Bihar	30	5	6	18	20	79
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	1	3	3	9
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	0	0	7	9	23
8.	Haryana	51	3	13	16	20	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	3	4	2	6	34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	43	5	11	35	37	131
12.	Karnataka	8	0	6	0	4	18
13.	Kerala	2	1	3	4	5	15
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	220	7	44	109	38	418
16.	Maharashtra	2	0	1	0	0	3
17.	Manipur	6	0	1	0	3	10
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Odisha	30	1	10	19	22	82
22.	Punjab	8	0	1	1	3	13
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Rajasthan	6	1	3	1	8	19
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	2	3	4	17
26.	Telengana	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tripura	0	0	1	0	4	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	400	26	92	301	362	1181
29.	Uttarakhand	2	2	5	5	4	18
30.	West Bengal	1	2	0	0	0	3
31.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		881	58	209	542	554	2244

Maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY

394. DR CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of kilometers of rural roads, constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are getting eroded every year due to poor maintenance across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for lack of provisions for maintenance of PMGSY roads; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for regular upkeep of these roads in order to ensure that the roads remains serviceable throughout their design life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No such reports have been received from the States in this regard. Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being done by the State Governments and after completion of the road works, maintenance is being done by the States through their own funds.

As per PMGSY Programme Guidelines, all roads will be covered under 5-years maintenance contracts to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the

same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract will be budgeted by the State Government and placed at the disposal of SRRDA (State Rural Roads Development Agency) in a separate Maintenance Fund Account. On expiry of 5-years post-construction maintenance, the roads shall be placed under Zonal Maintenance Contracts consisting of 5-years, maintenance including renewal as per cycle. The State Government will make the necessary budget provision and place the funds to service the Zonal Maintenance Contracts at the disposal of the SRRDA in the Maintenance Fund Account.

(c) During Regional Review Meetings and Empowered Committee Meetings, the States are requested to have a dedicated Rural Roads Maintenance Policy and a Maintenance Management System for Rural Roads. Standard templates for Rural Roads maintenance policy and Maintenance Management Systems have been circulated to the States and necessary trainings of field engineers and contractors are also being organized on this subject.

Targets under PMGSY

395. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (b) how far these targets have been achieved; and
- (c) the number of villages yet to be connected by all-weather roads, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of an All- Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network, in rural areas of country.

Under PMGSY, the targets set and the achievements made during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto February, 2015) are as under:-

Year (s)	Completion of road length (in km)		Habitations
	Target	Completed	connected
2013-14	27,000	25,316	6,560
2014-15 (upto Feb. 2015)	21,775	30,647	9,425

(c) State-wise details of eligible unconnected habitations for which the projects cleared by the Ministry to provide connectivity by constructing all-weather roads and habitations connected are as under:-

Sl. No.	States	Nos. of habitations for which the projects cleared by the Ministry to provide connectivity	Habitations connected upto Feb'15
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1,947	1,745
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	420	335
3.	Assam	9,257	7,447
4.	Bihar	27,184	13,354
5.	Chhattisgarh	9,442	7,864
6.	Goa	20	2
7.	Gujarat	3,047	2,982
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,445	1,957
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,925	1,399
11.	Jharkhand	8,469	4,979
12.	Karnataka	269	270
13.	Kerala	435	370
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16,905	13,002
15.	Maharashtra	1,394	1,178
16.	Manipur	549	378
17.	Meghalaya	482	180
18.	Mizoram	162	154
19.	Nagaland	91	90
20.	Odisha	13,588	8,886

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	425	413
22.	Rajasthan	14,646	12,755
23.	Sikkim	296	223
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,983	1,948
25.	Tripura	1,903	1,650
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12,689	11,129
27.	Uttarakhand	1,254	736
28.	West Bengal	13,784	11,836
TOTAL		145,012	107,263

The details of balance eligible unconnected habitations are being reconciled by the States.

National rural development training authority

396. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to set up National Rural Development Training Authority to evolve a new educational and training methodology for rural development and improving the livelihood of rural folk;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) the responsibilities proposed to be assigned to the proposed authority to ensure the rural development and improve rural livelihood; and

(d) by when final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Release of funds under PMGSY

397. SHRI S.THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have reported that they have not received

the central share for projects undertaken under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether those State Governments have pleaded before the Central Government for release of the same so that the pace of implementation of the works under the said programmes does not slacken; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to clear the above dues to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The year-wise details of funds demanded by the Ministry, Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and funds released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

	Funds demanded by the Ministry	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds released including repayment of NABARD loan
2013-14	20,000	21,700	12,750	12,855
2014-15	22,000	14,391	14,200	14,188
2015-16	24,800	14,291		

The Ministry has requested the Finance Ministry for suitable enhancement of allocation to PMGSY to ensure that the tempo of implementation of PMGSY, a major rural infrastructure scheme of the Government, is maintained.

Employment opportunities for rural people

398. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 60-70 per cent population in the country is living in rural areas which neither have adequate land holdings nor alternate service opportunities to produce or procure food, clothing, shelter, fuel and fodder for their livestock and in the absence of adequate employment opportunities, the rural people are unable to generate enough wage to sustain their livelihood;

(b) if so, the measures taken to provide adequate employment opportunities to such people; and

(c) what is the definition of poor and the total number of families in the rural India which are poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in rural areas of the country, through State Governments and UT Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities which help in alleviation of rural poverty directly and indirectly.

The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) provides for training and capacity building of interested members to take up micro enterprises for enhancing their incomes. The Ministry also implements a placement linked skill development programme named as Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, a sub scheme of NRLM, for skilling of rural poor youth to improve their employability.

(c) The erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty on the basis of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) as criteria for defining poverty line that separates poor from the non poor. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology according to which the national poverty line is estimated as ₹ 816 per capita per month for rural areas. The number of persons living below poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 21.65 crore in rural areas.

Roads constructed under PMGSY/NABARD schemes in shimla

399. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of roads and the amount sanctioned for each road during 2014-15 in District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh which would be constructed under PMGSY/NABARD assisted scheme;

(b) whether tender process has been completed for construction of roads;

(c) if so, the details of contractors who have been awarded the tenders and the guidelines fixed for completion of these roads;

(d) the details of contractors who had not completed the work in stipulated period and the action taken by Government against those contractors; and

(e) the details of contractors who have been awarded another tender without completing the earlier one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. As per the information furnished by the State Government, 15 road works amounting to ₹ 6500.75 Lakhs have been sanctioned during the year 2014-15 under PMGSY, under the jurisdiction of Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh. Name-wise detail of roads are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of road	Sanctioned Cost ₹ in Lacs	Name of the contractor
1	2	3	4
1.	Loharb to Saunthal road	239.52	Sh.Diwan Chand
2.	Matiana to Laoli road	1065.30	M/s Garg Sons
3.	Tutu Pani to Kuthari road	301.03	Not Awarded
4.	Shullidhar to Shallan road	107.33	Sh. Rajinder Negi
5.	Puiarli to Koti road	218.30	Sh.Prakash Chand
6.	Devidhar to Ranol road	349.02	Sh. Jai Chauhan
7.	Link road to vill.Dali	159.40	Sh. Vikram Ritwan
8.	Katinda to Giltari road	1054.69	Sh.Rajinder Negi
9.	Bhakhral to Areihla road	314.08	Sh.Rajinder Negi
10.	Nohra Churi to Baghal road	661.94	Sh.Rajinder Negi
11.	Theli Chakti to Sholi road	440.45	Sh. Mohan Lal
12.	Lallan to Jhinjanoo road	308.43	Sh.Milap Thakur

1	2	3	4
13.	Badlog to Jhina road	601.87	M/s Diwan Construction
14.	Dhotali to Bhalu road	383.92	M/s Diwan Construction
15.	Baragaon Sarahan via Parsha road	295.47	Sh. M. P. Verma
TOTAL		6500.75	

NABARD provides financial assistance to States through loans under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for creation of rural infrastructure including roads. Such loans are negotiated directly by State Governments with NABARD. Ministry of Rural Development does not keep a record of rural roads assets created by States by accessing RIDF facility of NABARD.

(b) The tender process for 14 road works have been completed except one road namely Tutupani to Kuthari Road in Rohru block of Shimla district, which is yet to be awarded.

(c) to (e) The details of contractors who have been awarded the tenders are given in the list at (a) above.

The completion period of 18 months is stipulated under the contract. All the works have been awarded recently and have not been completed.

Training for MGNREGA workers

400. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to train the MGNREGA workers in most backward blocks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of blocks/districts of Odisha selected/are likely to be selected for the purpose;

(d) the details of instructions, if any, issued by Government in this regard and by when the training would start; and

(e) the benefits that are likely to accrue to the workers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) to (e) The Ministry has formulated a “Project for Livelihoods in Full Employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Project LIFE-MGNREGA)” in April 2015. The project has been formulated in consultation with Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

The Project LIFE-MGNREGA aims at promoting self reliance and improving the skill base of the MGNREGA workers, and thereby improving the livelihood of the MGNREGA workers, so that they can move from current partial employment to full employment.

All States including Odisha have been asked to prepare the plans in this regard. The implementation is likely to be started in the mid of July.

Construction of rural roads in West Bengal

401. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of over 1500 rural roads is yet to be completed in West Bengal;

(b) if so, how many of these projects have already overshoot their time frames for completion according to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) and by how much; and

(c) the details of roads sanctioned, completed and pending in each districts including the length and the villages connected by each of the rural roads, year- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) ‘Rural Roads’ is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network. As per PMGSY guidelines execution of projects cleared by the Ministry is the responsibility of the State Government. As informed by the State on PMGSY website, 1,617 road works are incomplete under PMGSY. The details of roads sanctioned, completed and incomplete year-wise are given in Statement (*See below*). The details district-wise and habitation/ village-wise is maintained at the State level.

Statement
Physical progress of PMGSY works in the State of West Bengal

Year	Sanctioned		Completed		Balance work in hand	
	Total No. of Road Works	Total length of Road Works in (Km)	Total No. of Road Works	Total length of Road Works in (Km)	Total No. of Road Works	Total length of Road Works in (Km)
2000-2001	170	809	170	809	0	
2001-2002	212	1,125	212	1,125	0	
2002-2003	0		0		0	
2003-2004	363	2,005	363	2,005	0	
2004-2005	0		0		0	
2005-2006	253	1,745	253	1,745	0	
2006-2007	230	1,646	225	1,624	5	21
2007-2008	444	3,036	403	2,695	41	341
2008-2009	609	2,891	536	2,576	73	315
2009-2010	0		0		0	
2010-2011	356	1,483	283	1,184	73	300
2011-2012	246	1,269	121	600	125	669
2012-2013	1,425	6,144	741	3,040	684	3,104
2013-2014	597	2,567	57	272	540	2,295
2014-2015	76	638	0		76	638
TOTAL	4,981	25,356	3,364	17,674	1,617	7,682

Fall in employment provided under MGNREGA

402. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports from States that there is a steep fall in the number of days in employment provided under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to this fall, a large number of persons are migrating from rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to increase employment opportunities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the number of persondays created under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2014-15 as compared to last two years. State/UT-wise details of average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA during 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See* below). MGNREGA is a demand-driven wage employment programme. Not less than 100 days of employment are provided to registered workers upon receipt of their demand. The number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rainfall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Various independent studies done by reputed academic institutions and studies by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) survey have proved the positive impact of the MGNREGA in substantially reducing the distress migration from rural areas. Government remains actively engaged with State Governments in establishing the system that ensures provision of work as per demand. To generate awareness about the provisions of the scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under MGNREGA, the States/UTs have been requested for the following:

(i) Initiate appropriate IEC campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.

- (ii) Expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA do not go unregistered.
- (iii) Organize 'Rozgar Diwas' periodically to capture latent demand under the programme and to disseminate awareness about the provisions of the Act.
- (iv) Formulation of a specific plan to include special categories of vulnerable people viz. persons with disabilities, primitive tribal groups, nomadic tribal groups, de-notified tribes etc.
- (v) Organisation of workers into labour groups to ensure powerful demand-side pulls for improving performance of MGNREGA.

Statement

Details of average days of employment provided per household under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	States	Average days per households		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	50	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	26	12
3.	Assam	25	24	22
4.	Bihar	45	42	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	52	32
6.	Gujarat	41	40	35
7.	Haryana	44	36	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51	52	41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	51	36
10.	Jharkhand	40	38	41
11.	Karnataka	46	50	40
12.	Kerala	55	57	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40	42	42
14.	Maharashtra	54	45	52

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	62	25	20
16.	Meghalaya	52	59	45
17.	Mizoram	88	75	22
18.	Nagaland	63	45	21
19.	Odisha	34	42	36
20.	Punjab	27	33	22
21.	Rajasthan	52	51	45
22.	Sikkim	64	70	42
23.	Tamilnadu	58	59	45
24.	Telangana	-	-	42
25.	Tripura	87	88	88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29	35	33
27.	Uttarakhand	44	42	32
28.	West Bengal	35	37	33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	52	48	37
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nr	Nr	Nr
31.	Daman and Diu	Nr	Nr	Nr
32.	Goa	14	23	23
33.	Lakshadweep	26	24	25
34.	Puducherry	21	21	13
35.	Chandigarh	Nr	Nr	Nr
TOTAL		46	46	40

Villages connected with roads in Chhattisgarh

403. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages in Chhattisgarh have since been connected with approach roads;

(b) if not, the number of villages left out and by when those are likely to be connected;

(c) the length of approach roads constructed in the naxal affected areas and what kind of development has taken place under various schemes of rural development in the State; and

(d) what is future plan and schemes under the Ministry for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No Sir. "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network. As per proposals sent by the State of Chhattisgarh, the Ministry has sanctioned projects to construct roads including bridges to provide connectivity to 9,442 nos. eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-network under PMGSY. As reported by the State, it has provided connectivity to 7,864 nos. eligible unconnected habitations by constructing all weather roads.

(c) In the 14 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/erstwhile Planning Commission) of Chhattisgarh, 12,027 KM length of roads has been completed upto February, 2015 under PMGSY. The works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are being executed as per the annual labour plan prepared by the State. In addition, the Ministry is also implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) under which financial assistance of ₹ 70,000 (₹ 75,000 in IAP district) is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit. As reported by the State, the year-wise details of IAY units constructed is as under:

Year	House constructed
2012-13	28,344
2013-14	29,895
2014-15	44,399

(d) The Ministry has also launched the new scheme Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY). Under this scheme, each member of Parliament chooses one village each from the constituency that they represent and make it a model village by 2016 in the context of certain specific social and economic parameters.

Development of waterways

404. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to develop waterways into highways all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such waterways identified, State-wise; and
- (c) the amount of funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a)and(b) Yes, Sir. A Bill for declaration of 101 additional waterways as National Waterways has recently been approved by the Government for placing it before the Parliament. A State-wise list of waterways is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (c) A provision of ₹ 25 crore has been made during 2015-16 for undertaking the hydrographic studies, feasibility report preparation and Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Statement*List of proposed 101 new waterways (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Waterways	Names of waterways
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	Penna, Krishna and Tungabhadra
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	Lohit
3.	Assam	13	Barak, Subansiri, Lohit, Gangadhar, Aai, Beki, Puthimari, Kopili, Dehing, Dhansiri/ Chathe, Dikhu, Doyang and Tlawng
4.	Bihar	06	Gandak, Karamnasa, Punpun, Koshi, Ghaghra and Sone
5.	Delhi	01	Yamuna
6.	Goa	06	Mandovi, Sal, Zuari, Mapusa, Chapora and Cumberjua Canal
7.	Gujarat	05	Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Luni and Sabarmati

Sl. No.	State	No. of Waterways	Names of waterways
8.	Haryana	02	Yamuna and Indira Gandhi Canal
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	Beas
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	Chenab, Ravi, Indus and Jhelum
11.	Jharkhand	02	Kherkai and Subarmarekha
12.	Karnataka	09	Manjira, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Penna, Krishna, Bhima, Netravathi and Kali
13.	Kerala	11	Valapattanam, Korapuzha, Chaliyar, Kadalundy, Bharathappuzha, Muvattupuzha, Meenachil, Manimala, Pamba, Kallada and West Coast Canal
14.	Madhya Pradesh	06	Mahi, Tons, Wainganga, Narmada, Betwa and Chambal
15.	Maharashtra	14	Penganga, Narmada, Arunavati, Nag, Wainganga, Manjira, Savitri, Ulhas, Krishna, Bhima, Amba and Shastri River/ Jaigad, Tapi and Kalyan – Thane – Mumbai Waterway
16.	Mizoram	01	Tlawng (Dhaleswari)
17.	Nagaland	04	Doyang, Tizu/ Zungki, Dhansiri/ Chathe and Dikhu
18.	Odisha	05	Subarmarekha, Mahanadi, Budha Balanga, Birupa and Genguti
19.	Punjab	05	Beas, Chenab, Indira Gandhi Canal, Jhelum and Sutlej
20.	Rajasthan	04	Indira Gandhi Canal, Chambal, Mahi and Luni
21.	Tamil Nadu	08	AVM Canal (Kanyakumari to Kollam), Bhavani Sagar, Tamaraparani, Manimutharu, Kaveri, Palar, Vaigai and Pazhyar

Sl. No.	State	No. of Waterways	Names of waterways
22.	Telangana	06	Manjira, Bhima, Penganga/ Wardha, Tungabhadra, Wainganga/ Pranahita and Krishna
23.	Uttar Pradesh	09	Asi, Tons, Betwa, Karamnasa, Ghaghra, Chambal, Varuna, Yamuna and Gomti
24.	West Bengal	14	Mahananda, Subarmarekha, Roopnarayan, Ajoy, Jalangi, Dwarka, Bakreswar, Damodar, Dwarekeswar, Silabati, Kumari, Ichamati, Sunderbans Waterway and DVC Canal
TOTAL		140	

Note: No. of waterways are 101 only. However, some waterways figure in more than one State and, therefore, finds more than one mention.

Private players for port operations

405. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to allow private players to operate port facilities to transport cargo and also to set up captive berths at ports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has been following a policy for providing captive facilities for port based industries in the following cases:

- (i) Where 100% Captive Facilities (land/waterfront) including Capital Oil Jetties, platforms or Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) are sought by Port based industries including Central State Public Sector undertakings.
- (ii) Industries which are Port specific and are approved by concerned administrative Ministries and where the industry is willing to pay maximum realisation which Port may determine.

Under this policy, a port based industry is one which requires 100% captive berths/

back up area for the purpose of import of raw materials and/or export of finished products and/or transportation of raw materials/finished products.

General guidelines of BOT, wherever applicable are applicable in cases of captive facilities.

Cargo target for ports

406. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the target in terms of million tonnes of cargo fixed for various ports in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the targets have been achieved in terms of performance;
- (c) whether anti-pollution norms are being maintained while fulfilling the targets, to make it environment-friendly; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) Sir, the targets for cargo handling fixed for various major ports in the country during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (See below).

(b) Four Major Ports in 2012-13, three Major Ports in 2013-14 and four Major Ports in 2014-15 have achieved the target.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Major ports undertake operations in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the Consent for Operations issued by the respective State Pollution Control Boards. Regular monitoring of the parameters is done by the State Pollution Control Boards. The Major Ports take various measures to be environment friendly while handling dusty cargo such as the following:

- (i) Water sprinkling systems at the hopper, unloading point, transfer points, roads, stock yards and at wagon and truck loading station to control dust pollution.
- (ii) Continuous water sprinkling on roads to prevent dust pollution due to plying of vehicles.
- (iii) High raise walls/ wind barrier around stack yards of Coal, Iron Ore and other dust generating bulk cargo to minimize dust pollution.

- (iv) Mechanization of dust generating bulk cargo handling activities of Coal, iron ore to tackle dust pollution.
- (v) Closed conveyor systems from berths to the unloading point to suppress dust emission.
- (vi) Lorry tyre washing system to clean laden lorry tyres.
- (vii) Lorries transporting bulk cargo are covered with tarpaulin to prevent pollution.
- (viii) Tree plantation in port area undertaken on continual basis.
- (ix) Oil and other chemicals are unloaded through marine unloading arms and transported through pipelines to prevent pollution.

Statement

Cargo Targets fixed for various major ports for the last three years and current year

(In Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Port	Cargo Targets Fixed			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Kolkata Port	50.10	52.00	47.50	54.63
2.	Paradip Port	63.00	63.00	68.00	78.20
3.	Visakhapatnam Port	70.00	70.00	67.00	77.05
4.	Kamarajar (Ennore) Port Limited	14.50	24.00	28.00	32.20
5.	Chennai Port	57.00	60.00	55.00	63.25
6.	V O Chidambaranar Port	30.00	30.00	32.00	36.80
7.	Cochin Port	23.50	26.00	23.60	27.14
8.	New Mangalore Port	36.00	39.00	42.00	48.30
9.	Mormugao Port	44.00	19.00	13.35	15.35
10.	Mumbai Port	61.00	63.00	63.00	72.45
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	63.00	68.00	65.00	74.75
12.	Kandla Port	89.00	95.00	100.00	115.00
TOTAL		601.10	609.00	604.45	695.12

Sagar Mala Project

407. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has envisaged Sagar Mala project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether 12 smart cities at India's major ports and 1208 islands would be developed under the project;
- (d) if so, whether Kolkata and Haldia Ports, Sagar Island, Nayachar in West Bengal are included for setting up of smart cities and development of islands;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sagarmala Project incorporating Port Led Development entails augmentation of capacity of existing ports and improving their efficiency, creating new and satellite ports, strengthening evacuation infrastructure including rail and road connectivity, promoting coastal and cruise shipping and inland waterways transportation in order to promote economic development. Development of Industrial zones, clusters and parks, establishment of logistics hubs, skill building of local population and strengthening livelihood options including fisheries, aquaculture, recreational tourism locally will be integral part of the Sagarmala Project.

(c)to(f) Port based urbanisation and holistic development of islands across the country are integral components of the Sagarmala Project.

Maritime colleges

408. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Maritime Colleges in the country;
- (b) the number of students so far passed out of those colleges but remained unemployed; and

(c) how many students are receiving financial assistance for onboard ship training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) The Director General of Shipping, Government of India has recognized 134 maritime training institutes, out of which 81 are conducting pre-sea training courses for trainee officers/ cadets and trainee ratings and 53 of them are post-sea training institutes which offer specialized programs for full-fledged officers in both Nautical and Engineering stream.

(b) It is estimated that around 4000 cadets/students, who have so far passed out from various maritime colleges/ institutions are unemployed, as they could not find training berths for mandatory on-board ship training.

(c) Ministry of Shipping, Government of India has recently introduced a Central Sector Scheme of Financial Assistance for On-board Ship Training for Indian Merchant Navy Cadets/trainees for training on foreign flag ships for candidates who have passed out in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Applications for financial assistance have been received from 286 such candidates.

Ship breaking industry

409. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is one of the biggest destination for ship breaking industry;

(b) if so, the details of safety measures undertaken at the port/places where ship breaking are undertaken;

(c) whether Government has made any specific policy regarding the safety and environment protection of the place concerned; and

(d) how many places in India are concerned with such industry and the net revenue gained to Government from this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plots for ship recycling are allotted to ship recyclers by the State Maritime Board (SMB)/Port Authority of sufficient dimension to allow safe and environmentally sound ship recycling. The concerned SMB/Port Authority approves the Ship Recycling Facility Management Plan (SRFMP) for these plots only if it has documents permitting authorization/registration for handling and disposal of hazardous waste; licence from Explosives Department for storage of gas cylinders; licence under Factories Act and Rules thereunder; requisite no objection certificates from concerned authorities; availability of fire fighters and facilities; first aid facilities; Emergency Response System including oil spill combat system; fire fighting facility; certified material handling equipment and personal protection equipment of BIS standard or equivalent; storage godown for temporary storage for hazardous/non-hazardous waste materials; temporary asbestos handling and removing and storage facility or avail of appropriate mobile asbestos handling facility; storage godown for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders as per Explosives Act; trained and certified labourers of all disciplines and an undertaking by the recycler to comply with safety and environment management aspects. Moreover, the ship recycler has to submit a Ship Specific Recycling Plan (SSRP) with details of the ship and assessment of hazardous wastes and materials if any; ship breaking schedule; availability of material handling and personal protection equipment; certification from State Pollution Control Board; 'gas-free and fit for hot work' certificate from Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization or agency authorized by Directorate General of Industrial Safety and Health; Hazardous waste handling and disposal plan; plan for removal, treatment and disposal of material containing asbestos, etc. Chapter VI of the Ship Breaking Code 2013 has exclusive provisions containing general instructions for safety health and environmental compliance for stakeholders involved in ship recycling. Ship Recycling Facilities are also required to comply with the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules 2008 and also Environmental Impact Assessment and Coastal Regulation Zone notifications.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has notified the Ship Breaking Code 2013 on 07.03.2013. The Code elaborately stipulates the safety and environment protection measures to be followed for ship-breaking.

(d) The list of places where ship-breaking activity is undertaken and their net revenue are as follows:

State	Authority	Name of facility	Net revenue (₹ in crore)	
			2013-14	2014-15
Gujarat	Gujarat Maritime Board	Alang	39.99	35.50
Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	Darukhana	17.94	06.60
West Bengal	Kolkata Port Trust	Khidderpore docks	1.05	00.44
Kerala	Government of Kerala	Azhikkal Port	7.44	03.74
TOTAL			66.42	46.28

Development of shipping sector

410. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn any detailed action plan for renovation of ports and a roadmap for development of shipping sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to review the ongoing shipping projects in which there is private participation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen the shipping sector of the country and make it internationally competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a)and(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken following initiatives for renovation of ports and development of Shipping Sector in the country:

- (i) Sagarmala Project: The Government has launched Sagarmala Project with an objective of modernizing the Major Ports and achieving rapid expansion and development of Inland and coastal navigation by optimizing the use of existing and future transport assets. The port led development model intends to integrate hinterland hubs and industrial clusters/corridors with emphasis on employment generation, skill development tourism promotion, port based urbanization, port led industrialization and maritime services.
- (ii) Development of Inland Water Transport : Ministry has initiated new schemes of Inland Water Transport including Jal Marg Vikas Project which aims at

strengthening of open river navigation technique and hardware including dredging, modern river information system, Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS), night navigation facilities, latest state of art terminal facility and modern methods of channel marking.

- (iii) Construction of Coastal berths: The Government has also formulated a new Central Sector Scheme to provide financial support to Major Ports by way of grant for construction/up-gradation of coastal berths to promote coastal shipping.
- (iv) Modal Shift Incentive Scheme for Coastal Shipping: This Scheme aims to encourage modal shift of domestic cargo transportation from existing modes such as road and rail to Coastal and Inland Waterway transport.
- (v) Improving Port Connectivity: The Government has decided to create Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to focus on providing efficient evacuation systems in Major Ports.
- (vi) Ministry of Shipping has formulated a scheme on Green Port Initiatives in Major Ports to encourage Major Ports to evolve a comprehensive strategy for sustainable environment management.
- (vii) The Ministry of Shipping has enhanced the financial powers delegated to Major Port Trusts Boards as also to Chairman, Dy. Chairman and Heads of Departments in the Port Trusts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government reviews the progress of all ongoing shipping projects including those with private participation on a regular basis.

(e) The Government has taken various steps to strengthen the shipping sector in the country, such as, construction of new berths and terminals, modernising berths to improve operational efficiency, deepening of channels, improving rail/road connectivity of ports for speedy evacuation of cargo, issuing life time licenses with a lifetime fee to Indian ships and any other ship chartered by an Indian citizen or an Indian company, and simplifying the system of collection of light dues for container ships.

Sagar Mala Project

411. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to implement Sagar Mala Project for setting up of smart cities and coastal economic zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which are the coastal areas/ports identified to be developed under the project, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for the project, port-wise and by when the project is slated for completion and expected to generate revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Port based urbanisation and coastal economic zones are components of the Sagarmala Project. The National Perspective Plan will identify the coastal areas/ports to be developed under the Sagarmala Project and further details thereof.

Demand of employees of Mormugao Port Trust

412. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various categories of employees of Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) have placed their grievances/demands before the Chairman of MPT and/ or the Ministry;

(b) what are their demands;

(c) what is the stand taken by MPT/Ministry; and

(d) the details of amount which would be required if the total demands of the employees are to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two Trade Unions, namely Goa Port and Dock Employees' Union and Mormugao Port and Railway Workers' Union, operating in Mormugao Port Trust have placed demands primarily relating to providing certain amenities and welfare measures at work places and objecting to the redeployment of surplus workers.

(c) and (d) The demand relating to amenities/welfare measures at work places have been met by Mormugao Port Trust. As regards, re-deployment of surplus workers, the same has been carried out as per the clause 34 of Bipartite Wage Negotiation Committee Settlement. The demands have been met from the budgetary resources of the Mormugao Port Trust.

Development of inland waterways for commercial transportation

413. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering tapping the potential of inland waterways in the country for commercial transportation of goods;
- (b) if so, the details of inland waterways for commercial transportation in the country, State- wise;
- (c) the details of all inland waterways that are proposed to be developed as National Waterways along with estimated amount sanctioned for each, State- wise;
- (d) whether there are any targets or deadlines for the completion of the proposed inland waterways; and
- (e) the details of amount sanctioned to West Bengal for development of National Waterways during 2010 to 2015 year- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. So far five National Waterways have been declared by the Government for commercial transportation of goods. The list of these five National Waterways is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

A proposal on Integrated National Waterways Transportation Grid, with an aim to link all National Waterways (NWs) to National/ State Highways and wherever feasible with Railways and Sea Ports has been prepared by Ministry of Shipping, to tap the potential of Inland Waterways for commercial transportation of goods.

Besides the above, a World Bank funded “Jal Marg Vikas project” for capacity augmentation of National Waterway No. 1 from Haldia - Allahabad has also been approved by the Government.

(c) and (d) In addition to the five National Waterways declared so far, a Bill for the declaration of 101 additional waterways as National Waterways has been approved by the Government and has been sent to the Parliament for enactment. List of proposed new waterways State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Pre-feasibility studies and technical-economic feasibility studies are being carried out which will, *inter-alia*, cover the potential of navigability, cargo availability etc. Depending on the outcome of the report and approval of the Parliament, suitable action for development of these waterways will be initiated.

(e) Development of National Waterway-1 falling in the territory of West Bengal is being done by the Central Government through Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). Therefore no separate fund is required to be sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal for the development of NW-1.

Statement-I

List of national waterways

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia – 1620 km) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as NW-1, declared in 1986.
- (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya – 891 km) in the State of Assam as NW-2 declared in 1988.
- (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canal – 205 km in the State of Kerala as NW-3 declared in 1993.
- (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna river (1078 km) – in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry as NW-4 declared in 2008.
- (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha as NW-5 declared in 2008.

Statement-II

List of proposed 101 new waterways (State-wise)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Waterways	Names of waterways
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	Penna, Krishna and Tungabhadra
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	Lohit
3.	Assam	13	Barak, Subansiri, Lohit, Gangadhar, Aai, Beki, Puthimari, Kopili, Dehing, Dhansiri/ Chathe, Dikhu, Doyang and Tlawng
4.	Bihar	06	Gandak, Karamnasa, Punpun, Koshi, Ghaghra and Sone
5.	Delhi	01	Yamuna
6.	Goa	06	Mandovi, Sal, Zuari, Mapusa, Chapora and Cumberjua Canal

Sl. No.	State	No. of Waterways	Names of waterways
7.	Gujarat	05	Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Luni and Sabarmati
8.	Haryana	02	Yamuna and Indira Gandhi Canal
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	Beas
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	04	Chenab, Ravi, Indus and Jhelum
11.	Jharkhand	02	Kherkai and Subarmarekha
12.	Karnataka	09	Manjira, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Penna, Krishna, Bhima, Netravathi and Kali
13.	Kerala	11	Valapattanam, Korapuzha, Chaliyar, Kadalundy, Bharathappuzha, Muvattupuzha, Meenachil, Manimala, Pamba, Kallada and West Coast Canal
14.	Madhya Pradesh	06	Mahi, Tons, Wainganga, Narmada, Betwa and Chambal
15.	Maharashtra	14	Penganga, Narmada, Arunavati, Nag, Wainganga, Manjira, Savitri, Ulhas, Krishna, Bhima, Amba and Shastri River/ Jaigad, Tapi and Kalyan – Thane – Mumbai Waterway
16.	Mizoram	01	Tlawng (Dhaleswari)
17.	Nagaland	04	Doyang, Tizu/ Zungki, Dhansiri/ Chathe and Dikhu
18.	Odisha	05	Subarmarekha, Mahanadi, Budha Balanga, Birupa and Genguti
19.	Punjab	05	Beas, Chenab, Indira Gandhi Canal, Jhelum and Sutlej
20.	Rajasthan	04	Indira Gandhi Canal, Chambal, Mahi and Luni
21.	Tamil Nadu	08	AVM Canal (Kanyakumari to Kollam), Bhavani Sagar, Tamaraparani, Manimutharu, Kaveri, Palar, Vaigai and Pazhyar

Sl. No.	State	No. of Waterways	Names of waterways
22.	Telangana	06	Manjira, Bhima, Penganga/Wardha, Tungabhadra, Wainganga/ Pranahita and Krishna
23.	Uttar Pradesh	09	Asi, Tons, Betwa, Karamnasa, Ghaghra, Chambal, Varuna, Yamuna and Gomti
24.	West Bengal	14	Mahananda, Subarmarekha, Roopnarayan, Ajoy, Jalangi, Dwarka, Bakreswar, Damodar, Dwarekeswar, Silabati, Kumari, Ichamati, Sunderbans Waterway and DVC Canal
TOTAL		140	

Note: No. of waterways are 101 only. However, some waterways figure in more than one State and, therefore, finds more than one mention.

Setting up of tariffs by port terminals

414. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Tariff Authority for Major Ports has allowed port owned terminals to set up their own tariffs;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the said move is likely to provide greater flexibility to ports besides simplifying their operations; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) has notified a "Policy for determination of tariff for Major Ports Trusts 2015" on 27th January, 2015 which allows Major Port Trusts to set their own tariff within the cap of their Annual Revenue Requirements (ARR).

(b) and (c) The Tariff Policy 2015 provides greater flexibility to Major Port Trusts to respond to market situation and also encourages them for better performance within the ambit of Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

Pollution in Ganga

415. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 2/3rd of sewage generated by 118 towns located in Ganga basin gets discharged into the river untreated which makes Ganga rejuvenation plan a difficult one;

(b) if so, whether Government agencies have prepared any report about the pollution in the river recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to take action against certain Ashrams discharging sewage and pollutants in the river directly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that a substantial portion of sewage generated in 118 towns located in the Ganga basin gets discharged into the river untreated. The Government has taken up construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) on priority in these towns along the river Ganga.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has prepared a report "Pollution Assessment: River Ganga" (July, 2013) which covers the various sources of pollution such as industrial effluents and domestic sewage being discharged into the river Ganga.

(d) and (e) As informed by CPCB, in compliance of Hon'ble NGT orders dated 13.01.2015, 18.02.2015 and 10.03.2015, an inspection of the ashrams, hotels and adventure tourism camps is being undertaken by a joint team comprising officials from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climatic Change, CPCB and Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board. The report so prepared would be submitted to Hon'ble NGT as per the orders.

Training for water conservation

†416. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes being run by the Central Government to spread awareness towards water conservation;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the training is being imparted for different methods of water conservation;

(c) if so, the number of such programmes organized and the number of participants who have been trained in such programmes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of amount allocated for training programmes and the amount spent so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has established National Water Mission (NWM) with the objective of “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”. The Goal-II of NWM aims at ‘Promotion of citizen and state action for water conservation, augmentation and preservation’. In addition, training and awareness programmes are being organised under the component ‘Information, Education and Communication (IEC)’ of Central Sector Scheme “Human Resource Development and Capacity Building”.

(b) Training programmes are being organised for imparting training on different methods of water conservation like various techniques/methods for designing of rain water harvesting/artificial recharge structures in different terrains and diverse hydro-geological conditions of the country for multiple stake-holders, which include Government officials,

Panchayat representatives, Water User Associations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) etc. to promote conservation and management of water resources.

(c) 363 training programmes for promotion of conservation and management of water resources have been organized for 37271 participants during the last three years. State-wise and year-wise details of these training programmes are given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) The details of amount allocated/spent year-wise for training programmes during last three years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise number of training programmes organized, total participants in the last three years.

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Number of trainings	Number of participants	Number of trainings	Number of participants	Number of trainings	Number of participants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	385	5	612	3	201
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	60	1	48	1	32
3.	Assam	4	301	5	409	2	138
4.	Bihar	5	542	5	594	3	200
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	748	7	689	3	90
6.	Delhi	1	75	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	798	7	734	4	229
8.	Haryana	5	555	4	400	2	229
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	863	7	665	2	53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	825	6	411	2	60
11.	Jharkhand	3	307	3	287	2	182
12.	Karnataka and Goa	8	1175	8	876	4	261
13.	Kerala	7	1000	7	759	4	125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	701	7	832	8	783
15.	Maharashtra	10	1575	10	1163	7	320
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	35	1	93
17.	Meghalaya	4	241	1	192	0	0
18.	Odisha	7	555	7	559	4	93
19.	Punjab	2	288	4	408	3	146
20.	Rajasthan	8	1353	8	820	6	481
21.	Tamil Nadu	7	1116	7	963	4	331
22.	Telangana	5	821	3	389	3	177
23.	Tripura	1	110	1	73	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8	1195	7	793	16	2030
25.	Uttarakhand	7	677	7	577	2	64
26.	West Bengal	7	628	7	564	4	207
TOTAL		138	16894	135	13852	90	6525

G. Total for last 3 years:

No. of Training programmes : 363

No. of Participants : 37271

Statement-II

State-wise funds allocated and spent for the State Level and Block Level training programmes during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Sl. No	States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	14.13	12.85	11.03	21.20	12.79
2.	Telangana						
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	19.84	14.25	14.25	7.00	7.00
4.	Assam						
5.	Manipur						
6.	Meghalaya						
7.	Tripura						
8.	Bihar	15	15.62	12.85	12.63	8.50	8.13
9.	Jharkhand						
10.	Chhattisgarh	13	12.76	10.95	8.36	6.50	5.40
11.	Delhi	2	2	2	0	0.00	0.00
12..	Gujarat	13	4.67	10.95	8.77	6.50	6.36

(All figures ₹ in Lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	13	7.8	12.85	12.78	8.05	6.17
14.	Punjab						
15.	Himachal Pradesh	13	16.42	10.95	10.31	3.00	3.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	12.82	10.95	8.9	3.00	2.93
17.	Karnataka and Goa	15	10.41	12.85	10.15	6.50	6.02
18.	Kerala	13	11.12	10.95	10.15	5.40	5.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	13	10.68	10.95	8.4	14.50	13.11
20.	Maharashtra	15	13.4	12.85	10.05	6.40	6.31
21.	Odisha	13	13	10.95	9.38	9.42	8.4
22.	Rajasthan	15	14.26	12.85	10.98	10.50	7.80
23.	Tamil Nadu	13	12.96	10.95	8.86	6.00	5.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15	15.15	12.85	12.35	30.50	30.99
25.	Uttarakhand	13	12.4	10.95	10.07	3.00	3.00
26.	West Bengal	13	12.56	10.95	9.64	6.50	6.34
		254	232	215.7	187.06	162.47	144.65

Funds for development and cleansing of rivers

417. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 37,000 million tonnes of sewage flows into the rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, river-wise;

(c) the details of allocation for river development and cleansing of rivers during the last three years, river-wise along with the funds released and spent during 2014-15, river-wise;

(d) whether Government has reduced the budgetary allocation for development and cleansing of rivers during 2015-16; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has estimated the sewage generation for Urban Population of India, for the year 2015, at 61951 million litres per day (MLD). The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The details of fund allocations for river development and river cleaning works during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crores)		
Sl.No	River	Fund Allocation by GOI (during 2012-15)
1.	NGRBA	
	Ganga and its tributaries	2537.50
2.	NRCP	
	Mindola, Sabarmati, Ghaggar, Rani-Chu	397.04

The details of fund released and spent for river development and river cleaning works during 2014-15 is given below:

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No	River	Fund released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure including State Share
NGRBA (2014-15)			
1.	Ganga and its tributaries	328	328
NRCP (2014-15)			
1.	Mindola	44.00	49.22
2.	Panchganga	--	11.14
3.	Beas, Satluj and Ghaggar	28.80	49.55
4.	Rani-Chu	-	2.92
5.	Narmada	-	0.06

(d) and (e) While the budgetary allocation for development and cleansing of Ganga and its tributaries has been increased to ₹ 2750 crore in 2015-16, a 35% increase over the last year, budgetary allocation for development and cleansing of other rivers under NRCP in the MoEF & CC for 2015-16 has been reduced slightly from ₹ 78 crore to ₹ 40 crore in the current year.

Statement

Status of sewage generation of urban population of India for the period 2011 and 2015

Sl. No	State	Urban Population	Sewage Generation of Urban Population in 2011 (MLD)	Sewage Generation of Urban Population in 2015 (MLD)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	135533	20	22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28353745	4196	4542
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	313446	46	50
4.	Assam	4388756	650	703
5.	Bihar	11729609	1736	1879
6.	Chandigarh	1025682	152	164

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	5936538	879	951
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	159829	24	26
9.	Daman and Diu	182580	27	29
10.	Goa	906309	134	145
11.	Gujarat	25712811	3805	4119
12.	Haryana	8821588	1306	1413
13.	Himachal Pradesh	688704	102	110
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3414106	505	547
15.	Jharkhand	7929292	1174	1270
16.	Karnataka	23578175	3490	3777
17.	Kerala	15932171	2358	2552
18.	Lakshadweep	50308	7	8
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20059666	2969	3214
20.	Maharashtra	50827531	7522	8143
21.	Manipur	822132	122	132
22.	Meghalaya	595036	88	95
23.	Mizoram	561977	83	90
24.	Nagaland	573741	85	92
25.	NCT of Delhi	16333916	3838	4155
26.	Odisha	6996124	1035	1121
27.	Puducherry	850123	126	136
28.	Punjab	10387436	1537	1664
29.	Rajasthan	17080776	2528	2736
30.	Sikkim	151726	22	24
31.	Tamil Nadu	34949729	5173	5599
32.	Tripura	960981	142	154
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44470455	6582	7124
34.	Uttarakhand	3091169	457	495
35.	West Bengal	29134060	4312	4667
TOTAL		377105760	57233	61951

(Source: CPCB)

Status of commission to Ganga River Basin Authority

418. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for Commission status to Ganga River Basin Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Till date no such proposal has been considered for giving commission status to National Ganga River Basin Authority.

Status of irrigation proposals

†419. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation proposals received by Government from Chhattisgarh and their current status; and

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to ensure early completion of all the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) 14 Major and medium irrigation project proposals including Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of irrigation projects have been received from Chhattisgarh in Central Water Commission (CWC). Out of these, 11 project proposals have been accepted by Advisory Committee of MoWR, RD and GR and three projects are under appraisal in CWC. Further, proposals of 164 water bodies under RRR schemes were received in FY 2014-15. The proposals were scrutinized/examined in CWC and observations sent to project authorities.

(b) Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects, which are in an advanced stage of construction and cannot be completed by State Governments from their own resources, are provided financial assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Since inception, 11 Major/ Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects in Chhattisgarh have been included under the AIPB. Out of which 7 MMI projects were completed and the 4 MMI projects namely Kelo, Kharung, Sutiapat and Maniyari Tank (ERM) are ongoing. A Total Central Assistance of ₹ 518.45 crore for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been released to Chhattisgarh till 31st March, 2015 to ensure the completion of projects and creation of target potential as per MoU with the State Government. In addition the 2nd instalment of Central Assistance in respect of 131 ongoing RRR Scheme of ₹ 37.97 crore has been released to State Government. Further, these projects are regularly monitored by Central Water Commission with the help of its regional offices situated all over the country, to ensure the achievement of physical and financial targets, to assess the reasons for any shortfalls/bottlenecks and suggest remedial measures etc., for corrective action to complete the projects in a time bound manner.

Declaration of Pranahita-Chevella as national project

420. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that it is the policy of Government to have one State one national project;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Telangana does not have a single national project and requested to declare Pranahita-Chevella as a national project;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any feasibility study has been made on this project by a technical team; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) No such policy has been included in the criterion for selection of National Projects.

(b) to (e) Telangana does not have any national project so far. The request to declare Pranahita Chevella as a National Project has been received from the State Government, along with its Detailed Project Report (DPR). The observations of CWC on different aspects such as hydrology, irrigation planning, design, electro mechanical and integrated

storage planning aspects have been communicated to the Project Authorities. The same need to be clarified. The statutory clearances from Ministries of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and Tribal Affairs are also to be submitted by the Project Authorities, for facilitating the consideration of the proposal.

Status of river linking scheme

421. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of river linking scheme in the country;
- (b) how much is the budget and how much has already been spent till December, 2014, under this scheme; and
- (c) the details of the river linking scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) to (c) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-Feasibility reports which facilitated identification of 30 links under the NPP. Details of the river links identified under NPP, River and State-wise, are given in Statements (*See below*). Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the DPRs of two intra-state links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively. The DPRs for Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for preparation.

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has kept an amount of ₹ 280 cr. for preparation of Pre-feasibility Report (PFR), Feasibility Report (FR) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the river-link projects, out of which, an expenditure of ₹136.7 crores has been incurred till December, 2014.

Statement*State-wise details of the river links identified under NPP*

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link #	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) – Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link #	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I & II) Completed

Sl. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh- Chambal link #	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link #	Par, Tapi & Narmada	-do-	FR Completed, DPR Started
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link #	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed.
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	FR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	FR taken up
2..	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	FR in Indian portion started
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana,	FR completed

			Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	(Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	FR taken up
10.	Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed (Indian portion) Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

PFR- Pre Feasibility Report

FR- Feasibility Report;

DPR- Detailed Project Report

Tribunals under Inter-State River Water Dispute Act, 1956

422. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribunals established so far under the Inter-State River Water Dispute Act, 1956; and

(b) the awards announced by such tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT): (a) and (b) On the complaint made by the State Governments, the Central Government has, so far, set up 08 Tribunals to settle water disputes amongst the States under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The inter-State river water sharing disputes relating to Godavari, Krishna (of May 1976), and Narmada are settled with the publication of decisions of respective Tribunals. The present status of various Inter-State water disputes and decisions given by the Tribunals over the sharing of river water is given in Statement.

Statement

*Status of Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river
water referred to Tribunal*

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh & Odisha	April, 1969	Award given on July, 1980
2.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,	April, 1969	Award given on May, 1976
3.	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given on December, 1979
4.	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is

1	2	3	4	5
				before Supreme Court and as such the matter is sub-judice.
5.	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision given on 5.2.2007 which was published <i>vide</i> Notification dated 19.2.2013. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court, as such the matter is sub-judice.
6.	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II	Karnataka, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision given on 30.12. 2010. Further report given by the Tribunal on 29.11.2013. However, as per Supreme Court Order dated 16.9.2011, till further order, decision taken by the Tribunal on references filed by States and Central Government shall not be published in the official Gazette. As such, matter is sub-judice. Term of the Tribunal has been extended for a further period of two year w.e.f. 1st August, 2014 to address the terms of reference as contained in section 89 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The matter is under adjudication in the Tribunal. The Government of Telengana has filed a SLP 33623-26 of 2014 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is sub-judice.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh & Odisha	February, 2010	Report and decision not given by the Tribunal. State of Odisha has filed an SLP in Supreme Court against the appointment of one of the Members of the Tribunal. The SLP in the matter filed by the State of Odisha in the Supreme Court is pending. The matter is sub-judice. Besides, Hon'ble Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal in its Order dated 17.12.2013 has directed to constitute a 3-member Protem Supervisory Flow Management and Regulation Committee on River Vansadhara to implement its Order. State Government of Odisha has filed Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No.3392 of 2014 with regard to the Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal Judgement dated 17.12.2013. The matter is sub-judice.
8.	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010	Report and Decision not given by the Tribunal.

Per capita availability of water

423. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total availability and the per capita availability of water for household has been declining during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof during the said period; and
- (c) the efforts made by Government to bridge the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) and (b) The per capita water availability in the country as a whole is reducing progressively due to increase in population. The average annual per capita availability of water in the country, taking into consideration the population of the country as per the 2001 census, was 1816 cubic meters which decreased to 1545 cubic meters as per the 2011 census.

(c) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments, by providing technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India has also launched National Water Mission with the main objective as “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”.

Expert committee on inter linking of rivers

424. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a technical expert committee has been constituted to study inter linking of rivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is not also a fact that earlier also there were technical and other committees to look into the feasibility of linking of rivers;
- (d) if so, why Government could not consider recommendations made by those committees; and
- (e) how Government is planning to address the inter-State disputes with regard to transfer of excess water from one basin to other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has constituted a “ Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers” *vide* Office Memorandum dated 13.04.2015, to look into issues relating to Inter linking of Rivers (ILR).

(c) and (d) Earlier also, a Task Force on Interlinking of Rivers under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha was constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources on December 13, 2002. The Task Force submitted its report in April 2004, and was wound up with effect from 31.12.2004. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, appropriate follow up action have been taken in respect of guidance on norms of appraisal, bringing about speedy consensus amongst the States and prioritization of links. Accordingly, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the party States were signed for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link, Damanganga - Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link. The DPR for Ken-Betwa Link and Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA and submitted to the party States.

(e) In order to arrive at a consensus on various river-links for sharing of the surplus water and preparation of DPR by NWDA, the Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resource Departments of the concerned States. In addition, the issues on the inter-State links are also regularly discussed during the meeting of Governing Body and Society of the NWDA.

The Special Committee for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR), chaired by Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation frequently reviews the progress of these river link proposals in consultation with the stakeholders to expedite these projects. In order to address various issues concerning the Inter-Linking of River Programme and to arrive at consensus on the link proposals between the States. Various Sub-Committees have also been constituted.

Water contamination

425. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether water contamination is prevalent in several States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the details of contamination, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that water contamination is several times more than the permissible limits set by WHO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) and (b) Sir, as per the latest information, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 302 polluted river stretches on 275 rivers in the year 2014. The State wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The water quality indicates that organic pollution is the predominant cause of pollution of aquatic resources.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has assessed that the ground water in parts of various Districts is contaminated by Fluoride, Iron, Arsenic and Nitrate. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has provided State-wise details of rural drinking water contamination by Fluoride, Arsenic, Iron, Salinity and Nitrate. Which are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The water contamination has been assessed in the rivers as per Use Based Water Quality Criteria in Statement-I and in the others as per Bureau of Indian Standard (IS 10500:2012) norms in Statement-II and III which are as per WHO standards for all the above contaminants except for Arsenic.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoE,F&CC) has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution of various rivers and lakes/wetlands under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem (NPCA) respectively. NRCP has covered polluted stretches of 40 rivers in 121 towns spread over 19 States at an expenditure of ₹ 4876.40 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 3833.49 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far. In addition, MoE,F&CC has released ₹ 605.05 crore for conservation of 63 lakes and ₹ 138.53 crore for conservation of 80 wetlands so far.

CPCB has made a comprehensive programme for controlling point sources by developing industry specific standards and general standards for sewage which have been notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which are to be enforced by the SPCBs/PCCs. Various steps including Environmental Auditing, promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants, promotion of Low Waste and No Waste technology, augmenting flow in rivers, Rain Water Harvesting practices, implementation of guidelines prepared for idol

immersion in rivers and lakes, promotion of Zero Liquid Discharge and sewage treatment infrastructure in the housing projects etc. are being taken for the abatement of pollution.

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) proposes to tap the drains and treat the waste water to improve the quality of water in river Ganga.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) shares ground water quality data with concerned State Government departments for taking necessary remedial actions. CGWB also provides technical guidance to State agencies in tackling the problem of water quality. CGWB has delineated arsenic free aquifers and fluoride free aquifers at a number of places and has handed over the clean exploratory wells to the state governments for purposeful utilization.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has advised all the State Governments to provide piped water supply from alternate safe sources to all water quality affected habitations with priority to cover fluoride and arsenic affected habitations.

Statement-I

*State-wise number of Polluted River Stretches based
on Use Based Water Quality Criteria by CPCB*

State	Cities/Towns along Polluted River Stretches	Number of Polluted River Stretches
Andhra Pradesh	8	06
Assam	49	28
Bihar	8	05
Chhattisgarh	12	05
Daman and Diu	2	01
Delhi	1	01
Goa	9	08
Gujarat	38	20
Haryana	7	02
Himachal Pradesh	14	08
Jammu and Kashmir	18	09
Jharkhand	16	08

State	Cities/Towns along Polluted River Stretches	Number of Polluted
Karnataka	24	15
Kerala	22	13
Madhya Pradesh	37	21
Maharashtra	161	49
Manipur	17	12
Meghalaya	12	10
Nagaland	4	03
Odisha	20	12
Punjab	5	02
Rajasthan	20	08
Sikkim	11	05
Tamil Nadu	23	07
Telangana	18	07
Tripura	4	02
Uttar Pradesh	37	13
Uttarakhand	6	05
West Bengal	47	17
TOTAL	650	302

Statement-II

State-wise number of parts of Districts where chemical constituents in ground water is beyond BIS Norms (IS 10500:2012)

Spots indicating Ground Water Quality beyond permissible limits (CGWB)				
State	Fluoride	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate
Andhra Pradesh	61	37	-	355
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	.
Assam	34	62	3	-
Bihar	15	32	57	15
Chhattisgarh	16	11	1	43

State	Fluoride	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate
Delhi	14	-	-	23
Goa	-	5	-	-
Gujarat	69	10	-	112
Haryana	92	45	-	102
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	4
Jammu and Kashmir	2	15	-	13
Jharkhand	9	16	-	32
Karnataka	93	132	-	165
Kerala	4	137	-	34
Madhya Pradesh	39	60	-	270
Maharashtra	18	30	-	340
Manipur	-	3	-	-
Meghalaya	-	5	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Odisha	17	71	-	112
Punjab	34	34	-	59
Rajasthan	259	178	-	496
Tamil Nadu	48	4	-	152
Tripura	-	8	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	29	25	45	88
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	6
West Bengal	74	148	79	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	10	-	-
TOTAL	927	1078	185	2429
GRAND TOTAL (for Fluoride, Iron, Arsenic and Nitrate) : 3970				

Source: "Ground Water Quality in Shallow Aquifer of India"

Statement-III

The State-wise details of rural drinking water contamination (Habitations and Population as on 31/03/2015) beyond BIS Norm (IS 10500:2012) in the Integrated Management System (IMS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Sl. No.	State	Contamination-wise number of Habitations and Population													
		Total		Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate			
		Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population	Habs	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1339	1716925	657	880952	0	0	66	73903	510	606311	106	155759		
2.	Bihar	3460	2110219	512	276185	96	101289	2852	1732745	0	0	0	0		
3.	Chhattisgarh	2196	479372	52	12315	0	0	2102	437770	42	29287	0	0		
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5.	Gujarat	13	30215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	30215		
6.	Haryana	14	48739	14	48739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	21918	2	7911	0	0	7	14007	0	0	0	0		
9.	Jharkhand	24	7387	9	4863	0	0	15	2524	0	0	0	0		
10.	Karnataka	1448	1210396	653	624661	10	16186	301	170053	204	128207	280	271289		
11.	Kerala	793	1796307	98	267221	0	0	534	1184066	116	233688	45	111332		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1126	425156	647	253906	0	0	442	144811	37	26439	0	0		
13.	Maharashtra	644	1495421	201	514677	0	0	63	141458	179	302136	201	537150		
14.	Odisha	5394	1460302	256	50143	0	0	4520	1230296	611	176764	7	3099		
15.	Punjab	18	10668	1	568	1	152	16	9948	0	0	0	0		
16.	Rajasthan	23105	8874065	7212	4254256	0	0	10	9332	14403	3313787	1480	1296690		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Tamil Nadu	350	166598	0	0	0	0	299	145838	50	20468	1	292
18.	Telangana	1388	2127647	1008	1573863	0	0	47	62278	192	301071	141	190435
19.	Uttar Pradesh	416	320417	144	117486	38	51455	29	44527	203	103184	2	3765
20.	Uttarakhand	27	109664	2	10889	0	0	22	85965	0	0	3	12810
21.	West Bengal	10349	9670456	227	147397	980	2106324	9074	7336377	67	79615	1	743
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	87	26120	0	0	0	0	87	26120	0	0	0	0
23.	Assam	8779	3347200	109	51544	365	122957	8305	3172699	0	0	0	0
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	35	19681	0	0	0	0	35	19681	0	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Nagaland	24	19876	0	0	0	0	24	19876	0	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Tripura	3380	1595393	0	0	0	0	3380	1595393	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	9	19473	0	0	0	0	8	17678	1	1795	0	0
TOTAL		64427	37109615	11804	9097576	1490	2398363	32238	17677345	16615	5322752	2280	2613579

Plan for inte-linking of rivers

426. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plan to join/link some rivers in our country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has studied the good and bad effects of such projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT):

(a) to (d) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. Based on surveys, investigations and detailed studies, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has prepared pre-feasibility reports which facilitated identification of 30 links under the NPP. Details of the river links identified under NPP, River and State-wise, are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No.421 part (a) to (c)] Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal links have been completed by NWDA.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the DPRs of two intra-state links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak- Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively. The DPRs for Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for preparation.

The river link projects under NPP on implementation would provide additional irrigation benefits of 35 million hectare over and above the ultimate irrigation potential of 140 million hectare from Major, Medium & Minor projects and generation of 34,000 MW of power, apart from the benefits of flood control, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

The inter-basin transfer of water in India has been in practice since long, providing immense benefits in the area of irrigation, domestic water supply, hydropower and flood management etc. No major adverse impacts have been observed after the implementation of these projects. However, for the mitigation of any adverse impact, the Environment

Management Plan (EMP) based on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study of the individual Interlinking project is prepared. Further, the Resettlement and Rehabilitation measures are also planned appropriately to rehabilitate the project affected people and address their other related issues.

Sri Rama Sagar Stage-II Project

427. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Sri Rama Sagar Stage-II Major Irrigation Project, which benefits Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts in Telangana, was started in 1995 but has not yet been completed;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the gestation period has also crossed long back;
- (c) the details and the reasons for cost and time overrun;
- (d) whether the likely date of completion was 2012; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for not completing the project within the time-frame and by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Project was originally scheduled to be completed by March, 2009. Now the project is targeted for completion in March, 2016. As reported by the State Government, the delay is largely due to land acquisition problems and court cases.

The investment clearance was accorded to this project by Planning Commission for ₹ 1043.14 crore during March, 2006. The State has not sent any revised estimate/proposal for this project.

Cleaning of rivers

428. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the plan proposed for cleaning of river Ganga would be extended to cleaning of all other rivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of measures adopted therefor; and

(c) the quantum of money allocated in the budget 2015-16 towards various river cleaning projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR in abatement of pollution in Ganga River and its tributaries under NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) and Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in identified stretches of various rivers excluding Ganga under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) programmes. Various pollution abatement schemes taken-up under the programmes, *inter-alia*, include interception & diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. NRCP has covered polluted stretches of 40 rivers in 121 towns spread over 19 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5779.41 crore. Till end of December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹ 4876.40 crores has been incurred on pollution abatement works. Sewage treatment capacity of 3833.49 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

(c) The Government has proposed a budget for FY 2015-16 for various river cleaning projects as given below:

Sl. No.	Programmes	Fund allocated for FY 2015-16 (₹ in crore)
1.	For Ganga & its tributaries under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)	2750.00
2.	For other rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	40.00
TOTAL		2790.00

Implementation of river linking projects between Maharashtra and Gujarat

429. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current status of the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed between Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments on inter linking projects of the rivers Damanganga-Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada;

(b) whether the National Water Development Authority has submitted the detailed project report to the concerned State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the expected timeline for the completion of the report and implementation of the above mentioned river linking projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT):
(a) to (c) Based on the concurrence of the concerned States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Par-Tapi-Narmada & Daman ganga-Pinjal links was signed among the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 03.05.2010 in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

Accordingly, DPR of Daman ganga - Pinjal link has been completed in March 2014 and submitted to party States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link is under various stages of completion. The implementation of these projects is dependent upon the consensus and co-operation of the concerned States and upon obtaining various mandatory clearances from Ministry/ Departments of Central and State Governments including statutory clearances. The time limit for the completion of individual link project can be identified only after Detailed Project Reports are techno-economically approved.

Embankment of rivers

†430. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government embanks both the sides of a river or just one side of it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for leaving the embankment work midway on eastern side of the Bhutahi Balan river which passes through Lakha Bazaar along Nepal border and also through Sudiyahi village of Ramnagar panchayat under Phulparas block of Madhubani district of Bihar and causes havoc to hundreds of villages, whereas embankment work on its western side has been completed up to the Koshi river; and

(d) by when Government would complete this embankment in the interest of common people of hundreds of villages there?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANWAR LAL JAT) : (a) and (b) The embankments are planned and executed by State Governments, as one of the measures of flood protection. These may be constructed on either or both banks of a river, as per the site conditions and requirement.

(c) and (d) In so far as construction on Bhutahi Balan is concerned, the work comes under the purview of Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar has informed that, Bhutahi Balan left embankment (western) had been constructed from 0.00 km to 30.00 km and eastern embankment from 0.00 km to 25.00 km only, instead of constructing up to 30.57 km.

The construction of rest of the eastern embankment (from 25.00 km to 30.57 km) is likely to affect Ghoghardiha-Nirmali railway line (at 30.57 KM), and can only be completed once modification of waterway in the Rail Bridge No.-133 is undertaken by Indian Railway.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE: POINT OF ORDER RAISED ABOUT ARTICLES 80, 83 AND
108 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what is your point of order? No; Minister's statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. *Suo-moto* statement by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, hon. Minister of External Affairs and Overseas Indian Affairs. Yes, please, Sushmaji.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हमारा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर मिनिस्टर की स्टेटमेंट के बाद होगा। Is it about statement? अगर आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ इस स्टेटमेंट के बारे में है, तब तो मैं एलाऊ करूंगा, नहीं तो आप अपना प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर स्टेटमेंट के बाद रखिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो आपको हर समय एलाऊ करना पड़ेगा। यह बात हम कैसे मान लें? इसमें discretionary power नहीं हो सकती। यह तो हमारा राइट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It's your right. It was only my request that if it is not about this issue ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am obeying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It was my request. Madam, please.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, यह वक्तव्य काफी लम्बा है। चूंकि मेरे पाँव में चोट लगी है, इसलिए मैं खड़े होकर इतना लम्बा वक्तव्य पढ़ नहीं पाऊँगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You read only first and last paragraph of the Statement.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सर, इसीलिए मैं आपसे अनुमति चाहती हूँ कि पहला पैराग्राफ और आखिरी पैराग्राफ पढ़कर, बाकी वक्तव्य मैं सभा पटल पर रख दूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. We agree in full.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Recent developments in the Republic of Yemen and efforts made for safe evacuation of Indian Nationals

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, "यमन गणराज्य में हाल के घटनाक्रम और वहां से भारतीय नागरिकों को सुरक्षित निकालने के लिए किए गए प्रयास" के संबंध में मैं वक्तव्य देना चाहती हूँ।

मुझे इस पुनीत सदन को यह सूचित करते हुए अत्यंत खुशी हो रही है कि युद्धग्रस्त यमन से भारतीय नागरिकों को निकालने के लिए चलाया गया अभियान "राहत" अत्यंत सफल रहा है और इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय ने खूब सराहा है। हमने न केवल 4,741 भारतीय नागरिकों को वहां से सुरक्षित निकाला, बल्कि अत्यंत कठिन परिस्थितियों में 18 अप्रैल तक 48 देशों के 1,947 विदेशी नागरिकों को भी सुरक्षित बाहर निकाला। इस निकासी प्रक्रिया के दौरान हम "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" की भावना से ओत-प्रोत रहे हैं।

*माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2011 में अरब स्प्रिंग आंदोलनों की शुरुआत के उपरांत यमन में भारी उथल-पुथल के बारे में हम सब जानते हैं। उत्तरी यमन से हूथीस के जैदी शिया गुट और राष्ट्रपति अब्दु रब्बो मंसूर हादी के नेतृत्व में संघीय सरकार के बीच गंभीर मतभेद के कारण इस देश में सितंबर 2014 से ही राजनैतिक अनिश्चितता का माहौल बना हुआ है और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था दिनोंदिन बदतर होती जा रही है।

भारत सरकार यमन में आंतरिक घटनाक्रमों पर लगातार नजर रखे हुए है। यमन में बिगड़ते आंतरिक हालात से न केवल क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षा पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ा है, अपितु इससे वहां रहने वाले हमारे भारतीय नागरिकों की सुरक्षा एवं कल्याण पर भी असर पड़ा है। सना स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास के अनुमान के अनुसार यमन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में 4,000 से अधिक भारतीय काम कर रहे थे।

यमन में सुरक्षा माहौल के बिगड़ने की संभावना को देखते हुए विदेश मंत्रालय और सना स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास ने इस वर्ष 21 जनवरी, 19 मार्च तथा 25 मार्च को तीन परामर्शी जारी करके वहां रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों को उपलब्ध वाणिज्यिक साधनों की सहायता से स्वेच्छा से यमन छोड़ने का आग्रह किया था, क्योंकि उस समय सुरक्षित निकला जा सकता था। किन्तु तब किसी ने इस सलाह पर ध्यान देते हुए यमन नहीं छोड़ा।

तत्पश्चात स्थानीय सुरक्षा स्थिति का आकलन करने और हमारे राजदूतावास के अधिकारियों और वहां रहने वाले अन्य भारतीय नागरिकों की सुरक्षा हेतु अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा उपायों के संबंध में सलाह देने के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के नेतृत्व में एक अंतर मंत्रालयी दल ने 9-13 मार्च तक यमन की यात्रा की।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमने तत्काल अपेक्षित उपाय किए ताकि हमारे नागरिकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके। हमने स्थानीय यमनी एजेंसियों तथा क्षेत्र की अन्य सरकारों के साथ संपर्क साधा, ताकि इन लोगों को सुरक्षित एवं समय पर निकाला जा सके। गठबंधन सैन्य बलों द्वारा यमनी हवाई क्षेत्र पर लगाए गए नो फ्लाई जोन तथा समुद्री मार्गों को बाधित किए जाने के कारण निकासी प्रक्रिया अत्यंत जटिल हो गई और यह एक बहुत कठिन कार्य बन गया।

मैंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से 27 तथा 29 मार्च को सऊदी अरब के विदेश मंत्री से बातचीत की और इस निकासी प्रक्रिया में सहायता करने का अनुरोध किया। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सऊदी अरब नरेश महामहिम सलमान बिन अब्दुलअजीज अस्सऊद के साथ 30 मार्च को टेलीफोन पर बातचीत हुई, जिसके दौरान सऊदी नरेश ने उन्हें हर संभव सहायता का आश्वासन दिया।

विदेश मंत्रालय में सचिव (पूर्व) श्री अनिल वाधवा की अध्यक्षता में "विदेशों से भारतीय नागरिकों की स्वदेश वापसी के लिए स्थायी अंतर-मंत्रालयी समूह" की बैठक 26 मार्च से नियमित आधार पर हुई, ताकि निकासी योजना बनाने, समन्वयन करने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने का काम किया जा सके। हवाई तथा समुद्री मार्ग से निकासी की योजनाओं को प्रभावी बनाने तथा संशोधित करने के लिए 30 मार्च के बाद से मैंने स्वयं इस समूह की अनेक बैठकों की अध्यक्षता की।

*Laid on the Table

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

हमने यमन में अपने नागरिकों और भारत में उनके परिवार के चिंतित सदस्यों की सहायता के लिए 26 मार्च से विदेश मंत्रालय में चौबीसों घंटे कार्यरत नियंत्रण कक्ष तथा हैल्पलाईनों की स्थापना की। सना में हमारे दूतावास और जिबुती में हमारे नियंत्रण कक्ष में इसी प्रकार चौबीसों घंटे कार्य करने वाली हैल्पलाईन स्थापित की गई।

इन कार्यों की जटिलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमने जिबुती को अपने निकासी प्रयासों का केन्द्र बनाया। मेरे सहयोगी राज्यमंत्री जनरल वी. के. सिंह ने स्वयं जिबुती में हमारे शिविर कार्यालय से इन प्रयासों का निरीक्षण किया। जनरल वी.के. सिंह ने इस कठिन कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए बार-बार जिबुती और सना के बीच आना-जाना किया। इथियोपिया में हमारे राजदूत श्री संजय वर्मा द्वारा जिबुती में बैठकर, उन्हें पूरी सहायता दी गई। हमने अपने निकासी प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने और समन्वयन के लिए जिबुती और सना में विदेश मंत्रालय के 26 अधिकारियों की तैनाती की।

इस निकासी के लिए गृह मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, जहाज़रानी मंत्रालय तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के साथ सहयोग करके आवश्यक व्यवस्थाएँ की गईं। हमने 5 समुद्री जहाजों तथा 7 विमानों के माध्यम से निकासी के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता का उपयोग किया। भारतीय नौसेना के तीन युद्धपोतों — आई.एन.एस. सुमित्रा, आई.एन.एस. मुंबई और आई.एन.एस. तरकश और दो भारतीय यात्री जहाजों कावारानी और कोरल का उपयोग किया गया। 7 विमानों में से 3 इंडियन एयर फोर्स के सी-17 ग्लोबमास्टर्स और एयर इंडिया के 4 व्यावसायिक विमान शामिल थे।

एयर इंडिया के तीन हवाई जहाजों ने भारतीय तथा विदेशी नागरिकों को सना से जिबुती पहुंचाया। एक एयर इंडिया 777 का उपयोग भारतीय नागरिकों को कोच्चि तथा मुंबई पहुंचाने में किया गया। युद्धरत गुटों के बीच भारी गोलाबारी तथा लड़ाई के बावजूद हमारी नौसेना के जहाजों ने यमन में अदन, अल-हुदायदाह तथा अल-मुकल्ला बंदरगाहों से लोगों को सुरक्षित निकाला।

हमारे राजदूत श्री अमृत लुगुन की गहन निगरानी में यमन में हमारे दूतावास के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हमारी निकासी योजना के संचालन के लिए अत्यंत कठिन परिस्थितियों में रात-दिन काम किया। जिबुती में तैनात हमारे अधिकारियों ने भी अथक कार्य किया और इस व्यापक प्रयास का समन्वयन किया। जिबुती में हमारे मानद कोंसुल श्री नलिन कोठारी ने हर संभव स्थानीय सहायता दी।

हमने यह भी सुनिश्चित किया कि हमारे जिन नागरिकों के पास यात्रा दस्तावेज नहीं थे, उन्हें सना स्थित हमारे दूतावास द्वारा आपात प्रमाणपत्र उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। हमने यमन में उन सभी भारतीयों को जो घर वापसी के इच्छुक थे, समय से और सुरक्षित निकासी में सहायता करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया।

हम यमन से सिर्फ निकासी प्रक्रिया की देख-रेख ही नहीं करते रहे बल्कि इससे भी आगे बढ़कर कार्य किया। भारतीय रेल ने भारत वापिस आए लोगों को उनके उनकी घर तक की यात्रा के लिए

निःशुल्क कन्फर्म्ड टिकट दिए तथा पूरा अतिथि सत्कार किया। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र और केरल ने वापस आने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को भारत में उनके आगमन पर सहायता उपलब्ध कराई।

मैं महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का विशेष तौर पर उल्लेख करना चाहूंगी। यद्यपि मुंबई पहुंचने वालों में से बहुसंख्य लोग अन्य राज्यों के थे तथापि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उन्हें हवाई अड्डे पर सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान करवाई तथा आगे की यात्रा के लिए 3,000 रुपये का नगद अनुदान भी दिया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चूंकि भारतीय दूतावास हवाई हमला प्रारंभ होने के बाद सना में कार्यरत कुछेक विदेशी मिशन में से एक था, इसलिए हमें पड़ोसी तथा पश्चिमी देशों सहित 33 देशों से उनके नागरिकों की निकासी हेतु औपचारिक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए। हमने जमीनी सच्चाईयों के आधार पर इन अनुरोधों पर यथासंभव सकारात्मक कार्यवाई की। कुल मिलाकर हमने 48 देशों के नागरिकों को निकालने में मदद की।

हमने आस्ट्रेलिया, बांग्लादेश, बहरीन, कनाडा, क्यूबा, जिबुती, मिस्र, एल् सेल्वाडोर, इथियोपिया, फ्रांस, ग्रीस, जर्मनी, हंगरी, इण्डोनेशिया, ईरान, इराक, आयरलैण्ड, इटली, जार्डन, केन्या, किर्गीस्तान, लेबनान, मालदीव, मोरक्को, म्यांमार, मेक्सिको, मॉल्दोवा, नेपाल, न्यूजीलैंड, फिलीपिन्स, पाकिस्तान, रोमानिया, रूस, सोमालिया, स्वीडन, श्रीलंका, सूडान, स्पेन, स्विट्जरलैंड, सीरिया, तंजानिया, ब्रिटेन, उजबेकिस्तान, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, युगाण्डा, यूक्रेन तथा यमन के नागरिकों की सहायता की। इसकी विश्वभर में सराहना की गई।

जहां तक निकाले गए भारतीय नागरिकों का संबंध है, वे 27 राज्यों/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के रहने वाले हैं। निकाले गए नागरिकों की राज्यवार संख्या निम्नलिखित है :-

• असम - 3	• मध्य प्रदेश - 47
• अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह- 1	• नागालैंड- 2
• बिहार - 219	• राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली - 23
• गुजरात - 115	• ओडीशा - 31
• गोआ - 30	• पुदुचेरी - 1
• हिमाचल प्रदेश -5	• पंजाब -31
• हरियाणा- 5	• राजस्थान - 60
• झारखंड - 20	• तमिलनाडु - 427
• जम्मू व कश्मीर - 1	• तेलंगाना/आंध्रप्रदेश - 180
• कर्नाटक - 123	• त्रिपुरा - 1
• केरल - 2527	• उत्तर प्रदेश - 368
• महाराष्ट्र - 293	• उत्तराखंड - 30 तथा
• मणिपुर - 3	• पश्चिम बंगाल -195

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

18 अप्रैल, 2015 तक 4,741 भारतीय और 1,947 विदेशियों सहित कुल 6,688 व्यक्तियों को इस कार्रवाई में हवाई तथा समुद्री मार्गों द्वारा निकाला जा चुका था। यह विदेश मंत्रालय की देखरेख और समन्वयन से अनेक भारतीय मंत्रालयों और एजेंसियों का संयुक्त प्रयास था।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सेना में सुरक्षा की बदतर होती जा रही स्थिति तथा निकासी प्रक्रिया के सफल समापन के बाद हमने अपना दूतावास 15 अप्रैल को जिबुती में स्थानांतरित कर लिया है। यमन में स्थिति के सामान्य हो जाने तक हमारा दूतावास जिबुती से कार्य करता रहेगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अंत में मैं एक बात और ज़ोर देकर कहना चाहूंगी कि यह कार्य आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार का सामूहिक प्रयास था। भारतीय नौसेना, भारतीय वायुसेना, भारतीय रेलवे, एयर इण्डिया, शिपिंग मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय ने एक सूत्र में बंधकर काम किया और उसी एकजुटता का परिणाम था कि यह महाभियान इतना सफल रहा। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, hon. Minister.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल(उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपने यमन में जो किया, उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई दूंगा। इससे विश्व में एक संदेश गया है कि अगर विश्व में कहीं पर भी देश के नागरिक फंसे हैं, तो हमारी सरकार उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए, उनको वापस लाने के लिए, उनके कष्ट में खड़ी रहेगी।

जो दो दिन नेपाल में हुआ, अभी आप उसकी स्टेटमेंट भी देंगी, आप सब बहुत अच्छा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आपका जो नेपाल का दूतावास है, मैं इस चीज़ को कोट नहीं करूंगा, कल इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी आपसे कुछ बात भी हुई थी, दूतावास के जो लोग हैं, उनको आप एक निर्देश दीजिए कि इस संकट की घड़ी में(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You said point of order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं-नहीं, सर, हम प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं। I am asking a question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. This statement is very important and everybody agrees, Government of India has acted very promptly. A lot of Keralites were also evacuated and not only it saved Indians but foreign nationals also. There is no doubt about it. But other Members may also like to ask questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: That is up to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, your clarification should be on a specific time.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप क्लेरिफिकेशंस बाद में ले लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have to further take up the discussion on

the agrarian crisis. So, that is my problem. If you start asking questions now, we have to allot time for this because it needs some time.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Then, what is your order? What is your decision?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have that later.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, जैसा संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी ने बताया कि नेपाल के ऊपर चूँकि ऑपरेशन चल रहा है, इसलिए नेपाल के ऊपर मैं बाद में एक वक्तव्य दूँगी। जहाँ तक यमन का सवाल है, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि किसी प्रश्न की आवश्यकता होगी, लेकिन तब भी अगर आवश्यकता है, तो फिर किसी दिन इसे लूँगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have that later.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नरेश जी, जो बात आप कहना चाह रहे हैं, उसे मैं समझ रही हूँ, क्योंकि सुबह राम गोपाल जी ने भी यह विषय उठाया था। तो नरेश भाई, मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि वहाँ की जो परिस्थिति है, उसे हम एक बार ज़रा समझ लें। वहाँ मीलों लम्बी लाइन लगी है। इस समय काठमांडू एयरपोर्ट पर 10 से 20 हजार लोग मौजूद हैं। हमने कल के लिए 13 फ्लाइट्स अरेंज की थीं। अगर वे 13 फ्लाइट्स वहाँ उतर जातीं, तो बहुत बड़ा प्रेशर हम लोगों के पास से निकल जाता, क्योंकि हम उन सब लोगों को ले आते। दिक्कत यह है कि चार घंटे तो एयरपोर्ट बंद रहा, क्योंकि जो आफ्टर शॉक आया, जिसे 'आफ्टर शॉक' कहा जाये या नया भूकम्प कहा जाये, वह 6.9 रिक्टर का था, तो जैसे ही वह झटका आया, सारे ATCs एयरपोर्ट छोड़ कर चले गये और उनका automatic system collapse कर गया। वहाँ न तो कोई immigration करने वाला था, न कोई ATC हमारे एयरक्राफ्ट्स को नीचे उतारने देने वाला था। उसके बाद भयंकर बारिश शुरू हो गयी, जिसके कारण चार घंटे तक एयरपोर्ट बंद हो गया। तो उससे हमारा राहत कार्य काफी ज्यादा प्रभावित और बाधित हुआ। तब भी हमने पूरी रात एयरक्राफ्ट्स भेजे और राम गोपाल जी ने आपके जिन दो भतीजों का जिक्र किया, वे दोनों भी रात में निकाले गये और सुबह साढ़े पाँच बजे वे वापस आ गये। तो इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाह रही हूँ कि वहाँ इतनी बाधाएँ हैं और उनमें एम्बेसी वाले वहाँ किन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रहे हैं, उसका अंदाजा हम यहाँ बैठ कर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। वे बहुत ज्यादा कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रहे हैं। जो उनके ऊपर प्रेशर है, हम थोड़ा उसको भी देखें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ठीक है। सर, मैं विद्‌ड्रॉ कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अब मैं प्वायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

**RE. POINT OF ORDER RAISED ABOUT ARTICLES 80, 83
AND 108 OF THE CONSTITUTION - Contd.**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब की बार बहुत दिनों बाद एक प्वायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर आया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should quote the rule also.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हाँ, सर। Articles 80, 83 and 108 of the Constitution and then राज्य सभा नियमावली के नियम 187 और 189 देख लीजिए।

सर, मैं इस पीठ से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई राजनैतिक दल या किसी राजनैतिक दल का कोई व्यक्ति अगर इस सदन की गरिमा पर चोट करे, इस सदन के औचित्य पर सवाल खड़ा करे या इस कारण इस सदन को भंग करने की बात करे कि लोक सभा की जो कार्यवाही हो रही है, उसमें बाधा डाली जा रही है और उस पर लोग लेख लिखें कि राज्य सभा का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है..।

श्री उपसभापति: इसे कल कर लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यानी हम विपक्ष के जितने लोग हैं, अगर 'हाँ' में कहें, तब तो यह दुरुपयोग नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम अपनी सही बात कर रहे हैं और सदन में सही कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, तब हम दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं और चूँकि दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, इस मारे इस सदन को भंग कर दिया जाए। यह विनय कटियार जी का बयान है। विनय कटियार जी ने पाँच-छः दिन पहले कानपुर में बयान दिया, ...(व्यवधान)... इसी विषय में यह बयान दिया कि चूँकि लोक सभा में चुनी हुई सरकार है और राज्य सभा जान बूझ कर सरकार के कार्यों में बाधा डाल रही है, इस मारे राज्य सभा को भंग कर देना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश में बीजेपी के एक एमएलसी हैं- हृदय नारायण दीक्षित जी। उन्होंने दैनिक जागरण में एक लेख लिखा, जो दैनिक जागरण में 3 अप्रैल, 2015 को छपा, उसे मैं टेबल कर देता हूँ, कि 'राज्य सभा का दुरुपयोग, मोदी सरकार के शासन करने के अधिकार पर राज्य सभा की अड़ंगेबाजी को अनुचित मान रहे हैं हृदयनारायण दीक्षित'। उसमें इन्होंने माँग की है कि राज्य सभा के अधिकार उसी हिसाब से काट देने चाहिए, जिस प्रकार ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम में वहाँ अपर हाउस का काट दिया गया।...(व्यवधान)... आप ज़रा राज्य सभा नियमावली का नियम 187 पढ़ लीजिए। उसमें दिया हुआ है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति किसी सदस्य के विशेषाधिकार या राज्य सभा की अवमानना करता हो, वह कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, चाहे वह सदन का हो या सदन के बाहर का हो..। श्रीमन्, आप नियम 187 देख लीजिए। उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है और 'राज्य सभा' शब्द क्वोट है।

श्रीमन्, आप आर्टिकल 83 देखिए। जब संविधान बना, तो जान-बूझ कर उसमें लिखा गया कि 'राज्य सभा कभी भंग नहीं हो सकती' और अगर लोक सभा की बहुमत वाले बिल को राज्य सभा नहीं पास करती है, तो संविधान की धारा 108 में उन्होंने इसके लिए ज्वाइंट सेशन की व्यवस्था कर दी। अगर हम राज्य सभा का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, तो आप संविधान की धारा 108 के अंतर्गत ज्वाइंट सेशन बुला लीजिए और आप अपना बिल पास करा लीजिए। अगर हम लोग राज्य सभा का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हों, तो आप ऐसा करके सदुपयोग कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, no discussion on this.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मुझे एक मिनट बोलने दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You please sit down. It is a point of order. You please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप मेरी पूरी बात तो सुन लीजिए कि मैं क्या चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I listened to you. I understood your point. If you think that there is a breach of privilege of the House, give a notice accordingly.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस संबंध में दो चीजें हो सकती हैं। एक तो यह हो सकता है कि आप एक निन्दा प्रस्ताव रख दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not an issue of point of order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, एक निन्दा का प्रस्ताव रखा जाए कि जिन्होंने राज्य सभा की अवमानना की है, उन पर निन्दा का प्रस्ताव पास हो जाए। अगर आप कहेंगे, तो हम निन्दा का प्रस्ताव रख देंगे और इसको यहां पास करा लीजिए। ऐसे तो राज्य सभा में रोज निन्दा का प्रस्ताव होता है। अभी एक रिटायर्ड जज ने गांधी जी के लिए कहा, तो राज्य सभा में उसके प्रति निन्दा का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, नरेश जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस संबंध में हमारे पास दो अधिकार हैं। एक तो यह अधिकार है कि हम अवमानना का नोटिस दें, यह हम आपको लिखित रूप में दे दें। रूल 189 & 187 के अंतर्गत जो प्रोसीजर है कि हम यह लिखित रूप में दें, चाहे राज्य सभा की अवमानना हो या चाहे हमारे अधिकारों की अवमानना हो। लेकिन दूसरा अधिकार यह भी है कि इस पर हम resolution भी रख सकते हैं या चेयर resolution रख दें और उस पर पूरे हाउस की consensus ले ली जाए। अगर हाउस की consensus इस पक्ष में है कि ऐसे लोगों के प्रति निन्दा का प्रस्ताव पारित किया जाए, जो राज्य सभा की अवमानना करे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, अब आप जरा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You have raised the issue in the form of a point of order. This is not an issue for a point of order. But this is certainly an issue which is very important. That is what I am saying. It is not a point of order issue. You raise a point of order when somebody violates a rule given in the rule book. This is a major issue, according to you. If you want to raise it, give a proper notice. You can either give a privilege notice or some other notice. Rules are there. You give a notice. We can consider this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप कहें, तो हम यहीं से निन्दा का प्रस्ताव पेश कर देते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... हम ऐसे व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ ओरली निन्दा का प्रस्ताव पेश कर देते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to do that, for that also you can give a notice to Mr. Chairman.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... I don't want a discussion on this. I want to take up the agrarian issue. I want to take up the agrarian issue.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति जी, माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है, जिसमें कि उन्होंने सदन की गरिमा को लेकर कि सदन की गरिमा के बारे में किसी ने बाहर कोई बयान दिया। हम उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत नहीं हैं। यह सदन हो या वह सदन हो, दोनों सदनों की अपनी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है, संवैधानिक अधिकार हैं और उन संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाओं और अधिकारों पर किसी भी तरह की कोई भी टिप्पणी अस्वीकार्य है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, हम मानते हैं कि वह उपयुक्त है, लेकिन हम उससे बिल्कुल distance भी रखते हैं और हम उसे उपयुक्त भी नहीं मानते और इस तरह के बयान को किसी तरह से न्यायोचित ठहराया नहीं जा सकता, इसलिए यह इश्यू यहीं क्लोज करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No further discussion on this. Now, Mr. K.C. Tyagi will continue the discussion on agrarian crisis. ...(Interruptions)... I have already ruled out the point of order. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion on that. ...(Interruptions)... I have to take up the agrarian crisis. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: नरेश जी, 1955 में लोक सभा में एक आदमी ने प्रस्ताव रख दिया कि इसको भंग कर दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry):*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing goes on record. कृपया बैठिए, बैठिए
...(व्यवधान)... I am not allowing a discussion on that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं एग्रीकल्चर पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप अभी बैठिए, मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। I will call you.

*Not recorded.

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BILL**The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I beg to move:

That this House recommends to the Lok 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 the Lok Sabha on the 12th December, 2014 and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 15th December, 2014.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

**DISCUSSION ON THE AGRARIAN CRISIS AND SUICIDES BY
FARMERS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY – Contd***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.C. Tyagi was speaking. He did not conclude his speech. Now, he can start. ...*(Interruptions)*... After that, if you want, I will call you. I got intimation from your whip that you have to speak. I agree. I will call you.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, उस दिन के वक्तव्य में मेरी दो-तीन चीज़ें रह गई थीं, जिन्हें मैं संक्षेप में पूरा करने का प्रयास करूँगा। सर, एक तो जो Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices है, उसकी कार्य पद्धति को लेकर काफी समय से देश के अंदर असंतोष है। सर, मैं इस बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिस्टम इतना डिफेक्टिव है कि अभी भी मंडियों के अंदर गाँव का किसान जब अपनी फसल लेकर जाता है, तो उसे अलग बिठाया जाता है और जो वहाँ का आढ़ती वर्ग है, वह बगैर किसान की जानकारी के फसल के दाम तय कर देता है। जब किसान 15-20 किलोमीटर दूर से फसल लेकर वहाँ जाता है, तो उसको यह बताया जाता है कि आज का भाव 200 रुपये क्विंटल है, आपको कबूल है या नहीं है। किसान के पास इसके अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है कि मंडी द्वारा तय किए गए मूल्य पर ही वह अपनी फसल वहाँ पर दे।

*Further discussion from 23rd April, 2015.

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

सर, ई-इकोनॉमिक्स, ई-वोटिंग, ई-कॉमर्स, ई-फलां और पता नहीं दुनिया भर की कितनी "ईज़" चल रही हैं। राधा मोहन जी, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी मंडी के लिए एक ई-कॉमर्स हो, ताकि जिस दिन किसान मंडी में अपनी फसल लेकर जाने वाला हो, उससे एक दिन पहले उसे यह पता लग जाए कि आज मंडी का यह भाव है, कल को यह भाव होगा और इस तरह से किसान उस लूट से बच जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि CACP काफी दिनों से खाली है। आपने कोई चीज़ नहीं छोड़ी। अभी यहाँ सुरेश प्रभु जी बैठे हुए थे, इनके यहाँ आपने Bibek Debroy को लेकर reconstructing बना दी, जो कह रहे हैं कि पूरे देश की रेल प्राइवेटाइज़ कर दीजिए। अभी आपने अपनी मर्जी से नीति आयोग कर दिया, यानी जिन चीज़ों में आपकी कॉर्पोरेटाइज़ेशन की रुचि है, वह आप करते हैं। पिछले आठ महीने से कॉस्ट एंड प्राइस कमीशन नहीं बना और जो पहले था, उसके चेयरमैन डा. गुलाटी थे। उधर के लोगों ने तो उसको चेयरमैन बना रखा था, जिसने अपनी संस्तुति यह दी थी कि आने वाले समय में फसल के दाम नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए और उधर के लोगों ने उसे "पद्मश्री" दे दी। उसकी "पद्मश्री" वापस होनी चाहिए। क्या उसको इस बात के लिए "पद्मश्री" दी गई है कि उसने यह रिकमंडेशन की है कि आने वाले समय में किसानों के उचित दाम न बढ़ें? इसलिए इसमें मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो सीएसीपी गठित हो, उसमें या तो किसानों के लोग हों या आप उसमें भारतीय किसान संघ का रख लीजिए, हमें उस पर भी कोई एतराज नहीं है और कृषि वैज्ञानिक हों।

सर, मैंने अभी मंडी के सिस्टम के बारे में कहा। जो लागत मूल्य है, यह महत्वपूर्ण है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान चाहूँगा। आप भी रबड़ के किसान हैं। एक लागत मूल्य है, एक एमएसपी है, एक लाभकारी मूल्य है और एक पैरिटी प्राइस है। किसान को कोई भी चीज़ नहीं मिल रही है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र करना चाहूँगा। केन्द्र की सरकार ने गन्ने का मूल्य 220 रुपये तय किया। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो चीनी मिल मालिक हैं, उन्होंने मना कर दिया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तारीफ करूँगा कि उसने सरकारी खजाने से 40 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को देने के लिए तय किया, जो देश की किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया। आखिर, जब उसको लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिलेगा और फिर आप उसकी आत्महत्या के बारे में भी गंभीरता से चर्चा नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर क्या होगा? अब गेहूँ की भी बात है। इन्होंने धान के मूल्य घोषित किए हैं। इनके यहाँ दिसम्बर में धान आएगा, जिस पर इन्होंने सिर्फ 50 रुपये बढ़ाए हैं। जो system of cost and price evaluation of the kisans है, यह bogus है, anti-poor है, anti-kisan है, pro-market है। उसमें भी आपने एक नई चीज़ यह जोड़ दी कि 25 परसेंट से ज्यादा आप प्रोक्योर नहीं करेंगे। सर, शांता कुमार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और रामविलास पासवान जी ने एक सर्कुलर जारी कर दिया जिसे मैंने बिहार सरकार से लिया। इस में लिखा है कि 200 या 300 रुपए क्विंटल का बोनस आप अपनी रिस्क पर दीजिए। सर, जब कई सरकारों ने किसानों को राहत देने से मना कर दिया, मैं बिहार सरकार की तारीफ करूँगा कि वहां की सरकार अभी भी 200 रुपए, 300 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से किसानों को बोनस दे रही है। सर, डा0 स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट फसल के दाम तय करने के बारे में कहती है कि फसल की लागत, मांग और पूर्ति, घरेलू एवं विदेशी बाजार में कीमतों का रुख - इन सब बातों को देखकर दाम तय किए

जाने चाहिए, लेकिन ये कोई बात दाम तय करने समय consideration में नहीं आती। अब सोने और हीरे के व्यापारियों के 74000 करोड़ रुपए माफ हुए और किसानों की एमएसपी पर 3 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सर, आगरा के मेंटल हॉस्पिटल में 33 परसेंट बढ़ोतरी मेंटल डिस्टरबेंसेज के केसेज में हुई। इस ओलावृष्टि और ज्यादा बारिश होने के बाद वहां के एक डॉक्टर की रिपोर्ट किसानों के बारे में आई है, जिस में बताया गया है कि अब कृषि कर्ज 40 परसेंट बढ़ गया है। किसान ज्यादा कर्ज ले रहे हैं और यह तो सरकारी कर्ज है जोकि मिनिमम है, मेन कर्ज तो साहूकारों का है। सर, यह तीन वर्षों में 5,83,000 करोड़ से बढ़कर 8,11,290 करोड़ हो गया है।

सर, मैं किसी पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं बल्कि किसानों की ओर से कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी संभावना बन सकती है कि रेलवे की तरह कृषि के लिए भी अलग से बजट प्रस्तुत हो जाय? सर, इस में सिंचाई है, फर्टिलाइजर है, कॉमर्स है, इंश्योरेंस है और नाबार्ड है। अब यह इतनी सारी संस्थाओं को सम्मिलित करता है, इसलिए क्यों न इस बारे में भी विचार हो कि एग्रीकल्चर के लिए अलग से बजट की व्यवस्था हो। इसी के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इसे कांस्टीट्यूशन की कांकरेंट लिस्ट में भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। हमारे देश में अभी भी 52 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग कृषि पर आधारित हैं, बावजूद इस के 13-14 परसेंट लोगों की कमी आई है।

सर, मैं एक और बात किसानों को मिलने वाले कर्ज को लेकर कहना चाहूंगा कि आज मर्सिडीज कार पर ब्याज दर सस्ती है, लेकिन ट्रैक्टर पर महंगी है। सर, यह एनडीए या यूपीए की बात नहीं है, यह तो किसान की बात है। आखिर किसान की क्या गलती है कि किसान जो ट्रैक्टर लेगा, उसके लिए ब्याज की दर महंगी होगी और मर्सिडीज पर ब्याज की दर कम होगी। सर, यह व्यवस्था किसने बना दी? सर, 1980 में कस्टम ड्यूटी 56 परसेंट थी। अब लगातार कॉर्पोरेट जगत की मदद करने के लिए कस्टम ड्यूटी 2015 में सिर्फ 7-8 परसेंट रह गयी है। Who is the major beneficiary, the Corporate or the aggressive Industrialization? सर, क्या इससे किसान का, मजदूर या भूमिहीन किसान का देश के अंदर फायदा हो रहा है? सर, ताजा बजट जो हमारे जेटली साहब ने रखा है, उसमें नेशनल हाईवे के लिए 37880 करोड़ रुपए, मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं, लेकिन कृषि क्षेत्र की नई योजना के लिए सिर्फ 550 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। सर, 11635 करोड़ रुपए पोर्ट्स के लिए और सिर्फ 1000 करोड़ उस इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट के लिए जहां कि देश की 60 परसेंट जमीन नॉन-इरिगेटेड है।

सर, मेरा कहना है कि कृषि से जुड़े इन सवालों पर अगर नए तरीके से देश में बहस नहीं करेंगे तो मैं दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा। पहली बात, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि खेत और कृषि से हमारा क्या लगाव है। हमारे मित्र कई बार गलत बात कह जाते हैं। जिस दिन मुंडे साहब मिनिस्टर बने थे, उनका पहला बयान था कि मेरे जिंदा रहते हुए, मंत्री रहते हुए एक इंच ज़मीन भी नहीं जाएगी। जिस दिन वे हटे, उनकी एक दुर्घटना में मौत हो गई, वे बड़े अच्छे इंसान थे। तो गडकरी जी मिनिस्टर बने और उनका पहला बयान है कि लैंड एक्विजिशन ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट होगा। सर, यह माइंडसेट है, मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, मुंडे जी भी उसी सूबे के थे और गडकरी जी भी उसी सूबे के हैं।

सर, किसानों की एक मानसिकता को बताकर मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा। आधा मीटर नहीं, आधा फुट ज़मीन के लिए ...(समय की घंटी)... भाई ही भाई की जान ले लेता है, यह मैं अपने मित्रों की जानकारी के लिए बता रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आधा फुट ज़मीन के लिए! आप तो बहुत ले रहे हो। इसके लिए भाई ने भाई की जान ली है और 95 साल पहले, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के एक बड़े शायर थे, उनका एक शेर पढ़कर मैं बात खत्म करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : त्यागी जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : "जिस खेत के दहक्रां को मयस्सर नहीं रोज़ी,

उस खेत के हर खोशा-ए-गन्दुम को जला दो।"

यह इकबाल साहब का शेर है और ये मेरी रूलिंग पार्टी के इस माइंडसेट के लोग हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कृषि मंत्री जी पर मुझे पूरा भरोसा है। वे गांधी जी के चम्पारण से आते हैं, उस agony को समझते होंगे। उसके भी सौ साल सत्याग्रह के होने वाले हैं। राधा मोहन जी, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन तकलीफों के बारे में पूरे सदन ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है और जिन सात मुजरिम मंत्रालयों का नाम मैंने उस दिन बताया था, जिस पर मेरे एक साथी मंत्री को एतराज़ हो गया था, तो उस पर भी वे विस्तार से गौर करेंगे और अपने जवाब में इसका समावेश करेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इसके ऊपर अभी हमारे मित्र त्यागी जी को सुनने के बाद, जिन्होंने तकरीबन 40 मिनट लिए...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आज?

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : आज नहीं, दोनों दिनों को मिलाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे आपसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आधा काम तो मैं आपका ही कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : नहीं, नहीं, मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है कि आपने 40 मिनट लिए। मैं तो सिर्फ आग्रह कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL(Kerala): Sir, after becoming the General Secretary of CPI (M), this is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, it is a maiden speech of the General Secretary of CPI (M). I know he is much worried about time because he has so much work to do.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity, लेकिन यह सवाल इतना गंभीर है कि इस पर थोड़ा टाइम लगेगा, वक्त लगेगा, लेकिन मैं उतनी देर नहीं बोलूंगा, वही मेरा इशारा था। त्यागी जी, मेरी आपसे कोई कंप्लेंट नहीं है, यह अच्छी बात है और शायद उसको ध्यान में रखकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : क्लैट मुझसे है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : आपसे अभी नहीं है। जब आप घंटी बजाएंगे, तब होगी, लेकिन उससे पहले मैं एक ही बात कहूंगा कि आज हमारे देश की खेती के अंदर यह जो संकट है, यह बहुत ही गहरा संकट है और इसके कई पहलू हैं। हम समझते हैं कि इसमें इंसानियत का पहलू सबसे पहला होना चाहिए, जिसकी हमें बहुत फिक्र है। दूसरा पहलू यह है कि इसका असर हमारी खेती और अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या पड़ेगा? इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ तीसरा पहलू यह है कि हमारे देश के अंदर जब हम फूड सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी की बात कहते हैं, तो उसकी क्या हालत होगी, जब यह हालत हमारे अन्नदाता की अभी है? हमारा किसान हमारे देश का अन्नदाता है। अगर वह अनाज पैदा नहीं करेगा, तो न देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चलेगी, न हम सब लोग ज़िंदा रहेंगे। आज ये अन्नदाता आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। अगर अन्नदाता आत्महत्या करता है, तो मामला बहुत ही गंभीर और गड़बड़ है और इसके बारे में चिंता प्रकट करना हमारा फर्ज बनता है और सरकार का यह फर्ज बनता है कि इसके बारे में वह ध्यान दे और ऐसे कदम उठाए ताकि यह स्थिति सुधरे।

सर, आज आंकड़े क्या कहते हैं? नेशनल क्राइम ब्यूरो के आंकड़े हैं कि every 36.1 minutes एक किसान हमारे देश के अंदर आत्महत्या कर रहा है, हर आधे घंटे में एक। As per the National Crime Records Bureau, the suicide rate of our peasantry is: every 36.1 minutes in a day, one peasant commits suicide. The media is giving its own statistics that 46 suicides are being committed on an average every month. Where is this country going? यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। खेती की व्यवस्था में अगर यह संकट है, तो उसकी जड़ क्या है, कैसे उसको सुलझा सकते हैं? जैसा मैंने कहा, अगर आप इसको नहीं सुधारेंगे तो न आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था बचेगी, न देश बचेगा और न ही इंसानियत बचेगी। अगर हमारे अन्नदाताओं के सामने यह नौबत आ रही है तो उनके पास खुदकुशी के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है। अब ऐसा हो क्यों रहा है? पहले हमारा कांग्रेस पार्टी और उनकी जो सरकार थी, उनके साथ झगड़ा था। अभी हमारे मित्र, हमारे बुजुर्ग नेता श्री शरद पवार जी, जो हमारे साथ बैठते हैं, वे उस समय कृषि मंत्री थे। यहीं से हमारी उनके साथ बहस होती थी और उन्होंने इस हाउस में इस बात को माना, हमारे पास यह रिकार्ड है। आप 30.11.2012 की प्रोसीडिंग्स उठाकर देखिए। शरद पवार जी यहां पर मानते हैं कि उन्होंने जो वायदा किया था कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस जो किसानों को मिलेगा, वह कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन से पचास फीसदी ज्यादा होगा, जो स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उसको वे लागू नहीं कर पाए। लेकिन उससे ज्यादा कांग्रेस सरकार से हमारी शिकायत थी और उनसे हम इस बात पर लड़ते थे, पिछले तीन साल, जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, उस समय जो एमएसपी बढ़ाया, मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ाया, उसे बढ़ाने की रफ्तार, उसी सरकार की जो एक एजेंसी है, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, उसका नाम बदलकर अब कुछ और रखा है, वह जो संस्था है, उसने एस्टीमेट लगाया कि जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ा है, वह कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन के मुकाबले में कम है। अगर कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से ज्यादा है तो किसान ज़िंदा कैसे रहेगा? यह बात स्वामीनाथन कमीशन ने की और पिछले तीन साल हम उनकी सरकार में उनसे लड़ते रहे। यह उस समय नहीं हुआ। सर, मैं आपके रिकार्ड से कोट कर रहा हूं। यह 30.11.2012 की राज्य सभा की प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं। आज के हमारे

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर श्री वेंकैया नायडु, उस समय की डा. मनमोहन सिंह साहब की यूपीए सरकार से पूछते हैं, “I would like to know whether the Government is seriously considering implementing the recommendation of Dr. Swaminathan Committee on Agriculture to fix the Minimum Support Price at Cost of Production plus 50 per cent. What is the response of the Government in this regard?” शरद पवार साहब इसके बारे में एक लम्बा उत्तर देते हैं। But, finally, what did he say? He said, “The Swaminathan Committee and the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) did send their recommendations but we have not accepted these recommendations.” That was the state of affairs then. Already you had the crisis in agriculture. The agricultural distress was already going on. At that time, there were protests from our side and we walked out. Now what has the BJP promised in its Election Manifesto? I quote from the Election Manifesto of the BJP. It says, “Agriculture is the engine of India’s economic growth and the largest employer. The BJP commits highest priority to agricultural growth, increase in farmers’ incomes and rural development.” It further says, “The BJP promises to take steps to enhance the profitability in agriculture by ensuring minimum 50 per cent profits over the cost of production, cheaper agricultural inputs and credits, introducing latest technologies for farming and high yield seeds and linking MNREGA to agriculture.” Their own Manifesto says this. हम कुछ और नहीं बोल रहे हैं। हम उनसे यही कह रहे हैं कि आपने जो वायदा किया, जिसके आधार पर लोगों से वोट लिया और जिसके आधार पर आप सरकार में हैं, आप अपने उस वायदे को लागू क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? इसके विपरीत आज हो क्या रहा है कि मोदी सरकार ने 2015 का जो बजट पेश किया, उसके अंदर the total outlay for agriculture comes down to 10.4 per cent. That is, it has gone down to ₹ 28,050 crores from ₹ 31,322 crores that was allocated by the UPA Government in 2014-15. ‘अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं’ — ये सब वायदे आपने कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए किए, लेकिन आप बजट के एलोकेशन को घटा देते हैं। आपने उसको लिट्टली घटाया और पूरी दुनिया में जाकर आप यह कहते हैं कि पिछले साठ साल में देश में कुछ नहीं हुआ, अभी शुरू हो रहा है, हम विकास की ओर जा रहे हैं। खैर, जो भी आप कहते हैं, वह अलग बात है, उसको हम इस सदन के बाहर निपटेंगे। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने इस तरीके के वादे किए और वाकई उन्होंने क्या किया? क्रॉप हर्बिबैंडरी के अलोकेशन में इस बार 39,868 करोड़ दिया गया है, as compared to nearly 42,000 crores. ऐसे ही मैं आपको हर हेड के अन्दर बता सकूंगा कि कैसे अलोकेशन घटा है। आप वादा करते हैं कि आप 50 फीसदी ज्यादा देंगे। पिछले तीन साल में यूपीए की सरकार में हमने बताया था कि हर साल MSP cost of production से कम है। जाहिर है कि किसान खेती करने के लिए कर्ज लेगा, लेकिन वह कर्ज वापस नहीं कर पाएगा। अगर वह कर्ज वापस नहीं कर पाएगा, तो उसके ऊपर दबाव होगा और वह खुदकुशी की ओर जाएगा। हाल में दिल्ली के अन्दर एक राजनीतिक पार्टी की रैली में जो हुआ, हम समझते हैं कि वह सिर्फ एक मैनिफेस्टेशन है। उस घटना में किसने क्या किया, किसने क्या नहीं किया, पुलिस का क्या रोल है, वह

सब अलग बात है, लेकिन आखिर हमारा अन्नदाता, हमारा किसान खुदकुशी की नौबत के अलावा भविष्य की ओर क्यों नहीं देख रहा है? अगर वह नहीं देख रहा है, तो देश की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती। पहली बात तो यह है कि जब तक सरकार अपनी नीतियों को नहीं सुधारेगी, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आपने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में जो भी वादे किए थे, उनको आप लागू नहीं कर पाए। कृषि का हमारे देश के विकास में जो भी योगदान है, हम जीडीपी के परसेंट की बात करते हैं, उसका जीडीपी का परसेंट जो भी है, उस बात को छोड़िए, लेकिन हमारी 60-70 फीसदी आबादी हमारे गाँवों में है। अगर आप इनकी तरक्की नहीं करेंगे, तो आप कौन-सा नया भारत और हिन्दुस्तान बनाएँगे? अगर इस नौबत से देश को बचाना है, तो हम इनका न सिर्फ खंडन करते हैं, बल्कि हम इनसे कह रहे हैं कि आप अपनी नीतियों के बारे में दोबारा सोचिए, उन्हें बदलिए, अगर आप इस देश और जनता के हित में काम करना चाहते हैं। जब यह सब हो रहा है, तब इस तरह का प्रकृति का हमला भी हो गया। पहले ड्राउट चल रहा था, जब यह सरकार नई-नई बनी थी। हम लोगों ने ड्राउट की रिलीफ के बारे में चर्चा की। हमने बहुत सी बातें कहीं, सरकार ने कुछ योजनाएँ शुरू कीं। वे योजनाएँ किसानों तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते अनसीजनल बरसात और ओले पड़ने शुरू हो गए। जब ओले पड़ने शुरू हो गए, तो सरकार का खुद का अनुमान है कि 180 million hectares standing crop has been devastated, लेकिन अब उसको घटा-घटा कर कह रहे हैं कि यह 131 है। बिहार की सरकार ने यह कहते हुए चिट्ठी लिखी कि हमारे ऊपर केन्द्र सरकार से दबाव आ रहा है कि आप बताइए कि नुकसान कम है। मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में बता पाऊँगा कि पिछले 40 सालों में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ, एक महीने के अन्दर आलू उगाने वाले 24 किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। यूनियन एग्रीकल्चर मंत्री पता नहीं यहाँ आकर उनको क्यों सफाई दे रहे हैं। हम केन्द्र सरकार से कहते हैं कि इसी 24 अप्रैल को यहीं पर खड़े होकर वे यह कहते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में कोई आत्महत्या और distressed suicide नहीं हुई। वहाँ पर वास्तव में जो जो कुछ हुआ, उसके बारे में आप क्यों सफाई दे रहे हैं? वहाँ राज्य सरकार है, राज्य सरकार को जवाब देने दें। इसके पीछे जो भी राजनीति है, हम उसके पीछे नहीं जाते, लेकिन वामपंथी सरकार के 35 साल के शासन से हमें पता है कि 49 करोड़ की क्रॉप इंश्योरेंस की एक स्कीम थी, वह बंद पड़ी है और वह लागू नहीं हो रही है। किसानों के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज के अन्दर जो 5 परसेंट का रिजर्वेशन था, उसको खत्म कर दिया गया। यानी हर राज्य अपनी तरफ से किसान को जो भी थोड़ी-बहुत राहत दे रहा था, उसके ऊपर दबाव आ रहा है। अब दबाव है कि केन्द्र की एमएसपी से ज्यादा कोई राज्य सरकार फसल का मूल्य नहीं देगी। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार दे रही थी, बिहार की सरकार दे रही है, लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि आप इससे ज्यादा नहीं देंगे। अब केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से यह कैसा दबाव है? यानी प्रकृति का सामना करने के बजाय अब हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र के ऊपर यह उलटा और ज्यादा दबाव पड़ रहा है। केन्द्र से इस तरह के जो इंस्ट्रक्शंस जा रहे हैं, इसकी वजह से किसान को जो थोड़ी-बहुत ज्यादा राहत मिलती थी, वह भी कम हो गई। मैनिफेस्टो में ये कहते हैं कि हम cost of inputs को कम करेंगे, लेकिन आपने फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी को घटाया, आप डीजल का दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप अपनी नीतियों के चलते कॉस्ट और ज्यादा बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। दुनिया के अन्दर तेल का दाम घटा, लेकिन यहाँ पर आपने चार बार एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी। इसकी वजह से उपभोक्ताओं और लोगों को तेल के दाम का एक-तिहाई फायदा मिल रहा है, लेकिन उसका दो-तिहाई फायदा सरकारी खजाने में जा रहा है। यह क्या हो रहा है? यह क्या हो रहा है? इसका मतलब यह है कि हमें सरकार को हमें कुछ देने की

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

जरूरत नहीं है। दुनिया के अन्दर तेल के दामों में जो गिरावट हो रही है, वह अपने लोगों के सामने भी तो आने दीजिए। उसको आप क्यों रोक रहे हैं? ऐसा करके आप cost of production को घटाने की जगह बढ़ा रहे हैं। You are increasing the cost of production. In this situation, what we are seeing is that there is a combination of all the policies which this Government is following. First of all, there is a betrayal in regard to the promises that they had made in their own election manifesto. What were we demanding from the UPA Government at that point of time? I have quoted the present Parliamentary Affairs Minister speaking this in the House. The BJP had been holding them to the dock for not trying to implement things or understanding what we were telling the then Agricultural Minister that for three years in succession, the Minimum Support Price was less than the growth of the cost of production and so on. Now, they are saying that the Minimum Support Price will not be increased. And, what they have increased in the Minimum Support Price is less than the average of the last three years of the UPA Government, which is even less than what they had been criticizing. So, where are we going? If you are talking of our kisans, it is not merely a humanitarian issue — I mean, of course, it is a humanitarian issue — but it is also the question of the lives of our people who are feeding us. Moreover, it is also an issue which is directly affecting our economy. On top of that, you have the Land Acquisition Bill, आप भूमि अधिग्रहण का यह नया कानून ला रहे हैं। हमारा आज तक का चरित्र क्या बता रहा है? वास्तविकता क्या है? The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has given a report on what was acquired for these Special Economic Zones. पिछले 6 साल में, 2006 से 2013 तक स्पेशल इकोनॉमिक ज़ोन्स के लिए जो एक्वायर हुआ है, उसके अन्दर, 53 per cent of the land acquired for Special Economic Zones is unutilized. इस कानून में जो प्रावधान है कि अगर 5 साल तक लैंड यूटिलाइज़ नहीं हुई है, तो जमीन को वापस दे दो, उसको आप क्यों हटा रहे हैं? आप किसानों से जमीन ले लेते हैं। अब आप यह कह रहे हैं कि नेशनल हाईवे, स्टेट हाईवे और रेलवे ट्रैक के एक किलोमीटर के इर्द-गिर्द, दोनों तरफ की जमीन आप ले लेंगे। सर, आप इसको जोड़ कर देखिए कि ये लैंड कितनी होगी? आपका जितना कल्टिवेटेड एरिया है, उसका 39.1% यानी तकरीबन 40% जमीन इसमें आएगी। आज जिस जमीन के ऊपर अनाज उग रहा है, वह जमीन इस तरीके से एक्वायर होगी? यह किसके लिए है? वे कहते हैं कि यह इंडस्ट्री के लिए है, क्योंकि इससे यहां पर औद्योगिक विकास होगा। हमने यमुना एक्सप्रेस वे में यह सब देख लिया है। चूंकि वह कैपिटल के नजदीक है, इसलिए वहां हम जाते रहते हैं। उसके दोनों तरफ आपने एक-एक किलोमीटर जमीन यह कहते हुए एक्वायर की है कि यहां पर औद्योगीकरण होगा।

सर, आप देख लीजिए कि वहां पर रीयल एस्टेट डेवलपमेंट क्या हुई है? आप रीयल एस्टेट डेवलपर्स को यह जमीन देते जाएंगे, वहां पर speculation होगा और यहां पर हमारे किसान खुदकुशी करेंगे। यह देश के अन्दर हो क्या रहा है? हमारा यह कहना है कि एक के बाद एक ये तीनों चीजें जो

आ रही हैं, क्या यह ठीक हो रहा है? एक तरफ agrarian crisis के अन्दर यह संकट छाया हुआ है, जिसको हम very deep agrarian crisis समझते हैं, इसके ऊपर unseasonal rain हो रही है। प्रकृति का यह जो हमला हो रहा है, जो पहले सूखे के रूप में आया था, उसके बाद ओले के रूप में आया और अब खराब मानसून का फोरकास्ट आ रहा है और इस सबके ऊपर आज का यह भूमि अधिग्रहण का नया कानून है। अगर आप इन तीनों को मिलाकर देखेंगे, तो हम अपनी खेती की हालत को कभी सुधार नहीं पाएंगे, इसमें चाहे केन्द्र सरकार शामिल हो या केन्द्र सरकार के दबाव के कारण राज्य सरकार जो कर रही है, वह शामिल हो।

महोदय, आज के दिन सरकार से मेरा यही आग्रह है, इन सभी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हम सरकार से कुछ और नहीं मांग रहे हैं, हम केवल यही चाहते हैं कि आप अपने चुनावी वादों को लागू कीजिए। आपने अपने मनिफेस्टो में जो कुछ भी कहा है, आपने कहा कि एमएसपी 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा होगा और लोअर कॉस्ट के अन्दर इन्पुट्स देंगे। आज आप जो सब्सिडीज को घटा रहे हैं, बजटरी एलोकेशंस को घटा रहे हैं, इनको रिवर्स कीजिए, प्रॉपर एमएसपी दीजिए। जब यह सवाल आता है कि किसान को ज्यादा पैसा देंगे, तो अक्सर एक किस्म की गलत बहस शुरू हो जाती है कि किसानों को ज्यादा देंगे, तो शहर में रहने वाले उपभोक्ता को खर्च के लिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। यहीं पर तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। आप किसानों को जिन्दा रखिए, अपनी खेती की व्यवस्था बचाइए और शहर के अन्दर सस्ता अनाज दीजिए, यहीं पर इंटरवेंशन आती है, गवर्नमेंटल सब्सिडी आती है। यहीं पर गवर्नमेंट की सब्सिडी की बात आती है और उसी सब्सिडी को आप घटा रहे हैं। नासिक जिले के अन्दर प्याज की मंडी के सामने हमारी एक राजनीतिक मीटिंग हुई थी। मैं जब वहाँ पर गया, तो पूरी मंडी वाले हाथ में प्याज लेकर आ गये। मैंने पूछा कि प्याज लेकर क्यों आ रहे हो? वे बोले कि सर, हमें यहाँ पर 110 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में एक बोरी प्याज मिलता है और यह मार्केट में 2 हजार या 2 हजार से भी ज्यादा प्रति क्विंटल में बिकता है। यानी यह 20 से भी ज्यादा रुपये प्रति किलो पर बिकता है। तो यह वह मार्जिन है, जो बीच में खाया जा रहा है। अब इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ सुना, बहुत बहस हुई, लेकिन कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। यानी आज की परिस्थिति में कुल मिलाकर यही बात है कि मैंने जो एक, दो, तीन और चार पहलू बताये कि यह जो पूरा संकट है, बिना एग्रीकल्चर के अन्दर निवेश किए इसका समाधान असम्भव है। Sir, without reducing the percentage of land that is today dependent on natural monsoon, through irrigation facilities, you cannot ensure India's food security.

Secondly, on top of that, to meet the national calamities, you require timely intervention. Drought, then flood and then this unseasonal rain, and now a bad monsoon forecast – what is the relief package that the Government is offering? Why is it not even talking about that? Yes, they were responsible, we used to say earlier, the Congress-led UPA Government. But, here, this Government is absolutely insensitive; it is not even hearing us. Then, on top of that, there is a new Land Acquisition Bill. When the facts are entirely to the contrary, Sir, finally, I want to say it is often argued that when industrialization takes place, there will be a displacement of peasantry. यूरोप

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में और बाकी जगहों में अक्सर यह बोला जाता है। जब वहाँ औद्योगीकरण हुआ, कई सारे हजारों-लाखों की तादाद में वहाँ के किसानों को खेती छोड़ कर औद्योगीकरण के लिए जमीन देनी पड़ी। यह बात ठीक है? याद कीजिए, जब यूरोप में औद्योगीकरण का सिलसिला चल रहा था, उसे industrial revolution कहते हैं, उस समय उनके पास अमेरिका था, आस्ट्रेलिया था और न्यूजीलैंड भी था। वहाँ पर लोगों को भेजा जा सकता था। लेकिन आप आज अपने किसानों को कहाँ पर भेजेंगे? उनके पास खुदकुशी के अलावा कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। अगर उनके लिए कोई खयाल नहीं करोगे, तो यही चारा बचेगा। इससे बड़ा बदनसीब हमारे देश में और कोई नहीं हो सकता। अगर इस व्यवस्था को बदलना है, तो सरकार को अपनी नीतियों को बदलना होगा। इसीलिए हम कहते हैं कि पहले अन्नदाता को बचाओ, उसके बाद दुनिया में अपने भारत को बेचो। आपको जो भी, किसी भी देश में जाकर भारत को बेचना है, आप जो काम कर रहे हैं, यह सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री, वे करें, लेकिन पहले अपने देश के अन्नदाताओं को तो बचायें। यहाँ पर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना जरूरी है और यही मेरा मकसद था।

सर, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, यह बहुत सही है। लेकिन मैं सरकार से यही आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इन बातों के ऊपर ध्यान दे और इस सदन को तथा देश को बताये कि सरकार किस तरीके से अपने किसानों के लिए, एमएसपी के लिए और उसके कर्ज को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठायेगी? जब किसानों के ऊपर और देश के ऊपर प्रकृति का यह जो प्रकोप है, तो उसके बारे में वह क्या कदम उठा रही है?

तीसरा, वे भूमि अधिग्रहण के रूप में, हमारे किसानों के ऊपर जो हमला कर रहे हैं, हमारी खेती की व्यवस्था पर जो हमला हो रहा है, उसके लिए उनका क्या सुझाव है? हम उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। उसका alternative क्या है?

चौथा, आखिर में मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि अपने कृषि क्षेत्र के अन्दर निवेश को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्लान है, उनका रोडमैप क्या है और उसके आधार पर आज क्या करने वाले हैं, यह हमें तो बताइए, देश को तो बताइए। अगर यह नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो सरकार किसान विरोधी के अलावा, यह किसान विरोधी है, लेकिन *है और* सरकार की नीतियों के कारण और कोई चारा नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो सर, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको सीरियसली ले और उसका समाधान निकाले। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, इस देश का किसान जिंदा रहना चाहिए, अन्नदाता जिन्दा रहना चाहिए, इस बात के ऊपर इस सदन में हम चिन्ता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो बात कही, उसमें मुझे एक वाक्य पर आपत्ति है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार किसान विरोधी है, गरीब विरोधी है, चलिए,

Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

यह उनकी इच्छा है, जो कहें, लेकिन * है यह सरकार या * है यह सरकार, इसको expunge करना चाहिए, इसको निकालना चाहिए, क्योंकि ये शब्द ठीक नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हमारा कहना यह है कि सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं, उसमें कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं है, न ही यहां पर कोई व्यक्तिगत आरोप लग रहा है, सरकार जो नीतियां लागू कर रही हैं, वे किसान विरोधी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह ठीक है, लेकिन आपने जो यह कहा कि यह सरकार * है, * है, यह कहना अपने आप में गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यही आग्रह है कि आप उसकी भावना को समझिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. I will look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. I will look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, हम कह रहे हैं कि ये नीतियां किसान विरोधी होने के नाते* होंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हम आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि आप उसके ऊपर पुनर्विचार करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine it. I will look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. I will look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर**(व्यवधान)**....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Yes, Shri Sanjay Raut. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप अपने मेनिफेस्टो को implement कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उसभापति: तपन जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रंगराजन जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... संजय राउत।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, if it is not anti-farmer, anti-poor, then what do you call it? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please sit down. I have already called Shri Sanjay Raut. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.

*Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

श्री संजय राउत : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस देश का किसान जिस हालत में आज है ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसान जिन्दा रहना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा अन्नदाता जिन्दा रहना चाहिए। इस बारे में हम चिन्ता करें। चिन्ता सदन में हो रही है, चिन्ता सदन के बाहर भी हो रही है। सर, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि देश के किसानों के प्रति सभी राजनीतिक दल, सभी नेताओं का प्यार जिस कदर उमड़ आया, अगर उसी को हम महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ दें, तो इस देश के अन्नदाताओं की तकदीर बदल जाएगी। हम हमेशा चर्चा करते हैं। यह सवाल सिर्फ एक राज्य का नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश का है।

मैं महाराष्ट्र से आया हूँ और महाराष्ट्र किसानों की आत्महत्या के बारे में सबसे ज्यादा बदनाम हुआ है। मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, मैं आज सुबह देख रहा था। बात करें विदर्भ की, सिर्फ 2014 में वहां 1,200 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। इस साल के शुरुआती तीन महीनों में 400 किसानों ने अपना जीवन खत्म कर दिया है। अप्रैल के पहले पखवाड़े में ऐसे किसानों ने मौत को गले लगाया है। यह हाल है कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री विदर्भ के हैं और उसी इलाके से ज्यादा आत्महत्या हो रही है। दूसरा सबसे प्रभावित इलाका है मराठवाड़ा। यहां पिछले साल 590 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। इस साल के पहले तिमाही में, जनवरी से मार्च तक 310 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की और इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र के कृषि मंत्री जिस इलाके से आते हैं, उत्तर महाराष्ट्र से, वहां पिछले तीन महीनों में 70 किसानों ने अपनी जान दी है। यह हालत है महाराष्ट्र की, यह हालत है सभी राज्यों की। चाहे नेता या मंत्री किसी भी इलाके का हो, वहां भी आत्महत्या होती है, हम रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

मराठवाड़ा का जो कपास उत्पादक किसान है, उसकी हालत क्या है? किसानों का कपास उत्पादन में खर्च होता है 93,000 रुपए प्रति एकड़ और किसानों के हाथ आया है सिर्फ 1,800 रुपए प्रति एकड़ का उत्पादन, तो किसान कैसे जिन्दा रहेगा? हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में कपास के साथ-साथ अनार, मौसमी के हजारों एकड़ में लगे बाग इस बार खत्म हो गए हैं। ज्वार और बाजरे की खेती बरबाद हो गई। कृषि मंत्री जी, आप नासिक में आए थे, आपने वहां का बहुत बड़ा इलाका देखा है, वहां अंगूर के बागान कैसे खत्म हो गए, कोंकण में आम का नुकसान हुआ है, इसको आपने देखा है, लेकिन अब तब सरकारी मदद कहीं नहीं पहुंची है। लोग परेशान हैं। हमने मांग की थी कि कृषि कर्ज माफ किया जाए। अब तक उसके ऊपर फैसला नहीं हुआ।

हमारे मित्र, नरेश अग्रवाल जी अभी यहां नहीं हैं, मैं कल उनका भाषण सुन रहा था। अग्रवाल जी ने सदन को बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, उनके परिवार को 7-7 लाख रुपए की मदद आपकी सरकार दे रही है, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन जो मर गए, जो आत्महत्या की, आप उसको मदद दे रहे हैं। लेकिन वहाँ हजारों-लाखों जिन्दा लाशें हैं, जो मरी नहीं हैं, लेकिन मरने के कगार पर हैं। आप उनके लिए क्या करेंगे? जैसा त्यागी जी ने जिक्र किया था कि यूपी में भूमिपुत्र पागल हो रहे हैं। मैं दिल्ली के एक अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि न्यूज है कि यूपी में भूमिपुत्र पागल हो रहे हैं। क्यों हो रहे हैं? बेमौसम बारिश से फसल बरबाद होने के कारण यूपी के किसान केवल आत्महत्या ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि काफी संख्या में मेंटल हॉस्पिटल का रुख भी कर रहे हैं। बीते एक महीने में आगरा के Institute of Mental Health and Hospital में आने वाले मरीजों में ज्यादातर किसान हैं और वे गहरे सदमे में हैं। इन किसानों में ज्यादातर वे हैं, जिन्होंने बैंकों और प्राइवेट साहूकारों से कर्ज लिया है और आज वे इस हालत में नहीं हैं कि अपना कर्ज चुका सकें। यह हालत सिर्फ यूपी की नहीं है, यह

हालत देश में सभी राज्यों की है। जो किसान मरे हैं, उनको आप दो लाख देंगे, पाँच लाख देंगे, सात लाख देंगे, एक होड़ चली है कि कौन कितना ज्यादा कॉम्पेन्सेशन दे रहा है। लेकिन, जो आत्महत्या नहीं कर रहे हैं, उनकी जिन्दगी और उनके परिवार के लिए हमारे पास कोई विकल्प नहीं है।

आज हमारे देश का किसान अपने आपको बहुत असहाय महसूस करता है। जब चुनाव आते हैं, तो हम सब लोग गाँव-गाँव में जाते हैं और किसानों के घर के बाहर हाथ जोड़कर खड़े रहते हैं, आश्वासन देते हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन इन आश्वासनों के बावजूद किसान आज अपने आपको ठगा हुआ सा महसूस कर रहा है। सरकार चाहे यहाँ की हो, चाहे सरकार हमारी हो, लेकिन किसान की जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है। यहाँ बैठे हुए सभी नेता हमेशा यह कहते हैं कि हम किसान के बेटे हैं, हम किसान हैं, हम खेती करते हैं, लेकिन हममें से किसी ने आत्महत्या नहीं की है। हमारे परिवार के जो लोग हैं, उन्होंने कभी आत्महत्या नहीं की है। अडानी, अंबानी, टाटा और बिड़ला के लोग कभी आत्महत्या नहीं करते हैं। हमने कभी आत्महत्या नहीं की है, लेकिन गजेन्द्र, जिसने कल आत्महत्या की है, उसने मरने से पहले एक पर्ची लिखी और पेड़ से नीचे फेंकी। उसमें लिखा था- "दोस्तो, मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ। मेरी पूरी फसल बरबाद हुई है, मेरे तीन बच्चे हैं, मुझे घर जाने का उपाय बताइए। जय जवान, जय किसान।" यह एक किसान के बेटे की चिट्ठी है, जिसने आत्महत्या की, क्योंकि उसकी भी फसल बेमौसम बारिश से बरबाद हुई थी, जिसके कारण वह परेशान था। गजेन्द्र की जो परेशानी है, वह देश के सभी किसानों की परेशानी है। वह गजेन्द्र का बलिदान था। छोटे किसानों और गजेन्द्र की आत्महत्या देश के करोड़ों किसानों की पीड़ा सामने लाई है, उनका कड़वा सच सामने लाई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... गजेन्द्र की आत्महत्या यह बताती है कि हम किसानों की समस्या सुनने और उसे हल करने की व्यवस्था अब तक नहीं बना पाए हैं। हम यहाँ 60 साल से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का किसान कुदरत की तबाही और कीमतों की उठा-पटक का सबसे बड़ा शिकार है। यहाँ पर राम गोपाल यादव जी, पवार जी तथा अन्य कई सदस्यों ने एक बात कही कि क्रॉप इश्योरेंस की सुविधा 20 परसेंट से भी कम किसानों तक ही पहुँच पाती है। आपने बताया कि बीमा कंपनी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर रही है। 2,000 करोड़ का प्रीमियम जमा हुआ है और उसने सिर्फ दो करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। यह किसानों के खून चूसने का धंधा है और सरकार को इसे बंद करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं कन्क्लूड करूँगा, लेकिन जिस पार्टी के पास एक मिनट का भी टाइम नहीं था, आपने उसे 40-40 मिनट दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं महाराष्ट्र के किसानों की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. Since you have said it, you had only three minutes and you have already taken seven minutes. I have given you more than double the time.

श्री संजय राउत: ठीक है, सर। दो मिनट इधर-उधर हो जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): इनको बोलने दीजिए, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: टाइम कहाँ है? What are you doing? How can you say like this, बोलने दीजिए? How do I do it? I have to manage the time. Don't say it. Mr. Raut, the time given to you was three minutes. You have taken eight minutes, more than double the time I gave you.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ। मैं दो मिनट लूँगा। ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot simply sit there and make comments. Don't do that.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, केन्द्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार को अभी केवल 11 महीने हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी सरकार आई है, इसलिए किसानों की ऐसी खराब हालत है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't sit there and make such comments.

Such statements are * statements; saying बोलने दीजिए। I know my tension, which is how to manage the time.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am sorry, Sir, I object to the word * . I object to the word * . You cannot call me * . I am sorry, I object to this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I repeat, your statement was * .

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: It is not, Sir.

श्री संजय राउत: बल्कि उनकी स्थिति पहले से खराब थी और बेमौसम बारिश होने तथा ओले गिरने से उनकी हालत और ज्यादा खराब हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज देश के किसानों को यह बताने की जरूरत नहीं है कि उनकी हालत खराब है, बल्कि उन्हें यह भरोसा दिलाने की बात करनी चाहिए कि आप धैर्य रखें, आपकी यथासंभव सहायता की जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am so much in tension to manage the time. ...**(Interruptions)**... So many names are here. I don't know what to do. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत : सर, आखिर मैं मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही है कि किसान की जिंदगी से ज्यादा बड़ी कोई चीज नहीं है। मैं इसे मानता हूँ और हम सब का यह संकल्प होना चाहिए कि हम मिलकर इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे करें। "We will act together", प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह आह्वान किया है और मुझे लगता है कि इस सदन के सभी राजनीतिक दल, किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या और किसान की हालत के ऊपर राजनीति छोड़कर प्रधान मंत्री जी के आह्वान को समर्थन दें कि "We will act together". मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to share with you my problem because my problem is everybody's problem here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have 10 names which I received before the commencement of the discussion. In addition to that, I received 14 names after the commencement of the discussion. It means, I have 24 names in total. According to the direction, these 14 names are not to be taken. But if you want me to take these names, I will take them. But how do we manage 24 names? After this discussion today, we have to take up two more Bills. The morning's decision is, finish this discussion and take two more Bills. This discussion was started four days back. See, I am one with you to allow you maximum time but we should work together. It should not be the duty of the Chair to conclude it in time; we should work together. That is why I am worried about it. I can allow all if everybody sticks to five minutes time limit because every party's time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every party's time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... If everybody sticks to five minutes time limit, all 24 names can be accommodated. Even then it will be difficult because it will take more than two hours. But I request each one of you to confine to five minutes time limit. Otherwise, I will be in trouble. मंत्री जी कहते हैं 3 मिनट, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ 5 मिनट। श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल - नॉट प्रजेंट। श्री राज बब्बर।* Please adhere to five minutes. You are a celebrity.

मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, यह इनकी maiden speech है?

श्री उपसभापति : राज बब्बर जी, यह आपकी maiden speech है?

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड) : शुक्रिया, हुजूर। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आप maiden speech के लिए मुझे कितना समय देंगे, लेकिन मेरा विषय गंभीर है और उसकी गंभीरता मैं चेयर पर छोड़ता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यहां खराजे अक्रीदत पेश करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के इस भूकंप में जिन लोगों की अभी जानें गई हैं, भारत में - उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में, पश्चिम बंगाल में, राजस्थान और पड़ोसी देश नेपाल में जिन की जानें गई हैं, मैं उन सभी के परिवारों के प्रति संवेदना और उनके जीवन के आने वाले कल में शांति की कामना करता हूँ।

ऐसे ही पिछले 11 महीनों से लगातार किसान इस देश में जान दे रहा है। खासकर इन पिछले 8 हफ्तों में जानें देने का सिलसिला कुछ अधिक लंबा हो गया है। मैं उन सभी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए इस समस्या के मूल कारण की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, मैं तीन दिन पहले गोरखपुर में था जब यह भूकंप आया।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

उससे पहली रात को पहुंचा, तो बारिश हो रही थी। फसलें सड़क पर पड़ी हुई थीं। हालात ऐसे

[श्री राज बब्बर]

हैं कि केंद्र की सरकार अभी तक यह तय नहीं कर पा रही है कि यह आपदा है भी या नहीं? क्योंकि उनकी नज़र में किसान की जान... संयोगवश कहिए कि जितनी जानें गई हैं, ज्यादातर जानें... मेरा कोई आरोप-प्रत्यारोप नहीं है, ज्यादातर जानें जिन प्रदेशों में बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है, वहां पर गई हैं। महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और हरियाणा - इन प्रदेशों का जो हाल है, हरियाणा कभी इतना समृद्ध होता था कि वहां का किसान कभी सोच भी नहीं सकता था, लेकिन अब वहां का किसान अपनी जान दे रहा है और केंद्र सरकार इस पर बिल्कुल आंखें मूंदकर बैठी हुई है। महोदय, इस केंद्र सरकार की नीति, मैं व्यक्तिगत नहीं, लेकिन इनके एक मंत्री हैं, जो जब भी किसान की बात आती है, तो वे ही वक्तव्य दिया करते हैं। शायद कृषि मंत्री तो बहुत कम वक्तव्य देते हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से जब कृषि पर वे बोलने लगते हैं, तो बी.जे.पी. की इस सरकार की मानसिकता समझ में आती है, क्योंकि वे मंत्री स्वयं भी पूंजीपति हैं। यही कारण है कि इस मानसिकता से हमारी समझ में आता है कि यह सरकार अपने बजट के अंदर कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को ...(व्यवधान)...

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल चन्द) : कौन सा मंत्री पूंजीपति है? आप मंत्री का नाम बताइए।

श्री राज बब्बर : आप बैठ जाइए। आपको बाकायदा तफसील चाहिए होगी, तो जब चेयर कहेगी, मैं दे दूंगा। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा और यह मुझे कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, बाकायदा महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने, जितने भी उनके साधन थे, संस्थाएं थीं, उनकी जांच कराई थी, इसलिए आप ज्यादा न बोलें। मैं सम्मान के साथ, गरिमा के साथ नाम नहीं बोल रहा था और आपको इस गरिमा का पालन करना चाहिए। अगर बात कहनी है तो चेयर से कहिए, मैं भी चेयर से बात कर रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... गरदन इस तरफ है, तो क्या कर सकता हूं? इसका रुख ही ऐसा है। अगर आप कहें तो मैं दूसरी तरह से खड़ा हो जाता हूं, लेकिन इसका रुख ऐसा है, इसलिए नज़र यहां से वहां जाएगी। आप इस नज़र को बचा लीजिए क्योंकि यह तीखी नज़र है।

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) : यह मत कहिए कि नज़र उधर है, नज़र इधर भी है।

श्री राज बब्बर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि बजट में महाराज मोदी जी की सरकार ने बजट के अंदर कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को रियायत दी। ऐसी कौन सी आफत है, ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कत है कि आज की तारीख के अंदर जिस तरह से किसान ...(समय की घंटी)... अपनी जानें दे रहा है, लगातार दे रहा है, बहुत सारे आंकड़ों के साथ यहां बताया गया, आगरा के बारे में बताया गया ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत नीतियों का परिणाम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राज बब्बर : आप तो अच्छी नीतियों के बयान देकर आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, ये अच्छी नीतियों के बयान देकर आए हैं, लेकिन साल भर से इनकी नीतियां ऐसी हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly conclude now.
..(Interruptions)...

श्री राज बब्बर : आज किसान जो है, वह अपनी जान दे रहा है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, it has to be verified.

श्री राज बब्बर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर verify किया गया और आप कहेंगे तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं बोलूंगा क्योंकि यह विषय जो है, यह समय की गिनती से नहीं है। चालीस-चालीस मिनट तक लोग बोल गए, उनको कुछ नहीं कहा गया। अगर आपको लगता है कि आपके पास इतना समय नहीं है, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं। मुझे अलग समय कल दे दीजिए, परसों दे दीजिए, मैं बोलूंगा। महोदय, आप तय करें। **...(व्यवधान)...** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि मोदी सरकार के अंदर महाराज मोदी जी जरूर लोगों की मदद करते हैं। वे जिस देश में जाते हैं, जिस प्रदेश में जाते हैं, जिस व्यक्ति से मिलते हैं, अपना रिश्ता निकालते हैं और वह भी पुराना रिश्ता। जहां-जहां उनका पुराना रिश्ता निकल आता है, वे मदद करते हैं। वह चाहे देश हो, प्रदेश हो, व्यक्ति हो, उन्होंने मदद की भी है। गुजरात में की, छत्तीसगढ़ में की, झारखंड में की। हजारों एकड़ जमीन चाकलेट के भाव दे दी, उनका नाम क्या है, मैं नहीं जानता.. **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : हरियाणा में दी।.. **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री राज बब्बर : उनका क्या नाम है, मैं नहीं जानता.. **...(व्यवधान)...** आप बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं, मैं आगे उसका भी बताऊंगा। उनको छत्तीसगढ़ में जमीन दी गयी। छत्तीसगढ़ में आदिवासियों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन, जंगल के जंगल दे दिए गए। क्यों दिए गए, कुछ तो कारण होगा? मेरे ख्याल से वित्त मंत्रालय से यहां पर कोई है नहीं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं जानता, उन्होंने वित्त मंत्रालय में एक बैंक के चेयरमैन को उनके ठीए पर भेजा कि जाओ और इनको पांच हजार करोड़ या दस हजार करोड़ का जो भी लोन है, वह देकर आओ। उनको जाकर उनके ठीए पर लोन दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन किसान जो जान दे रहा है, उसको ऋण माफी नहीं दी जा सकती, उसको कोई राहत नहीं दी जा सकती। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो इवेंट सजाने वाला हो, इवेंट सजाने वालों का मुखिया हो, उसको आप ऋण माफी दे सकते हैं, उसको आप हजारों करोड़ की हिमायत दे सकते हैं, लेकिन किसान, जो अपनी जान दे रहा है, उसके लिए आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे, यह कैसे हैं 'आप'? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा पूछिए और बताइए कि कैसे हैं 'आप'? यह 'आप' एक अजीब फिनॉमिना बन गया है, इधर एक ये 'आप' हैं और उधर वे एक 'आप' हैं।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया : एक 'आप' राजस्थान में थे, जिनको जमीन मिल गयी। **...(व्यवधान)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please sit down. **...(Interruptions)...** In a maiden speech, no Interruptions please. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री बी.के.हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक) : एक जोधपुर के अंदर दे दी गयी।.. **...(व्यवधान)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Excuse me, it is his maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Interruptions please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राज बब्बर : आप जांच करवाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...आपकी सरकार है, जांच करवाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप लोगों ने क्या किया? खंडाला में किसको दी है?...*(व्यवधान)*... लाखों एकड़...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राज बब्बर : इसका जवाब मैं देता हूँ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): One moment, please. See, it is a convention that there are no Interruptions during a maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please proceed.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): लाखों एकड़ जमीन खंडाला में दी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राज बब्बर : महोदय, जितना इंटरप्शन होगा, उतना ही वक्त मुझे मिलेगा। यह अच्छी बात है क्योंकि मुझे तो बोलने के लिए वक्त चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That is my concern.

श्री राज बब्बर : महोदय, अगर इनको किसी भी बात की चिंता है, सरकार इनकी है, जहां-जहां भी, जिस प्रदेश का नाम लिया गया है, ये कह रहे हैं इनको दी गयी, उनको दी गयी, आपके पास किताबें हैं, बही-खाते हैं, इस गुम्बद के बाहर और गुम्बदें हैं, इधर हाई कोर्ट है, उधर सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, उन गुम्बदों में जाकर पता करवा लें, फैसले करें। क्यों नहीं करते? सरकारें आपकी हैं, बही-खाते आपके पास हैं, खसरा-खतौनिया आपके पास हैं, आप उन्हें निकालिए। इस तरह से नाम ले लेने से, किसी के ऊपर टिप्पणी करने से कि इसको दे दी, उसको दे दी...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर दे दी तो पता करके बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बताइए। इस बात को बढ़ाने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिश्तों के साथ में क्या इस सरकार को यह नज़र नहीं आता, क्या प्रधान मंत्री को नज़र नहीं आता कि जब वे पुराने रिश्ते ढूँढ़ते हैं तो इससे पुराना रिश्ता क्या होगा, उनकी 67 साल की उम्र हो गयी है, उन्होंने सारे व्रत भी कर लिए होंगे, भगवान के नाम पर, इसके नाम पर, उसके नाम पर, बचपन में अगर कुछ नहीं खाया होगा, तब भी मिलाकर एक साल निकला होगा, 66 साल दिन में तीन वक्त मुंह में हाथ ऐसे जाता है और नीचे आता है, जिस राशन को लेते हैं, जो खाना खाते हैं, जो ढोकला, खम्मन, दाल मीठी खाते हैं, जो रोटी खाते हैं, वे तमाम चीज़ें, चूंकि किसान के साथ रिश्ता है इसलिए वहां तक पहुंचती हैं। उस रिश्ते को आप नहीं समझते! चाय की पत्ती देख लीजिए। चाय बेचना, चाय पीना और पिलाना, ये सारी चीज़ें किसानों के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन वहां पर रिश्ता नज़र नहीं आता। मैं चुनाव के समय में बनारस में था। ऐसा लगता था कि एक तरफ ये 'आप', एक तरफ वो 'आप', अब चारों तरफ सिर्फ ईमानदारी ही ईमानदारी होगी। ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे काशी के श्मशान से सत्यवादी हरिश्चंद्र उठ कर आपके अन्दर घुस गए। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ, ये

ऐसे 'आप' निकले कि 45 मिनट तक ये ईमानदारी पर प्रवचन कर रहे थे और एक किसान ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इनकी बी कॉपी रही होगी। ये बाहर, यहीं से 100 मीटर की दूरी पर पेड़ के नीचे अपना प्रवचन दे रहे थे और पेड़ पर एक किसान का बेटा, एक किसान अपने गले में फंदा डाल कर अपनी जान देने की तैयारी कर रहा था। उन 'आप' को यह लग रहा था कि शायद ऐसा तो नहीं कि कहीं वह उनके मफलर की कॉपी करके नकल करने का प्रयत्न करना चाह रहा था। वह अपनी जान दे गया। उनको सिर्फ यही नजर आ रहा था कि उनके मफलर की नकल की जा रही है। इधर ये 'आप' हैं। मोदी की सरकार के तमाम लोगों के ऊपर मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ, चाहे जुमला ही समझ लीजिए, लेकिन इनके कुर्ते की क्रीज, इनकी सगड़ी की क्रीज तक पर भी शिकन नहीं आ रही। जब हाउस में भाषण देते हैं, तो कहते हैं असहाय, किसान के बारे में कैसे-कैसे शब्द कि अन्याय नहीं होगा, उसको असहाय नहीं रहने देंगे। इंसान-इंसान की बात करते हैं, बोल कैसे लेते हैं? इन्होंने भाषण दिया, मैं देख रहा था, यू ट्यूब पर वह भाषण था। बढ़िया, बढ़िया, बढ़िया। वह बढ़िया भाषण नहीं था, वह बिल्कुल बढ़िया भाषण नहीं था। अहंकार की बात करते हैं। अहंकार की उँगली इस तरफ उठाते हैं। किस बात का अहंकार? अब अहंकार कहाँ से होगा, गिनती तो आपके पास है, बहुमत तो आपके पास है, उस गुम्बद में तो आप बैठे हुए हैं। हम कहाँ से अहंकार करेंगे? हमने तो कहा कि यह कानून किसानों के लिए है। आपने 120 साल का पूरा हवाला माँग लिया, आजादी के 65 साल बाद का हवाला माँग लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 53 साल हमारे लिए थे। मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ **(समय की घंटी)** ठीक है, 120 साल के इतिहास की बात कर रहे हैं, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खताकलामी के लिए माफी चाहता हूँ, कम-से-कम ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब जवाब तो ले लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please, please.... *(Interruptions)*... No Interruptions, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राज बब्बर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी धीरे-धीरे इनको लग रहा है कि 120 साल का हिसाब तो इन्होंने माँग लिया है, इतिहास से इनका कोई लेना-देना नहीं है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, हमारे हाउस की एक गरिमा है, एक परम्परा है कि जिसकी मेडन स्पीच होती है, हम लोग उसे इंटरप्ट नहीं करते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I have told them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Darda, they have been told about that.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Please give the directives.

श्री राज बब्बर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How much more time do you want to take, Mr. Raj Babbar?

श्री राज बब्बर : मेरे ख्याल से थोड़े ही मिनट लगेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, just take two minutes.

श्री राज बब्बर : नहीं, सर, दो मिनट में नहीं हो पाएगा, लेकिन थोड़े मिनट लगेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You were given fifteen minutes.

श्री राज बब्बर : मुझे थोड़े मिनट दे दीजिए, मैं गिनती नहीं बता सकता, मैं थोड़े मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा, मैं घंटे नहीं लगाऊँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 120 साल का हिसाब माँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): A few more minutes means no limit.

श्री राज बब्बर : अगर 120 साल के हिसाब की बात करते हैं, तो कम-से-कम इतिहास पढ़ लेते। चलिए, इतिहास में हमारी तरफ के नाम आते हैं, उनके बारे में मत पढ़िए, आपके सम्माननीय हैं हेडगेवार साहब, आपके सम्माननीय हैं गोलवलकर साहब, उनको ही पढ़ लेते, कहीं आस-पास सच तो नजर आ जाता।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य बहुत सीनियर सदस्य हैं।

श्री राज बब्बर : मैंने आपके सम्माननीय कहा है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बहुत सीनियर सदस्य हैं और लोक सभा में भी रह चुके हैं। इनको सदन के नियम और सदन की व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में भी जानकारी है। हम यह जानते हैं कि आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहिए और हम आपको डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन महोदय, निश्चित तौर से इन्हें यह भी समझना चाहिए कि ये जिस तरह के आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगा रहे हैं, जिस तरह के वे नाम ले रहे हैं, वे इस सदन में नहीं हैं और अपने को प्रोटेक्ट नहीं कर सकते। मुझे लगता है कि इनको इससे बचने की जरूरत है।

श्री राज बब्बर : मैंने उनके अच्छे के लिए कहा है। मैंने यह कहा है कि काश आप उनको पढ़ लेते, वे आपके सम्माननीय हैं। मैंने यह कहा है कि वे आपके सम्माननीय हैं, अगर आप उनको पढ़ लेते तो कहीं न कहीं इतिहास की सच्चाई के आसपास घूम जाते।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Raj Babbar, please.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राज बब्बर : 1907 के अंदर, जब से कांग्रेस खड़ी हुई है ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : The convention is kindly

...(Interruptions)... The convention is that there should not be Interruptions in the maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: But they should not be ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You also kindly restrict yourself. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: I will try. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: He was just praising them.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: I am saying they must have read them.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम 120 साल की बात करते हैं। 1907 के अंदर पहला मूवमेंट - "पगड़ी संभाल जट्टा" शुरू हुआ था। जब यह मूवमेंट शुरू हुआ था, तो सरदार अजीत सिंह, जो सिंह भगत सिंह जी के चाचा हुआ करते थे, वे भी उस समय कांग्रेस में ही थे। उसके बाद में ...(समय की घंटी)... आदरणीय कृषि मंत्री जी चम्पारण से आते हैं, आज 2015 चल रहा है, जो चम्पारण आन्दोलन का सौवां साल है। वहां कांग्रेस के लोग किसानों के लिए गए थे। उसके बाद कांग्रेस का चाहे कोई भी अधिवेशन रहा हो, चाहे कोई भी अध्यक्ष रहा हो, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू रहे हों, बाबू सुभाष चन्द्र बोस रहे हों, मौलाना आजाद रहे हों, डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया रहे हों या कोई भी अन्य अध्यक्ष रहा हो, पूरी कांग्रेस की लीडरशिप ने मिलकर प्रस्ताव पास किए, चाहे हरीपुरा का प्रस्ताव रहा हो, त्रिपुरी का रहा हो, रावी का रहा हो। प्रस्ताव पास हुआ कि "जो जोते, जो बोए, वही किसान जमीन का मालिक होए" और वे लोग इसी परम्परा को आगे तक लेकर गए। आजाद भारत के अन्दर भी उन्होंने यही परम्परा चालू रखी। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसी संसद के अन्दर, इसी सदन के अन्दर अगर संविधान में कोई पहला संशोधन हुआ, तो जमीन को लेकर हुआ और वह कांग्रेस ने ही किया। वह संशोधन जमींदारी उन्मूलन को लेकर था, जमींदारों की जमीन को लेकर था। उन्होंने आजादी के पहले ही यह कहा था कि हम जमींदारी को समाप्त करेंगे और फिर आगे उसी निरन्तरता को बरकरार रखा। आजादी के बाद, कांग्रेस ने पहला काम जमींदारी उन्मूलन का किया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude.

श्री राज बब्बर : जब इनके साथ के वे लोग, इनके हिमायती, जिनके साथ मिलकर इन्होंने चुनाव लड़े, तब इनके मेनिफेस्टो में था कि हमें चुनाव में जिताओ, हम जमींदारी वापस लाएंगे। ये उन्हीं के साथ के हिमायती थे। कांग्रेस ने मुकाबला किया ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, very much. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राज बब्बर : उधर उन लोगों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मुकदमा किया, कांग्रेस ने वह मुकदमा लड़ा और इसी सदन के अन्दर पहली बार ...(व्यवधान)... उस समय पहली बार जमीन के कानून में संशोधन हुआ, उसे प्रॉपर्टी राइट्स से निकाल दिया गया। इसके बाद ये कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस ने क्या किया? ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ, इसके बाद सीलिंग को लेकर भूमि का जो कानून था, जिससे किसानों को, वंचितों को उनकी जमीन मिल सके, इन्दिरा जी ने सबसे पहले उसका प्रावधान किया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You are speaking good but the time is up. So, please conclude.

श्री राज बब्बर : इसके बाद पंचायती राज आया, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, जिसने किसानों को सूदखोरों से बचाने का काम किया। ये तमाम क्रोनोलॉजिकल चीजें हैं, जिनको कांग्रेस ने किया। कांग्रेस ने एक निरन्तरता बरकरार रखी। उसी निरन्तरता को देखते हुए, आखिर में आकर जब कांग्रेस ने देखा कि धनाढ्य धनपशु बनता जा रहा है, तो राहुल गाँधी ने किसानों के बीच में जाकर, किसानों की समस्याओं को समझकर, किसानों को उनका पूरा मुकम्मल अधिकार देने के लिए लोगों से बातचीत की, किसानों से समझा और सोनिया गाँधी जी के साथ मिलकर मनमोहन सिंह के सहयोग से यह कानून बना, जिसको आज ये भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून के नाम से बनाना चाह रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, very much.

श्री राज बब्बर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनसे एक ही बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपकी मार्फत इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ, इनसे कहिए कि किसानों से उनकी जमीन न लें। आज अगर ये उनकी जमीन ले लेंगे, तो अभी तो किसान मर रहा है, अगर जमीन ले ली गई, तो हम सब भी मर जाएंगे। किसी भी कल-कारखाने के अन्दर ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made your point.

श्री राज बब्बर : किसी भी कारखाने के अन्दर कलपुर्जे बना लोगे? ...(समय की घंटी)... इंडस्ट्री में कलपुर्जे बना लोगे, लेकिन फसल नहीं पैदा कर पाओगे। स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बना लोगे, बड़े-बड़े गैजेट्स लगावा दोगे, ...(समय की घंटी)... लेकिन उन सिटीज़ के अन्दर...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made your point.

श्री राज बब्बर : महोदय, मैं दो मिनट का समय और लूँगा।

आप उन गैजेट्स में सुविधायें दे दोगे, लेकिन आप सिंचाई की योजनाएँ जो बना रहे हो, तो सिंचाई कहाँ करोगे? ये आवास किसके लिए बनाओगे? ये फसल कहाँ उगाओगे? उन स्मार्ट सिटीज़ की छतों पर गमलों में सिंचाई का काम करोगे! गमलों में फसल उगाओगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have made your point. Thank you very much.

श्री राज बब्बर: महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि महाराज मोदी अपने भाषणों में लोहिया जी का नाम लेते हैं, लेकिन उनको कम से कम यह सोचना चाहिए कि महाराज, अगर आप डा. लोहिया का नाम लेते हैं, तो सबसे पहले लोहिया क्या दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का भी नाम ले लीजिएगा। उन्होंने लोकभूषा का, लोकभाषा का हमेशा समर्थन किया है। आपको पढ़ना पड़ेगा। Goebbels की भाषा से हिटलर के प्रचार मंत्री के सारे इतिहास को पढ़ कर यह देश नहीं चल सकता। यह देश चलेगा, तो इस देश के लोगों को देख कर चलेगा, हमारे महापुरुषों को सामने पढ़ कर चलेगा। आज अगर यह जमीन ले ली गयी, तो मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much.

श्री राज बब्बर: सर, मैं आखिर में एक ऐसे कवि की दो पंक्तियाँ कहूँगा, जिसका नाम 'धूमिल' है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): The allotted time was only 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... He spoke about 23 minutes.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: I am just saying it in two lines. धूमिल कवि की वे लाइनें हैं:

"एक आदमी रोटी बेलता है, एक आदमी रोटी खाता है,
एक तीसरा भी आदमी है, जो न रोटी बेलता है, न रोटी खाता है,
यह तीसरा आदमी कौन है?"

ये तीसरा आदमी जो इस देश को चलाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, जो रोटी के साथ खेलता है। महोदय, मैं आपकी मार्फत कहूँगा कि सरकार को उस बात के लिए सद्बुद्धि आये कि रोटी से खेलने का काम यह सरकार न करे। धन्यवाद।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 28 फरवरी से लेकर अप्रैल के मध्य तक इस देश के अन्दर बेमौसमी बरसात का दौर चला। उस बेमौसमी बरसात ने पूरे देश को हिलाकर रख दिया। हजारों-करोड़ों हेक्टेयर में किसान की फसल बरबाद हुई है। सदन के अन्दर इस पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गयी। यहाँ हमारे माननीय सांसदों ने काश्तकारों के प्रति अपनी हमदर्दी दिखाते हुए चिन्ता व्यक्ते की कि आखिर काश्तकारों के द्वारा आज देश के अन्दर जो आत्महत्याएँ हो रही हैं, उन आत्महत्याओं की पृष्ठभूमि में क्या कारण हैं?

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं भी एक किसान हूँ। किसान खेत और गाँव से आता है। जब हमें आज्ञादी मिली, उस वक्त इस देश के अन्दर एक काश्तकार की हैसियत क्या थी और आज्ञादी के बाद 2015 में हम पहुँचे हैं, तो आज किसान की क्या क्रेडिट है? इस दरम्यान काश्तकार की हैसियत, उनकी क्रेडिट या आर्थिक स्थिति day by day कमजोर होती गयी। उनके कारणों का हम पता लगायें। तो हमारी जो नीति है, उसमें एक काश्तकार खेती करने के लिए स्वतंत्र था। वह अपनी खेती पर निर्भर था। आज इस देश में हम जितनी भी खेती करते हैं, उसमें से 60 परसेंट हमारी खेती वर्षा पर निर्भर है और वर्षा पर निर्भर होने के नाते काश्तकार का उस समय तक खर्चा कम आता था। इस सवा सौ

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में धान बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता था, अमेरिका से मंगाना पड़ता था। जब हम अमेरिका से धान मंगाते थे, तब उस वक्त की सरकारों को मनमाने रूप से शर्तें निभानी पड़ती थी। इस देश में एक वक्त था, जब सीमा पर लड़ाइयां हो रही थीं और देश के अंदर अनाज की कमी थी। उस वक्त के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने जब यह आह्वान किया कि हम मकानों की छतों पर भी अनाज को उगाएंगे, मगर हम किसी के सामने हाथ नहीं फैलाएंगे, तो उस चुनौती को इस देश के काश्तकारों ने स्वीकारा और स्वीकार करके उन्होंने इस देश को अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाया।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि काश्तकार ने अपने सारे साधन इसके लिए लगा दिए ताकि हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें। हमने अनाज पैदा किया और आज इस देश के अंदर अनाज का इतना भंडार है कि आज अनाज सरप्लस हो गया है। ये सब काश्तकारों की मेहनत के कारण हुआ है, लेकिन काश्तकार ने मेहनत किस आधार पर की? काश्तकार लोन लेता गया, कृषि के लिए काम में आने वाली जितनी भी चीजें थीं, उनकी इंडेक्स दर बढ़ती गयी और किसान की उपज का जो मूल्य उनको मिलना चाहिए था, वह मूल्य उन्हें नहीं मिला। दिनों-दिन जितना भी हमने ऋण वगैरह लिया, साहूकारों से लिया, कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर से लिया ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मुझे कुछ समय और दिया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Five minutes are over.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: महोदय, इस तरह से हम धीरे-धीरे कर्ज की ओर बढ़ते गए, आमदनी कम होती गई, जमीन की जो उर्वरता क्षमता थी, वह खादों के कारण खराब होती गई और इस प्रकार से हमारा उत्पादन धीरे-धीरे कम होता गया। जोत कम होती गई और आज हमारी हालत यह है कि जो हमारी हिस्सेदारी 75 प्रतिशत थी, वह 13 परसेंट पर आ गई।

आज हम आत्मनिर्भर तो हो गए, काश्तकार ने धान के मामले में इस देश को आत्मनिर्भर तो बना दिया, मगर काश्तकार की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई कि आज वह आत्महत्या करने के कगार पर आ गया। अभी कह रहे थे कि नीतियां गलत हैं ...(समय की घंटी)... काश्तकार को subsidise करते हैं, काश्तकार को सस्ती खाद देते हैं, काश्तकार को सस्ता डीजल देते हैं, काश्तकार के ट्रैक्टर की कीमत पांच लाख या आठ लाख नहीं होती ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: और अगर हम काश्तकार को subsidise रेट पर लोन देते, तो आज काश्तकार की स्थिति यह नहीं होती। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं यह निवेदन करना चाह रहा हूँ। अभी 22 तारीख को इसी दिल्ली में 'आप' पार्टी की मीटिंग हो रही थी और एक काश्तकार ने अपनी इहलीला समाप्त कर दी। हमारी उनके प्रति संवेदना है। वह राजस्थान का था। राजस्थान का काश्तकार इतना कमजोर नहीं है। ...(समय की घंटी)... राजस्थान का काश्तकार कई अकालों को, सूखे को, शीत को और गर्मी को सहता रहता है और देश की सीमा पर अपने भाइयों को भेजता है, नौजवानों को भेजता है...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, हमारी सरकार को मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Ram Narainji, please conclude. All things are important.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: महोदय, मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दिया जाए। आज जब ये बातें आईं, तो भारत सरकार ने काश्तकारों का मुआवजा बढ़ाया। भारत सरकार ने एनडीआरएफ तथा एसडीआरएफ में मुआवजा बढ़ाया और जितने भी नार्म्स थे, उनको बदला गया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: मैं राजस्थान सरकार की मुख्य मंत्री को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकारों पर जब इस प्रकार की आपदा आई तब वहाँ असेम्बली चल रही थी, जिसका दो दिन का स्थगन करके उन्होंने सभी एमएलएज को काश्तकारों के पास भेजा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Ram Narainji. Please.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दी, उसके आधार पर उन्होंने किसानों के बिजली के बिल चार महीने के लिए माफ किए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Excuse me. It's enough. You have taken three more minutes.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: उन्होंने परसों यह घोषणा की कि कृषि कनेक्शंस के जितने भी पैसे प्रति यूनिट्स बढ़ाए गए हैं, उनको वापस लिया जाएगा। मैं मुख्य मंत्री को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और उनको साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं भारत सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और यह माँग करता हूँ कि काश्तकारों की आर्थिक स्थिति को और मजबूत बनाने के लिए उनको और सुविधाएँ दी जाएँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Neeraj Shekhar. You have only five minutes.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह चर्चा पिछले तीन दिनों से चल रही है। मैं सदन में आठ सालों से हूँ, पहले लोक सभा में था, अब मैं राज्य सभा में हूँ और मुझे पहली बार किसानों पर बोलने का मौका मिला है। मैं एक बात आज तक नहीं समझ पाया कि किसान आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहा है। यह बात मैं आज तक नहीं समझ पाया हूँ। मैं जब सोचता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि जब कोई व्यक्ति आत्महत्या करता है तो वह जानता है कि अपने पीछे वह अपना परिवार छोड़कर जा रहा है, उसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं होगा, लेकिन फिर भी वह आत्महत्या करता है। मैं इस बात पर कई बार विचार करता हूँ, लेकिन इसका मुझे कभी भी उत्तर नहीं मिलता। यही बात जब मैं भूख के बारे में कहता था, तो पिताजी मुझसे कहते थे कि तुम लोग भूख के बारे में जानते ही नहीं हो कि वह क्या होती है। तुम भूख को कैसे जानते हो, क्या तुम कभी भूखे रहे हो? जो व्यक्ति दिनोंदिन भूखा रहता है, वह जानता है कि भूख क्या होती है, तुम तो सुबह, दोपहर, शाम और रात, चार बार खाना खाते हो, तुम

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

कैसे जानोगे कि भूख क्या होती है? उसी प्रकार, मुझे यह लगता है कि किसान का दर्द 68 सालों में आज तक हम लोग समझ नहीं पाए हैं। किसान हम लोगों से क्या चाहता है, उसे हम जान नहीं पाए हैं। हम लोग यह जरूर कहते हैं, मैं बार-बार भाषण में सुन रहा हूँ कि यहाँ 70 फीसदी लोग किसान परिवार से आते हैं। यहाँ पर कितने लोगों ने खेती की है? कितने लोग खेत में गए हैं? कितने लोगों ने रात में उठकर खेतों में पानी दिया है? कितने लोगों ने सिंचाई की है? कितने लोगों ने सर्दियों की रात में जाकर खेतों में काम किया है? आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप किसान का दर्द जानते हैं? केवल भावनात्मक बातें बोलने से कुछ नहीं होगा। किसान के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, रात में भी पानी दिया जाता है। राजस्थान में नहीं देना होता होगा, उत्तर प्रदेश में देना पड़ता है, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी बात बोल लूँ? मेरा समय पाँच मिनट है, सर। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि हम लोगों ने उनके बारे में कभी सोचा ही नहीं कि किस तरह से उनके लिए काम करना चाहिए, किस तरह से उनके लिए योजनाएँ बनानी चाहिए। मैं अपने नेता प्रोफेसर साहब का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक बात कही कि जब तक हम लोग मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस ठीक नहीं करेंगे — हर घोषणापत्र में, आपके घोषणापत्र में भी है कि डेढ़ गुना देना चाहिए, 50 परसेंट बढ़ाकर देना चाहिए और मैंने सुना है, अगर मैं गलत बोल रहा हूँ तो मैं चाहूँगा कि कृषि मंत्री जी मुझे ठीक करें कि आप लोगों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ऐफिडेविट देकर यह कहा है कि हम लोग यह लागू नहीं कर पाएँगे। अगर मैं गलत बोल रहा हूँ तो मुझे ठीक कीजिएगा। इनके बड़े नेता बोल चुके हैं कि कई बातें चुनावी जुमले होते हैं, तो वह बात हम लोग समझ सकते हैं। अगर आप कह देंगे कि वह एक चुनावी जुमला था, तो हम लोग उसको मान लेंगे। जब तक किसान को उसकी उपज का ठीक मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक किसान की हालत सुधरने वाली नहीं है। कभी कांग्रेस के लोगों का मैं भाषण सुन रहा था कि हम लोगों ने किसानों का 70 हजार करोड़ रुपया माफ किया। आप लोगों ने किसानों पर कोई एहसान किया है? किसान उससे ज्यादा 70 लाख करोड़ का हकदार है। इस देश को किसान ने हमेशा दिया है, उसने कभी इस देश से लिया नहीं है। आज समय है कि किसान को हम लोग दें। आज हम कॉरपोरेट लोगों के लाखों-करोड़ों रुपयों के ऋण माफ कर देते हैं और किसान के 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये को हम 10 साल से रट रहे हैं। क्यों रट रहे हैं, भाई?

एक माननीय सदस्य: याद दिला रहे हैं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: याद नहीं दिला रहे हैं। इन 70 हजार करोड़ से किसान का काम होने वाला नहीं है। जब आपने कॉरपोरेट्स का सालाना 6 लाख करोड़ या 7 लाख करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया है, तो किसान का क्यों नहीं माफ कर सकते? यह किसान का हक है। इस देश पर जितना किसान का हक है, उतना किसी का नहीं है। आज किसान का ही बेटा सरहद की हिफाजत करता है और आपका पेट भरने के लिए खेतों में काम करता है।

महोदय, भूमि अधिग्रहण बिल आया है, उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ और भाजपा के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून जब एक साल पहले बना तो आपने उसे पूरी सहमति दी। उस समय उस सदन में भी सारे बड़े नेता थे — आदरणीय राजनाथ जी थे, आदरणीया सुषमा जी थीं, जेटली जी थे। आप सभी ने समर्थन दिया सिवाय दो नेताओं के — माननीय प्रधान मंत्री

जी और माननीय नितिन जयराम गडकरी जी के। अब जब सत्ता में आए हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि आपके दिल भी बदल गए हैं। पिछले साल तक ठीक थे, लेकिन जब से आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और नितिन गडकरी जी आए हैं, आपकी धारणा भी बदल गयी है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह धारणा क्यों बदल गयी है? आज इस बिल का कितना विरोध हो रहा है, इसे आप धरातल पर जाकर देखिए। चुनाव जीतने का मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि आप जमीन से जुड़े ही न। मैं सरकार से यही कहना चाहता था।

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि किसानों के लिए हमारे सभी के मन में सहानुभूति है, लेकिन हम उनकी पीड़ा को नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। आज किसान को सब्सिडी की जरूरत है, लेकिन अगर आपके ऊपर बाहर से प्रेशर है, तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि यूरोप और अमेरिका के कहने से भारत की नीतियां बनेंगी। आदरणीय येचुरी जी ने कहा कि बाहर जाकर अपने देश की आलोचना करना कि हमने 60 सालों में कुछ किया ही नहीं, मैं मानता हूं कि यह प्रधान मंत्री जी को नहीं कहना चाहिए था। मुझे नहीं पता कि कितने लोग मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे, लेकिन आज किसान पीड़ा में है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम अपने क्षेत्र के गांवों में जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि आज किसान अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं पा रहा है, उनकी शादी नहीं कर पा रहा है और मुझे दुख है कि पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी किसानों ने आत्म-हत्या की है। उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान बहुत बलशाली था। अभी संजय राउत जी भी कह रहे थे कि जब किसान की फसल खराब होती है, तो वह जरूर पीड़ा में होता है। वह आज depression में आ गया है, इसलिए आगरा के हॉस्पिटल गया है। आज किसान की जितनी मदद उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कर रही है, वह किसी प्रदेश की सरकार नहीं कर रही है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी यह जानते हैं। वहां अपनी सामर्थ्य से ज्यादा माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी सहायता कर रहे हैं और यह काम हम लोग हमेशा करते रहेंगे। महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार को भी उनके बारे में सोचना चाहिए कि हमने जहां 6700 करोड़ मांगा है, तो 250 करोड़ से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की पूरी मदद करें।

मैं पुनः आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to understand the status of the country's farmers, we must first face up to the hard facts on farmers' suicides. According to the National Crime Records Bureau's data, in the year 2013 alone, over 11,000 farmers in India have committed suicide. This is not taking into account the underreporting by families and suppression of farmers' suicides by the Government bodies across the country. So, the real number is likely to be around 15,000 to 20,000 suicides per year. In the last 20 years, the total number of reported farmers' suicides is close to three lakhs. This fact alone calls for the Government to declare this as a national disaster and take steps on a war footing. So, as a first step, I urge upon the Government to place a White Paper on the schemes taken for the welfare of farmers and on the steps to be taken to improve the state of agriculture in the coming year. Sir, nearly, 55 per cent of our population is engaged in the agricultural sector. But yet their future remains bleak. My home State of Tamil Nadu has been suffering under alternating drought and flood like

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

conditions for the past three years. We have lost numerous crops in the last three years because of drought. However, during the North-East Monsoon, Tamil Nadu witnessed flooding with standing crops in about 53,000 acres submerged under water.

A recent report by the National Sample Survey Office has revealed that the average monthly income in a farmer household is around ₹ 6,400 and 90 per cent of these households own less than 2 hectares of land. Out of these, more than 50 per cent of farmer households are in debt. Nearly 25 per cent owe money to moneylenders. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households are over-represented in the classes with smallest land holdings. This is the current socio-economic status of farmer households in this country. In this situation, it is puzzling that the present Government of India has raised the crop loan interest from 9 per cent to 11 per cent. The farm loan waiver has also been given up. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has also raised it in one of his statements that the Central Government has to take it into consideration and they have to reduce the crop loan interest back to 9 per cent or, if possible, less than that. I urge upon the Government to rethink this increase in the crop loan interest and also reconsider the farm loan waiver scheme.

Sir, in this discussion, I also want to highlight the specific problems faced by Tamil Nadu farmers. There are steps being taken for the construction of a reservoir, the Mekedatu Dam, in Karnataka. This is going to affect the entire Cauvery Delta area of Tamil Nadu, affecting Delta districts like Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, etc. If these dams are built, there will be nothing called the Cauvery Delta. It will turn into a desert. Also, Tamil Nadu has to entirely give up farming. The farmers will be stranded with nothing to do, with no income, and agriculture will come to a halt in Tamil Nadu. We are not against farmers of Karnataka. But we want to ensure that the lower riparian rights of our farmers are protected. The Cauvery issue has been a long-standing Inter-State issue, and in such circumstances, it is the duty of the Central Government to resolve the issue. When there is a conflict between two States, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to intervene and sort it out. But this has not happened. For many years, there have been conflicts between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu when it comes to rights on rivers and water supply to Tamil Nadu. I think it is time that the Central Government really took keen interest and tried to solve the problem with Karnataka and created the Cauvery Water Management Board to solve this issue.

In a recent study, it was indicated that only 90 per cent of farmers have opted for crop insurance. Eleven per cent of those who had not opted for insurance said that the

premium was too high for them. According to some reports, the Government is working on a new National Crop Insurance Scheme. I hope that this scheme is finalized soon and is extended to farmers across the country. And for those farmers who own less than two hectares, the Government may consider waiving the premium amount. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir you have been giving extra time to everybody.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN(West Bengal): Sir, please give her some time.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: And I had given my name before the debate started.

Due to climate change, the input costs are increasing and the quality of soil is also worsening. So, more fertilizers are used. In situations like this, what is left for the farmers except debts and loans!

Crop storage is another problem all over the country. According to 2014 Report, lack of adequate farm-processing facilities results in a loss of ₹ 8,000 crore worth of fruits and vegetables in Tamil Nadu alone. So you can just imagine that it must be running into lakhs of crores across the country. The Land Acquisition Bill also puts a lot of fear in the farming community and in the minds of people across the country and the right of consent has been taken away from our farmers. By removing the consent clause, the Government is taking away the right from the owner to decide what is best for him or her. One issue which nobody actually talks about is the plight of the women farmers. Around three-fourths of all women workers in rural India are in agriculture. Across India, women work in land preparation, seed selection, sowing, applying fertilizer and pesticides, weeding, etc. Women are also involved in fish processing amongst fishing families. Given all this, women are invisible in their work within the farming sector; and sadly, policy making in the agricultural sector does not take into account the needs of women farmers. What makes the situation worse is that women only own a fraction or less than ten per cent of the agricultural land. Even in cases where they share *pattas* with their husbands, women have no control over the actual land holding. This lack of control means they have no access to bank loans and other institutional credit. They also do not benefit from Government provided services. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, as a Member of this House, introduced a Private Member's Bill, Women Farmers Entitlement Bill. This Bill speaks about equal ownership and inheritance rights of women over agricultural lands. It also talks about the entitlement of women farmers to Kisan Credit Card, which is currently only available to male farmers. Most importantly, the Bill talks about the setting up of an Agricultural Development Fund for women farmers which can be used for their training, capacity building, etc. But this Bill has also lapsed like many others. I would like to bring

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to your notice the plight of sugarcane farmers and the MSP for sugarcane in Tamil Nadu. According to the Tamil Nadu Viavasayigal Sangam, they have been requesting for it to be pegged at ₹ 4,000. You know that all over the country the sugarcane farmers have been suffering and the sugar mill-owners have to pay the dues. The dues to the sugarcane farmers are more than ₹ 3,500 crores. After independence, India has developed in many sectors, but for the agricultural sector and the farmers who depend on it are suffering. They see nothing but suffering. Thank you.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक ही विषय पर कम से कम दो-तीन बार यहां पर बात करनी पड़ रही है और राधा मोहन सिंह जी के सामने करनी पड़ रही है। महोदय, मैं दो दिन पहले अपने गांव गयी थी। गांव में कुछ लोग मेरे पास नौकरी मांगने के लिए आए और कहने लगे कि आपका स्कूल है, कॉलेज है, हमारे बच्चे को कहीं नौकरी दे दो। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपकी इतनी बड़ी खेती है, आपको नौकरी की क्या जरूरत है? तब उन्होंने कहा कि बच्चे की शादी नहीं हो रही है। मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि उनकी इतनी बड़ी ज़मींदारी है और उनके बच्चे की शादी नहीं हो रही है। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि शादी के लिए आपको नौकरी की जरूरत क्यों पड़ रही है? राधा मोहन जी, मुझे बहुत दुर्भाग्य से कहना पड़ रहा है कि वह किसान आदमी, जिसकी ज़मीन है, वह बोल रहा है कि मेरे बच्चे को इसलिए नौकरी की जरूरत है क्योंकि वह किसान है और इस वजह से उसके घर में कोई लड़की नहीं दे रहा है, यह आज के किसानों की दयनीय स्थिति है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि सिर्फ कहने से या राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में बोलने से कुछ नहीं होगा, अब आपको इसकी एक बड़ी सर्जरी करनी पड़ेगी और जिस तरह से यूपीए सरकार के कार्यकाल में 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए की कर्ज मुक्ति करके एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया गया था, उस तरह से हमारे किसानों को एक बहुत बड़ी मदद की आवश्यकता है और वह करने के लिए हम आप पर निर्भर रहते हैं। सर, आपको यह बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि इस देश की बुनियाद किसान है। यह तो हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की बुनियाद किसान है, लेकिन जब MSP का सवाल आता है, तो चाहे गेहूं हो, चाहे गन्ना हो, चाहे दाल हो, चाहे कपास हो, चाहे रुई हो, इन सब की MSP का भट्टा बैठ गया है। अगर मुझे आपसे आंकड़ों के बारे में कहना है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि कपास का जो निर्धारित मूल्य यूपीए सरकार के कार्यकाल में 5,400 रुपये था, वह आज 3,800 रुपये हो गया है। हमारे कार्यकाल में किसान गन्ना 2,200 रुपये के भाव से बेचते थे, अब वह 1,500-1,600 रुपये तक हो गया है। चाहे सोयाबीन हो, चाहे कपास हो, सभी के इतने ज्यादा रेट गिरे हुए हैं कि हमारा किसान परेशान हो गया है। मुझे लगता है कि इसकी एक बहुत बड़ी सर्जरी करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारा किसान यूरिया लेने के लिए दुकानों पर जाता है, तो उसे यूरिया नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि यूरिया गायब हो चुका है, लेकिन यूरिया मांगने वाले किसानों के ऊपर लाठी चार्ज किया जाता है। सबसे बदतर हालत यह है कि जो हमारे गडकरी साहब हैं, जो हमारे महाराष्ट्र से मंत्री हैं, जो विदर्भ से आते हैं, जो उसी इलाके से आते हैं, जहां हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों ने सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्याएं की हैं, वही गडकरी साहब बोलते हैं कि किसानों को न भगवान से मदद मांगनी चाहिए, न सरकार से मदद मांगनी चाहिए। अगर इस सरकार के मंत्री जी ऐसे बोलेंगे, तो किसान कहां जाएंगे?

मुझे यहां पर एक बात बतानी जरूरी लगती है कि लोक सभा हमारे हाउस से पहले शुरू हुई और जब मैं 23 तारीख से पहले लोक सभा की कार्यवाही देख रही थी, तो हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक बयान दे दिया और उसमें उन्होंने बोल दिया कि महाराष्ट्र से, विदर्भ से सिर्फ दो-तीन लोगों द्वारा आत्महत्या करने की आशंका है। यह सुनकर मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ, क्योंकि जब 'हिन्दू' की रिपोर्ट कहती है, हम सब कहते हैं, 'लोकमत' के यहां पर दर्जा जी बैठे हैं, पिछले तीन महीनों में every day लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब अतिवृष्टि और ओलावृष्टि पर लोक सभा में चर्चा हो रही थी, तो अतिवृष्टि और ओलावृष्टि के कारण तीन किसानों ने आत्महत्या की थी, यह बताया था। पूरी जो डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट है, वह आज मैं बताऊंगा। वह सिर्फ यह था कि अतिवृष्टि और ओलावृष्टि जो चार-पांच दिन हुई थी, उसके संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने जानकारी दी थी। आज मेरे पास पूरी जानकारी है और उसको हम बताएंगे। सिर्फ अतिवृष्टि और ओलावृष्टि के बारे में मैंने वह बात कही थी।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, हमें दुख इस बात का हुआ, क्योंकि हम उस इलाके से, मराठवाड़ा और विदर्भ से आते हैं और ये आत्महत्याएं हमारे आजू-बाजू में हो रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे शब्दों का मायाजाल समझ में नहीं आता है, क्योंकि मैं भी एक किसान परिवार से हूं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कौन-सी ओलावृष्टि है और इतनी अच्छी तरह से हिन्दी भी हमें नहीं आती है, लेकिन हम यह समझते हैं कि हमारा किसान मर रहा है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप अंग्रेजी में बोलना शुरू कर दीजिए।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: हमें अंग्रेजी भी ठीक से नहीं आती है, क्योंकि हम किसान के घर से आते हैं। आप भी अंग्रेजी में बोलिए और हम भी अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे। हमारा सिर्फ कहना यह है, यह हम बहुत सम्मान से कहते हैं कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर जाते हैं, विदेशों में जाते हैं, बहुत लम्बे-चौड़े भाषण करते हैं, पूरे 9 महीने के कार्यकाल में, वे केवल दो महीने देश में घूमे हैं। उनको एक दिन भी ऐसा नहीं लगा कि जहां पर आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, जहां पर हमारा खेत मजदूर मरता जा रहा है, उसके आंसू जाकर पोंछे, ऐसा कभी उनको लगा नहीं। मुझे इसका बहुत दुख और दर्द होता है, क्योंकि इस सभागृह में आने के बाद हम उन लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, जिन्होंने हमें यहां पर भेजा है। उन लोगों को ऐसे लगता है कि किसानों के लिए राहत मिल जाएगी, इसलिए मुझे लगता है ये मुद्दे यहां उठाने जरूरी हैं। हमारी जो दिक्कतें, मुश्किलें और जो हमारी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, यहां बहुत सारी बताई गई हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि सिर्फ दिक्कतें बताने से कुछ नहीं होगा, तो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को अभी न सिर्फ पैकेज देने की आवश्यकता है, पैकेज के साथ-साथ उनको कर्ज से मुक्त करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं। हमारे यहां एक लाख रुपया किसान... हमारे घर में भी किसान हैं, मेरे देवर ही हैं, उन्होंने कर्जा लिया था, परसों जब मैं गई, तो वह रोते-रोते मेरे सामने आ गए और बोले कि एक लाख रुपये के कर्जे को अब दस लाख रुपये का कर्जा बोल रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि यहां पर कैसे होता है, लेकिन हमारे महाराष्ट्र में हर मार्च-अप्रैल में, उसको नया जूना

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

बोलते हैं, जो पुराना कर्जा है, उसको फिर नया करके देते हैं और इस गड़बड़ में उसका एक लाख रुपये का कर्जा कब दस लाख रुपये का कर्जा हो गया, यह उसे मालूम ही नहीं पड़ा।...**(समय की घंटी)**... उस कर्जे की वजह से वह आदमी परेशान हो रहा है। मुझे यही कहना है कि यहां पर हम सब भाषण करते हैं, बोलते हैं, सभी ने यहां पर अपनी भावनाएं रखी हैं, लेकिन हम उस परिवार से आते हैं। आज की तारीख में किसानों की हालत बदतर है, बहुत ही खराब है, जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हुए बोला कि लड़की किसी से भी शादी करने के लिए तैयार है, 500 रुपये की नौकरी करने वाले से भी शादी करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन अगर यह बोलते हैं कि लड़का किसान परिवार से है, तो उस परिवार से कोई भी लड़की शादी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, ऐसी किसान की हालत हो गई है। फिर भी हम बोलते हैं कि किसान हमारा राजा है और देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी, 60 प्रतिशत आबादी हमारे किसानों के ऊपर निर्भर है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मेरी सरकार से और राधा मोहन सिंह जी से यही विनती है कि खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र के किसान लगातार तीन सालों से मर रहे हैं। वहां पर कभी ओलावृष्टि होती है, कभी अकाल पड़ता है और कभी बेशुमार पानी बरसता है, तो किसान को इस आपदा से बाहर निकालने के लिए यदि आप आगे नहीं आएंगे, तो फिर आगे आपसे कभी मदद मांगने के लिए भी किसान खड़ा नहीं रह पाएगा। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in this important debate on farmers' distress and the crises in agriculture. Sir, we have discussed the crises in agriculture, the conditions of Indian farmers several times in this House. But there is no big change in the situation. I don't blame one particular Government, but it is a fact that since 1990 onwards, after the Government embarked upon the trajectory of neo-liberal paradigm of development, Indian agriculture continues to be in deep crisis. Our farmers are in distress. Today, we can discuss the farmers who have been affected by the unseasonal rains, hailstorms in certain States, particularly of the north India. But there are States where farmers are affected because of drought, having no water for irrigation and related problems. India is a diverse country. In the past, there were demands that Parliament should have a special Session to discuss the agrarian economy, the policies and the basic approach of the Government towards Indian agriculture. Even there was a demand for a separate Budget for agriculture. If you look at the Budgetary provisions this time, I am not happy and nobody can be happy to feel that it is going to help Indian agriculture, to get out of this crisis.

Sir, the farmers are at a distress. It is a very unprecedented distress. The Government should think of short-term solutions and long-term solutions. Irrespective of political parties, we will have to put all our heads together and try to look at Indian agriculture to chalk out plans to save our agriculture and to save our farming community. Here, I

think, the Government lacks the political will. The Government's approach is entirely different. The Government is in favour of the corporate houses, big business houses. You be in favour of them if your ideology and politics is that. I have another place to question all those things. But the point is, what about agriculture? What is your approach to agriculture? How many Commissions can we appoint? How many times can we refer to M.S. Swaminathan Commission and its recommendations? Nothing is happening. There, I think, the Government lacks the political will and the present Government lacks this political will in a big way.

Sir, now, the farmers don't get remunerative prices. I am not talking about just MSP. Farmers don't get remunerative prices. What is the Government's response to it? On one side, the cost of inputs of the farmers is going up and, on the other, they do not get remunerative prices for their produce. They don't have adequate credit facilities. The main root cause for the suicides of Indian farmers is indebtedness. Several experts have acknowledged this fact. The primary reason for suicides is indebtedness.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

How is the Government going to get our farmers out of this debt trap? If there are adequate credit facilities, why should the farmers go to private moneylenders? Our nationalised banks can have a suitable policy to help our farmers. On one side, we have huge non-performing assets and these non-performing assets are being given to corporate houses mainly. When it comes to farmers, your entire credit policy is a flawed one. What is the percentage of interest to the farmers? Farmers have been demanding for simple interest. Some organisations have demanded zero per cent, some organisations have demanded four per cent. What is the percentage of interest for the credit given to the farmers? Why cannot you review all these policies? Sir, this is one important issue. The Government will have to review its credit policy and advise the nationalised commercial banks to provide credit, loans to the farmers whenever they need. It is time to help our farmers to get out of this debt trap. Sir, when I talk about other issues for the farming community, it is not just the land-owning farmers. There are people whose livelihood depends upon agriculture, there are agricultural workers in a huge number. There is no central legislation for agricultural workers. There is no Minimum Wage Act implemented for agricultural workers fairly and you are trying to reduce the money for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It will affect the agricultural workers. I join my other colleagues, who raised the issue of ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Sir, you can reply. I know you will defend the Government's position but I am talking in practical terms, there is a reduction.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, that is one thing. Then coming to the question of women, there is a need to ensure equal rights for women in land-holdings. We should have a comprehensive people-friendly land use policy. So far, we have not discussed that matter. The distressing trend is that the agricultural land is transferred for non-agricultural purposes. How to halt this trend? So, the Government will have to think of these things. Then, Sir, there are inter-State water disputes. You are talking about cooperative federalism. Use that principle of cooperative federalism to sort out inter-State river disputes...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: Particularly, the Cauvery water dispute. This is a serious problem. Government is not even adhering to the directives of the Supreme Court. The Government has failed to constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board. Why is this happening? That is what I am asking. You are talking about cooperative federalism; I am happy. But rivers are rivers. They do not belong to one particular State. If upper riparian State has some rights, lower riparian State should also have some rights. Rivers should be addressed as rivers. So, all these are serious issues. Government should think of short-term solutions and long-term solutions. Agriculture is important. If we let down our farmers, it means, we are letting down our nation, our country. If that is the approach of the Government, I am sorry. I think this Government will and should rise to the occasion and address the concerns of our farmers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Biswajit Daimary, not present. Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत दिनों से यह बहस चल रही है और इस पर विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है कि किसानों को किस तरह से बचाया जाए, किस तरह से उनको उनका हक मिले और किस तरह से उनको ऊपर उठाया जाए। इस पर बहुत सारी बातें यहां पर की गईं। यहां यह भी कहा गया कि आपने 60 सालों में क्या किया और यह भी कहा गया कि अब आप उनके लिए सोचने लगे हैं।

महोदय, मैं इन्हें बताना चाहती हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था, तब किसान की क्या हालत थी और अब इन 60 सालों में यहां क्या-क्या हो गया है। अभी इन्होंने 'जय जवान-जय किसान' की बात कही, उसके बाद ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन कौन लाया था? यूनिवर्सिटीज़ किसने

बनाई थीं? किसने नये बीज पैदा किए थे? किसने खाद के बारे में बात की थी? किसने फैक्ट्रीज़ लगाई थीं? किसने किसान को उबारने की कोशिश की थी? आज अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश में लोग सुखी हैं, तो केवल इसलिए हैं कि वहां पर लैंड रिफॉर्म लागू हुए, लैंड सीलिंग लागू हुई, जो टैनेंट था, जो जमीन जोतता था, उसको हक़ दिया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज वह खुशहाल है।

महोदय, आज का जो किसान है, वह दिन पर दिन अपने आपको कमजोर समझ रहा है, अपने आपको असहाय समझ रहा है, इसकी वजह केवल यही है कि आज उसकी तरफ हम ध्यान नहीं दे रहे, उसके लिए सोच नहीं रहे हैं। इन्होंने बड़े-बड़े वादे किए। इनके अध्यक्ष ने ठीक ही कहा कि इलेक्शन जीतने के लिए कई जुमले बोले जाते हैं, उनमें से एक जुमला यह भी बोल दिया गया था कि हम एमएसपी को 50% बढ़ा देंगे, लेकिन उसको कम किया जा रहा है। आज खेतों में अनाज सड़ रहा है और जो अनाज बचा है, उसको लेने के लिए भी यह गवर्नमेंट तैयार नहीं हो रही है। अगर पंजाब ने कहा कि हम खुद बेचेंगे, तब भी नाराजगी हो रही है और अगर हिमाचल स्वयं कुछ करने लगता है, तब भी नाराजगी होती है। ये सोचते हैं कि हम राज कर रहे हैं, हमारी सरकार है, तो हमसे बिना पूछे कोई भी कानून कैसे लागू कर सकता है? यह तो इनका रवैया है। मैंने कभी भी किसी का इतना ज्यादा अड़ियल एटिट्यूड नहीं देखा, लैंड एक्विजिशन के लिए सभी बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन ये अपनी एक कठोर मानसिकता बनाकर बैठ गए हैं कि हम इसको नहीं बदलेंगे।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कें बन रही हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन उसके लिए लोगों ने खुद जमीनें दी हैं। आज भी लोग एफिडेविट देते हैं कि हमारे यहां से सड़क निकाल लीजिए, यहां पर खम्भा लगा लीजिए और यहां पर पानी की, सिंचाई की स्कीम लगा दीजिए। इसके लिए किसानों से कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं की जाती है, जबरदस्ती उनसे जमीन नहीं ली जाती है। आज वहां पर हैल्थ सेंटर्स बन रहे हैं, और भी बहुत कुछ बन रहा है, लेकिन यहां तो जबरदस्ती की बात हो रही है और किसानों का हक़ मारा जा रहा है। ऐसा किसलिए किया जा रहा है? आप यह इसलिए कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप बड़े-बड़े लोगों को खुश करना चाहते हैं। क्या आपकी यही नीति है? चूंकि आपकी पब्लिसिटी में बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो चुका है, तो कहीं न कहीं उसका हिसाब तो आपको पूरा करना ही है।

महोदय, मैं हिमाचल की बात करना चाहती हूं। महोदय, यहां पर गेहूं की बात हुई है, कॉटन की बात हुई, लेकिन हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश का फ्रूट बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पैदा होता है। वहां पर जो फ्रूट है, वह बारिश की वजह से, hailstorm की वजह से तबाह हो गया है, जिससे वहां का किसान बुरी तरह से पिस गया है, लेकिन उसके लिए कुछ नहीं सोचा गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगी कि उसकी भी इंश्योरेंस होनी चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट लोगों की बिल्डिंग्स की भी यहां इंश्योरेंस होती है, उनकी मशीनों की इंश्योरेंस होती है, उनके लिए हर चीज़ की सुविधा दी जाती है, लेकिन क्या हमारे किसान की फसल की, किसान के टमाटर की, किसान के आड़ू की, किसान के सेब की, किसान की चेरी और लीची की इंश्योरेंस नहीं हो सकती है? क्यों नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि ये perishable हैं? मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो perishable vegetables हैं या जो फ्रूट्स हैं, जो हिमाचल पैदा करता है, उनके लिए भी इंश्योरेंस होनी चाहिए और उसको उसका हक़ मिलना चाहिए।

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

महोदय, आज हिमाचल के सेब की सभी जगह पर मांग होती है कि यह हिमाचल का सेब है, किन्नौर का सेब है, लेकिन उस सेब को पैदा करने के लिए किसान को कितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, यह कोई नहीं जानता। फ्रूट में जैसे ही फ्लावरिंग आई, उसके आते ही hailstorm हुआ और सारे का सारा फ्रूट खत्म हो गया, ऐसे में वह बेचारा किसान क्या करेगा? मैं यह चाहूंगी कि उसके लिए भी इंश्योरेंस का प्रावधान किया जाए और उसके लिए भी सोचा जाए। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि यह जो लैंड एक्विजिशन बिल आ रहा है, इसको मत लाइए, जिद मत कीजिए, किसानों के पाँव पर कुल्हाड़ी मत मारिए और उसको इतना असहाय मत कीजिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपने बिल्कुल टाइम पर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दी, बहुत अच्छा किया।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : जी हाँ, मैं आपको जानती हूँ।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा) : सर, आज किसानों के लिए खेती का काम करना एक घाटे का सौदा बनकर रह गया है, क्योंकि आज खेती करना बहुत महंगा हो गया है। मुझसे पहले त्यागी जी ने इसके सम्बन्ध में बड़े विस्तार से बताया है। आज खाद के रेट कई गुना महंगे हो गए हैं, बीज महंगे हो गए हैं, कीड़े मारने की दवाएं महंगी हो गई हैं और यहां तक खेतों का ठेका भी बहुत महंगा हो गया है। अगर मैं ठेके की बात करूँ तो आज हरियाणा में एक एकड़ के लिए 30,000 रुपये से लेकर 45,000 रुपये तक का ठेका लिया जाता है। हरियाणा में रानिया नामक एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहाँ पर एक एकड़ के लिए 80 हजार रुपये का ठेका दिया जाता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन सभी कारणों से किसान की उत्पादन लागत बढ़ती जा रही है। जब उसकी उपज बिकती है, तो उसको अपनी उपज का सही दाम नहीं मिलता है। उसको तो इतना दाम मिलता है, जिससे कि उसके खर्च भी पूरे नहीं होते हैं। जब उसके खर्च पूरे नहीं होते हैं, तो वह घाटे में चला जाता है और जब वह घाटे में चला जाता है, तो घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए वह बैंक से, साहूकारों से और रिश्तेदारों से कर्जा ले लेता है और समय पर वह कर्जा चुका नहीं सकता, इसलिए वह कर्ज में डूब जाता है। मैं तो कहना चाहूँगा कि भारत का जो किसान है, वह कर्ज में ही पैदा होता है और कर्ज में ही उसकी मौत हो जाती है। तो इन सभी कारणों से किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही नाजुक हो जाती है।

पिछले दिनों मार्च-अप्रैल में जो बेमौसमी वर्षा और ओलावृष्टि हुई है, उसने किसानों की फसलों को नष्ट कर दिया है। एक सरकारी आंकड़े के अनुसार 93.81 लाख हेक्टेयर में फसलों को नुकसान हुआ है। इन सभी कारणों के अलावा पिछले 6 सप्ताह में उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र में 150 से भी ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है। किसानों की आत्महत्या का मामला कोई नया मामला नहीं है। पिछले 20 सालों में लगभग तीन लाख किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। हर साल 14 या 15 हजार किसान अपनी जान दे रहे हैं, जबकि देश में हर 40 मिनट में एक किसान आत्महत्या करता है। अतः इस स्थिति को देखते हुए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि सरकार किसानों के कल्याण के लिए जरूरी कदम उठाये, ताकि किसानों को आत्महत्या करने से बचाया जा सके।

सर, मैं इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। सबसे पहला सुझाव यह है कि जो किसान प्रभावित हुए हैं, उनको सही समय पर मुआवजा दिया जाए। ऐसे किसानों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाए, जिनके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है और जो ठेके पर या बटाई पर जमीन लेकर खेती करते हैं, क्योंकि जो मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है, वह उन किसानों को दिया जायेगा, जिनके नाम गिरदौरी है या जिनके पास जमीन है। हिन्दुस्तान में 16 परसेंट किसान ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं होती है। वे ठेके पर जमीन लेकर खेती करते हैं। तो मेरा कृषि मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि इस प्रकार के किसानों को किस प्रकार मुआवजा दिया जाएगा? तो मुआवजा देते समय इस प्रकार के किसानों का भी ध्यान रखा जाए।

अब मैं बोनस की बात करूँगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा किसानों को बोनस अवश्य दिया जाए। इस बात से सभी सहमत हैं कि बेमौसमी वर्षा से सभी किसानों की फसलों को नुकसान हुआ है, चाहे किसी का कम हुआ हो या किसी का ज्यादा हुआ है। जिनको 33 परसेंट से ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है, उनको तो मुआवजा मिल जायेगा, परन्तु जिनको 33 परसेंट से कम नुकसान हुआ है, उनको तो मुआवजा नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए आप मुआवजा प्रति क्विंटल दें, चाहे कितना ही दें। जब आप मुआवजा देने का काम करेंगे, इससे हिन्दुस्तान के हर किसान को फायदा होगा। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, अगर आप कुछ हद तक बोनस देंगे, तो किसान का दुख-दर्द भी दूर हो जायेगा। तब वह अगली फसल की तैयारी के लिए भी फिर हौसले से काम करेगा। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि किसानों को 100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बोनस देने का काम करें। एक मुख्य समस्या और है। बरसात से किसानों की फसल खराब हो गयी है, जिससे अनाज की चमक खराब हो चुकी है और अनाज के दाने काले पड़ चुके हैं। आने वाले साल में रबी की फसल के लिए ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बीजों की समस्या न खड़ी हो, क्योंकि बीज खराब हो चुके हैं, इसलिए अभी से किसानों के लिए बीजों के स्टॉक का भी काम करना होगा, ताकि आगे आने वाले समय में बीज की कोई कमी न हो।

अब यूरिया की बात मैं करना चाहता हूँ। हरियाणा में और कई प्रदेशों में पिछले दिनों यूरिया की बहुत कमी रही। हरियाणा में तो महिलाओं के माध्यम से थाने में जाकर यूरिया लेना पड़ा। इसलिए, आने वाले समय में किसान को यूरिया की कमी न हो, तो मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा, क्योंकि हरियाणा और पंजाब सबसे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करके सेंट्रल पूल में देते हैं, तो हरियाणा या पंजाब में यूरिया के और कारखाने लगाये जायें, ताकि आने वाले समय में किसान को यूरिया की कमी न रहे।

अंत में मैं कर्ज की बात कहना चाहूँगा। आज सारे किसान जो कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं, अगर इन किसानों का कर्ज भी माफ हो जायेगा, तो किसानों को बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, you have five minutes only.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important issue, which shocked the country with the recent unseasonal rains, hailstorms and culminated with a recent

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

suicide by a poor farmer in Delhi. The devastating winds and hailstorm destroyed seven to eight districts in Bihar, killing more than 50 persons.

Sir, since the time given to me is very limited, I only wish to concentrate on my State of Telangana. Nature has equally shown its fury again on the farmers through incessant and unseasonal rains and hailstorms in Telangana State. This has broken the back of farmers as they are expecting to get their crop in a few days. The recent rains have destroyed 1.32 lakh acres of standing crop and the entire Rabi crop has been washed away. As this is the season of mangoes, this nature's disaster has damaged almost 80 per cent of mango crop.

The initial estimates show that crop loss in Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Mahabubnagar and Warangal is nearly about 1,00,000 acres of land. The total paddy damage is about 66,000 acres. Out of 10 districts, eight districts are affected with this catastrophe. Sir, in the last 10 months, about 500 farmers committed suicide in Telangana. But I don't know what steps the Telangana Government is going to take to protect the farmers. I don't know what *ex-gratia* payments they are going to give. I don't know how the Telangana Government is going to instil confidence in the farmers. They are not doing this at all.

Then, I would like to make one more point. The hon. Union Minister Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Shri Mohanbhai Kundariya, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, have visited the affected districts and promised that they would apprise the hon. Prime Minister about the loss of crops in Telangana. They have also assured that farmers will get compensation. I am very happy of his proactive initiative. They have come to solace the farmers who have lost everything. But, ultimately, the compensation will be paid to them only when the Central Team arrives, assesses the damage caused and submits its Report to the Home Ministry. After studying the Report, the Home Ministry will release the assistance. So, I request them to send the Central Team immediately, so that it gives its Report early and farmers get compensation soon.

Secondly, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for increasing the compensation from ₹ 1.2 lakhs to ₹ 4 lakhs, and also reducing the crop damage, to get this compensation, from 50 per cent to 33 per cent. So, I request the Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister to immediately come to the rescue of farmers of Telangana by providing financial assistance and compensation as per the new formula without any further delay

and also release advance financial assistance through the National Calamity Relief Fund and the National Calamity Contingency Fund.

With these words, I conclude my observations. Thank you. Sir, my balance time may be given to my colleague, Shri C.M. Ramesh. That is why I am closing immediately.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You are not allowed to do that. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, before I make some suggestions to handle this crisis and offer some solutions, and also share some successful programmes which have been running in another State, and stick to this very important subject, I would make one comment to correct how this House was misled by the new Secretary-General of the Communist Party of India. In his maiden speech made just one hour ago— the Communist Party of India (Marxist); sorry, Mr. Raja, not you— Mr. Yechury was talking about 24 potato farmers in Bengal. Where he got his numbers from, I don't know. Someone like the Communist Party of India (Marxist) is shedding crocodile tears for farmers! I have to give some numbers here, CPI (M). I have to give them some numbers. The Prime Minister, has, in fact, said recently that this is not a new issue; this is an old issue. But I want to give you some numbers from Bengal. From 1995 to 2010, on an average, 1200 to 1300 every year, if you add up those 15 years in Bengal, it comes to about 19,331. So, the CPI(M) is giving us lectures and shedding crocodile tears about farmers! Where was the CPI (M) when Tapasi Malik was raped in Singur and Tata Motors were taking away the plant? Where was the CPI(M) when farmers' land was being taken away and Buddhadeb Bhattacharya's guns were shooting in Nandigram? Who was there at that time? Indian history will record – there was only one person there and I am proud to say in 2006 nobody here was talking about farmers, Mamata Banerjee was(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I did not object to anybody. Sir, I did not interrupt Mr. Yechury.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): When he comes, he can reply.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Now, Sir, this is the situation from 2006 till now. So, we all know very much about farmers. One more point on 2006 incident. Twenty-six days' hunger strike, putting her life in danger, was done between 18th December and the end of December, 2006 by my current Chief Minister of Bengal, my Party Supremo.

Now, the 2006 has gone. Now, let us come to 2013. The Congress, that time the UPA-II, and the BJP brought a Bill here, the 2013 Bill. I asked for a division on behalf of the Party. There are 13 or 12 of us from Trinamool who on record voted against that Bill.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

We thought it was a bad Bill. We think this is a draconian Bill. So, whether you are this side or that side, stop shedding crocodile tears and trying to use this as a political subject. Stand by farmers. Now, please let us make it also very clear. Let me give you some good suggestions. Now, the first thing you will say, Derek has never done any farming in his life. Of course, I haven't. But I have been with Trinamool Congress for 12 years. I have sat outside Singur. I understand it, I may not have farmed and I speak bad Hindi. Excuse me for that.

Sir, I have some suggestions to offer and I am going to give you not some suggestions coming out from some Report only but on-the-ground suggestions. Sir, the first thing which has worked in Bengal for preventing farmers' suicides – it has worked in a big way – is the Kisan Credit Cards. In the last two-and-a-half years, 27 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been issued. This is one system which works. Sir, please also look at jute farmers. When we say 'farmers', the first picture that does not come to our mind is jute farmers. Sir, there are about 40 lakh jute farmers in India. Please. You were very generous the last time when you retracted what you all did and corrected it. So, please take good care of the jute farmers because they need to be protected, especially, for jute packaging. This is our second suggestion. Many MPs have made this suggestion before, including Professor Ram Gopal who made it first about increasing the MSP for rice. We are on the same page on that.

Sir, my fourth point is related to how do you handle a crisis and there will be many crises. I am going to give you three quick ways in which a crisis was handled. For example, in the case of potatoes in Bengal, we had a problem. So, the first thing for the potato farmers, we procured directly from the farmers, 50,000 MT. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, a few more minutes because she fasted for 26 days; this is only 6 minutes. So, please allow me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): There is no concession actually.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, 50,000 MT was purchased directly. Here is an idea which you can suggest to the other States and those potatoes were used for the Mid-Day Meal and the ICDS Scheme. This is one way, Sir, to do it. We can offer transport subsidy for the farmers; we, as well as, offered the port subsidy. Sir, let me give you a legislative solution for the States. I know that the States have to do it but, maybe, you can encourage them. The West Bengal Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation actually helped,

Sir, in shedding up 34 multi-purpose cold storages which are now being constructed in Bengal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): For a non-farmer, you are giving great suggestions. But you know, your time is up.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, my last point then. You allow me my last point. Thank you.

Sir, it is not about a non-farmer or anything else. Let us go on to a subject, I may be a little more familiar with. This Government is doing a lot of talk about Digital India; very good. So, in this Digital India, if you want to profile yourself, that is very, very good. My suggestion is to choose science and technology, use technology, use digital to improve agricultural output, fertility and different kinds of crops. So, digital has to be put together for that.

And, the last point, Sir, is this unfortunate farmer suicide death in Delhi. Here, I am making an appeal to the Home Minister and to the Party ruling in Delhi, please do not politicize this issue. It is now going on between some Judicial Magistrate and Police. Someone said that the Government in Delhi was saying that the Police was not cooperating. Let us rise above this, Sir. Please, let us rise above this. When it comes to farmers, on this Land Bill, we will be right up in the front. Everybody else can take the credit. We do not mind. But that Land Bill is going nowhere, nowhere, nowhere! Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Now, Shri C. M. Ramesh.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Thank you, Sir. At last, after three days, I have got a chance to speak.

Sir, suicide by farmers, which started in other States, has reached the capital of the country. This is very unfortunate. In reply to a parliamentary question regarding farmers' suicide in the country, the Government had given the figures as 1,357 for 2014. Suicide by more than 500 farmers in the last ten months in Telangana alone would give you a picture of the magnitude of the problem. Why is this happening? It is time to have an introspection. Till now, our economy is an agro economy and, in future too, it will remain as such. The contribution of agriculture to our GDP is 16 per cent and 60 per cent of the population in our country is dependent on agriculture. Farmers are the backbone of our economy. The implementation of the Food Security Act is totally dependent on Farmers.

[Shri C. M. Ramesh]

Though much importance is attached to them, they always remain in distress, distress caused due to climate, distress caused due to non-availability of sufficient credit facilities, distress caused by private moneylenders, distress caused due to non-availability of a proper crop insurance scheme. Thus, the list keeps going on endlessly. What steps would the Government take to save and protect them?

Sir, here I wish to raise an important point. Farmers are the only community that cannot fix the price of the commodity they produce. First, this needs to be changed. On the pretext of fighting for farmers, the Congress Party is making all sorts of allegations against the Modi Government. The Congress is making all-round efforts to spread wrong information about the Land Acquisition Bill. Because of the Congress's wrong propaganda about the Land Acquisition Bill, the farmers are forced to take such decisions. The reason for farmer's suicide is the Congress and not the *Modi-Sarkar*.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has rightly said in the Lok Sabha, a few days ago, and I quote, "We need to analyze where we went wrong, what were the shortcomings in the last 10 months and before that. This is the responsibility of all." As part of this, the hon. Prime Minister has recently taken a decision to reduce the percentage of crop damage required to get compensation from 50 per cent to 33 per cent and has also increased the compensation from ₹ 1.2 lakhs to ₹ 4 lakhs. This move would help the farmers immensely. I congratulate him for this. From the floor of the House, I appeal to all the farmers in the country not to take such an extreme step as suicide.

Sir, another point that I would like to suggest here is to have a separate Budget for Agriculture like we have for the Railways. Then, keep Agriculture in the Union List of the Constitution. The primary relief should come from the Government in the form of a hassle-free crop insurance scheme. Whenever farmers are in distress, the farmers' agricultural loan should be waived off. This is what the Andhra Pradesh Government, under the able leadership of our Leader and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, has done. He has waived off farmers' loans. Taking this opportunity, I wish to submit that in the history of India, it is only our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidugaru, who has announced and implemented farm loan-waiver to the tune of ₹ 1.5 lakh to every farmer; he took swift action for strengthening water canals; various irrigation projects were undertaken. All-round efforts were made to complete Pollavaram Project, GNSS and HNSS, and the interlinking of rivers in Andhra Pradesh as well as in the country. All these efforts and measures are aimed at providing adequate infrastructure for farmers. When such adequate safeguards are taken even if there is deficit monsoon, farmers will not be worried. This is the vision and zeal of our leader.

Sir, the seed suppliers are supplying seeds which are of sub-standard quality. I urge the Government to take steps to establish vigilant mechanism to monitor seed supply to farmers.

Indian Meteorological Department has predicted deficit monsoon for this year. Deficit monsoon means again distress for farmers.

So, we have to build adequate irrigation facilities for agriculture. Give boost to drip and sprinkler irrigation and increase the cultivable land under micro-irrigation projects.

Hence, I wish to appraise the steps taken by the Government by providing Soil Health Cards. This will pave way for the farmers to know about the contents of the soil. Accordingly, he can decide his crops. Here, I wish to give one suggestion. Like these small steps, bring the scientific community towards the farmers. Don't ask farmers to go to scientists.

This is the time to wake up. Already the agriculture has become non profitable. If we allow this trend to continue, we, the entire human community, will be in distress.

Fertilizers are an important input for agriculture. But its timely availability is not sure for farmers. This also causes distress to farmers. So, through strict monitoring mechanism, steps should be taken to provide subsidized fertilizers to farmers at right time. Hoarding should be prevented. Then only will Government's efforts reach farmers.

Sir, it is good that after 56 days' vacation, Congress scion has tried to return to active politics to re-launch himself. *

Jawaharlal Nehru ruled India for 16 years 286 days. ...*(Interruptions)*... Indira Gandhi ruled for 15 years 91 days ...*(Interruptions)*...

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Is he talking on the subject or on the Congress? ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot go on saying like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Rajiv Gandhi ruled for 5 years 32 days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Narasimha Rao for 4 years and 11 months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: This has to be looked into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Manmohan Singh for 10 years 4 days. ...*(Interruptions)*... In total 57 years, the Congress could not get "Aache Din" ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He is an hon. Member of the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not supposed to take his name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Infant wants Achche Din in 10 months. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have elected a Prime Minister not a magician. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a famous saint told that the entire human community follows the farmer who lives by his plough.

With these vital submissions through this august House, I urge for pro-active role of the Government in protecting the interests of farmers.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): This is corporate farming by the Telugu Desam Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I will look into it and have it expunged, if it is unparliamentary. Now, Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों के दर्द को लेकर लगातार दो-तीन दिनों से यहां बहस चल रही है। आपने मुझे इसमें बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं।

माननीय महोदय, मैं सोचता हूं कि हिंदुस्तान में दो तरह का हिंदुस्तान है - एक पैसे वालों का हिंदुस्तान है और एक पसीने वालों का हिंदुस्तान है। जो पसीने वालों का हिंदुस्तान है, वह देहात में रहता है और राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने जब समृद्ध भारत बनाने का ख्वाब देखा था, तो उन्होंने 'स्वराज' का सपना देखा था, 'ग्राम स्वराज' का सपना देखा था। डॉ. लोहिया ने जब एक सक्षम भारत बनाने का ख्वाब देखा था, तो उन्होंने 'चौखम्भा राज' का ख्वाब देखा था और उस 'चौखम्भा राज' और 'ग्राम स्वराज' की शुरुआत देहात से होती है, पसीने वालों से होती है। उन लोगों से होती है, जो 76 फीसदी देहात में वास करते हैं और हम उन्हें 'अन्नदाता' कहते हैं। वे लोग सरकारों का जुल्म झेलते हैं, वे लोग समाज का जुल्म झेलते हैं और इस बार लगातार दो बरसों से वे कुदरत का जुल्म भी झेल रहे हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिंदुस्तान में किसानों को लेकर ऐसी स्थिति है कि हर पार्टी किसानों को चुनाव के वक्त याद करती है। लेकिन जब वह हुकूमत में आ जाती है तो उसे भूल जाती है। मुझे इस बात पर गर्व है कि मैं जिस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता हूं, उस पार्टी का नाम समाजवादी पार्टी है और उसके मुखिया का नाम मुलायम सिंह यादव है। हम लोगों ने जब-जब किसान से जो-जो वायदे किए, वे पूरे किए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उसको अपना आइडियल बनाए। हिन्दुस्तान में एक लम्बे अरसे से यह मांग हो रही थी कि सिंचाई मुफ्त की जानी चाहिए। नहर का पानी, ट्यूबवेल का पानी, उस पर जो किराया लगता है, वह किसान के ऊपर एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है, लेकिन माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने जिस दिन शपथ ली, उसके एक घंटे के भीतर एलान किया कि किसान को मुफ्त पानी दिया जाएगा। उनका यह एलान एक तारीखी एलान था। महोदय, जब हमने किसान पेंशन योजना लागू की तो हमने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से कहा कि इसको आइडियल बनाओ। सबको पेंशन मिलती है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों में काम करने वालों को भी पेंशन मिलती है और नौकरी करने वालों को मिलती ही मिलती है, लेकिन किसान जब बूढ़ा हो जाता है और

जब वह बीमारी से कराह रहा होता है, उसके लिए किसी ने पेंशन की बात नहीं कही, लेकिन अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने किसान पेंशन योजना लागू की और हम उसको चला रहे हैं। महोदय, इस वक्त बात यह है कि किसान मौसम की मार झेल रहा है और उसका गेहूं पैदा होने के बाद भी काला हो गया है, उसको खरीदने वाला नहीं मिल रहा है और जो उसे खरीद रहा है, वह सस्ते रेट पर खरीद रहा है। मैं इस दर्द को बयान करना चाहता हूँ। एक अखबारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान में जो गल्ला, जो अनाज पैदा होता है, किसान इतना अनाज पैदा करता है कि उस अनाज को रखने के लिए सरकार के पास जगह नहीं होती है। एक अखबारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पांच सालों में 1,94,502 मीट्रिक टन अनाज बरबाद हो चुका है जिसकी कीमत 44 हजार करोड़ रुपए होती है। अगर वह 44,000 करोड़ रुपए गांव के उत्थान के लिए लगा दिए जाते, तो 62 फीसदी प्यासी जमीन, जो सिंचाई मांग रही है, जो खेत असिंचित हैं, वे खेत सिंचित हो सकते थे। इसके लिए कोई और नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जिम्मेदार है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान हिन्दुस्तान का अहम हिस्सा होने के बाद भी, समाज का अहम हिस्सा होने के बाद भी, उसके पास अन्नदाता की उपाधि होने के बाद भी, आप देखिए कि उससे प्रीमियम की राशि ले ली जाती है, बीमा राशि ले ली जाती है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी जब से कृषि मंत्री बने हैं, तब से उनसे मेरा आज पांचवीं बार यह सवाल है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश का एक वाकया सुनाना चाहता हूँ। 16.12.2014 को मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय में, ग्वालियर हाई कोर्ट में एक पीआईएल दाखिल हुई। ग्वालियर हाई कोर्ट के माननीय डबल बेंच ने, माननीय जज नागू साहब ने यह फैसला किया कि 1,200 करोड़ रुपए किसान को दिए जाने चाहिए लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर अमल नहीं किया। बल्कि मेरा यह भी आरोप है कि वह पैसा बीमा निगम से आने के बाद सरकार ने कहीं और खत्म कर दिया।..(समय की घंटी).. माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया अच्छी बात भी सुना कीजिए। मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह 1,200 करोड़ रुपए उसे नहीं दिए गए, कोर्ट की अवमानना हुई और प्रीमियम राशि वसूल ली गयी। इसके बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान का किसान बीमे के लिए तरस रहा है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में तबला वादक को बीमे की रकम मिल जाती है, इस देश में साइकिल वाले को बीमे की रकम मिल जाती है, इस देश में गायक कलाकारों को बीमे की रकम मिल जाती है, लेकिन किसान प्रीमियम भरता है और उसको बीमे की रकम नहीं मिलती है। यह जुल्म सरकार का जुल्म है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के साथ यह छल क्यों हो रहा है?... (समय की घंटी)... इसके लिए कोई स्पष्ट नीति क्यों नहीं बनायी जाती? ऐसा धोखा कि आप उससे प्रीमियम ले लें और उसको बीमे की राशि न दें, यह जुल्म है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसान कराह रहा है, आज किसान को बिजली की जरूरत है, पानी की जरूरत है। मैं भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जाओ, उत्तर प्रदेश में देखो।... (समय की घंटी)... हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि विकास बैंक का कर्ज माफ कर दिया, तुम हिन्दुस्तान के जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं, उनका कर्ज माफ कर दो। अगर किसान सक्षम रहेगा तो देश सक्षम रहेगा और यदि किसान कराहता रहेगा तो देश कराहता रहेगा। विषय बहुत लम्बा है और आपने मुझ पर खास मेहरबानी की है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार की संवेदनाएं जागेंगी और सरकार बजाय किसानों पर भू-अधिग्रहण कानून लागू करने के, किसानों को इंसाफ देगी और यह मानेगी कि 76 फीसदी हिन्दुस्तान ही असली हिन्दुस्तान है। इसीलिए गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गांव बसाए हैं, भगवान ने और शहर बसाए हैं इंसान ने। जब तक तुम गांव को सक्षम नहीं बनाओगे, भारत सक्षम नहीं होगा। इस सच्चाई पर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

[چوہدری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش)]

†چوہدری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش) : مائے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، کسانوں کے درد کو لے کر لگاتار دو-تین دنوں سے یہاں بحث چل رہی ہے۔ آپ نے مجھے اس میں بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں۔

مائے مہودے، میں سوچتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں دو طرح کا ہندوستان ہے - ایک پیسے والوں کا ہندوستان ہے اور ایک پسینے والوں کا ہندوستان ہے۔ جو پسینے والوں کا ہندوستان ہے، وہ دیہات میں رہتا ہے اور بابائے قوم مہاتما گاندھی نے جب سمرڈھ بھارت بنانے کا خواب دیکھا تھا، تو انہوں نے "سوراج" کا سپنا دیکھا تھا، "گرام سوراج" کا سپنا دیکھا تھا۔ ڈاکٹر لوبیا نے جب ایک سکشم بھارت بنانے کا خواب دیکھا تھا، تو انہوں نے "چوکھمبا راج" کا خواب دیکھا تھا اور اس "چوکھمبا راج" اور "گرام سوراج" کی شروعات دیہات سے ہوئی ہے، پسینے والوں سے ہوئی ہے۔ ان لوگوں سے ہوئی ہے، جو 76 فیصدی دیہات میں واس کرتے ہیں اور ہم انہیں "ان-داتا" کہتے ہیں۔ وہ لوگ سرکاروں کا ظلم جھیلتے ہیں، وہ لوگ سماج کا ظلم جھیلتے ہیں اور اس بار لگاتار دو برسوں سے وہ قدرت کا ظلم بھی جھیل رہے ہیں۔

مائے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ہندوستان میں کسانوں کو لے کر ایسی حالت ہے کہ ہر پارٹی کسانوں کو چناؤ کے وقت یاد کرتی ہے۔ لیکن جب وہ حکومت میں آجاتی ہے تو اسے بھول جاتی ہے۔ مجھے اس بات پر فخر ہے کہ میں جس پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں، اس پارٹی کا نام سماجوا دی پارٹی ہے اور اس کے مکھیہ کا نام ملانم سنگھ یادو ہے۔ ہم لوگوں نے جب جب کسان سے جو جو وعدے کئے، وہ پورے کئے ہیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کی سرکار اس کو اپنا آئیڈیل بنائے۔ ہندوستان میں ایک لمبے عرصے سے یہ

مانگ ہو رہی تھی کہ سینچائی مفت کی جانی چاہئے۔ نہر کا پانی، ٹیوب ویل کا پانی، اس پر جو کرایا لگتا ہے، وہ کسان کے اوپر ایک بڑی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے، لیکن ماننے اکھلیش یادو جی کی سرکار نے جس دن شپتھ لی، اس کے ایک گھنٹے کے اندر اعلان کیا کہ کسان کو مفت پانی دیا جائے گا۔ ان کا یہ اعلان ایک تاریخی اعلان تھا۔ مہودے، جب ہم نے کسان پنشن یوجنا لاگو کی تو ہم نے پورے ہندستان سے کہا کہ اس کو آئیڈیل بنائو۔ سب کو پنشن ملتی ہے، چھوٹی چھوٹی صنعتوں میں کام کرنے والوں کو بھی پنشن ملتی ہے اور نوکری کرنے والوں کو ملتی ہی ملتی ہے، لیکن کسان جب بوڑھا ہو جاتا ہے اور جب وہ بیماری سے کراہ رہا ہوتا ہے، اس کے لئے کسی نے پنشن کی بات نہیں کہی، لیکن اکھلیش یادو جی کی سرکار نے کسان پنشن یوجنا لاگو کی اور ہم اس کو چلا رہے ہیں۔ مہودے، اس وقت بات یہ ہے کہ کسان موسم کی مار جھیل رہا ہے اور اس کا گہیوں پیدا ہونے کے بعد بھی کالا ہو گیا ہے، اس کو خریدنے والا نہیں مل رہا ہے اور جو اسے خرید رہا ہے، وہ سستے ریٹ پر خرید رہا ہے۔ میں اس درد کو بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک اخباری رپورٹ کے مطابق ہندستان میں جو غلہ، جو اناج پیدا ہوتا ہے، کسان اتنا اناج پیدا کرتا ہے کہ اس اناج کو رکھنے کے لئے سرکار کے پاس جگہ نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ ایک اخباری رپورٹ کے مطابق، میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پانچ سالوں میں 1,94,502 میٹرک ٹن اناج برباد ہو چکا ہے جس کی قیمت 44 ہزار کروڑ روپے ہوتی ہے۔ اگر وہ 44,000 کروڑ روپے گاؤں کی ترقی کے لئے لگادئے جاتے تو 62 فیصد پیاسی زمین، جو سینچائی مانگ رہی ہے، جو کھیت اسنچت ہیں، وہ کھیت سنجت ہو سکتے تھے۔ اس کے لئے کوئی اور نہیں، ہندستان کی سرکار ذمہ دار ہے۔ ماننے آپ سبھا ادھیش مہودے، کسان ہندستان کا اہم حصہ ہونے کے بعد بھی، سماج کا اہم حصہ ہونے کے بعد بھی، اس کے پاس "ان-داتا" کی اُپادھی ہونے کے بعد بھی، آپ دیکھنے کہ اس سے پریمیم کی راشی لے لی جاتی ہے، بیما راشی لے لی جاتی ہے۔ ماننے کرسی منتری جی

جب سے کرشی منتری بنے ہیں، تب سے ان سے میرا آج پانچویں بار یہ سوال ہے۔ میں مدھیہ پردیش کا ایک واقعہ سناتا چاہتا ہوں۔ 16.12.2014 کو مدھیہ پردیش کے آج نیالیہ میں، گوالیار ہائی کورٹ میں ایک پی آئی ایل داخل ہوئی۔ گوالیار ہائی کورٹ کے ماننے ڈبل بنچ نے، ماننے جج ناگو صاحب نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ 1200 کروڑ روپے کسان کو دینے چاہئیں لیکن سرکار نے اس پر عمل نہیں کیا۔ بلکہ میرا یہ بھی آروپ ہے کہ وہ پیسہ بیمہ نگم سے آنے کے بعد سرکار نے کہیں اور ختم کر دیا۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ماننے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، کرپا اچھی بات بھی سنا کیجئے۔ میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ 1,200 کروڑ روپے اسے نہیں دے گئے، کورٹ کی او-مٹا ہوئی اور پریمنم رقم وصول لی گئی۔ اس کے بعد بھی ہندوستان کا کسان بیمے کے لئے ترس رہا ہے۔

ماننے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، اس دیش میں طلبہ وادک کو بیمے کی رقم مل جاتی ہے، اس دیش میں سائیکل والے کو بیمہ کی رقم مل جاتی ہے، اس دیش میں گلوکاروں کو بیمے کی رقم مل جاتی ہے، لیکن کسان پریمنم بھرتا ہے اور اس کو بیمے کی رقم نہیں ملتی ہے۔ یہ ظلم سرکار کا ظلم ہے۔ میں سرکار سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کسان کے ساتھ یہ چھل کیوں ہو رہا ہے؟۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ اس کے لئے کوئی صاف نیٹی کیوں نہیں بنائی جاتی؟ ایسا دھوکہ، کہ آپ اس سے پریمنم لے لیں اور اس کو بیمے کی راشی نہ دیں، یہ ظلم ہے۔

ماننے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، کسان کراہ رہا ہے، آج کسان کو بجلی کی ضرورت ہے، پانی کی ضرورت ہے۔ میں بھارت سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جاؤ، اثر پردیش میں دیکھو۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ہم نے اثر پردیش میں بھومی وکاس بینک کا قرض معاف کر دیا، تم ہندوستان کے جو نیشنلائزڈ بینک ہیں، ان کا قرض معاف کر دو۔ اگر کسان سکشم رہے گا تو دیش سکشم رہے گا اور اگر کسان کراہتا رہے گا تو دیش کراہتا

رہے گا۔ موضوع بہت لمبا ہے اور آپ نے مجھ پر خاص مہربانی کی ہے۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار کی سنویدنائیں جاگیں گی اور سرکار بجائے کسانوں پر بھو-ادھیگرہن قانون لاگو کرنے کے، کسانوں کو انصاف دے گی اور یہ مانے گی کہ 76 فیصدی ہندوستان ہی اصلی ہندوستان ہے۔ اسی لئے گاندھی جی نے کہا تھا کہ گاؤں بسائے ہیں بھگوان نے اور شہر بسائے ہیں انسان نے۔ جب تک تم گاؤں کو سکشم نہیں بناؤ گے، بھارت سکشم نہیں ہوگا۔ اس سچائی پر میں اپنی بات کو ختم کرتا ہوں۔ دھنیواد۔

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to highlight the causes leading to suicides by farmers in various parts of the country, particularly in Odisha.

Sir, the discussion so far has clearly brought forth the plight of the farmers. Among other suggestions, one important suggestion is fixing of Minimum Support Prices at the cost of cultivation plus 50 per cent as suggested by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. Sir, the problems arising out of natural disasters resulting in massive damage to crops, more particularly, to the small and marginal farmers, have also been very well highlighted.

Sir, calamities are endemic to Odisha. In the last hundred years, 97 times, like many other States, it has faced serious problems in reaching out to that section of cultivators, who deserve the attention and ameliorative measures on priority. That has not happened, and, unfortunately, in the discussions going on for two-and-a-half days, this issue has been missed out.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, talk of inclusive development and social justice to this category of cultivators, the sharecroppers, is a cruel mockery. Agriculture in Odisha contributes 18 per cent to Gross Domestic Product of the State, and, in 80 per cent of farm land which go for cultivation in the State, farming is done by sharecroppers. Sharecroppers are mostly *dalits*, who are either landless or hold small bits of land, and, account for the most backward section in the rural areas. Sir, the *dalits* predominate in the coastal areas and also in southern Districts of Odisha.

Generally, sharecroppers get 50 per cent of the produce as their share, and, it is much less, while the lion's share is cornered by the land owners who do not put in any effort except renting out the land. Due to the increasing cost of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds, the high-risk crop loss due to number of other reasons including natural calamities is so frequent in our State. Sir, because of the absence of insurance and Government subsidy

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

due to legal compulsion of farmers not being the owners of the land, sharecroppers are pushed towards death. Whenever crop damage is there, he is devoid of all the assistance which a normal cultivator or a land-owner should get. That is the greatest damage that is done to this poorest section.

Sir, for your information, in Odisha, 70 per cent of the land is owned by 25 per cent households whereas 75 per cent households own 30 per cent of the land. The threat looms large that even this 30 per cent land is likely to be further reduced with the Land Acquisition Act, which is on the anvil. (*Time-bell rings*)

Sir, the compulsion to go in for sharecropping is occasioned by uneven land holding by the poor; large presence of absentee landlords, who have never touched the land and who are simply owners; non-implementation of Land Reforms while there are so many on the statute books, and, especially, the land distribution programmes, which have been told and retold ever since the Independence but have been ignored by all the Governments which came to the Centre. Sharecroppers are out from the benefit of insurance of crop loss, as he is not the owner of the land (*Time-bell rings*) nor he or she can take crop loan and other subsidies even though he is the cultivator. (*Time-bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much, Mr. Swamy.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, I would like to take one or two minutes more. I will now give a few suggestions. I am from that area. It is not that I am just quoting. I live with them. The following are some suggestions that the Government should initiate to save the most vulnerable sections of cultivators called the sharecroppers. The sharecroppers should be identified and recognized through survey by Panchayats and local revenue officials. (*Time-bell rings*) Their names should be recorded as land owners for that particular temporary period by the Government. Then only they will be benefited. This is not a small suggestion, Sir.

Secondly, the sharecropper should get a major portion of the produce which he gives to the landlord.

My third suggestion, Sir, is the sharecroppers should be provided with short-term credit for the period of their cultivation. They are denying them. This we cry hoarse about when we talk to our friends in the Government.

Another thing, Sir, is that they should be issued a card to sell their produce in the *mandis*. Suppose I am a landlord. I don't give my card and that poor man has to face a lot of difficulty.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay; thank you very much, Mr. Swamy.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Last point, Sir. I will not take more than one minute.

The landless sharecroppers should be provided land under various land distribution programmes of the State Government such as ceiling surplus land, waste land, Bhoodan land, which we collected. We collected six lakh hectares of land and a part of it, around 75,000 acres, is not disbursed. (*Time-bell rings*)

And, Sir, the sharecroppers should be covered under health insurance, pension and other welfare programmes of the Government. (*Time-bell rings*)

Thank you, Sir, for extending me a minute or two.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Dr. Sanjay Singh; not present. Now, Rangasayeeji. You wanted only two minutes. You have got two minutes only.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. I will take just a few minutes. I would like to suggest some structural solutions for the problem which is faced time and again of natural calamities. Natural calamities keep happening with almost regular periodicity and the solution is actually *in situ* social security. *In situ* social security, and that too instant and timely social security, can be provided only by the local community. Such a social safety net can be provided only by the local Panchayat. Unfortunately, we do not still have a functional Panchayati Raj. We depend on governmental machinery. However, much the governmental machinery may be proactive, the delivery mechanism of services that we have in this country is riddled with unduly long procedures. As a long-term solution, we need two structural reforms. One is a functional Panchayati Raj. We need to revive such a functional Panchayati Raj which we experimented for a few years in the early 60s and 70s, an empowered Panchayati Raj, to which the budgets and the official manpower of field departments is transferred. There is an urgent need to create — and it is a very long-pending issue — a panel of Members of Parliament to go into this question in a holistic fashion.

The second reform which should be experimented is to decentralize buffer stocking. The centralised buffer-stocking by the FCI creates a paradox of an overflowing granary

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

and starving and hungry millions. Actually, we should have a small levy on the production of cereals in the Panchayat. That should be kept with the Panchayat itself and rotated from year to year. In providing such a decentralised buffer-stocking, we should involve religious institutions like temples, mosques, churches and, particularly, gurudwaras, which are always known for giving an exceedingly good social security net for the community. Instead of searching such fundamental solutions, we keep linking the prevalent situation of kisans, affected by natural calamities, to the imagined adverse fallout of the proposed Land Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस मौके पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया। पिछले तीन दिनों से लगातार किसान और किसानों की दयनीय हालत के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है और हमारे वरिष्ठ साथियों ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं। मुझे भी उस बहस का हिस्सा बनने का आपने अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। आज किसान की जो स्थिति है, उसका नजारा हमें कल सुबह अपने जनपद बाराबंकी में देखने को मिला, जिला कलक्टर के कार्यालय के बाहर पेड़ पर लटका हुआ दलित किसान आशाराम गौतम। उसकी आत्महत्या का नोट, जिसे उसने अपनी जेब में रखा था, उसमें लिखा था कि मुझे बैंक का कर्ज अदा करना था, मेरे सामने कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आ रहा था, साहूकारों का भी तकाजा है। बैंक आजकल वसूली का नया तरीका अपनाने लगे हैं। वे वसूली के लिए बड़े तगड़े बाउंसर्स रखते हैं। इसी तरह से जो लोकल साहूकार हैं, वे भी इस तरह के हथकंडे अपनाते हैं। वह उससे परेशान था। सबसे आपत्तिजनक बात यह हुई कि उस गाँव में अभी तक सर्वे ही नहीं हुआ। दो-दो बार बारिश हुई, ओलावृष्टि हुई और सर्वे करने कोई नहीं पहुँचा। अगर समय से सर्वे हो जाता, उसको समय से उसका मुआवजा मिल जाता, उसको मुआवजा मिल जाता, तो वह बैंक में अदा कर देता और कर्ज अदा हो जाता, तो उसकी जान बच जाती। यह सही है कि राज्य सरकार की तरफ से कल ही 7 लाख का चेक भेज दिया गया, लेकिन जो गलती हुई, जो गलती सर्वे न होने की वजह से हुई, जिसकी वजह से उसकी मौत हुई, उसका जिम्मेवार पूरा जिला प्रशासन है, प्रदेश सरकार है। इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। किसान क्या चाहता है? फसल बोते समय उसको समय से खाद मिल जाए, बीज मिल जाए, वह सही दाम पर मिल जाए। अगर कहीं उसके दाम में परिवर्तन करना है, तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि किसान से या किसान संगठनों से कम-से-कम परामर्श कर लिया जाए, डायलॉग हो, इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। दूसरा, अगर फसल की मार न हो, सही फसल आ जाए, तो राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार व्यवस्था करे कि उसको सही दाम पर खरीद लिया जाए, सही एमएसपी निर्धारित कर दी जाए। चुनाव से पहले वादे तो बड़े किए गए थे कि जो लागत मूल्य होगा, उसका 50 परसेंट बढ़ा कर लिया जाएगा, लेकिन जब चुनाव के बाद देखा, तो वे वादे पूरे नहीं हुए। इसलिए समर्थन मूल्य पर एक ऐसी फूलप्रूफ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि उसका अनाज, उसका खाद्यान्न सरकार खरीद ले। अगर उस पर मौसम की मार आ जाए, फसल बरबाद हो जाए, तो कम-से-कम जल्दी-से-जल्दी सर्वे हो जाए। किसान को राहत मिल जाए, मुआवजा मिल जाए, यही तो किसान चाहता है। इसके लिए 15 दिन की समय सीमा निर्धारित हो कि जब फसल नष्ट हो, उसके 15

दिन के भीतर ही भीतर उसको मुआवजा मिल जाए, ताकि उसको तसल्ली हो जाए कि मेरी जो लायबिलिटीज थीं, अब वे पूरी हो सकेंगी। किसी को अपनी लड़की की शादी करनी है, किसी को घर बनाना है, किसी को कर्जा वापस करना है, उन सब कठिनाइयों का समाधान उसे उस मुआवजे से, उस पैसे से मिल सकेगा।

महोदय, इस संकट की घड़ी में बैंक अपनी वसूली और भी तेज कर देते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार की यह जिम्मेवारी है, वह इस चीज को देखे और बैंक कर्जों की वसूली तत्काल बन्द की जाए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** किसानों के कर्जों की माफी की जानी चाहिए। इससे बड़ा संकट और क्या हो सकता है, जो आज पूरे देश के किसानों के ऊपर है। इससे ज्यादा खतरनाक बात और क्या हो सकती है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक, गुजरात से लेकर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट तक किसानों की पूरी की पूरी फसल बरबाद हो गई है।

महोदय, जब कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार थी, उस समय किसानों का 72,000 करोड़ रुपया माफ किया गया था। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार इस काम को कर सकती है तो यह सरकार क्यों नहीं कर सकती? आज यह किसानों की आवश्यकता है। बटाईदार और खेतिहर मजदूर की तो विपदा ही अलग है। जब पूरी की पूरी फसल ही नष्ट हो गई, तो उन्हें हिस्सा कैसे मिलेगा? बटाईदार और खेतिहर मजदूर फसल के बंटवारे में से ही हिस्सा लेते हैं, लेकिन जब फसल ही नष्ट हो गई, तो उनका तो सब कुछ ही बरबाद हो गया है। अगर सर्वे हुआ, तो सर्वे में उसी किसान को चेक मिलेगा, जिसका बैंक में खाता होगा, लेकिन जिसका कोई खाता ही नहीं है, जो सिर्फ काम करता है, मजदूरी करता है, उसको तो कुछ भी नहीं मिलेगा। इसके ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आखिर में मैं यह बात कहना चाहूंगा कि सवेदनशीलता की आवश्यकता है, जिसका इस सरकार में पूरी तरह से अभाव है। चुनाव से पहले जो वादे किए गए थे, उनको देखकर लोग उम्मीद कर रहे थे कि कम से कम अब एमएसपी अच्छी तरह से फिक्स होगी, लेकिन हुआ उससे उल्टा। किसान जो अच्छी-अच्छी उम्मीदें कर रहे थे और कहा जा रहा था कि अच्छे दिन आएंगे, उससे उल्टा हुआ और भूमि अधिग्रहण नियम में संशोधन कर दिया गया। यह सब देखकर किसान को लगा कि यहां तो सब कुछ उल्टा ही हो रहा है। किसानों की स्थिति के बारे में तरह-तरह के बयान दिए जा रहे हैं, जो किसी भी तरह ठीक नहीं हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बिन्दु पर अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं, वह है किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की भी अपनी एक कहानी है। जब भी किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड जारी होता है, रबी और खरीफ के लिए उसकी एक लिमिट फिक्स कर दी जाती है और उसी हिसाब से वह ऋण ले लेता है। जब वह उस ऋण को बैंक से विद्वा करता है, तब उसकी इंश्योरेंस की किश्त भी कट जाती है, लेकिन जब उसकी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है, तब बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि हम पूरे जिले या पूरे ब्लॉक को देखेंगे, अगर पूरे ब्लॉक में फसल नष्ट हुई होगी, तभी हम उसका मुआवजा देंगे, वरना नहीं देंगे। **...(समय की घंटी)...** यह बड़ी ज्यादाती की बात है। जब किश्त देने की बात आती है, तब तो किसान अकेले ही अपनी किश्त देता है, लेकिन जब मुआवजा लेने की बात आती है, तो कहते हैं कि अगर पूरे ब्लॉक भर का नुकसान हुआ होगा, तभी मुआवजा देंगे। यह बहुत ही गलत बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि सबके मन में किसानों के प्रति सवेदनशीलता होनी चाहिए, जिसका इस सरकार में बिल्कुल अभाव नजर आता है। इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani is absent. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari is absent. Shri Ashwani Kumar.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपका, चेयरमैन साहब का, सदन का और सरकार का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस संवेदनशील मसले पर चर्चा के लिए आपने समय सीमा को निर्धारित नहीं किया।

महोदय, दिल्ली, जो देश का दिल है, जो देश की राजधानी है, वहां पर बहुत ही दर्दनाक हादसा हमने देखा। भारत माता के एक किसान बेटे ने अथाह पीड़ा, दुःख और निराशा की अभिव्यक्ति करते हुए खुद ही अपनी जान ले ली। आंकड़े यह कहते हैं कि पिछले दो दशकों में तीन लाख किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। विदर्भ में पिछले दिनों 605 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की थीं। आंकड़े यह भी कहते हैं कि अगर इसका विश्लेषण किया जाए, तो हर दो घंटे में एक किसान ने आत्महत्या की है। मैं इस विषय को राजनीतिक रंग देना नहीं चाहता। सब सरकारों ने आज़ादी के बाद अपनी समझ के मुताबिक वे किसानों के लिए जो कुछ भी कर पायीं, किया, कोशिश की। हमने 70 हजार करोड़ का ऋण माफ किया, मनरेगा लाये और फूड सिक्युरिटी बिल लाये, समय-समय पर सिंचाई की योजनाओं के माध्यम से तथा अन्य कई नीतियों के माध्यम से देश के किसानों को राहत देने का प्रयास किया। परन्तु उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जाहिर है कि ये सारे प्रयास पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। 68 सालों के बाद भी देश का किसान मुफलिसी, गरीबी और अंधेरे की जिन्दगी जी रहा है। एक बार कैफी आजमी साहब ने एक शेर लिखा था, उसकी कुछ पंक्तियाँ मुझे याद हैं। उनका मतलब यह है कि किसान की झोंपड़ी में न रोशनी है, न चाँदनी है, न ही जिन्दगी है। जिस देश के करोड़ों किसान अंधेरी जिन्दगी में रह रहे हैं, उस देश का भविष्य क्या हो सकता है, इसकी कल्पना करने की बहुत आवश्यकता नहीं है।

आज जब मैं इस सदन में इस संवेदनशील मसले पर बात कर रहा हूँ, तो मुझे 'मदर इंडिया' की कहानी, जो हमने बचपन में देखी थी, वह याद आती है। मुंशी प्रेमचंद के बहुत ही मार्मिक उपन्यास 'गोदान' में जो किसान की अभिव्यक्ति हुई, उसकी दशा की अभिव्यक्ति हुई, वह आज मुझे याद आ रहा है। पंडित माथुर की वे पंक्तियाँ, जिनमें उन्होंने कहा कि 'मेहनत करे किसान और महाजन बने धनवान', उसकी भी कल्पना मेरे मन में आज है। मगर एक तरफ तो यह संवेदना है, यह कल्पना है और दूसरी तरफ हमसे लोग पुकार-पुकार कर पूछ रहे हैं कि अब हम आपके व्याख्यानों से थक गये हैं, हम इस चर्चा करने पर भी थक गये हैं और चर्चा सुन-सुन कर भी थक गये हैं, कब तक देश का किसान मरता रहेगा? कृषि मंत्री जी यहाँ मौजूद हैं। मैं आपसे एक ही दरखास्त करूँगा कि इस सदन में इतनी गहन चर्चा के बाद अब कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये कि देशवासियों को यह लगे कि यह चर्चा निरस्त नहीं है, बेकार नहीं है।

सर, मैं पंजाब से आता हूँ। पंजाब के मशहूर शायर साहिर लुधियानवी साहब ने अपनी शायरी को तल्लिखों को एक किताब में लिखा है। उनकी दो-तीन पंक्तियाँ मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि:

"जहाने कुहना के मफलूस फलसाफादानों,
निज़ामे नौ के तकाज़े सवाल करते हैं।
ये नयी पीढ़ी के तकाज़े,
ये नयी पीढ़ी के पैमाने ये सवाल करते हैं।

ये शाहराहें, यह जन्तर-मन्तर रोड, यह राजपथ,
 ये शाहराहें इसी वास्ते बनी थीं क्या,
 कि इन पे देश की जनता सिसक-सिसक के मरे,
 जमीन ने क्या इसी कारण अनाज उगला था,
 कि नस्ले आदम की हवा बिलख-बिलख के मरे। "

आज ये सवाल हमसे देश के लोग कर रहे हैं। इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मगर यह समझना जरूरी है कि आगे कदम क्या उठाने हैं। आज मैंने Agricultural Cost and Prices Commission के आंकड़ों को पढ़ा। उनसे मुझे यह पता लगा कि यूपी में, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करता हूँ, कनक से प्रति माह प्रति हेक्टेयर केवल 1,763 रुपये की आमदनी किसान को मिलती है और अगर हम एवरेज लें धान की और कनक की, तो 13 सौ कुछ रुपये प्रति माह प्रति हेक्टेयर किसान को मुनाफा होता है। रंगराजन कमिशन ने नयी गरीबी रेखा के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक यह साबित किया है कि इतनी आमदनी प्रति माह पाने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे सब गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं। जिस देश के 18 करोड़ किसान गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हों, वे हमारी आत्मा को झिझोड़ते हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा।

आज यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कीमत की बिनाह पर आप किसान को जो MSP देते हैं, उससे हट जाइए। अब यह देखिए कि किसान को जीने के लिए, एक dignity की जिन्दगी जीने के लिए कम से कम कितने पैसे चाहिए। तो income-based analysis पर किसान को राहत पहुँचाइए। Crop Insurance की भी बात है। हम परमाणु ऊर्जा के लिए global insurance का एक पूल बना सकते हैं, तो क्या Universal Crop Insurance के लिए सरकार पैसा नहीं दे सकती है? दे सकती है। आज दो कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। किसान के कर्ज की जो वसूली हो रही है, उसको एकदम राहत दीजिए। जो स्पेशल गिरदावरी होनी है, जहाँ नहीं हुई, वह हो या न हो, आप एकदम राहत दीजिए। किसान जब तक जीवित रहेगा, देश की आत्मा जीवित रहेगी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और अगर देश की आत्मा जीवित रहेगी, तो हमारा भारत देश जीवित रहेगा। आज देशवासी आपसे इससे कम कुछ अपेक्षा नहीं करते, इससे ज्यादा कुछ कर सकें, तो करें, सारा देश आपका आभार व्यक्त करेगा।

आपको देश के लोगों ने सत्ता सौंपी है, इस सत्ता की मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिए, जनादेश की मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिए, देश के करोड़ों किसानों की भावनाओं की मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिए और अपनी खुद की आत्मा और राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के दर्शन की मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिए आप जरूर कुछ कीजिए। कृषि मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे यह विनम्र आग्रह है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने इस संवेदनशील मसले पर मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy. He is not there. Shri Narendra Budania. Only three minutes, Budaniaji.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज देश के सामने बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है, किसान बहुत संकट में है, बहुत तकलीफ में है, वह आत्महत्याएं कर रहा है और आज हम

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

लोग इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आज हमारे देश के किसानों की फसल बेमौसम बरसात और ओलावृष्टि से बरबाद हो गई है। हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में हजारों लोगों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं और हमारे देश में प्रति चालीस मिनट एक व्यक्ति आत्महत्या कर रहा है इसलिए मैं सदन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के द्वारा और सब लोगों के द्वारा जिस विकसित भारत की कल्पना की जा रही है, अगर इस प्रकार से किसानों की आत्महत्याएं होती रहेंगी, तो क्या हमारा देश विकसित भारत होगा? यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है।

महोदय, आप मुझे समय दें या न दें, लेकिन राजस्थान का एक सपूत, राजस्थान का वह किसान जिसने पूरे देश की आंखें खोल दी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैंने तो आपको समय दिया है।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: महोदय, उसने बता दिया कि इस देश के अंदर किसान की हालत क्या है। महोदय, वह किसान अपने गांव में भी आत्महत्या कर सकता था, लेकिन उसने सोचा कि मैं तो चला जाऊंगा, लेकिन मेरे जाने के बाद इस देश के अंदर इस देश की सरकार, इस देश की डेमोक्रेसी इसके लिए मजबूर हो जाए कि उस अन्नदाता की, जिसकी देश के अंदर बेकद्री हो रही है, जिसकी चिंता को कोई नहीं देख रहा है, उसकी चिंता को दूर करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाए।

महोदय, मैंने अभी इसके ऊपर ट्विटर पर पढ़ा था, प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा किसानों के बारे में एक ट्वीट किया गया था कि किसान चिंता नहीं करें, हम उनके साथ खड़े हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि वे किसान के साथ खड़े हैं, लेकिन किसान क्या कह रहा है? किसान यह कह रहा है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी, सिर्फ कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप कुछ करके दिखाइए, कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाइए, जिससे लगे कि आप किसान के साथ खड़े हैं। आज यदि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक भी जगह, जहां पर किसान ने आत्महत्या की हो, वहां जाकर प्रधानमंत्री जी उसके आंसू पोंछते, तब भी समझ में आता कि वह किसान की बात रखते हैं। इसके लिए मैं यूपीए अध्यक्ष और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष, सोनिया गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने इसके लिए तुरंत कदम उठाया और उन लोगों के बीच में गईं, जहां किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं, जिनकी फसलें बरबाद हो गईं।

महोदय, आज आत्महत्याएं क्यों हो रही हैं? आत्महत्याएं इसलिए हो रही हैं, क्योंकि समय पर निर्णय नहीं लिये जाते हैं। यदि समय पर निर्णय लिए जाते, तो ये आत्महत्याएं नहीं होतीं। अगर समय पर सर्वे होता, तो आत्महत्याएं नहीं होतीं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी मेरे तीन ही मिनट हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपको तीन मिनट के लिए कहा था।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: आपने तीन मिनट के लिए कहा था, लेकिन मेरा नाम तो सबसे पहले था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा गया और मुझे आप तीन मिनट का समय दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज इस बात की जरूरत है कि समय पर निर्णय हों, उचित निर्णय हों। किसान के जो सर्वे हैं, वे बहुत गलत तरीके से हो रहे हैं। सर, आप तो स्वयं किसान हैं, आपको मालूम है कि किसान का सर्वे कैसे हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं मानता नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक किसान तो हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर्वे का जो तरीका है, वह गलत है और उसको ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है। आज यह तय होना चाहिए कि किसान को एक सप्ताह के अंदर मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए, चाहे सर्वे एक दिन में हो या दो दिन के अंदर हो। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 30 वर्ष पहले राजस्थान से लोक सभा में चुनकर आया था और इन 30 सालों के आज तक के सफर में मैंने यह कभी नहीं देखा और मैंने कभी सुना भी नहीं कि राजस्थान और हरियाणा का किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। आपको मालूम है कि राजस्थान के अंदर प्रकृति का प्रकोप पड़ता ही रहता है। उसका किसान जिस तरह से मुकाबला करता है, आज तक किसान ने आत्महत्या नहीं की, लेकिन इस वर्ष 43 किसानों की मौत हो चुकी, जिनमें से 26 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएँ कीं और 17 किसानों की ओले पड़ने के बाद सदमे से मौत हो गई। महोदय, आज हम किसानों की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं राजस्थान से चुनकर आया हूँ और यदि मैं राजस्थान के बारे में नहीं बोलूँगा तो यह बात ठीक नहीं होगी। महोदय, जब 33 प्रतिशत से ऊपर सरकार मान रही है, तब 30 लाख किसानों में 32 प्रतिशत वाले कितने लोग हैं, इसका अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। जब आप 30 लाख किसानों में 33 परसेंट की बात करते हैं तो फिर 30 परसेंट, 31 परसेंट और 32 परसेंट की बात कौन करेगा? आज उन लोगों की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जो किसान किसी भी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है। महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मजदूरों का क्या होगा? क्या किसी ने मजदूरों के बारे में सोचा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: आज मजदूरों के बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। आज हजारों लोगों के पशुधन नष्ट हो गए, आज हजारों लोगों के मकान टूट गए, इसलिए आज उन लोगों की मदद करने की जरूरत है। राजस्थान सरकार ने माना है कि साढ़े 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान किसानों को हुआ है और उनको कितना दिया गया है? 'राजस्थान पत्रिका,' जो कि बहुत ही विश्वसनीय पत्रिका है, उसमें कल मैंने पढ़ा कि साढ़े सात सौ रुपये का चेक किसान को दिया जा रहा है, जिसे लेने से उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया। उनके जले पर नमक छिड़का जा रहा है, जो कि बहुत गलत बात है। सर, मैं दो-तीन और बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आपका समय नहीं है।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर, मुझे एक मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपने तीन मिनट माँगे थे, इसीलिए मैंने आपको समय दिया है। आपने ही कहा था कि मैं तीन मिनट और बोलूँगा।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर, मुझे एक-दो मिनट और दे दीजिए। सर, आज जब हम किसान की चिन्ता कर रहे हैं, तो सबसे पहले हमें यह देखना होगा कि फसल बीमा का क्या प्रावधान है। फसल बीमा करने वाली जो कंपनियाँ हैं, वे किसान को लूट रही हैं। वे प्राइवेट कंपनियाँ हैं, चाहे वह एचडीएफसी हो, आईसीआईसीआई हो या चोलामंडलम हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आपकी बहुत बातें हो गईं।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: ये सारी कंपनियाँ किसान की पहुँच से बाहर हैं। आज ये कंपनियाँ, जो डाटा कलेक्ट करती हैं, वह गोपनीय होता है। महोदय, वे जो भी डाटा बताती हैं, उन्हें किसान को मानना पड़ता है। आज जब मौसम विभाग और केन्द्र सरकार कहती है ...(समय की घंटी)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already taken seven minutes.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: सर, दो मिनट। सरकार चाहे कोई डाटा बताए, लेकिन वह डाटा मान्य नहीं है, जो कंपनियाँ कहेंगी वही मान्य होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: बुढानिया जी, ठीक है अब आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: महोदय, मैं परसों अपने क्षेत्र राजस्थान गया था, जहाँ मैं किसानों से मिला तो मुझे बड़ा अचम्भा हुआ कि उनके साथ क्या हो रहा है। पहले तो वहाँ पर सिर्फ पाला पड़ने और बरसात होने का बीमा होता है। वहाँ किसान को जिस प्रकार का बीमा मिलता है, उसके लिए मैं इस सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, आज मैं सब लोगों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस फसल बीमा के ऊपर न्यायिक जाँच बिठाई जानी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : बुढानिया जी, बैठिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया: जिस प्रकार से किसान को छला गया है, जिस प्रकार से किसान को लूटा गया है, जांच होने पर इन बीमा कंपनियों की पोल सामने आएगी। महोदय, राजस्थान जैसे प्रदेश में यह कानून बनाया गया है कि (-) 1 डिग्री तापमान ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Budania, please conclude. I think Shri V.P. Singh was very considerate.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : लगातार (-) 3 रहने पर ये बीमा कंपनियाँ उनका क्लेम मानेंगी। अब भाजपा की सरकार ने यह प्रावधान रख दिया है कि (-) 3 से 2.75 डिग्री तापमान रहने पर किसान का क्लेम बनेगा। उपसभापति जी, इस से बड़ी शर्म की बात और इस से बड़ी किसान के साथ ज्यादती की बात क्या हो सकती है? मैं अंत में मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. We will have to take up the Railway (Appropriation) Bill today. Now, please, ...(Interruptions)... ...(Interruptions)... I will have to say, "Nothing will go on record." ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : उन किसानों को 25-25 लाख रुपए की मुआवजा राशि दी जानी चाहिए

और किसानों की नष्ट फसल के वास्तविक मूल्य के आधार पर समय सीमा के अंदर उसे मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Budania, please take your seat. You gave the name very late and you are taking so much time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You gave the name only today. This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Agrawal, what is the matter?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज किसानों के बारे में हो रही चर्चा पर संजय राउत जी बोल रहे थे। श्रीमन्, जब सदन में कोई-कोई मॅबर बोलते हैं और वे बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, तो हम सभी कहते हैं कि उन्हें और समय दे दिया जाए। मैं जानता हूँ कि पीठासीन व्यक्ति के ऊपर समय को मॅटेन करना, मॅबर्स को बुलवाना और डिस्पीलीन भी मॅटेन करने का प्रेशर रहता है। शायद उस समय हमारी वरिष्ठ सदस्य जया बच्चन जी ने कह दिया कि उन्हें और समय दे दिया जाए। हो सकता है, आप ज्यादा दवाब में हों, श्रीमन्, आपके मुँह से उस समय निकल गया कि आप* शब्द कह रही हैं। श्रीमन्, इस चर्चा को टीवी के माध्यम से पूरा देश देख रहा है और विदेशों में भी देखा जाता है। अब जया बच्चन जी के लिए ऐसे शब्द ठीक नहीं लगते।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, मैं समझ गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मुझे लगता है कि इस में कहीं-न-कहीं गलती हुई है, कहीं-न-कहीं चूक हुई है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि अगर आप उन शब्दों को कार्यवाही से निकाल दें। अगर आप ऐसे दो शब्द कह देंगे तो जया बच्चन जी की भी respect बनी रहेगी ..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Nareshji, thank you for raising it. Hon. Jaya Bachchan is a very respected Member, a very senior Member. I respect her very much. I never meant anything. I didn't say, She is *. I will never say that. I only said, Her statement is * . However, if it has hurt her, I expunge that part of it. Now, the hon. Minister is to reply.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सब से पहले नेता प्रतिपक्ष सम्माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने किसानों पर आए संकट के संबंध में ठीक समय पर, चर्चा करने का अवसर सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों को प्रदान किया है।

महोदय, इस चर्चा में बड़ी संख्या में सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है और किसानों की दशा पर गंभीरता से विचार किया है। अब यह बात अलग है कि हम सब लोग राजनीति करने वाले लोग हैं, तो उसका राजनीतिकरण हो जाना स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन हम सभी ने कोशिश की है कि किसानों की

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

चिंता ईमानदारी से करें। इस के लिए मैं सभी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। महोदय, सभी ने चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए इस बात का जिक्र किया कि प्रारंभ में आजादी के बाद इस देश में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि का योगदान जहां 55 फीसदी था, वह घटकर 13 प्रतिशत रह गया है। जो आज घटकर 13 फीसदी हो गया है। अधिकतर सदस्यों ने इस बात को दोहराया है। यह निश्चित रूप से साबित करता है कि 67 वर्षों की आजादी के अंदर जो कुछ हमने किया है, उसके कारण हम 55 फीसदी से 13 फीसदी पर आए, तो निश्चित रूप से यह कृषि पर संकट है। हम इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहते, लेकिन जब से हम सरकार में आए हैं, उस समय से हम थोड़ी चर्चा जरूर करना चाहेंगे कि मंत्रिमंडल बनने के बाद जब यह नई सरकार आई थी, तो देश में सूखा प्रारंभ हुआ था। उस समय दोनों सदन चिंतित थे, पूरा देश चिंतित था और सरकार भी चिंतित थी। टेलीविजन पर तो खबरें आती थीं कि इस वर्ष भारी अकाल पड़ेगा। तब सामान्य से 12 प्रतिशत कम बारिश हुई थी, लेकिन आई.सी.ए.आर., राज्यों के कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और कृषि मंत्रालय, चाहे राज्य का हो या केंद्र का हो, सबने मेहनत की और मेहनत के बाद 500 से ज्यादा जिलों का contingency plan बनाया और राज्यों को मुहैया कराया कि सूखे के समय में हमें किस प्रकार की फसलों का, किस प्रकार के बीजों का इस्तेमाल करना है। राज्य सरकारों ने मेहनत की, केंद्र सरकार ने मेहनत की और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उस समय बड़ी उदारता से डीजल पर राज सहायता, बीज पर राजसहायता, चारे पर राजसहायता की घोषणा की और सबके परिश्रम का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जहां यह अनुमान था कि शायद आधी बुवाई भी नहीं हो पाएगी, तो बुवाई में सिर्फ दो प्रतिशत की कमी रही और उत्पादन तीन प्रतिशत कम रहा। तो बड़े साहस के साथ राज्यों और भारत की सरकार ने मिलकर और देश के किसानों ने परिश्रम करके उस चुनौती का न सिर्फ सामना किया, बल्कि उस पर विजय भी प्राप्त की।

अब दूसरा संकट आया अतिवृष्टि का, ओलावृष्टि का। हममें से अधिकतर लोग गांवों में रहने वाले हैं। अगर बाहर भी पड़े होंगे, तो भी किसान परिवार में ही अधिकतर लोग पैदा हुए हैं और गांवों में जाते रहते हैं। अब इस संकट के समय या इसके पहले भी हम देखते थे कि अतिवृष्टि होने से भी इसमें भारी नुकसान होता है। खासकर धान के विषय में तो यह है कि धान यदि पानी में गिरता है, तो बच भी जाता है, लेकिन गेहूं यदि पानी में गिरता है, तो वह नहीं बचता। हमारे यहां गांवों में कहा जाता है कि धान गिरे सभाग का और गेहूं जो पानी में गिरता है, वह अभाग का। मतलब वह नहीं बच सकता, लेकिन एन.डी.आर.एफ. के जो नॉम्स हैं, उनके अंदर अतिवृष्टि आपदा की श्रेणी में आती ही नहीं है। कई और आपदाएं हैं जो राज्यों के अंदर हैं, वे राष्ट्रीय आपदा की श्रेणी में नहीं हैं। अब राज्य सरकारों के सामने मजबूरी रहती थी, अभी तक 12 ऐसी आपदाएं हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय आपदा की श्रेणी में हैं, जिनके लिए राज्यों के एस.डी.आर.एफ. में पैसे जाते हैं, लेकिन जो स्थानीय आपदा है, जिसमें अतिवृष्टि एक महत्वपूर्ण आपदा है, तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने बैठक ली और तय किया कि राज्यों को हम एस.डी.आर.एफ. में जो पैसा देते हैं, तो हम एक निर्देश जारी करें कि एस.डी.आर.एफ. की जो कुल राशि है, उसमें से बीस प्रतिशत राशि, जो स्थानीय आपदा है, जैसे बिजली गिरने से भी यदि कोई मरता है या अतिवृष्टि से कोई नुकसान होता है, या जो स्थानीय आपदा है, उसको भी राष्ट्रीय आपदा मानकर बीस प्रतिशत राशि का इस्तेमाल उसमें कर सकता है।

दूसरा यह था कि 50 प्रतिशत नुकसान पर ही यह सहायता मिलेगी। अब इसका नुकसान क्या था कि जब कर्मचारी खेत पर जाते थे, तो जिस किसान का 50 प्रतिशत नुकसान हुआ है, 49 प्रतिशत हुआ है, अब इसके नापने का कोई यंत्र नहीं है। 48 प्रतिशत या 49 प्रतिशत भी जिसका नुकसान हुआ है, उसको यह सहायता नहीं मिलती थी। एस.डी.आर.एफ./एन.डी.आर.एफ. से यह सहायता दी जाती है, यह मुआवज़ा नहीं है। तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 33 प्रतिशत तक भी जिसका नुकसान होता है, उसको यह मुआवज़ा दिया जाएगा। वर्षों से यह गाइडलाइन थी कि चाहे आपका जितना नुकसान हो, लेकिन जो सहायता मिलेगी वह सिर्फ एक हेक्टेयर यानी ढाई एकड़ के लिए मिलेगी। उसको दोगुना किया गया। ये तीन-चार जो घोषणाएं हैं, इनके कारण राज्यों की गति बढ़ी, राज्य भी बड़ी तेजी के साथ इसमें लगे और किसानों को थोड़ी राहत मिली। थोड़ी राहत मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि उसको जितनी बड़ी क्षति हुई, उसका यह मुआवज़ा नहीं है, राहत है, लेकिन उसे राहत महसूस होने लगी। अब जो नुकसान के आंकड़े हैं, जो पहली ओलावृष्टि हुई और उसके संबंध में 26 मार्च को जो रिपोर्ट आयी, उसमें यह रिपोर्ट आयी कि 106 लाख हेक्टेयर में फसलों की क्षति होने का अनुमान है। दूसरा आंकड़ा 31 मार्च को आया। उसमें आया कि 113 लाख हेक्टेयर में नुकसान का अंदाजा है, जो राज्यों ने बताया। उसके बाद तीसरा 7 अप्रैल को आया, जिसमें 85 लाख हेक्टेयर राज्यों ने बताया। फिर चौथी रिपोर्ट 10 अप्रैल को आयी, जिसमें 88 लाख हेक्टेयर बताया। उसके बाद पांचवीं रिपोर्ट 16 अप्रैल को आयी तो उसमें 93 लाख हेक्टेयर बताया। अब जब ये चार बातें मैं बता रहा था, चार आंकड़े बता रहा था तो लोक सभा में और शायद यहां भी किसी के मन में यह सवाल उठा कि ये तो चार बार चार बातें बोल रहे हैं। सर, यह मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूं। यदि राजस्थान की सरकार ने सेकेंड रिपोर्ट में 45 लाख हेक्टेयर बताया, थर्ड रिपोर्ट में 16 लाख हेक्टेयर बताया तो स्वाभाविक है कि 28 लाख हेक्टेयर की कमी हो गयी और 113 से वह 85 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गया। फिर पांचवीं रिपोर्ट आयी, तो हमने बताया कि 93 लाख हेक्टेयर है और आज जब मैं कहूंगा कि 189 लाख हेक्टेयर नुकसान हुआ है तो निश्चित रूप से लोक सभा में मेरे कुछ युवा मित्र...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Is 189 the final figure?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: No, no. I am coming to the details. उस समय कई लोगों ने सवाल उठाया कि आप गलत बोल रहे हैं, एक बार कुछ बोलते हैं और दूसरी बार कुछ बोलते हैं। यह सवाल यहां भी न उठे, इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि जो पांचवीं रिपोर्ट थी, 93 लाख हेक्टेयर की, उसे आज मैं 189 लाख हेक्टेयर इसलिए बोल रहा हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने 16 अप्रैल को जो मेमोरेण्डम दिया था, उसमें बताया था कि 29 लाख हेक्टेयर में नुकसान हुआ है और 744 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है। मैंने उस दिन यह बात कही थी। यह रिपोर्ट 16 तारीख की है और 20 तारीख को मैंने लोक सभा में चर्चा की थी। तो हमारे माननीय मित्र नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने, जब सदन में चर्चा शुरू हुई तो कहा कि कृषि मंत्री जी गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं, असत्य बोल रहे हैं। अब आपकी राज्य सरकार ने यदि 16 तारीख को हमें बताया, मेमोरेण्डम के साथ, पूरे विवरण के साथ कि हमारा 29 लाख हेक्टेयर में नुकसान हुआ है और 744 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ है, अगर आप यह न बोलते तब मैं असत्य बोलता। जब मैंने यह बात कही कि उन्होंने कहा कि वे वहां गलत बोले थे, लेकिन उन्होंने भी जान-बूझकर यह नहीं बोला था, वे गलतफहमी में बोल गए थे। अब उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 24 तारीख को

[Shri Radha Mohan Singh]

जो एक रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें बताया है कि 95 लाख हेक्टेयर का नुकसान हुआ है। 9 दिनों के अंदर, स्मरण पत्र देने के बाद राशि बढ़ने की बात तो समझ में आ जाएगी कि राशि इसलिए बढ़ गयी कि जो 744 करोड़ उन्होंने दिया था, पचास प्रतिशत के आधार पर दिया था और जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि 33 प्रतिशत तक दिया जाएगा तो राशि बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। इन 9 रातों में 95 लाख हेक्टेयर कहा, लेकिन मैं इस पर विश्वास कर रहा हूँ चूंकि उन्होंने लिखकर भेजा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, मैं विश्वास कर रहा हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उसके बाद चार बार बारिश हुई और पूरी तरह से फसल नष्ट हो गयी।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं विश्वास कर रहा हूँ। मेरी बात सुनिए..**(व्यवधान)**.. लेकिन आपको इससे सहमत होना पड़ेगा कि जब मैंने लोक सभा में भी कहा कि 744 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है तो मैंने सही कहा। 20 तारीख को मैंने कहा और 24 तारीख को आपने भेजा कि 6 हजार करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है। हम कोई अंतर्यामी नहीं हैं, भविष्यवक्ता नहीं हैं कि 20 तारीख को ही बोल दें कि छह हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इसके लिए मुझे कहा जा रहा था कि हम गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं। अब यह सदन को सोचना है कि गलतबयानी किसकी है। एक प्रक्रिया है, इसमें राज्य आकलन करता है, फिर अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजता है और सर्वे कराने में भी समय लगता है। हम राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट पर अविश्वास नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: क्या राज्य सरकार के सर्वेक्षण पर आपको विश्वास है या नहीं है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। आपने मेरी भाषा नहीं सुनी है। मेरा उस पर अविश्वास नहीं है, लेकिन जो हमने 20 तारीख को लोक सभा में कहा, उसके बारे में आपने कहा कि हम गलत बोले हैं, आपकी सरकार ने वही रिपोर्ट भेजी थी। यह छह हजार करोड़ रुपये की रिपोर्ट तो आपने 20 तारीख के बाद दी है। जिस को मैं आज बता रहा हूँ कि अब जो उत्तर प्रदेश ने रिपोर्ट भेजी है, उसको जोड़कर मैं बता रहा हूँ कि 189 लाख हेक्टेयर का नुकसान हुआ है। यह मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ क्योंकि लोक सभा में मैंने 96 लाख हेक्टेयर बोला था और आज 189 लाख हेक्टेयर बोल रहा हूँ। आप इस पर अविश्वास मत करिएगा। इसको ही बाहर जाकर, टेलिविजन पर यह बोलेंगे कि कृषि मंत्री जी वहां पर कुछ बोले और यहां पर कुछ बोले। इसलिए विस्तार से इस गिनती को मैं आपके पास पहुंचाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने सम्मानीय वक्ता बोले हैं, हमारे नेता बोले हैं, सभी ने यह बोला है कि छह हजार करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है और 250 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। यह भी अपने आप में अजूबी बात है। आपने जो स्मरणपत्र दिया है, टीम वहां गई थी, टीम बैठेगी, फिर वह रिपोर्ट देगी, फिर एचएलसी बैठेगी और जब एचएलसी बैठेगी, तब वह निर्णय करेगी कि इसमें कितनी राशि देनी है, तभी उतनी राशि जाएगी। आप कह रहे हैं कि छह हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है और आपने ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपया दे दिया है। यह ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपया वह रुपया दिया है, भारत सरकार का जो बजट बनता है, उसमें राज्यों के लिए एसडीआरएफ का आवंटन प्रति वर्ष का तय होता है। हर वर्ष का जो

एसडीआरएफ का बजट है, उसकी प्रथम किश्त एक जून को जाती है। आपदा की घड़ी में हमने गृह मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय से विनती की कि उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और जम्मू-कश्मीर ने अपना स्मरणपत्र दे दिया है, हमारी आपसे विनती है कि एक जून को जो पैसा आप भेजने वाले हैं, वह पैसा इस वर्ष का अभी भेज दीजिए। जो बजट का पैसा हर साल उनको जाता है, वह राशि गई है। यह जो छह हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, इसका वह पैसा नहीं है। जैसे आपके यहां सूखा आया था और जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा आया था, तो वहां टीम गई थी और टीम ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, उसके बाद एचएलसी बैठी, उसके बाद जो पैसे आपके पास गए थे, उसका आंकड़ा भी मेरे पास है कि एचएलसी ने आपके राज्य को, उत्तर प्रदेश को 581 करोड़ रुपया दिया था। लेकिन एक सवाल बार-बार खड़ा होता है कि अभी ओला पड़ा, टीम गई, टीम रिपोर्ट देगी, एचएलसी बैठेगी, तब तक किसान का क्या होगा? यह सवाल उठना स्वाभाविक है। हम सब को पता है कि हर साल राज्यों का एसडीआरएफ का फंड होता है। वह उसके पास मौजूद रहता है और कोई आपदा आने पर वह इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। अगर वह खर्च हो चुका है, तो राज्य के पास जिले में कंटीजेंसी फंड होता है। अभी जो चक्रवात आया था, मैं वहां पर गया और साथ में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी भी गए थे। उधर से उनको दिल्ली आना था और मुझको पटना आना था। हम दोनों एक ही जहाज से पटना आए और उन्होंने आधे घंटे में अपनी कैबिनेट की बैठक की और कंटीजेंसी फंड का 1,700 करोड़ रुपया निकाल कर मदद की। हमारे सम्मानीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी बैठे हैं, उनको इसका तजुर्बा होगा या हम लोगों में से कई लोग इस व्यवस्था से जरूर परिचित होंगे कि उसके कारण रुकावट नहीं होती है। जब आपदा आती है, तो हमारे पास राज्य का स्मरणपत्र आता है, इसमें राज्यों को भी लम्बा समय लगता है। उनको गणना करनी होती और ठीक से रिपोर्ट भी बनानी होती है, फिर उसमें ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है, इसलिए वह अपने आंकड़े ठीक से इकट्ठे करता है। उसके बाद यहां से अंतर-मंत्रालयी टीम जाती है, जिसमें गृह मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय और कृषि मंत्रालय की टीम होती है। इस बार पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि 16 मार्च को ही हमने अपने एक-एक अधिकारी को सभी राज्यों में भेजा है। राज्यों के अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर वह गणना शुरू हो गई और सभी राज्यों में सारे मंत्री भी गए। मैं स्वयं महाराष्ट्र में गया था और हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी गया था। हिमाचल में मुख्य मंत्री थे, रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर थे और कृषि मंत्री थे। वहां पर सभी ने खड़े होते ही यही बात कही कि आपदा के तुरंत बाद ही पहली बार केन्द्र से मंत्री आए हैं, नहीं तो जब हम अपने यहां से स्मरणपत्र भेजते थे, तब कोई अधिकारी आता था। हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि इसके कारण वहां बहुत कुछ हो गया होगा, कम से कम संवेदना के लिए पहली बार मंत्री वहां पहुंचे हैं, तो इसको राज्य सरकारों ने भी माना है। हम वहां गए, तो केवल बैठक करके ही नहीं आए बल्कि हम गांवों में भी घूमे। हम स्वयं 12 गांवों में घूमे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: जिनको भेजा था, वे तो धमकी देकर आ गए थे।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : देखिए, हम अभी दूसरी दिशा में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि एक बार हम सब मिलकर इस स्थिति को समझें। आपने राजनीतिक बात की है, हम भी करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम भी करेंगे, लेकिन अभी जो फेक्ट है, वह सामने आ जाए। इस प्रकार से राज्य भी एक्टिव हुए हैं। राज्यों में चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार है, ऐसा नहीं कि वह सरकार संवेदनशील नहीं है। पहले NDRF नार्मो के तहत मृतक को डेढ़ लाख रुपया दिया जाता था। मैं दो दिनों भूकम्प के

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

क्षेत्र में रहा हूँ। मेरा गांव नेपाल से लगा हुआ है, हिन्दुस्तान में यदि भूकम्प से कहीं सबसे ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं, तो मेरे जिले में लोग मरे हैं। वहां भूकम्प से 12 लोगों की मौत हुई है। गांव के लोग इकट्ठे होकर देख रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि यह तो पहली बार हुआ है। चार लाख का चेक मिला है। पहले डेढ़ लाख रुपया मिलता था। राज्यों को भी ऐसे करना चाहिए कि इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को देखिए, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अपनी ओर से भी पैसा दे रही है, उसमें और तीन लाख दे रही है। हम सब लोग मिलकर इस पर विचार करें। अभी कृषि में निवेश की बात कर रहे थे, योजना में कटौती की बात कर रहे थे, यह 14वें वित्त आयोग के कारण कर रहे थे। बिहार को पहले 36 हजार करोड़ रुपया मिलता था, आज उसको 50 हजार करोड़ रुपया मिल रहा है। यह 14 हजार करोड़ रुपया किस काम के लिए मिल रहा है? राज्य जब अपना बजट बनाएगा, तो वह इसको विभिन्न योजनाओं में लगाएगा।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री जयराम रमेश (आंध्र प्रदेश) : बिल्कुल गलत आंकड़े हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : उपसभापति जी, एक बात जरूर होनी चाहिए कि यहां पर किसी के द्वारा जो आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं, तो बाद में उसको जरूर मैसजेर जाना चाहिए कि तुम आंकड़े गलत दे रहे हो, क्योंकि हम यहां यह व्यवस्था नहीं देख रहे हैं। जिसके मन में आया, वही बोलना शुरू कर देता है। हो सकता है कि हमसे भी बोलने में गलती हुई हो, तो एक व्यवस्था यह जरूर रहे, ताकि हमें सुधार करने में सुविधा हो।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह बात सही है कि केन्द्र के करों का जो आवंटन हुआ है, उसमें बढ़ोतरी हुई है, लेकिन उतनी ही कमी सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंस की राशि में कर दी गई है। यदि आप GDP का percentage देखेंगे, तो राज्य सरकारों को कम मिल रहा है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मेरा विषय बहुत साफ है, आप फिर सुनिए। यदि किसी राज्य को लगता है कि 13वें वित्त आयोग में हमें ज्यादा पैसा मिलता था और 14वें वित्त आयोग में कम मिला, ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे बोलने दीजिए। दिग्विजय बाबू, यदि उसको लगता है कि 14वें वित्त आयोग ने मेरी राशि कम कर दी, तो वह भारत सरकार को लिखे, मैं अपनी ओर से पूरी कोशिश करके 14वें वित्त आयोग वाला बंद करवाकर उसे 13वें वित्त आयोग का पैसा जाए, इसका प्रयास करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मेरा विषय दूसरा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want one clarification from the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... I want to know whether the Government is considering to implement the Swaminathan Committee Report so that it can give some relief to farmers. ...(Interruptions)... Is the Government considering to implement the Swaminathan Committee Report which will help the farmers? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : हम उस पर भी आएँगे। मेरा विषय दूसरा था। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश ने अपनी

ओर से तीन लाख रुपए दिए, तो अन्य राज्यों को भी इस दिशा में प्रयास करना चाहिए। जैसे हमने महाराष्ट्र में देखा कि यदि बागवानी नष्ट होती है, तो 12 हजार प्रति हेक्टेयर देना है। इसके पहले जो सूखा आया था, तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपनी ओर से 13 हजार देकर 25 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर दे रही थी। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश, जहाँ नॉर्म्स बदलने के बाद सिंचित जमीन को 9 के बदले 13.5 हजार हुआ है, तो वहाँ की सरकार अपनी ओर से भी उसमें दे रही है। मेरा विषय यह है कि राज्यों के पास भी बजट होता है और उसका भी उपयोग होना चाहिए। दिग्विजय बाबू, भारत सरकार की ओर से भी सारे नॉर्म्स बढ़ाए गए हैं। आपके ध्यान में होगा कि पहले 50 प्रतिशत तक मुआवजा मिलता था, मरने वाले को डेढ़ लाख ही मिलता था, अब 4 लाख मिल रहा है। मैं इन बातों की चर्चा इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि हम सब मिल कर, चाहे वह भारत सरकार हो, चाहे राज्य सरकार हो, संकट की इस घड़ी में हम कैसे किसानों की मदद कर सकते हैं, इस विषय में हम सब लोगों को निश्चित रूप से चिंता करनी चाहिए। दूसरी चिंता यह है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में निवेश आज ही नहीं, पहले की सरकारें भी करती आ रही हैं। आपके ध्यान में होगा, विदर्भ पैकेज, बुंदेलखंड पैकेज, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हम इस विषय पर बाद में चर्चा करें, लेकिन चूँकि महाराष्ट्र का विषय और आत्महत्या का विषय इससे भी ज्यादा प्रमुख है, उसकी चर्चा करना आवश्यक है।

सभी मित्रों ने कृषि बीमा की चर्चा की है। लगता है कि 90 प्रतिशत लोगों ने कृषि बीमा की चर्चा की है। इसलिए हम सब लोगों को अच्छी तरह मिल-जुल कर इस बात का समाधान करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि इस एनडीआरएफ में तो हम लोग राहत देते हैं, मुआवजा तो देते नहीं हैं। उसको मुआवजा कैसे मिले, इसकी चिंता करनी होगी। इसके लिए कृषि बीमा के बारे में एक बार हम सब लोगों को मिल-जुल कर विचार करना होगा कि इसमें जो विसंगतियाँ हैं, वे कैसे दूर हों, किसान को कैसे लाभ मिले। सब लोगों के ध्यान में होगा कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना चली थी। आदरणीय शरद पवार जी उस समय हमारे मंत्री थे। नई बीमा योजना, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) वह योजना बनी, लेकिन जब इसे लागू करने का समय आया, तो हम कृषि मंत्री बन गए। उस समय हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री हुड्डा साहब थे, फिर गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री आए, खुद मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्या मंत्री, शिवराज सिंह जी आए। उन्होंने बताया कि यह जो नई स्कीम बनी है, इसमें किसानों को ज्यादा प्रीमियम देना पड़ रहा है, हम लोग इसको नहीं मानेंगे। बहुत प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ आ गईं, उसमें 10 कम्पनियाँ आ गईं, लेकिन कई राज्यों ने माना। अब उत्तर प्रदेश की बीमा की ज्यादा चर्चा हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश ने ही इस नई स्कीम को माना। अब पुराना हो या नया हो या मौसम आधारित कृषि बीमा हो, इन सभी योजनाओं में पहले से जो योजना चल रही थी, आज भी मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, गुजरात जैसे कई राज्य जो पुरानी योजना है, वे उसको मान रहे हैं। इसमें किसानों को प्रीमियम कम देना पड़ता था। उसमें जो लघु और सीमान्त किसान होते थे, राज्य सरकार उनको आधा-आधा मुआवजा अपनी ओर से देती थी। जितना प्रीमियम जमा होता था, यदि उससे ज्यादा का भुगतान करना होता था, तो वह भी केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार आधा-आधा देती थी, लेकिन अब जो Modified NAIS लाई गई है, उसमें सरकार को कुछ नहीं देना है। चूँकि अब बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियाँ इसमें आ गई हैं और प्रीमियम भी थोड़ा बढ़ गया, इसलिए जो नुकसान होता है, उसकी भरपाई बीमा कम्पनी को ही करनी होती है। इसका थोड़ा-बहुत नुकसान तो जरूर हो रहा होगा, क्योंकि बीमा कम्पनी भी तो व्यापारी ही है, लेकिन ध्यान में रहे कि किस राज्य में कौन सी बीमा कम्पनी काम करेगी, इस चीज़ को टेंडर देकर

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या वरीयता तय करके, राज्य सरकार ही तय करती है। भारत सरकार ने बीमा कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस तो दिए हैं, लेकिन कौन सी बीमा कम्पनी हमारे राज्य में काम करेगी, मौसम आधारित कृषि बीमा कम्पनी करेगी या मॉडिफाइड कृषि बीमा योजना करेगी, यह राज्य सरकार को ही तय करना होता है। फिर जो मैपिंग का एरिया होना चाहिए, वह तहसील होना चाहिए, ब्लॉक होना चाहिए या 10 किलोमीटर होना चाहिए, यह भी राज्य सरकार को ही तय करना होता है। दिग्विजय बाबू, यह सब आपके ध्यान में होगा। मौसम आधारित बीमा योजना में, जहां-जहां भी वे 10 किलोमीटर तक कुछ कर सकते हैं, उसके लिए मौसम बीमा कम्पनी से राज्य सरकार एग्रीमेंट करती है। जहां उनके यन्त्र नहीं होते हैं, वहां राज्य सरकार एग्रीमेंट नहीं करती है। कौन-कौन सी फसल का बीमा करना है, यह भी राज्य सरकार तय करती है।

महोदय, भारत सरकार को यदि कोई अंश देना होता है, तो वह अंश भारत सरकार देती है। कुल मिलाकर बीमा के क्षेत्र में इतनी विसंगतियां हैं कि किसानों को ठीक से लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। जब हम सरकार में आए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, पिछले दो साल से बीमा कम्पनियां किसानों को पैसा नहीं दे रही हैं। फसल खराब हो जाने के बावजूद भी बीमा कम्पनियों ने मध्य प्रदेश के हाईकोर्ट, ग्वालियर में यह कहा है कि केन्द्र सरकार से पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है, इसकी वजह से हम बीमा कम्पनियां पैसा नहीं दे पा रही हैं। कृपया माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताएं कि क्या यह बात सही है?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 2014-15 की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, हमने 2015-16 के लिए भी अभी उत्तर प्रदेश को पैसा भेज दिया है। वहां पर मुआवजे के लिए 25% एडवांस भुगतान का वितरण शुरू हो चुका है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी राज्य का हमारे ऊपर बकाया नहीं है। इसमें राज्य सरकार ही देरी करती हैं, जिसके कारण विलम्ब हो सकता है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : सर, अगर मैं आपको मध्य प्रदेश हाईकोर्ट में दिए गए इंश्योरेंस कम्पनीज़ के बयान की कॉपी दे दूं, तब तो आप मानेंगे?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आप मेरी कॉपी भी ले लीजिए और देख लीजिए कि हमने सबको पैसा भेजा है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : महोदय, या तो इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां गलत बोल रही हैं या फिर आप गलत बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं तो आपसे यही कह सकता हूं कि आप मेरी कॉपी ले लीजिए और देख लीजिए कि हमारे ऊपर किसी का बकाया नहीं है। ईवन अभी जो बेमौसम बारिश आई है, इसके लिए हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि 25% भुगतान कीजिए और इसके लिए हमने अपना अंश भेज भी दिया है।

जो मौसम आधारित बीमा है, उसको 45 दिन के अन्दर दिया जाना है। अगर बीमा कम्पनियां ये दोनों काम ठीक से नहीं कर रही हैं, इसके लिए अगर राज्य सरकार हमको रिपोर्ट करेगी, तो हम उस बीमा कम्पनी का लाइसेंस भी कैंसिल कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए राज्य सरकार को ही हमें बताना होगा कि यह बीमा कम्पनी ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही है।

महोदय, इसके बाद न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का सवाल आता है। यहां पर घोषणापत्र की चर्चा बहुत हो रही थी, लेकिन आपको ध्यान होगा कि 2004 में किसान आयोग बना था।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी इसी विषय पर बोल रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि 16.12.2014 को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : पहले सारी बात खत्म हो जाने दीजिए, उसके बाद आप पूछ लीजिएगा।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : खन्ना साहब, पूछ लेने दीजिए, मुझे अपनी बात रख लेने दीजिए।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आप बाद में पूछ लीजिएगा, हम आपकी बात का उत्तर जरूर देंगे। अभी मैं दूसरे विषय पर आ रहा था।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : 15.03.2015 को सरकार ने अवमानना का नोटिस दिया है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : हम इसका उत्तर आपको बाद में देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, he is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do if he is not yielding?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : महोदय, न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के लिए 2004 में एक आयोग बनाया गया था, लेकिन पाँच महीने के बाद ही उस के अध्यक्ष को बदल दिया गया। पहले सोमपाल जी इसके अध्यक्ष थे, बाद में स्वामीनाथन जी आए। स्वामीनाथन जी ने किसानों के हित में बहुत सारी अच्छी-अच्छी अनुशंसाएं कीं, लेकिन 2007 में जो सरकार थी, उसने इन अनुशंसाओं को नहीं माना। उसने आयोग की इस अनुशंसा को भी नहीं माना कि उनको 50% लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए।

अब हम सरकार में आए हैं। हमने अपने घोषणापत्र में कहा था कि उनको हम उनकी लागत का 50% मुनाफा देंगे। आपने अपने आयोग की सिफारिशों को नहीं माना। जो सिफारिशें स्वामीनाथन जी ने की थीं, किसान नीति बनाते समय आपने उनकी सिफारिशों को नहीं माना। आपने 10 वर्षों तक चिन्ता नहीं की और आज 10 महीने में हमें कहते हैं। तो मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ लागत कैसे कम हो, इसके लिए भी हमने योजना शुरू कर दी है। मैं उस पर आऊँगा। हम समर्थन मूल्य भी बढ़ाएँगे। अभी तक का यही रिवाज रहा है कि जो आयोग है, वह जो देता है, उसी को आप लागू करते रहे हैं और हमने तो एकाध अभी लागू किये होंगे। हमें तो अभी 10 महीने ही हुए हैं, आप 10 साल की बात को स्मरण कीजिए। लेकिन, हम इसे राजनीति में नहीं ले जाना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम इसे राजनीति में नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। आप यह भी ध्यान में रखिए कि हमें अभी 10

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महीने ही हुए हैं और मैंने इस पर काम शुरू कर दिया है। मैंने इस पर काम शुरू किया है, रिपोर्ट भी मँगाई है, मंत्रालय अध्ययन भी कर रहा है। आप इसे भी ध्यान में रखिए कि 10 महीने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप बाद में सवाल पूछिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बाद...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Minister is not yielding. Sit down.
...**(Interruptions)**.. First listen to the Minister.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप यदि बीमा कम्पनी की बात जानना चाहते हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में आप देखिए, तो 8 लाख 71 हजार किसान बीमित हुए हैं। इसमें 4200 करोड़ की बीमित राशि थी। इसमें किसान का प्रीमियम 103 करोड़, Government of India का प्रीमियम 40 करोड़, राज्य का प्रीमियम 40 करोड़, सकल प्रीमियम 182 करोड़ हुआ है। यह मैं इस वर्ष का बता रहा हूँ और वहाँ यह अभी स्टार्ट हुआ है। मौसम आधारित बीमा तो 45 दिन में करेगा, लेकिन हमने मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था कि बाकी बीमा कम्पनीज की एक बैठक करके आप 25 प्रतिशत तो जरूर शुरू करवा दीजिए। तो मैं मुख्य मंत्री जी को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने यह काम वहाँ प्रारंभ करवा दिया है। हमारा अंश वहाँ गया हुआ है, तब यह शुरू हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने दिग्विजय बाबू के लिए कह दिया कि हमारा अंश वहाँ गया है, तब वह शुरू हुआ है। राज्य सरकार ने भी दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, मध्य प्रदेश में रबी 2013-14 का जो क्लेम है, वह मामला हाई कोर्ट में गया है। वह जो थोड़ा परसेंटेज का मामला है, उस पर वह मामला वहाँ गया है। आप वह ठीक बता रहे हैं। जब आप वह मुझे दीजिएगा, तो हम उसे समझेंगे और उसमें यदि बीच में कहीं रुकावट होगी, तो उसको भी हम ठीक करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाई कोर्ट वाला कागज ज़रा पढ़ें, तो बात समझ में आएगी। आप हाई कोर्ट की बात कर रहे हैं। आप अपनी बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप हाई कोर्ट की बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

हम लोग जलवायु परिवर्तन की चिन्ता कर रहे थे। स्वाभाविक है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण कितना असर हो रहा है, इसकी कल्पना करना बहुत मुश्किल है। आज से पाँच-छः साल पहले से संकेत आने शुरू हो गये थे। खेती की बात छोड़ दीजिए, यह पशुओं की बात है। जो संकर नस्ल या विदेशी नस्ल की गाय है, जो पहले पाँच बार प्रजनन करती थी, वह अब तीन-चार बार ही करती है। दूध उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है। एक डिग्री टेम्परेचर अधिक बढ़ेगा तो उसका भैंस पर भी असर होगा। इसका असर भैंस पर भी पड़ रहा है। तो 2020 आते-आते, जो हम एक नम्बर के दुग्ध उत्पादक देश हैं, हमारी स्थिति नीचे जाने वाली है। तो निश्चित रूप से जब हम सरकार में आये हैं, तो हमने इसकी चिन्ता की है। हमने चिन्ता यह की है कि पूरी दुनिया मानने लगी है, ब्राजील और आस्ट्रेलिया भी, कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो देशी नस्ल की गाय है, उसके अन्दर प्रतिरोधात्मक ताकत ज्यादा है। अपने देश की हालत क्या है? यह है कि राज्यों में 180 ब्रीडिंग सेंटर्स हैं, लेकिन हर ब्रीडिंग सेंटर में 90-95 प्रतिशत संकर नस्ल और विदेशी नस्ल की वृद्धि के लिए काम होते हैं। हमने सरकार में आते ही जनरल बजट

से 500 करोड़ रुपये निकाले और 'राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन' चलाया और सोचा कि उस वर्ष 8 महीने बचे थे, तो 150 करोड़ खर्च करेंगे और बाकी अगले साल करेंगे। लेकिन हमने राज्यों के मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलायी, जिसमें अधिकारीगण भी आये और आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि 6 महीने के अन्दर, मतलब 2014-15 में ही 368 करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन हो गये और राज्यों ने बड़ी रुचि के साथ, बड़ी तीव्रता के साथ अब देशी नस्ल की गायों के संवर्द्धन के लिए ब्रीडिंग सेंटर प्रारम्भ किए हैं। दुनिया के अधिकतर देशों में जो देशी नस्ल है, उसके लिए नेशनल ब्रीडिंग सेंटर है। यह अपने यहाँ नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक सेंटर खोलने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये दिये थे। हमने जब आकलन करवाया, तो उसमें दो बन सकते हैं। एक दक्षिण में आंध्र में और दूसरा, मध्य प्रदेश में नेशनल कामधेनु ब्रीडिंग सेंटर की स्थापना होने जा रही है। आंध्र प्रदेश वाले का तो शिलान्यास भी हो गया है और मध्य प्रदेश में आपके कारण थोड़ा विलम्ब होता होगा, लेकिन वह भी पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... ये गलत बयानी करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: हम गलत बयानी नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये नीलगाय की चर्चा कर रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं तो केवल भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने की लड़ाई लड़ रहा हूँ, जिसमें आप सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, त्यागी जी नीलगाय की चर्चा कर रहे थे। नीलगाय के संबंध में जो वन पर्यावरण मंत्रालय है, उसने सभी राज्यों को निर्देशित किया है और राज्यों ने भी अपना एक नियम बनाया है। आपके राज्य में यानी उत्तर प्रदेश में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं बिहारी हूँ।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: देखिए, नाटक में पात्र कोई बनता है, तो यदि वह बहुत कुशल आदमी है, तो वह नाटक करते वक्त तक तो लोगों को भ्रम में रखता है, लेकिन उसके बाद लोग समझ जाते हैं कि यह फलां व्यक्ति है। इसलिए आप उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और उसमें बहुत स्पष्ट है, नील गाय के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को निर्देशित है और सरकार ने भी जिला स्तर पर एक कमेटी बनाई है, जिसमें जिला पदाधिकारी को अध्यक्ष बनाया गया है। इस स्तर पर वहां पर यह व्यवस्था है कि यदि नीलगाय किसी की फसल नुकसान करती है, तो उसको मारने का परमिट दिया जाता है। अगर 15, 20 या 30 परसेंट तक फसल का नुकसान कर रही है, तब मारने का परमिट नहीं दिया जाता है और अगर 70 परसेंट से ज्यादा फसल का नुकसान करती है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उसको मारने का परमिट देती है और राज्यों के अंदर उसने एक व्यवस्था बनाई है।

दूसरा जो ऋण प्रवाह की बात हो रही थी, ऋण वसूली की बात हो रही थी, इस संबंध में यह बताना है कि ओलावृष्टि से नुकसान की जिस समय खबर आई थी, उसी समय रिजर्व बैंक ने राज्यों को लिखा और हमने भी restructuring के लिए पत्र लिखा और जिला स्तर पर बैठक करके एक-एक साल के लिए उसको स्थगित कर दिया गया है। इसके बाद अगली फसल के लिए जो ऋण देना है,

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

इस संबंध में भी ऋण देने की इजाजत दी गई है। इसके लिए राज्यों के अंदर एसोसिएशन होती है, जिले में कलक्टर उसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं और राज्य में चीफ सेक्रेटरी उसके अध्यक्ष होते हैं और सारे राज्यों में इस काम के लिए लगभग इस प्रकार निर्देश जा चुके हैं।

अब जो आत्महत्या है, जो सबसे बड़ा विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... थोड़ा समय लगेगा, चिन्ता मत कीजिए। सवाल बहुत सारे आए हैं, यह किसान का मामला है। आत्महत्या के संबंध में हम थोड़ी जानकारी यह देना चाहेंगे कि अभी मेरे पास जो रिपोर्ट आई है, अब इस रिपोर्ट में कितनी सत्यता है, गलत है, हम खुद भी इससे सहमत नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम तो वही बताएंगे, जो राज्य सरकार ने लिख कर दिया है। जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार पंजाब ने स्वीकार किया है कि 5 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है, महाराष्ट्र ने लिखा है कि आत्महत्याओं की कुल संख्या 601 है, जांच के बाद मुआवजा पाने के हकदार परिवार 241 हैं और ऐसे केसेज़ जिनकी जांच बाकी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: उपसभापति जी, सदन की कार्यवाही और कितनी देर तक चलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, हम तो अभी 15-20 मिनट का समय लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: उपसभापति जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सदन की कार्यवाही और कितनी देर तक चलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Okay. Thank you for reminding me that. It is 6.00 p.m. But in the morning we have decided, you know, that after this discussion is over, we will take up the Bills also. So, let us extend up to, I think, 7.00 p.m. What is your view?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी का reply खत्म होता है, उसके बाद रेलवे का जो Appropriation Bill है, उस पर हम 12 घंटे already discuss कर चुके हैं, उसके बाद भी अगर माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a half-an-hour job.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हां, half-an-hour में इसको कर सकते हैं और Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill पर भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी चर्चा कर चुकी है।**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But then we have to extend in any case.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हां, half-an-hour में हम इसको कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is already the decision of the BAC that we will sit beyond 6.00 p.m. So, now let us decide that we will sit up to 7.00 p.m.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी 10 मिनट में अपना reply खत्म कर देंगे, उसके बाद हम बिल ले लेंगे।(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, after he completes, I also have to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, how many more minutes do you want?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, हम 20-25 मिनट का समय और लेंगे, क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ा विषय है, किसान का सवाल है। पंजाब ने जो रिपोर्ट भेजी है, उसमें उसने स्वीकार किया है कि 5 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। महाराष्ट्र ने आत्महत्याओं की कुल संख्या 601 बताई है और जिनमें से 259 की वह जांच कर रहा है कि किस कारण से आत्महत्या की है, 241 हकदार परिवारों को उसने मुआवजा दिया है। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, महाराष्ट्र के फिगर्स एकदम गलत हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, 601 की उन्होंने जानकारी दी है, मैं इसको 607 नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। मुझको इस बारे में विश्वास नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, यह फिगर गलत है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): सर, स्टेट के एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर कुछ कह रहे हैं और बाकी लोग कुछ कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you are giving the statistics given by the State Government, I believe. ... (Interruptions)... You are giving the figures given by the State Government.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: ये प्रदेश सरकार के आँकड़े हैं। मैं प्रदेश सरकार के आँकड़े पढ़ रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. He is giving only figures that have been given by the State Government. ... (Interruptions)... Dardaji, there is no point in disputing it. Sit down. ... (Interruptions)... No, no; please. ... (Interruptions)... Dardaji, please. ... (Interruptions)... This is not the time to dispute the numbers. He is giving the figures given by the State Government. If you think it is wrong, you may correct it later. There is a way. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं अपनी बात तो बाद में बताऊँगा ही, लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके बारे में तो सुन लीजिए। हम अपनी राय भी तो बताएँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, but be brief too.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: उत्तर प्रदेश ने लिखा है, human lives lost — 70. यह शब्द उनका है और बाकी राज्यों ने जो पत्र भेजा है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि मेरे यहाँ कोई नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन मैं इन आँकड़ों से सहमत नहीं हूँ और मैं इसलिए सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि मैं घूम रहा हूँ, अखबार देख रहा हूँ, बड़े पैमाने पर किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। मुझे एक बात जरूर आश्चर्य करने वाली लगी। यहाँ तिवारी जी बैठे हुए हैं। तिवारी जी ने कहा कि आज़ादी के बाद से आज तक जितनी आत्महत्याएँ नहीं हुई, उतनी इन दस महीनों में हुई। तिवारी जी, हम सब लोग जब कॉलेज में जाते हैं, तब सभी के अलग-अलग विषय होते हैं। यदि हम आर्ट्स विषय पढ़ते हैं, तो हमें मैथेमेटिक्स नहीं पढ़ना पड़ता, लेकिन स्कूल में तो सभी को मैथेमेटिक्स पढ़ना पड़ता है। मेरे पास 2006 से लेकर 2013 तक के आँकड़े हैं। ये आठ साल के आँकड़े पूरे देश के हैं। इनमें 1,22,773 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएँ की हैं। राज्यों ने बताया कि कृषि कारणों से 10, 974 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएँ कीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप भावना में बोल गए होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI(Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, he has taken my name. So, I have the right to explain this. Just give me a minute; that is all. Mantriji, you have taken my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If Mantriji is yielding, ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Minister, are you yielding?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: प्रमोद जी ने बोला है। सर, मेरे पास इनका भाषण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Just a minute, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: ठीक है। आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। मैं सिर्फ इतना कह रहा हूँ कि जिन आँकड़ों को वे बता रहे हैं, उन पर वे खुद ही विश्वास नहीं कर रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं, 'I do not trust these'. जब उनको अपने आँकड़े पर विश्वास नहीं है, तो वे मेरे आँकड़े को कैसे गलत कह सकते हैं? मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मोदी सरकार के आने के बाद, इनकी सरकार आने के बाद देश में जितने किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है, उतनी आज़ादी के बाद कभी नहीं हुई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not yielded. There is no need for this kind of a discussion. Please.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, मैं तिवारी जी की बात से सहमत होकर आज़ादी से लेकर मोदी जी के आने तक की बात छोड़ दूँ और सिर्फ छः वर्षों का ही बोलूँ कि छः वर्षों में 1,22,000 किसानों ने

आत्महत्या की और मोदी जी के आने के बाद 1,23,000 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, तो इससे बड़ा मजाक का विषय कोई दूसरा नहीं बनेगा, इसलिए मैं ऐसा नहीं बोल सकता हूँ।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र पर बड़ी चर्चा होती है। अब यह महाराष्ट्र में — हम तीन साल का, यानी 2011, 2012 और 2013 का बता रहे हैं, देश भर में कृषि कारण से 3145, यह आँकड़ा ठीक है, विश्वास के योग्य न भी हो तो हम यह मानते हैं, लेकिन जो आँकड़े हैं, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र में 2000, देश भर में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि इसका उपाय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may address the Chair. Don't listen to anybody.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: इसके उपाय के बारे में हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि ऋण माफी इसका एक उपाय है और कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि इसके लिए बड़ी राजसहायता दी जानी चाहिए। हम इन दोनों बातों से सहमत हैं, लेकिन मैं दोनों के विषय में बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऋण माफी के बाद भी आत्महत्याओं का दौर नहीं रुका। दूसरा, बड़ी राजसहायता देने के बाद भी यह नहीं रुका। उदाहरण के लिए मैं बताता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में सिर्फ 10 सालों में कितनी राशि गई।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह कारण नहीं है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, हम यह जरूर बताना चाहेंगे, जिससे इसको समझने में आसानी होगी। वर्ष 2003 में विदर्भ विकास के लिए 763 करोड़, 2005 में किसान आत्महत्या रोकने के लिए 1,075 करोड़, फिर 2006 में प्रधान मंत्री ने 3,750 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज दिया। इसी साल मराठवाड़ा विकास के नाम पर उस राज्य की तिजोरी से 35 करोड़, 2008 में केन्द्र ने किसानों का 9868 करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज माफ किया। इसी साल कर्ज माफी से बाहर रहे किसानों के लिए सूबों ने 6000 करोड़ रुपए के कर्ज माफ किए। वर्ष 2009 से मराठवाड़ा विकास के लिए 5000 करोड़ रुपए, कुकून विकास के लिए 5332 करोड़ और खाना देश विकास के लिए 6500 करोड़, फयान तूफान पीड़ितों के लिए 1000 करोड़, फिर सूबे के खजाने से 2011 में कपास, धान स्वाधीन किसानों को 2000 करोड़ रुपए, 2012 में बे-मौसम बरसात प्रभावित किसानों को 1200 करोड़ रुपए, 2013 में अकाल पीड़ित किसानों को 4500 करोड़ रुपए और अभी-अभी हमने सूखे प्रभावितों को 2000 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि आप दूसरे पक्ष को भी ध्यान में रखिए और दूसरा पक्ष यह है कि आजादी के 68 वर्ष बाद भी हम खेत को पानी नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। आज पूरे देश के अंदर यदि 45 फीसदी सिंचित भूमि है और पंजाब में 98 फीसदी है, तो 98 फीसदी जहां सिंचित भूमि है, उसकी उत्पादकता प्रति हैक्टेयर 4 टन है। पूरे देश में 45 प्रतिशत है, वहीं महाराष्ट्र की 16 प्रतिशत जमीन सिंचित है और उसकी उत्पादकता प्रति हैक्टेयर 1 टन के बराबर है। हम खेत को पानी नहीं पहुंचा सके

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

हैं और हजारों-हजार करोड़ रुपए आपने खर्च किए हैं और जिस राज्य में किए, वहीं यह हालत है। इसका मतलब है कि उस रुपए का ठीक से उपयोग नहीं हुआ। इसलिए हम सब को मिल-जुलकर इस समस्या का समाधान ढूंढना होगा। महोदय, हिंदुस्तान बहुत बड़ा देश है जहां सवा सौ करोड़ लोग रहते हैं, वहीं इटली छोटा देश है। यहां जब तक हर खेत को पानी नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक हर हाथ को काम नहीं मिलेगा, हर किसान के घर में पैसा नहीं होगा तो आत्म-हत्या की स्थिति आती रहेगी। यह एक बड़ा कदम है कि हर खेत को पानी मिले। अगर आप किसान की खुशहाली को चाहते हैं तो यही सब कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन यह हमारा प्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिए था कि हम सब खेतों तक पानी पहुंचाएं और कुछ लोगों ने चर्चा की कि इस मद में क्या किया। इस मद में प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना चालू की है और 5003 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं और 3000 करोड़ रुपए वित्त मंत्री जी ने रखे हैं कि आप जल्दी खर्च करो, हम आपको पैसे देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन ध्यान रहे कि जब तक यह सरकार हर खेत को पानी नहीं पहुंचा लेती, यह सरकार चैन से बैठने वाली नहीं है।

महोदय, तमिलनाडु की हमारी सम्माननीय सदस्या चर्चा कर रही थीं कि रासायनिक खाद का अंधा-धुंध प्रयोग हो रहा है। देश में हरित क्रांति आई, उससे लाभ यह हुआ कि अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ा, लेकिन पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में आप देखें, तो इस में कमी आई है। पंजाब की हजारों एकड़ जमीन बेकार हो गयी है। वहां किसान आत्म-हत्या कर रहे हैं। किसी ने पूछा कि आपने क्या किया? अपने देश में सॉइल हैल्थ मैनेजमेंट की चिंता 2007-08 शुरू हुई और 2007-08 से लेकर 31 मार्च, 2014 तक 112 करोड़ रुपए इस कार्य पर खर्च किए गए। सॉइल हैल्थ कार्ड के लिए मिशन मोड में कोई योजना नहीं थी, लेकिन 112 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए। उसी में लैबोरेटरी बनाना और सॉइल हैल्थ कार्ड बनाना शामिल था। उसमें राज्यों को कितना पैसा जाता था? हमारी सरकार आई और लगभग 58 करोड़ रुपए हमने एक वर्ष में दिए जबकि 6-7 वर्षों में 112 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। हमने 6-7 महीनों में 58 करोड़ रुपए दिए और इतना ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पता करो कि हर किसान की जमीन पर कितना खर्च आएगा यदि सभी को सॉइल हैल्थ कार्ड मिल जाए। अब देश में 14 करोड़ किसान हैं, जिन के पास जोत है, जमीन है और जब आंकड़ा देखा गया तो पाया गया कि बहुत ज्यादा नहीं, 568 करोड़ रुपया आया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तुरंत कहा, ये रुपए आवंटित हुए और पूरे देश में मिशन मोड में सॉइल हैल्थ कार्ड की योजना पूरे देश में प्रारंभ हो गयी।

महोदय, जैविक खेती की बात की गई। महोदय, एक पैसा किसी राज्य को जैविक खेती के लिए नहीं दिया जाता था। राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के तहत दिया जाता था और कई योजनाओं के तहत वह पैसा जाता था और राज्य सरकार उसी में से पैसा निकाल-निकालकर किसी तरह जुगाड़ करती थी, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने 300 करोड़ रुपया देकर इस साल जैविक खेती को पूरे देश में प्रारंभ किया है। महोदय, कुछ लोग चर्चा कर रहे थे आलू, प्याज की ..(व्यवधान)... देश में मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड इस देश में बनाया गया। ..(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी किसी भी प्रश्न का सही तरीके से जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... और divert कर रहे हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आप जवाब सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो जवाब ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : ये कोई जवाब सही नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आप फिर पूछिएगा...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई सैटिस्फैक्टरी जवाब नहीं है। इनके जवाब से हम पूरी तरह असंतुष्ट हैं और सदन से वॉक-आउट करते हैं।

(इसके बाद कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : इन्होंने आलू-प्याज की बात की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहली बार किसी सरकार ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनने का भी साहस रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are also joining them in the walk out.

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

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : पहली बार किसी सरकार ने मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड बनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Minister is pleading helplessness. He has not given any concrete response to the issues raised. We are walking out.

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

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: As the Minister does not give any temporary or permanent solutions to the problem, there is no meaning of this discussion. We are walking out.

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

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : हमने राज्यों को पत्र दिया है कि कहीं भी लगता है कि अगर आलू-प्याज के दाम में बढ़ोतरी होने वाली है, तो प्रोजेक्ट बनाकर भेजो, हम पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। बाज़ार हस्तक्षेप योजना है, उसके लिए हमने राज्य सरकारों को पत्र लिखा है कि यदि उत्पादन 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हो और दामों में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी आती है, तो तुम प्रपोज़ल दो, हम उसमें भी तुम्हारी आधी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

महोदय, एक माननीय सदस्य बात कर रहे थे कि यह सरकार * है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1962 में जब चीन ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया था, तो इस देश में किस पार्टी के 5,000 नेता और कार्यकर्ता जेल में बंद कर दिए गए थे? क्यों बंद किए गए थे?* के आरोप में बंद किए गए थे और ऐसे नेता बोलते हैं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार * है! मैं जब गांव में रहता हूँ, तो मुझे पता है। मैं राजनीति में नहीं आता, लेकिन 1969 में जो हम छोटे-छोटे किसान थे, हमारे खेतों में लाल झंडा

*Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री राधा मोहन सिंह]

गाड़कर हमारी फसलों को काट कर ले जाते थे। लाल झंडा गाड़कर काटकर ले जाते थे और उस मजबूरी में राजनीति में जो किसानों के खेतों को लूटते रहे, आज जब वे किसानों के हित में बात करते हैं, जो राजनीतिक दल दूसरे देश की मदद करता था, वैसे नेता जब सदन में इस ढंग की बात करते हैं और देश की जनता जब सुनती होगी, तो शर्मसार हो जाती होगी कि ऐसे लोगों के मुंह से ऐसी बातें भी निकल सकती हैं, जो किसान विरोधी हैं और देश के खिलाफ जिन्होंने काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : देश की जनता देख रही है कि आप कितना ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : देश की जनता अच्छी तरह से देख रही है और जजमेंट करेगी कि बोलने वाले की बात में कितना दम है। देश की जनता यह भी देख रही है कि यह जो विषय है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो विषय है, महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात है। अब हर बात में प्रधान मंत्री ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अब थोड़ा... try to conclude.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : इस देश में बहुत प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं और राज्यों में भी मुख्य मंत्री हुए हैं। अधिकतर नेताओं ने गरीबी के विषय में बोला ज़रूर है, सुना ज़रूर है, देखा ज़रूर है, पढ़ा ज़रूर है, लेकिन भोगा नहीं है। देश का सौभाग्य है कि आज देश का एक ऐसा व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री बना है, जिसने गरीबी को भोगा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसने गरीबी को भोगा है और जो लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने बहुत अच्छी बात की भाखड़ा डैम की और उसमें आपने पंडित जवाहरलाल जी का नाम लिया। जब पंडित जवाहरलाल जी का नाम लिया, तो वे हमारे देश के सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय नेता थे और दुनिया के नेता थे। वे सिर्फ इस देश के ही नेता नहीं थे, वे दुनिया के नेता थे। मुझे आपके कारण स्मरण आ गया कि जब देश आज़ाद हुआ था, तो आज़ादी के बाद ओडिशा में हीराकुंड बांध की नींव का पहला पत्थर तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने 12 अप्रैल, 1948 को रखा था और जब विस्थापित किसानों ने उसका विरोध किया था, तब नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि अगर आपको कष्ट हो रहा है, तो देश के लिए कष्ट उठाना चाहिए। नेहरू जी ने ही भूमि अधिग्रहण को न्यायिक समीक्षा से बाहर रखा। मैं अपनी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। सर, यह 23 तारीख के अखबार में संयोग से मैंने पढ़ा और आपने बोला ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने देश के लिए बहुत किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Nehruji said it in a different context. He is misquoting Nehruji. ...**(Interruptions)**... In what context, did he say that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं misquote नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं बता रहा हूं कि उन्होंने देश के लिए इतना बड़ा काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी बात नहीं सुनोगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी आपत्ति है।

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आप बाद में पूछिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, आप सूट-बूट की बात करते हैं...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर 2013 तक ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप हमारी बात सुनिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आज़ादी के बाद से 2013 तक ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप हमारी बात सुनिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर 2013 तक इस सूट-बूट वाले को किसी ने जमीन दिया और ..(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : और सूटकेस वाले को किसने कोल ब्लॉक का आबंटन किया?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप सुनिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : सूट-बूट वाले को किसने दिया?...(व्यवधान).... आज जब किसान की बात आती है, गांव की बात आती है, सड़क बनाने की बात आती है, स्कूल बनाने की बात आती है, गरीबों के घर बनाने की बात आती है तो आपको सामाजिक ..(व्यवधान).... की चिंता होती है और कोल ब्लॉक्स में जब आप हजारों एकड़ जमीन देते हैं तो सामाजिक ..(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, can you yield for one minute?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : नेहरू जी का नाम आपको यहां याद आ रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : हमें राजनीति से अलग हटकर किसान की चिंता करनी होगी...(व्यवधान).... राजनीति से अलग हटकर चर्चा करनी पड़ेगी...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you should correct the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, one minute.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : किसान के नाम पर राजनीति...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma... ...(Interruptions)... No, please. Mr. Minister... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : किसान के नाम पर राजनीति ...(व्यवधान)....दुकानदारी बंद होती है...(व्यवधान).... मैं अंत में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : एक बार आपके प्रधान मंत्री ..(व्यवधान).. जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम लिया..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister as well as this side should know that there are two Bills to be passed. Why do you... ..(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से विनती करना चाहूंगा कि आप राजनीति मत करिए। किसान का सवाल है..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, there are two Bills to be passed. ... (Interruptions)... You please tell how much time do you want? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आप मिल-जुलकर उसका समाधान करिए..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please reply to the point. ... (Interruptions)... Why do you... ..(Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : आप राजनीति करेंगे तो स्वाभाविक है कि किसान के हित टकराएंगे, किसान का नुकसान होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. What can I do? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is not yielding and he expects every Member to yield. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : इसलिए आपके माध्यम से हमारी सदन से विनती है और देशवासियों से भी विनती है कि हम सब मिलकर देश के किसानों की समस्या हल करें। मोदी जी और उनकी सरकार किसानों के साथ खड़ी है और हम पूरी ताकत के साथ आने वाले संकटों और चुनौतियों का न सिर्फ सामना करेंगे बल्कि उन पर विजय भी प्राप्त करेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सरकार की जवाबदेही बनती है..(व्यवधान)..इन्हें माफी मांगनी चाहिए। आपको ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं चेयरमैन साहब का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि मैंने जो डिस्कशन मांगा था, उसे माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने मंजूर किया और तीन दिन से उस पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं यहां बताना चाहता था, जो हमने नोटिस दिया था और जो मंजूर हो गया था, That was, 'Discussion on agrarian crisis and suicides by farmers in various parts of the country.' यहां माननीय एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने जवाब तो दिया। जब मैंने इस डिस्कशन को शुरू किया था तो मैंने उस वक्त बताया था कि या तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी होने चाहिए या तीन मंत्री होने चाहिए। चूंकि सुसाइड ऑफ फार्मर्स का मामला भी है और बारिशों की वजह से जो क्रॉप का नुकसान हुआ है, उसमें तीन मंत्रालय आते हैं और उनको जवाब देना पड़ेगा। तब सरकार ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री नहीं,

लेकिन तीनों मंत्री जवाब देंगे। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उस वक्त मौजूद थे। मैंने कहा था कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसके लिए तो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर बताएं। प्रोक्योरमेंट के बारे में, जो खराब फूडग्रेन्स हैं, चाहे वह गुंदम है या चावल है, उसको खरीदने के लिए फूड मिनिस्टर बताएं। क्योंकि फूड कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया उनके अंतर्गत आता है। इसके अलावा गजेन्द्र सिंह ने दिन-दहाड़े पेड़ से लटककर जो आत्महत्या की, उस आत्महत्या से न सिर्फ दिल्ली के अंदर, बल्कि पूरे देश में जो आक्रोश उत्पन्न हुआ, उसको देखते हुए मैंने कहा था, गृह मंत्री जी मौजूद थे, कि उसका जवाब गृह मंत्री को देना होगा। मुझे याद है, मैंने कहा था कि दो लोग उसमें मुलजिम हैं। एक तो दिल्ली के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने खुद टेलिविजन पर कहा कि मैं 45 मिनटों से पुलिस से कह रहा था कि इसकी जान बचाओ। खुद मुख्य मंत्री जी ने अभी दो दिन पहले माफी मांगी कि मुझे खुद ही जाना चाहिए था या अपने वर्कर्स को भेजना चाहिए था, मुझे मीटिंग नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने तो माफी मांग ली और कहा कि मुझसे गलती हो गयी, मुझे यह करना चाहिए था, लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे थे और लिख रहे थे। मैंने यह कहा था कि गृह मंत्री जी को इस सदन में बताना चाहिए कि जब दिल्ली का मुख्य मंत्री कहता है कि मैं 45 मिनटों से पुलिस को बोल रहा हूं कि इसको बचाओ, इसकी जान बचाओ, गजेन्द्र सिंह को पेड़ से उतारो, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी पुलिस हिलती नहीं है तो गृह मंत्री उन पुलिस कर्मचारियों और पुलिस कर्मियों के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लेते हैं? लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि तीन दिन की चर्चा के बाद फूड मिनिस्टर का कोई जवाब नहीं आया, एफसीआई के बारे में, प्रोक्योरमेंट के बारे में, एम.एस.पी. के बारे में भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया, इनका मैंने जिक्र किया था। इस गवर्नमेंट के चलते, जब से एनडीए की गवर्नमेंट आई है तब से या तो एम.एस.पी. न के बराबर बढ़ा है या बिल्कुल ही नहीं बढ़ा है और ऐसा शायद पिछले कई सालों में पहली दफा हो रहा है कि एम.एस.पी. नहीं बढ़ रहा है। हमारे यूपीए के वक्त में एम.एस.पी. रिकॉर्ड नम्बर में बढ़ा था, कभी इतना हिस्ट्री में एम.एस.पी. नहीं बढ़ा था, जितना हमारे वक्त में बढ़ा था और कभी इतना कम नहीं हुआ था और न बढ़ने के बराबर कभी हुआ तो एनडीए गवर्नमेंट के वक्त में हुआ था। यहां एम.एस.पी. के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं आया। यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब, तो आए नहीं, उस दिन तो वे पूरा लिख रहे थे, उनके मंत्रालय की तरफ से मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट भी नहीं आए। उसका जवाब ऐसे ही रह गया।

एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने शुरुआत तो अच्छी की थी, लेकिन मुझे बीच में ही शक हुआ था। हमने तो कोई राजनीति नहीं की थी। मैं कम से कम अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से कहूंगा कि हमने सिर्फ किसानों का मुद्दा रखा था, जो किसान प्रभावित हुए हैं, इस बेवक्त की बारिश से, ओले पड़ने से, बर्फ पड़ने से, कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक नुकसान हुआ है। इसके चलते सैकड़ों किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, हमने अपने आपको और हमारे साथियों ने उसी तक सीमित रखा। अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने दूसरी साइड से यह बताया था, कोई राजनीति की बात की थी, मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि माननीय एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर बहुत ही सुलझे हुए हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि राजनीति मत करिए, मैं भी थोड़ी देर के बाद राजनीति करने वाला हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाद में कृषि मंत्री जी ने पूरी तरह से डटकर आखिर के जवाबों में पूरी राजनीति की, इसलिए हमें बहुत आपत्ति है। हम इस जवाब से बिल्कुल सेटिसफाई नहीं हैं। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी वाकआउट करती है और हम मंत्री जी के जवाब से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हैं।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں چیئرمین صاحب کا بہت ابھاری ہوں کہ میں نے جو ڈسکشن مانگا تھا، اسے مائینے چیئرمین صاحب نے منظور کیا اور تین دن سے اس پر چرچہ ہو رہی ہے۔ میں یہاں بتانا چاہتا تھا، جو ہم نے نوٹس دیا تھا اور جو منظور ہو گیا تھا، That was, 'Discussion on agrarian crisis and suicides by farmers in various party of the country. ایگریکلچر منسٹر نے جواب تو دیا۔ جب میں نے اس ڈسکشن کو شروع کیا تھا تو میں نے اس وقت بتایا تھا کہ یا تو مائینے پردھان منتری جی ہونے چاہئے یا تین منتری ہونے چاہئیں۔ چونکہ سوسائٹی آف فارمرس کا معاملہ بھی ہے اور بارشوں کی وجہ سے جو کراپ کا نقصان ہوا ہے، اس میں تین منترالیہ آتے ہیں اور ان کو جواب دینا پڑیگا۔ تب سرکار نے کہا کہ پردھان منتری نہیں، لیکن تینوں منتری جواب دیں گے۔ مائینے گرہ منتری جی اس وقت موجود تھے۔ میں نے کہا تھا کہ ایگریکلچر منسٹری میں جو نقصان ہوا ہے، اس کے لئے تو ایگریکلچر منسٹر بتائیں گے۔ پروکیورمنٹ کے بارے میں، جو خراب فوڈ گرینس ہیں، چاہے وہ گندم ہے یا چاول ہے، اس کو خریدنے کے لیے فوڈ منسٹر بتائیں گے کیوں کہ فوڈ کارپوریشن آف انڈیا ان کے تحت آتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ گجیندر سنگھ نے دن دباڑے پیڑ سے لٹک کر جو خودکشی کی، اس خودکشی سے نہ صرف دہلی کے اندر بلکہ پورے دیش میں جو آکروش پیدا ہوا، اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں نے کہا تھا، گرہ منتری جی موجود تھے، کہ اس کا جواب گرہ منتری کو دینا ہوگا۔ مجھے یاد ہے، میں نے کہا تھا کہ دو لوگ اس میں ملزم ہیں۔ ایک تو دہلی کے مائینے مکھیہ منتری نے خود ٹیلی ویژن پر کہا کہ میں 45 منٹوں سے پولیس سے کہہ رہا تھا کہ اس کی جان بچاؤ۔ خود مکھیہ منتری جی نے ابھی دو دن پہلے معافی مانگی کہ مجھے خود ہی جانا چاہئے تھا یا اپنے ورکرس کو بھیجنا چاہئے تھا، مجھے میٹنگ نہیں

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کرنی چاہئے تھی۔ مکھیہ منتری جی نے تو معافی مانگ لی اور کہا کہ مجھ سے غلطی ہوگئی، مجھے یہ کرنا چاہئے تھا، لیکن مائینے گرہ منتری جی یہاں بیٹھے تھے اور لکھ رہے تھے۔ میں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ گرہ منتری جی کو اس سدن میں بتانا چاہئے کہ جب دہلی کا مکھیہ منتری کہتا ہے کہ میں 45 منٹوں سے پولیس کو بول رہا ہوں کہ اس کو بچاؤ، اس کی جان بچاؤ، گجیندر سنگھ کو پیڑ سے اتارو، لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی پولیس ہلتی نہیں ہے تو گرہ منتری ان پولیس کرمجاریوں اور پولیس کرمیوں کے خلاف کیا ایکشن لیتے ہیں؟ لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ تین دن کی چرچہ کے بعد فوڈ منسٹر کا کوئی جواب نہیں آیا۔ ایف۔سی۔آئی۔ کے بارے میں، پروکیورمینٹ کے بارے میں، ایم۔ایس۔پی۔ کے بارے میں بھی کوئی جواب نہیں آیا، ان کا میں نے ذکر کیا تھا۔ اس گورنمینٹ کے چلتے، جب سے این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کی گورنمینٹ آئی ہے، تب سے یا تو ایم۔ایس۔پی۔ نہ کے برابر بڑھا ہے یا بالکل ہی نہیں بڑھا ہے اور ایسا شاید پچھلے کئی سالوں میں پہلی دفعہ ہو رہا ہے کہ ایم۔ایس۔پی۔ نہیں بڑھ رہا ہے۔ ہمارے یو۔پی۔اے۔ کے وقت میں ایم۔ایس۔پی۔ ریکارڈ نمبر میں بڑھا تھا، کبھی اتنا بستری میں ایم۔ایس۔پی۔ نہیں بڑھا تھا، جتنا ہمارے وقت میں بڑھا تھا اور کبھی اتنا کم نہیں ہوا تھا اور نہ بڑھنے کے برابر کبھی ہوا تو این۔ڈی۔اے۔ گورنمینٹ کے وقت میں ہوا تھا۔ یہاں ایم۔ایس۔پی۔ کے بارے میں کوئی جواب نہیں آیا۔ یہاں پر ہوم منسٹر صاحب، تو آئے نہیں، اس دن تو وہ پورا لکھ رہے تھے، ان کے منترالیہ کی طرف سے منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ بھی نہیں آئے۔ اس کا جواب ایسے ہی رہ گیا۔

ایگریکلچر منسٹر صاحب نے شروعات تو اچھی کی تھی، لیکن مجھے بیچ میں ہی شک ہوا تھا۔ ہم نے تو کوئی راجنیتی نہیں کی تھی۔ میں کم سے کم اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے کہوں گا کہ ہم نے صرف کسانوں کا مدعا رکھا تھا، جو کسان متاثر ہوئے ہیں، اس بے وقت کی بارش سے، اولے پڑنے سے، برف پڑنے سے، کشمیر سے لے کر کنیاکاماری تک اور مشرق سے لے کر مغرب تک، نقصان ہوا ہے۔ اس کے چلتے

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

سیکڑوں کسانوں نے خودکشی کی، ہم نے اپنے آپ کو اور ہمارے ساتھیوں نے اسی تک محدود رکھا۔ اگر کسی آدمی نے دوسری سائڈ سے یہ بتایا تھا، کوئی راجنیتی کی تھی، مجھے بہت افسوس ہے کہ مائٹے ایگریکلچر منسٹر بہت ہی سلجھے ہوئے ہیں، انہوں نے کہا کہ راجنیتی مت کرنیے، میں بھی تھوڑی دیر کے بعد راجنیتی کرنے والا ہوں۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ بعد میں کرسی منتری جی نے پوری طرح سے ڈٹ کر آخر کے جوابوں میں پوری راجنیتی کی، اس لئے ہمیں بہت اٹی ہے۔ اس جواب سے بالکل سیٹسفائی نہیں ہیں۔ اس لئے ہماری پارٹی واک آؤٹ کرتی ہے اور ہم منتری جی کے جواب سے بالکل سہمت نہیں ہے۔

(ختم شد)

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

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): सर, वाकआउट करने का विपक्ष को अधिकार है और उन्होंने वाकआउट किया। मगर हमारे मंत्री के ऊपर आरोप लगाना उचित नहीं है। मैंने लास्ट टाइम कहा कि इस विषय में अलग-अलग पहलू हैं। There are various dimensions to this problem. It is not a problem created by this Government. It is not that the suicides are happening only during these 11 months. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would request, through you, to focus attention on this. As per the National Crimes Bureau Records, in 2013 alone, there were 1,34,799 suicides, of which 8.7 per cent were that of farmers. Rajasthan had these many, Maharashtra had these many and all that. My point is, we should not try to score points saying that इतना आपके ज़माने में हुआ, उतना हमारे ज़माने में हुआ। यह होता रहा है for the last 20-25 years. So, what I am suggesting is, we should really focus on ways and means of mitigating the sufferings of the farmers. The Minister has rightly given what are the steps taken by the Government. The Prime Minister himself has taken initiative to announce for these calamity-affected people, a historic decision was taken, one lakh twenty thousand to four lakh rupees and eligibility criteria from 50 per cent to 33 per cent. With all this, if you have further suggestions, you should give the suggestions rather than criticizing the Government and then saying that we are trying to politicize the issue. There is no intention to politicize this at all, Sir. Therefore, the Agriculture Minister has rightly, elaborately, explained the steps taken by this Government. I would request all the Members, please understand the gravity of the situation. We should not get detracted into politics from this side or that side. That is the appeal from the Government. I am happy that there was some good discussion on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion took place for seven hours and forty-five minutes, a marathon discussion!

Now, I take up The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2015. I think it can be passed in half an hour. So, those who want to speak may speak accordingly only for two-three minutes. Now, Shri Suresh Prabhu to move the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILLS**The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2015**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I beg to 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, for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, those who want to speak can speak. Shri Shamsheer Singh Manhas. Three minutes. Maximum five and not more than five in any case.

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, अभी सदन में जो बिल पेश किया गया है, बेसिकली यदि देखा जाए तो पूरे देश में दो तरह के बजट होते हैं— एक तो मेन बजट होता है और दूसरा रेलवे बजट होता है। इस बजट में जिस प्रकार से विभिन्न विभागों को पैसा आवंटित किया जाता है, उसमें 3,78,000 करोड़ रुपए का विभाजन हुआ है। जिस प्रकार आने वाले दिनों में होता था कि योजनाएं बनती थीं, लेकिन वे योजनाएं क्रियान्वित नहीं हो पाती थीं, समयावधि में पूरी नहीं होती है, टाइम बाउंड नहीं रहता था कि कितने समय में कौन सी योजना पूरी हो पाएगी। अभी इस बार के बजट में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि आने वाले दिनों में न तो कोई रेल बढ़ाई है और न कोई और नई योजना रखी है, जिसको क्रियान्वित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। हमारे पास पिछली योजनाएं इतनी ज्यादा हैं, अगर उनको ही इम्प्लीमेंट करके, उन्हीं पर काम करें, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। मैं जम्मू और कश्मीर से आता हूँ। जम्मू और कश्मीर एक ऐसा संवेदनशील प्रदेश है, जहां हमेशा समस्याएं ही समस्याएं रहती हैं। अगर देखा जाए, तो वहां सबसे बड़ी समस्या बार्डर की सीमा पर रहने वाले लोगों को है। वहां पर जिस प्रकार आर्मी के जवान जाते हैं अगर वहां रेलें ठीक प्रकार से जाएं, तो अच्छा होगा। वहां 39 ट्रेनें जाती हैं और वहां विस्तार से जिस प्रकार की योजनाएं दी गई हैं, जम्मू से पुंछ तक रेलवे लाइन बिछनी चाहिए थी, तो योजना बने हुए तो दस साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वह शुरू नहीं हो पाई है। इसी प्रकार श्रीनगर जाने के लिए भी योजना बनी थी, लेकिन वह योजना अधर में लटकी हुई है। देश में नई-नई योजनाएं तो बनती जाएंगी, लेकिन वे पूरी न हों, तो ठीक नहीं है। आज तक देश में ऐसा होता रहा है, लेकिन आगे आने वाले दिनों में ऐसा न हो। पिछली योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हुई हैं, इसलिए मंत्री जी ने ऐसा सोचा होगा। हमारी सरकार पिछली योजनाओं को पहले पूरा करना चाहती है और चाहती है कि नई योजनाएं उसके बाद ही ली जाएं, ताकि हमारे पास पैसा भी रहे। लोगों को लुभाने के लिए, लोगों को केवल दिखाने के लिए कि हमने आपके लिए यह योजना लागू की है, हम यह कर रहे हैं, हम वह कर रहे हैं और अपने-अपने स्थान पर जाकर भाषण देते हैं, लेकिन हकीकत में योजना लागू नहीं होती है। मैं मंत्री जी को इस प्रकार के काम करने से,

[श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास]

उनको बधाई देता हूँ और उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि श्रीनगर में रेल पहुँचनी चाहिए। आज इस योजना की घोषणा किए हुए 37 वर्ष हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको पूरा होने में और कितना समय लगेगा? जम्मू से लेकर श्रीनगर तक जो सड़क मार्ग है, वह बहुत छोटा पड़ता है। वहां पर फलों का उत्पादन होता है, वहां टूरिस्ट जाते हैं अगर वहां ट्रेन जाएगी, तो इससे हमारी economy बढ़ सकती है। इसका क्या कारण है, इसका कारण यह है कि योजनाएं तो नई-नई बनती गईं, लेकिन उन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने पर कभी विचार नहीं किया जाता है। अभी दिल्ली से कटरा के बीच श्री शक्ति एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चालू की गई है, तो उसमें जिस प्रकार से सभी सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, वे नहीं हैं। उस ट्रेन में स्वीपर तक नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है कि नई-नई योजनाओं को लागू करने में पूरी सुविधाएं भी होनी चाहिए। उस ट्रेन में खाना ठीक से नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए खाना ठीक से मिलना चाहिए। वहां पर कोंकण रेलवे जो काम कर रहा है, उसे ईमानदारी के साथ अपना काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन वह ईमानदारी से काम नहीं कर रहा है। कटरा तक ट्रेन पहुँचने के उपरांत, वहां के जो कर्मचारी हैं, वे अपनी-अपनी तरह से सोच रहे हैं। उसका यही कारण कि नई-नई योजनाएं लागू करते रहे, लेकिन उनको पूरा करने के लिए जो समय अवधि चाहिए थी, वह पूरी नहीं हो पाती थी। जिस योजना का समय दस साल का होता है, वह चालीस साल तक लटकता रहता था। जिस योजना का कार्यकाल पांच साल का होता था, वह बीस साल तक भी नहीं पूरी हो पाती थी। इस से बजट बढ़ता रहता था और हर बजट के बाद नया बजट आता था। मैं मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन में जो बिल रखा है, जो योजनाएं बनी हैं, वे समय अवधि में पूरी हों, इतना ही मुझे कहना है। भारत माता की जय।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Alok Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; listen. Mr. Tiwari, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the time is allotted for the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... On behalf of my Party, representation must be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. See, the House is running on certain rules and certain practices. You remember that there is a direction from the Chairman that names should be given before commencement of the discussion. Last week I announced it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Last week, I announced ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Last week, I announced that as per the direction of hon. Chairman it would be implemented. I announced that in English which you know very well. I announced that. Hon. Chairman has directed to implement it. We have to implement it. I cannot make an exception to that. I have already rejected other names. Why don't you give the name before the commencement of the discussion? What prevents you from giving the name before the commencement of the discussion? What prevents you from doing that? Why do you put me in trouble? I have already

said that it would be a half-an-hour discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can take it as an exception. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman has directed that this direction should be implemented. We are going to implement it. Once again I am reminding all the hon. Members that if you want to speak, you should give your name before the commencement of the discussion. Then only can the Chair manage the time. Why did I announce it a half-an-hour discussion? I announced it a half-an-hour discussion only after seeing the names. As an exception I will allow you two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you later.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी) : सर, हमारे मेम्बर की मेडन स्पीच थी। In spite of his maiden speech, he spoke only for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. That would not be treated as his maiden speech because he reduced his speech on my request. I requested him to limit his speech to three minutes and he adhered to that. And for that, I am thankful to him. It will not be treated as his maiden speech.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो विनियोग (रेल) विधेयक है, इस पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, रेल बजट के दूसरे दिन अखबार की हेडलाइन थी कि इस बजट में स्पीड के अलावा सब तेज है। यह सत्य है कि भारतीय रेल प्रतिदिन 23 मिलियन लोगों को यात्रा कराती है और प्रतिदिन लगभग 3 बिलियन टन सामान ढोती है, मगर यह तो पुरानी कहानी है। माननीय मंत्री जी से जनमानस की अपेक्षा थी कि जिन भारतीयों ने अब तक रेल पर पाँव नहीं रखा, वे लोग, जो रेल से उतर कर अपनी किस्मत को कोसते हैं या फिर 70 प्रतिशत सामान अन्य साधनों से ढोया जाता है, उनको रेल की ओर से संतोष भरे कदमों से जोड़ने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई प्रयास या प्रस्ताव नहीं किया है। हमें आशा थी कि वे चुनावी वादे की तरह कोई सुहाना प्रस्ताव अवश्य करेंगे, परन्तु इस रेल बजट में ऐसा कुछ न कर पाने से हमें निराशा हुई है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस रेल बजट में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने लगभग 5 साल की जो योजना बनाई है, उसमें इन्होंने लगभग 8 लाख करोड़ से अधिक का बजट रखा है। 2015-16 का जो रेल बजट है, वह लगभग 1 लाख करोड़ का बजट है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रेल बजट पेश किया गया है, इसमें तमाम मदें रखी गई हैं कि इन-इन चीजों में खर्च करना है। जैसे सफाई की व्यवस्था है, रेल की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था है, नई रेल पटरियाँ डालने की व्यवस्था है, प्लेटफॉर्म को मॉडल बनाने की बातें हैं। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो तमाम चीजें हैं, इनके लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन हमने अक्सर इसके पहले भी अन्य रेल बजट में देखा है और इसमें भी देखा है कि विभिन्न मदों में जो धन आवंटित किया गया है, उसका समुचित उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। अभी भी आपने देखा होगा कि तमाम ऐसी कोचेज़ हैं, जो पुरानी हैं, उनमें वे सुविधाएँ नदारद हैं। जहाँ तक बेड रोल्स का सवाल है, वे बेड रोल्स दो-दो, तीन-तीन दिन

[श्री आलोक तिवारी]

इस्तेमाल करने के बाद धोई जाती हैं। रेल में कैटरिंग की जो व्यवस्था है, जो खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था है, वह व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं वैशाली एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन से यात्रा करता हूँ। उसमें जो कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था है, जो खाने की व्यवस्था है, वह शुद्ध नहीं है। आपने रेडी टू ईट फूड की बात कही है।

आपने कहा कि मोबाइल पर एसएमएस देने के बाद आपको ट्रेन में ही भोजन उपलब्ध हो जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी कोई सुविधा रेल यात्रियों को मुहैया नहीं हुई है। जहां तक इस देश के आम रेल यात्रियों की बात है, उन्हें तो कोई सुविधा मिल ही नहीं पाती है। आपने कहा था कि ट्रेनों में आरओ लगाएं, ताकि यात्रियों के लिए शुद्ध पानी की व्यवस्था हो सके, लेकिन अभी तक उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** इससे पहले जो 2014-15 का रेल बजट आया था, उसमें भी हमने तमाम ऐसी बातों को कहा था।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक रेलवे ओवरब्रिज का सवाल है, इसके लिए अभी तक राज्य सरकारों को पैसा नहीं मिला है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपने हिस्से का कुछ पैसा आरओबी के निर्माण कार्य में दिया है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रेलवे ओवरब्रिज बनने की बात है, कम से कम उसका पैसा तो आप राज्य सरकार को आवंटित करें, जिससे आरओबी का जो कार्य प्रभावित हो रहा है, वह न हो।

इस तरह से तमाम जो ऐसी सुविधाएं हैं, उनके लिए आपने पैसा तो रखा है, आपने पाँच साल के लिए 8 लाख करोड़ रुपया आवंटित किया है, आपने यह प्रोग्राम बनाया है, लेकिन जो तमाम राष्ट्रीय योजनाएं हैं, जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर में हैं, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय योजनाएं हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या करेंगे? वहां पर जो तमाम समस्याएं आड़े आ रही हैं, जैसे भूमि अधिग्रहण की समस्या है, वन की समस्या है, सुरक्षा की समस्या है, कानून व्यवस्था की समस्या है, इससे रेल मंत्रालय कैसे निपटेगा, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Please conclude.

श्री आलोक तिवारी : आपने बहुत सारे सुनहरे सपने दिखाए हैं। आपने बुलेट ट्रेन चलाने की बात कही है और उस पर 60,000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की बात कही है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बुलेट ट्रेन तो चलाइए, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस समय जो रेलें चल रही हैं, पहले उनकी स्पीड तो बढ़ाइए। उसकी एवरेज स्पीड 60 से 70 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा आती है, इन ट्रेनों की स्पीड को तो आप बढ़ाइए। आप रेल लाइनों को दुरुस्त कीजिए। इन सारी बातों को अगर आप करते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, वरना यह बजट निराशाजनक बजट है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Derek O'Brien. Your Party's time is three minutes.

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, look at the state here. You can give me some of their time also because they have been derailed.

Sir, this Government is talking to us about cooperative federalism. Unfortunately, they are talking about cooperative federalism, but if you look at the way they are approaching the Railways on one or two issues, they are killing federalism. Even the BJP Member – not me, but the BJP Member who spoke today first – suggested to his Minister to complete the existing projects. Mr. Railway Minister, your own Member from the back bench is suggesting to you to complete the existing projects. I am also telling you the same thing. I disagree with you on everything, but since he is asking you to complete the projects, so please complete them. Why are you not completing the existing projects in Bengal? You are going to tell me that you cannot complete the existing projects in Bengal because you gave us so many thousand crores of rupees. But, you look at the percentage of what you have given. Please do not look at the real numbers. Look at the percentage of the completion of projects. This is the first point.

Secondly, you have been going on and on in the House and outside in the media about the Special Purpose Vehicles. I am beginning to wonder whether they are Special Purpose Vehicles or whether they are Suresh Prabhu Vehicles. There is a basic problem. Your intention is good, but I will tell you where your basic problem is and you must consider what I am going to suggest. For the Special Purpose Vehicles, you are suggesting that you will set it up for each project and it will be dissolved after the project finishes. Now, the problem is funding. You want the States to fund. Of course, some States can fund. But, there are debt-stressed States like my State Bengal, Punjab and Haryana. We are debt-stressed. We are paying interest for no fault of ours. That is why, the CPM got thrown out. So, we have to work on their interest. We have increased taxes in our State in the last three years without increasing taxes, but we have increased revenue by 105 per cent. How? We have collected more taxes. So, when you are suggesting these SPVs, it is not a good suggestion because it is not a level-playing ground. So, when you are talking about federalism, when you are talking about cooperative federalism, you have to do this. Then, there is my neighbouring State of Odisha. Neighbour is also here. You please study what happened with POSCO as an SPV there. It has run into all kinds of problems and it is not the best. Sir, the messages I want to leave you are two. One, like your Member said in the beginning, complete the existing projects. You have not announced new projects. It is fair enough. Complete the existing projects. Do not deprive States which are debt-stressed like Bengal. Try SPV once or twice somewhere else. It is going to fail in six months and then come back to normal. Because, you cannot be talking in a speech saying that you are giving more money to the States, from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. But in reality, you are not. Please, Mr. Railway Minister, we urge you to consider these points at the next opportunity; either in your response, which you cannot do; I understand that. But please do this as soon as possible. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Derek O'Brien. Now, Shri A. U. Singh Deo. Your Party's time is two minutes, but you may take two-and-a-half or three minutes.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. It is very kind of you.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Minister. He has not announced any new lines or new projects arising out of social obligations and political compulsions. Sir, this is a departure from the past. I need to congratulate him on this issue.

There is hardly any point in blaming this particular Government. Every time a Minister has come in all the past Governments, there are about ₹ 16 lakh crores worth of projects pending. जो मंत्री आया, उसने एक प्रोजेक्ट शुरू कर दिया या जो मंत्री आया, उसने अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए, अपने स्टेट के लिए एक प्रोजेक्ट शुरू कर दिया। तो 16 लाख करोड़ के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स पेंडिंग हैं, उनके लिए यह सरकार पैसा कहाँ से लाएगी? इसलिए, the fact that he has asked for SPV vehicles in every State is a very good idea and it should be followed. Odisha is ready for it, and we are going to support this issue.

Secondly, Sir, the Railways suffers a loss of ₹ 30,000 crores annually. Here, I must say that the Indian Railways is perhaps the cheapest railway system in the world and the Government has not increased any prices for the passengers. Now, Sir, this is a populist thing. I am saying, don't increase the rates. That is fine. That is a populist Budget. But the Government of the day should support the Railways by giving it subsidy, like they give subsidy on petrol, on diesel. If they want the prices to be down, let the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister give ₹ 30,000 crores or whatever subsidy is required, to the Railways so that they can keep the prices down. The Minister has no business in running the Railways at a loss when he can very easily make profits on this. Here, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister need to subsidize the Railways.

Sir, there are two suggestions which are practised all over the world. One is the platform ticket. The Minister must increase the Police force on platforms so that no unworthy people without tickets could go in; it will stop pick-pocketing and all the crowding that takes place. Secondly, instead of getting Bullet Trains and spending ₹ 60,000 crores on Bullet Trains, every train must have an automatic closing door so that no dacoits can enter and nobody could be thrown out of the train. This would solve an immense amount of the problems.

Sir, the other thing that the Railways does is outsourcing. They outsource the laying of railway lines. It costs about ₹ 10 crores to do one kilometre of railway line. This is

something which need not be outsourced. The Railways have the potential and the money to buy particular machinery so that this machinery can be utilized and they can do their own work.

Sir, decentralization needs to take place. I believe the Debroy Panel has submitted a report on the Railways. They have said that there should be rationalization of Zones and Divisions, decentralization of power to General Managers and DRMs. This is something which needs to be followed. People sitting in Central offices in Delhi can't particularly take initiatives in this regard. *(Time-bell rings)* This is just the last point. You have rung the bell so many times. My time is coming to the close.

There are some demands of Odisha and I would like to put them on the record.

One, the Odisha Government has given consent for the formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for execution of all new Railway projects in the State. Action is awaited from the Railway Ministry regarding the same.

Two, establishment of a wagon factory at the identified patch of land in village Sitapalli of Ganjam and one wagon maintenance workshop in Kalahandi or Katamajhi district.

Three, Sir, improvement of existing railway stations at Puri and Bhubaneswar.

Four, Sir, setting up of a Railway Medical College at Mancheswar and Bhubaneswar.

Five, Sir, creation of a new Division with headquarters at Rourkela/Jharsuguda under the jurisdiction of the East Coast Railways.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2015.

While welcoming the Railway Budget 2015-16, our leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has demanded that Chennai should be given high priority in the Diamond Quadrilateral High Speed Rail Network, for which the preparatory works are to be commenced soon and also demanded that the Government should ensure enough funds for the projects in Tamil Nadu which have been held up for want of funds.

Tamil Nadu had sought support for 10 critical new projects, which need to be

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

taken up for the State of Tamil Nadu and similarly, 22 projects are pending execution which were announced on various earlier occasions but could not be taken up for want of funds. Our beloved leader, Amma has also demanded speedy implementation of the three railway projects: the Chennai-Thoothukudi freight corridor, the Chennai-Madurai-Kanyakumari high speed passenger link and the Coimbatore-Madurai high speed passenger link. However, our leader has expressed displeasure for not making any announcements regarding the introduction of new trains.

Sir, our demands are: One, the Mettupalayam Railway Station can now accommodate trains with only 13 coaches maximum. If the platform is expanded to accommodate trains with 24 coaches, trains like Chennai-Mettupalayam Nilgiri Express can start and terminate at Mettupalayam itself. Presently 11 coaches are attached and/or detached at Coimbatore. Over and above, the following trains can also be extended to Mettupalayam: (a) Cheran Express which presently runs between Coimbatore-Chennai-Coimbatore; (b) Coimbatore-Mangalore Intercity Express; (c) Coimbatore-Mangalore Fast Passenger, and (d) Amrita Express running between Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram. The electrification work on Mettupalayam-Coimbatore segment is over and yet to be put into use. Since the electrification work is over, it is requested that a new passenger train between Mettupalayam and Pollachi be introduced.

The passenger train running between Mettupalayam and Coimbatore does not have a stoppage at Veerapandi, Puthu Palayam and Tudiyalur as these stations do not have platforms now. Therefore, a platform be created at above stations and funds be provided for the same so that the said train as well as the new passenger train demanded can have stoppage at above stations.

There has been a long pending demand for creation of rail over bridge at Karamadai (South) on NH 67 between Mettupalayam and Coimbatore stretch and another one at Karamadai (West) on Karamadai-Tholampalayam road. All the preliminary works relating to ROB at Karamadai (South) are over and regarding the ROB at Karamadai (West), the work has been incorporated in the annual plan for the current financial year. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to incorporate the above work in the current ongoing projects.

Therefore, I again urge upon the hon. Minister to pay special attention to implement the above proposals at the earliest.

With these words, I conclude my speech by supporting The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2015.

I once again thank my beloved leader Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for providing me this opportunity to be a part of this important Bill and I also thank the Chair for allowing me to join the debate on The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2015. Thank you.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I also thank all the hon. Members who have spoken from five different parties for making very valuable points. I would definitely make sure that all of these suggestions are fully implemented. Some points have been made about Jammu and Kashmir. I assure the hon. Member that this is our priority. Jammu and Kashmir and the North Eastern States of India are a real priority for connectivity. We can see that if all the eight States in North East and Jammu and Kashmir are properly connected, it will really transform the region in an enormous manner. In fact, we are already working, not only the Ministry of Railways but the Ministry of Defence is also going to work with us on some of the lines. So, we will make sure that we really try to complete these projects.

Sir, Shri Alok Tiwari from the Samajwadi Party raised some very interesting issue. I want to respond to him because his concerns are about implementation. First of all, I am very happy that he has got such a great expectation from us. Since this is the Government led by Shri Narendra Modi, he is right in expecting it. He is saying that seven weeks have passed by and not everything has been implemented. I am very happy that he is expecting things from us in seven weeks, which could not be done in so many years, rightly so, because of the type of leadership this Government has provided. So, he is right in expecting it and I wish that his good wishes always remain with us. But I want to tell him that in such a short period of seven weeks, we have tried to implement each and every announcement and they are at various stages of implementation. All the points mentioned have been assigned to individual Members. For example, on Thursday, I presented the Budget and I said, "We will start the Customer Service Portal". It was launched on Monday, within three days of announcing it. We said, "We will start paperless ticketing", which was launched last week. We said, "We will start e-catering." It is already operating in more than 100 trains. We are monitoring each and every announcement that has been made in the Budget, through e-SamikSha which is the high-end software, so that each and every thing, that we mentioned, is properly implemented. So, I am very happy that we are trying to do what he has expected from us. He has also said that we should ensure proper spending. That is the reason why we have talked about a completely different accounting reform, not just the one that was contemplated by our good friend, Shri Derek O'Brien, but even going beyond it. Sir, we are trying to make sure that we properly plan the time

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we make the Budget and the time we spend the money. First comes the outlays and then comes the outcome. Each and every aspect should be properly monitored so that every expenditure results into tangible concrete benefits as was intended when we budgeted it. This is, unfortunately, the flaw in the Government system itself that if we look at the last fifty or sixty years, the amount of money that we have spent is enormous, but the benefits, that were supposed to come out of it, never happened. So, we need to look at the structure, as to why it did not happen. We must look at ourselves and try to reform the system. That is why I said, we are putting in place a reformed accounting system which will, probably, catch this in a proper manner.

Sir, the hon. Member also mentioned about ROB and RUB. I am very happy to say that in this particular Budget, we are targeting more than 900 ROB/RUBs. This is the highest ever that has happened. We are also targeting more than 3,500 level-crossings—I can be a little wrong because I don't have the exact figure—in terms of making sure that unmanned level crossings are removed in a big way. Sir, common man has been one of the important targets for us. Therefore, in this particular Budget, most of the things that we have talked about are meant for our common people. Sir, I don't want to take too much time of the House. But each and every aspect of the Budget speech, and, in fact, the Budget itself, is devoted to the common man because that is the thrust area of our Government.

Sir, my good friend, Shri Derek O'Brien, has given a very good suggestion that I should not call it SPV, that I should call it 'DOV', that is, 'Derek O'Brien Vehicle'. And I am really willing to accept it if that can change the situation. I am willing to do it and I will tell you the reason for it.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): If you don't mind, you can add one more 'D' also to call it, 'Didi Derek Special Purpose Vehicle'.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I think this is something which we must do and Derek is good in words. So, I think,...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, we want money. पैसा चाहिए।

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: He is blessed with literary talents. So, he can suggest a more ideal name. Sir, his point is—all the BJP Members and everybody in this House

will completely agree with him on this – about completion of incomplete projects. This is the thrust of the Budget. If you go through the previous Budgets, — some of the great Ministers of West Bengal also had been heading it — new projects are always announced. That is the point which I am making. Of course, unfortunately, we did not have a Railway Minister from Tamil Nadu. Therefore, we are seeing to it that we complete the projects which have been announced by the previous Government and, only for that purpose, we did not announce any new project. So, Sir, they are trying to find fault with something good which I have done. Therefore, what I am saying is that this is, exactly, the thrust of the Budget. This is the whole idea. So, the investment plan (2015-19) of ₹ 8,50,000 crores, that we want to devote, is for such purposes whereby those projects can be completed. But even then, Sir, we have increased the Plan Outlay by almost 100 per cent this time. Sir, ₹ 8,59,000 crores will be unprecedented in the history of Railways. But, still we will not be able to meet all the demands. That is why we suggested that we will also make additionally. We will make a special purpose vehicle and I am now willing to change the name to Derek O'Brien Vehicle! We say we will make this institution wherein the normal system of the Government Budget is that if you want to take any particular project, 100 per cent of the money should be provided in the Budget. If you are taking ₹ 10,000 crores, then, ₹ 10,000 crores should be provided. But it never happened. Sir, what I am suggesting is, please take it in the right way. We are saying that we will put ₹ 100 and you put ₹ 100. So, ₹ 200 can now be leveraged by three or four times and, therefore, we can implement the project. I am very happy that Odisha Government has agreed. Not only Odisha, Sir, I have got the list of all the States who have agreed, including West Bengal, who had said in writing about the in-principle agreement, and, therefore, I am willing to look at it, to make sure that West Bengal is one of the important States for us. Ms. Mamata Banerjee is one of our revered sisters. So we will definitely make sure that this is completed, but for that cooperative federalism is not one-way traffic. It is not that Central Government must do everything. We are the citizens of the State. We must work for both. If we are going to say that only Central Government should give and we have the right to criticize, it is not going to work. Therefore, if we really feel that we are working for the people in Bengal, then, it is the bounden responsibility that we must pay something to make sure that that happens. Otherwise, we will keep blaming and we are only saying that we are not doing this because this is a vehicle and unless Odisha, which is not a richer State than West Bengal, is willing to do it. Sir, we signed an SPV already four days back when your Minister was here and therefore, we will complete it in terms of doing more projects there. Therefore, this is the idea. Sir, Shri A. U. Singh Deo has made some very...

SHRI DEREK OBRIEN: Sir, I have only one question to put. Through you, Sir, I want to ask the Railway Minister, the issue is not a phobia for SPVs. The issue is, there are two kinds of projects. There are existing projects and there are new projects. So my specific query to you and my suggestion to you, Sir, is for existing projects, the debt-stressed States will have a problem because you have changed the model of funding. That is my concern. We are open for new projects. But you changed the model of funding halfway through the project.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is here. I had suggested and requested that the Railways should not be taxed because they have not increased the fares and if the Government can subsidize petrol and diesel, they should also subsidize the Railways so that they don't go on a loss because they have not increased the passenger fares. We are the cheapest in the world, Sir.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have one question to put.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, really speaking this is not the reality. The funding pattern remains the same. We are going to look at all the funding of the projects. So, therefore, Sir, what has happened is, this year we have increased the share of West Bengal to ₹ 3615 crores. In the last year of UPA, in 2013-14, it was only ₹ 1,604 crores. So, if you had increased it from ₹ 1,604 crores to Rs. 3,615 crores, is it a small addition? That is why I am saying that our whole idea in the corporate federalism is that we want to work with the States, but States also must work with the Centre. It cannot be working unless we work together. That is what my point was.

Sir, Shri A. U. Singh Deo has made some very good points and he has already welcomed SPV like all other States, and, he has said that there should be more subsidies. I think our Finance Minister would be more than happy to do that, but he has also other limitations, compulsions but we definitely are working and in fact, I will tell you that this is a Budget. We presented a Budget and then he presented the Budget two days later. Sir, the support that Railways is getting from the Finance Ministry is unprecedented, not only in the form of subsidy, but in many other forms too. We are going to use capital expenditure, so, we need money to be found for that. It need not come from revenue and that is why we are doing it. Delegation, what you have mentioned, is definitely there. I will look into the problems of two States, Tamil Nadu as well as Odisha. We will definitely look into the specific problems. And also, as I said, West Bengal is an important State for us; we will definitely make sure that West Bengal works well. My only appeal to you, through the Members and through the Chair, Sir, is that West Bengal should also cooperate in this regard.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I wish to make only one point.

We have made a strong plea to see that the hon. Railway Minister who is very dynamic implements the promise of creation of new Railway Zone for Andhra Pradesh. I hope he would incorporate this in his reply. Hon. Finance Minister is also here.

Sir, adequate funding for railway projects, especially Kalahasti-Nadikudi, which is an alternative route has to be taken up. If anything happens, we need to have an alternative route. Sir, it is important for Kerala also. So, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to kindly react on that, because if any natural calamity takes place, the entire route to South is cut. This Nadikudi-Sri Kalahasti will provide an alternative route to South. So, I would request the hon. Minister to announce this. Sir, RoR is 40 per cent. I think, the State Government also came forward to augment. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to respond to these two issues.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as far as separate Zone for Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is already under active consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, your predecessor had a meeting in my chamber with Members of Parliament from Kerala. There were some promises made. You kindly look into that.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sure, Sir.

Sir, for Kerala also we will definitely do. In fact, hon. Chief Minister of Kerala and the hon. Leader of the Opposition both agreed for SPV. We will definitely do it.

Also, for Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Chief Minister has already agreed. We will, definitely, work on that. With regard to separate Zone, as I said, it is already under consideration.

The last point is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. That is enough.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, let him reply. Why are you stopping him? Why are you interrupting him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, more or less, all the points that you had mentioned earlier are covered...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He replied to your point.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He did not reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did he not reply? Did you not reply to his point, Mr. Minister?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Yes, Sir. I replied to his point.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Why are you interrupting him, Sir?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: No, no. I replied that the issue relating to a separate Zone is under active consideration of the Government.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That has been there for the last so many years ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What else you want?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You put a full-stop to that 'consideration' business. You just do it...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Mr. Seelam, just be a little patient. You were a great Civil Servant. You know exactly how much time it will take to implement it...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, he said that it is under active consideration...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, where there is will, there is Railway; where there is no will, there is survey. How long the Ministry consider this? ...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, 'consideration' is a big word. It is a promise made in this very House. You are a witness to it. So, kindly see that it is done...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that it is under active consideration. What more you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That may be there. Right from day one they are saying 'it is under consideration.' What is that 'consideration?'...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the hon. Minister did not say anything about Kerala's development. Earlier, when we discussed, then also the hon. Minister has not considered the demands of Kerala and not announced anything while replying. Even the word 'consideration' is not coming from the hon. Railway Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is giving consideration for Andhra Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is why we are requesting for announcing coach factory for Kerala...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, for Kerala also, he said that he would look into. He said that he will look into it...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Sir, promises made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act are to be implemented...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, he said that it is under active consideration. It is an assurance. That is an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. You understand. See, you yourself were an officer. You know the meaning of the phrase ‘active consideration’ in the Government parlance. It has a meaning. You should know that...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I also said, ‘Where there is will, there is Railway; where there is no will, there is survey.’ So, Railways are doing only surveys? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Now, the question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, for the purposes of Railways, 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, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Payment and Settlement Systems Bill, 2014. Hon. Shri Arun Jaitley.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is already 7 o'clock...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we will take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have already decided that this Bill should also be passed. We discussed this in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was already decided.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, यह ऑलरेडी तय हो चुका है, सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ली जा चुकी है, इस पर सदन की सहमति है।...*(व्यवधान)*... सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस आप ले चुके हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was already decided. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am extending the House and it is already decided. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is a serious Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, the Business Advisory Committee has already decided; in the morning also I announced. ...*(Interruptions)*.. If you don't want, you don't want. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Why is this unnecessary problem? If you don't allow this Bill, you will not get time for raising your issues. You will be the sufferers. Be a little more logical.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is not appropriate.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it will take only twenty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Half-an-hour is given for this Bill.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: In the Select Committee, it is already discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am extending the sitting by half-an-hour for this Bill. Shri Arun Jaitley, please.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is not proper. It needs some discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it my fault that some Members are not there? It is not my fault that they are not here. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the Chair had announced that it is only up to 7 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already decided. ...*(Interruptions)*.. What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : आप इस पर सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले सकते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस ले लीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, it was announced in the morning that today both the Bills would be taken up. In the morning meeting also it was said ...*(Interruptions)*... I am taking the sense of the House for extension. The House has no objection. Two Members' objecting to it is not enough. I am extending the House, I have already said it. Do you want to have voting on it?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: No, we are expecting that the hon. Finance Minister understands what we say. You announced in the House that the sitting would be up to 7 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did I ask everybody to go? What are you saying? If they have left the Chamber, it is their responsibility. You need not argue for those who went away. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is standing in the mid-way! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I fail to understand is, why Balagopal is worried about the Congress Members who are not present here! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am not worried about that. All Members left believing that it would be only up to 7 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was announced in the morning today that we have to pass both the Bills. It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee also.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this is the decision: "That the Committee recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m. as and when necessary for the transaction of the Government Legislation and other related Business." This is the decision already taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, you are a new Member, be a little more disciplined. Learn discipline first. Please listen; you should go to your seat and then speak. The point is, already the Business Advisory Committee has decided that the House would sit beyond 6.00 p.m. Secondly, in the morning meeting with Mr. Chairman also it is decided that after 6.00 p.m., these two Bills would be taken up today; passing would be your job, you may not do it. In the morning, I announced in the House also that both had to be taken up. Then, some hon. Members walked out; that is their right. On that ground, you can't ask...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am not speaking on the right of walking out. I said that when the Railway Bill came up, after having taken the sense, the Chair said that it would sit up to 7 o'clock. Half-an-hour was apportioned for the Appropriation Railways Bill also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is supreme. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Balagopal, the House is supreme. Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: But we believe that *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the Minister? Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, what is your view? The House is supreme. How many Members are shouting and how many are sitting, I am seeing that. That is my problem. Mr. Balagopal, I know how many are shouting and how many are sitting quiet. I should know what is the sense of the House.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: If that shouting is difficult, I will go. But an announcement was here that it would sit up to 7 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can do anything. Look at these people *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Balagopal look at these Members. *...(Interruptions)...* You want to thrust your view on me. Look at these Members who are sitting. *...(Interruptions)...* I am seeing that majority of the Members are sitting quiet, agreeing with the view of the Government that it should be passed. If you want to raise it, bring your Members. If your Members have gone out, I am not responsible. Sit down. Mr. Minister, please. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the logic of this?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: We are concerned about your health.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am thankful to you. Mr. Balagopal, you are my friend, I am thankful. Mr. Balagopal, you understand. See, the Chair has to go by the sense of the House and I know the sense of the House now. Majority of the Members are keeping quiet. So, I have to go by the sense of the House. I know your point, I appreciate your argument. You are fighting it very well; I agree with you. I have no problem with that. You are my friend; Mr. Seelam is also my friend. But I have to go by the sense of the House. I know what is the sense of the House. That is all what I am doing; nothing more, nothing against you. Now, Hon. Minister.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Mr. Minister, only one second. There is no disrespect *...(Interruptions)...* It was announced here earlier that the House would sit up to 7'o clock. That is why *...(Interruptions)...* And if the Chair decides, then you can.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. House can do it. Okay; please, hon. Minister.

The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and thereafter when it came up for consideration before this hon. House, it was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee went into this question and I must express gratitude to the hon. Chairman and Members of the Select Committee, who went into this whole question and have submitted a Report and agreed with all the provisions of the Bill and reported back to this House that the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha be approved by this House also without any changes. The Bill has only one short issue which I may just explain in two minutes that the payment and settlement system is really the backbone of the financial system of the country. This is the system under which banks, financial institutions, settle claims of each other. And while they settle the claims of each other, there have to be payment systems, as also system providers in the industry itself. The Clearing Corporation of India, for instance, is the clearance house which is authorised by the Reserve Bank. The 2000 Bill did not have a provision with regard to the fact that insolvency of any of the persons is involved, what happens if the insolvency of the payment systems operator really takes place or alternatively, if the insolvency of the system provider takes place. Therefore, the discussion internationally, as part of the commitment made in the G-20 countries by the UPA Government, itself is that the claims of the claimants under the banking system have to be honoured first and given priority. That is in nutshell the short amendment which has been agreed by the Select Committee and I will, therefore, propose to this hon. House that the Bill be taken into consideration and approved.

The question was proposed.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to support the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Sir, the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was referred to the Select Committee comprising of 16 Members of the Rajya Sabha on a Motion adopted in the

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House on the 23rd December, 2014, for examination and submission of report thereon to the Rajya Sabha by the last day of the first week of the Budget Session, *i.e.*, 27th February, 2015.

Sir, the Committee held seven meetings. We went to Mumbai and had about ten meetings there. The Committee held deliberations with the Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Governor, RBI, Clearing House Corporation of India, the foreign banks like the BNP Paribas and Standard Chartered Bank, Deutsche Bank, City Bank, ICICI Bank, the State Bank of India. It also met the stakeholders, including the Confederation of Indian Industries, CII, SEBI, Bank employees' representatives of the Fixed Income Money Markets and Derivatives Association of India, FIMMDA, National Payment Council of India, NPCIL, Visa Card, and Master Card. So, these were the meetings that we had.

Sir, I wanted to make a long speech, but because of paucity of time and the House is not wanting me to have one, I will just say a few things. Sir, I will just say that the global recession of the 2008 had a great effect. Before I go into the amendments, I think it is important that I refer to the housing bubble of the United States. If I don't do that, then, I think I will be missing out on something very important. Sir, I go into the original Act of 2007, which is very important. If it was the prefix or the sequel to the housing bubble of the United States, which peaked in 2006, the exact scale and timing of the recession is debated and varied from country to country in terms of its overall impact, the IMF concluded that it was the worst global recession since World War II. It was also called the Lehman Brothers Scam, the Bank went into liquidation, and everybody knows about it. It had effect not just in the U.S. but in the Europe. There were countries which had balance of payment problems, and they went into the red. It is because if there is a recession in the U.S., then, its ramifications and impacts had long bearings. But it is interesting to say this. When we asked the RBI whether the Lehman Brothers had exposures in India, then, they said, "There was exposure in India, but the 2007 Act was there, and before that the RBI was in a position to settle all that". It is very interesting to note. Sir, I will not go into the details of all that. But there are a few things which I would like to put on record. The amendments to the said Act propose to increase transparency and stability of the Indian Financial Markets in line with globally accepted norms. The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014 seeks to achieve the following objectives: "To provide for netting and settlement finality in the event of insolvency, liquidation or resolution of the Central Counter Party". Sir, this is very interesting because netting is

very important. If the exposure is large, the netting gives you a sort of a cushion that you don't have to give all the money, and it is accepted by everybody. "To provide a legal framework to deal with new developments such as Trade Repositories and Legal Entity Identifier". Now, this Legal Entity Identifier has been proposed by the G-20, that every big account will have a 20-digit number. It is very interesting because that gives you all the strength. Everybody will have that. So, you know who is exposing, how much exposure is from that, and they will all have the importance given because it may be from one country to another, one bank to another. *(Time-bell rings)* "To protect customers' interest in respect of pre-paid instruments in the event of insolvency", as the Minister was speaking of bankruptcy of payment system operators. Sir, I will just take two minutes more. The Governor, RBI, in an afterthought, and it is very important, had also put up to the Committee some important amendments. That was not our mandate. So, we thought that we will just put it in the report and it would be for the Ministry to consider if they are important. The Governor said, "To dispense with the need for registration of charge under the new Companies Act in respect of the collaterals offered by the system participants to the system provider, as these charges dynamically depending on market conditions, it is practically impossible to continuously register or modify the charge." This is number one. Number two, "Rationalize the penalties provided under the PSS Act, including the increase in the quantity." The penalty is just rupees five lakhs. Today, in this world, what is the value of rupees five lakhs. He said that it should be increased to rupees one crore. So, that should be looked into by the Ministry at some time or the other. Empower the RBI to appoint observers. This is very important because they feel that their observers are not there in the Board of system providers, and they must have that. So, that was another thing that they had said.

Another very important thing that has to come some day, in a different Bill, is that the clearing house for the exchanges should also be there. The SEBI also said that we must also have the same system because if there is a problem of insolvency that should not be there for the SEBI. So, they should also have an exchange and similar amendments in the SEBI Act. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. Your party's time is three minutes. So, please take only three minutes.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I hope I will take less time than that.

I stand to speak on this Bill. Through you, I would like to thank the House, the hon. Finance Minister, and especially the Chairman of the Select Committee, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. I also had the privilege of serving in that Committee as a Member. We

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realized that there was no public consideration before the Select Committee. The Select Committee actually got public views on it. And, I would like to share certain facts. The Visa Cards and the Master Cards are also behaving like payment and settlement system, but these are not legislated, as was confirmed by the RBI Governor as well. So, in future, my suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister would be to see that these are somehow regulated or observed or something. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore just mentioned about the SEBI. But, I think, he left out the National Payment Corporation of India which handles all ATM and cheque transactions. Even they, during our consultations, had said that they would be requiring a similar thing. So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is, if he could, next time, to bring one overarching Bill, instead of two Bills, which will combine all these.

With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much for being very brief and focussed! Now, Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard. Your party's time is three minutes. So, please stick to your time limit.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर आप पार्टी की स्ट्रेंथ के हिसाब से चलेंगे, तो हम लोगों का नम्बर बहुत पीछे चला जाएगा। यदि आप पार्टी की स्ट्रेंथ के हिसाब से चल रहे हैं, तो समाजवादी पार्टी का तो तीसरा नम्बर है। यह तय हुआ था कि आज सिर्फ रेलवे एग्रीप्रेशन बिल लिया जाएगा, यह बिल तो जबर्दस्ती लिया जा रहा है। सवेरे यही तय हुआ था, संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसलिए हमने अपना नाम नहीं दिया था और मैं आलोक तिवारी जी का नाम देकर गया था। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह थोड़ा ही है कि आप सिस्टम को एकदम तोड़ देंगे। हमने इसलिए लिख कर भेजा, मैं इसीलिए यहाँ आया हूँ, नहीं तो हम लोग तो बायकॉट करके गए थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain you. I have not removed your name. Your paper is with me. But I kept it here with me because your name came after the Minister had made his speech. Your name came only after that. Therefore, as a usual practice, as we did it in the morning also, the first name will be cleared and then you will be called.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आज 6.00 बजे तक के लिए हाउस का समय तय हुआ था। 6.00 बजे आपने फिर हाउस से पूछा कि कितनी देर समय और बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि रेलवे एग्रीप्रेशन बिल पास हो

जाए, उसके बाद 7.00 बजे तक का समय तय हुआ कि इसके लिए 7.00 बजे तक समय बढ़ा दिया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यहां पर नहीं था, लेकिन टीवी पर सब सुन रहा था।

श्रीमन्, आपने 6.00 बजे यह प्रस्ताव किया था और 7.00 बजे तक के लिए यह हुआ था। 7.00 बजे रेलवे एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल खत्म हो गया, उसके बाद यह बात आई कि पेमेंट एंड सेटलमेंट बिल भी है, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इसके लिए खड़े हुए थे, उस समय मैं घर से चला था। हमारे पास कोई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम तो है नहीं कि हम वहीं से नाम भेज देते। सवेरे यह तय हो गया था कि आज एक बिल लेंगे, कल दो बिल लिए जाएंगे।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : नरेश भाई, देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : देखिए, यह कोई डिस्कशन का विषय नहीं है। आप भी इसमें बोलिएगा। इस पर इतने विस्तार से डिस्कशन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी, आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अगर डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब यह कहें कि आपने पहले नाम नहीं भेजा, इसके लिए आपको क्यू में रख दिया जाएगा, यह बात मैं उचित नहीं मानता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I will be calling you. There is no point in discussing this. Your name is here; I will call you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप हमको क्यू में लगा दें, यह उचित नहीं है। आपने तो हमको क्यू में लगा दिया, क्योंकि हम बाद में आए हैं, हमने सबसे लास्ट में नाम दिया है, इसलिए हम क्यू में लग गए। क्या हम जैसे लोग हाउस की क्यू में लगा दिए जाएंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह नियम पहले से ही तय है कि सबसे पहले ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you are worried about the change of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, Congress name is not there. You are worried because I changed the order.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But Nareshji, you are a seasoned and senior Member. You know that the Chair can always do it and many a time I have done it. It have done it for you also.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : इसका रीज़न भी तो हमें पता हो कि डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं?

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, आपको मालूम है, हमेशा ऐसा किया जाता है। सुबह भी सीताराम येचुरी जी के लिए मैंने ऐसा किया था। आपके लिए भी कई बार मैंने ऐसा किया है। I accept that you raised it. But the Chair can always do that. You are a seasoned and a senior Member.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह तो वही बात हो गई, 'A king can do no wrong'. Like that, 'The Chair can do no wrong'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. See, today itself, you stood up and asked me to correct...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, today only you got me expunge a word which, I said.(Interruptions)... So, you can always point out the mistake by the Chair also. If it is to be corrected, I will correct that. Now, Shri Rabi Bernard. I will call you; don't worry.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I am the most obedient Member of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rabi Bernard.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it is said that India must be in line with the international community when it comes to payments and settlements. Yes, a country of our age-old civilization will, definitely, have many laws which may sound outdated today. Our coins of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, the Roman coins found in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil kingdom's coins found in Roman, Far East countries will say how old our civilization is and how ancient our financial systems are. Now, things are changing and technology is improving. Technology is changing rapidly. So, to get the confidence of the Overseas countries whom we want to invest in our country, we will have to change our systems. I welcome this Bill; I support this Bill for two main reasons. One, the Bill promises to protect the individuals in case of insolvency and bankruptcy. Any foreign investor would like to have this guarantee and this support, that his money will be safe when he invests in India.

Number two, the Bill, it is claimed, is brought to make sure that India is in line with the economically advanced countries in terms of payments and settlements. Since these two promises are made, I welcome this Bill and I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for being very brief.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस सेलेक्ट कमेटी में मैं भी सदस्य था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मैं ज्यादा मीटिंग अटेंड नहीं कर पाया, मैंने बदनौर जी से अनुरोध भी किया था। मैं इस बिल में कोई बुराई नहीं मानता हूँ। हम लोगों ने जब पहली मीटिंग की थी, तब बहुत से प्रश्न किए गए थे। लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, हमें तो सिर्फ इतना आपसे कहना है कि हम जो टुकड़े-टुकड़े में कानून बना रहे हैं, इस पार्लियामेंट में यह एक प्रैक्टिस हो गई है कि हम नासूर को पूरा खत्म नहीं करते हैं। किसी रोग को पूरा न खत्म करके पेनकिलर दे देते हैं और हम सोचते हैं कि चलिए, एक अमेंडमेंट हो गया और आगे के लिए यह चालू हो गया। अगर हम कोई सिस्टम, जो पूरे वर्ल्ड का सिस्टम है, अगर हम उस सिस्टम को रखते, क्योंकि यहां बैंकिंग प्रणाली रिज़र्व बैंक के अंडर में है, लेकिन आपके Clearing Corporation of India रिज़र्व बैंक के अंडर में नहीं है। यह क्यों नहीं है? अगर बैंक दिवालिया होने की बात हो रही है, आप कहते हैं कि अगर बैंक दिवालिया हो गया या जो clearance house है, वह दिवालिया हो गया तो उस पर दो एक्ट लागू नहीं होंगे - एक, बैंकिंग नियमन कानून और दूसरा, कंपनी कानून। एक उपाय यह है कि अगर कोई दिवालिया होता है, तो जब पैसे का लेन-देन होगा, तो सबसे पहले वर्कर्स को मिलेगा, उसके बाद बैंक्स को मिलेगा, उसके बाद अगर और कोई बकायादार होगा, तो चौथे पार्ट में उसको मिलेगा। आपने कहा कि नहीं, हम इसको चेंज कर रहे हैं। अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो पहले जिसने पैसा जमा किया है, उसको हम पैसा देंगे, उसके बाद अन्य पार्टिज़ को पैसा मिलेगा। यही तो आप बदलाव करना चाहते हैं, जिससे कि रुपया देने वाले को गारंटी हो जाए कि हमारा रुपया सुरक्षित है और उसको रुपया मिलेगा। यह व्यवस्था पहले क्यों नहीं बनी थी? अभी हमारे गुप्ता जी कह रहे थे, उन्होंने एक बात कमेटी में भी उठायी थी कि पूरा वर्ल्ड प्लास्टिक कार्ड पर चल रहा है। आप विश्व के किसी भी देश में चले जाएं, आप यूरोप में कहीं चले जाएं, अमेरिका में कहीं चले जाएं, मेरे ख्याल से वहां प्लास्टिक कार्ड के अलावा तो कुछ है ही नहीं, वहां की पूरी इकॉनमी ही प्लास्टिक कार्ड पर चल रही है, हमारे यहां नहीं चल रही है। हम हिन्दुस्तान में उस प्लास्टिक कार्ड की इकॉनमी को पूरी तरह से लीगल क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? हम ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्रीमन्, हमारे यहां इसे सेबी भी देख रहा है, रिज़र्व बैंक भी देख रहा है। यहां सेबी अलग रेग्युलेटर हो गया, इसलिए कंपनीज़ को सेबी अलग रेग्युलेट कर रहा है और रिज़र्व बैंक अलग से देख रही है। अगर एक-एक चीज के लिए दो-दो, तीन-तीन कानून होंगे और एक चीज के लिए दो-तीन लोग उसके रखवाले हो जाएंगे, तो कभी वह सुरक्षित नहीं रहेगा। यही कारण है कि तमाम चिटफंड कंपनियां, जिनको आज सेबी देख रही है, सीबीआई देख रही है, उनको मौका मिल रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ठीक है, आप बिल लाए, इसको ले आइए, अभी पास करा लीजिए, यह पास हो जाएगा। लेकिन, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी का संशोधन करके, क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री जी, अगर आपके जमाने में भी ये सब संशोधन नहीं हुए, मैं हरदम कहता हूँ, आप खुद ही कह रहे हैं, अभी जब चीफ जस्टिस की बैठक हुई है, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस देश में हम एक हजार से ज्यादा कानूनों को खत्म कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि ये ऐसे कानून हैं, जो ब्रिटिश जमाने से बने हुए हैं और वे लागू नहीं होते हैं। हमारा यह मानना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई आदमी कितना भी कह दे कि हम बिल्कुल कानून के पालक हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई उस पर मुकदमा करना चाहे, तो कोई धारा निकल ही आएगी। चाहे हम जितना भी बच कर चलें, देश के जितने भी नियम हैं, उन सब नियमों का हम पालन करें, लेकिन तब भी हमारे ऊपर कोई धारा लग जाएगी, हमारे यहां इतने कानून बने हुए हैं। मैंने हरदम कहा है कि ज्यादा कानून बहुत अच्छे नहीं होते

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हैं, कम कानून और प्रभावी कानून अच्छे होते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी, आपसे सिर्फ इतना अनुरोध है। चूंकि मैं सेलेक्ट कमेटी में आया था, वहाँ सब हो गया और मुझे आशा है कि वहाँ जितने भी सुझाव दिए गए थे, उन सबको बदनाम जी ने जोड़ लिए होंगे। मैं तो उसको नहीं देख पाया, लेकिन मैं इतना कहूँगा कि आप अपने कार्यकाल में, जिसको इतना बड़ा मेंडेट मिला है, कम से कम इस देश की इकॉनॉमिक पॉलिसी, इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और जो ये तमाम झंझट हैं, इनसे निकाल कर कोई ऐसा नया तरीका ले आएं, कोई ऐसा नया कानून ले आएं, जिससे इस देश के लोगों को राहत मिल सके। श्रीमन्, मैं इतना ही कह कर इस बिल का सपोर्ट करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have before us the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Bill that has been placed before us has been reported upon by the Select Committee as well.

Sir, I would like to draw attention to para 30 on page 2 of the Bill. It reads, “...notwithstanding anything contained in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 or the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013 or any other law for the time being in force, such order shall not affect any settlement that has become final and irrevocable....”

Sir, my point is, we must see what is the necessity to override the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013. There are two Companies Acts. Is it not necessary that before having the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies Act, 1956 must be totally repealed? I think, normally that is the case. As Nareshji was saying, we have discussed the Repeal Act in this House too. There have been thousands of Acts that are obsolete, which are not at all in force. No doubt, those laws have to be repealed. Even the hon. Prime Minister had referred to it in the speech that he made in the Conference where the Judiciary of the whole country was present.

Sir, coming to this Bill, it is, no doubt, a good thing that the interests of the person who has given finance would be safeguarded. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would explain a few things here. It has been discussed here that the corporate houses and big industrial houses have taken loans out of the way, that is, not from within the system, and that money has not been repaid to the banks. After all, whether it is the Reserve Bank, any nationalized bank or just any bank for that matter, it has public money; it is not Government's money. But there is no security. We have discussed in this House, time and again, that the RBI should have more teeth in order to deal with that. We have discussed the issue of one-time settlement a number of times. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister the following. If there is a court case and an individual wishes to make one-time settlement, when there is a system

available, are there any RBI guidelines to suggest that even if the matter is *sub judice*, if the party is interested in paying back the money, the money would be accepted? Are such guidelines in place? That is a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It has been mentioned that this amendment has been brought to encourage investments and help India compete in the global market in this era of globalization. But, as suggested by Members here, and also the Finance Minister, all suggestions made here should be accommodated and there should be a single fresh Bill. That Bill should take care of both — the companies that are not paying back the money, and also, if a unit has been declared sick, as stated by Nareshji, the first person to whom money should go is the worker. That must be ensured.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: The first right is that of the workers and the money should go to the workers. That must be ensured.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: With these words, my Party supports this Bill.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

Sir, the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 was enacted for the regulation and supervision of payment systems in India and to designate the RBI as the authority for that purpose and for matters connected therewith. In the Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014, the amendments in the Bill seek to protect funds collected from the customers by the payment system providers and to extend the Act to cover Trade Repository and Legal Entity Identifier issuer. A legal entity identifier is a unique ID associated with a single corporate entity.

Sir, a legally unsound payment system poses danger to its participants. With a noble view to put in place a sound and smooth payment system, the Government enacts the legislation on payment and settlement system.

This legislation enables the RBI as the functional regulator in this field to give an authorization to different entities and those entities could be Government or non-Government and they become Clearing Houses. Therefore, the Clearing Corporation of

[Shri Anil Desai]

India has an onus or responsibility for the technological security of the entire electronic transactions. With the technological advances in every field internationally, we need to provide a banking system that is consistent or at par with the global standards. Therefore, international standards provided by the Bank of International Settlements on technological security need to be adhered to.

This Act is a very positive legislation for the smooth conduct of payment system as it recognizes the concept of netting, gives finality of settlement to the transactions and protects the netted transactions settled through recognized payment system.

The Payment and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill, 2014 is a legislation that protects the entire financial system and will be instrumental in India's growth in times to come. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I want to seek one clarification. This Bill is a good Bill because it deals with insolvency, but there are many times when settlement entities are going to be under stress to meet payments; they need a little extra time. The Minister should put in place measures to ensure that they can ride it out. If payment difficulties are declared, then the faith in that organization will disappear and they will definitely become bankrupt and insolvent. Naturally, people will lose faith in them. There needs to be some mechanism to prevent that outcome from happening. That is all.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have all supported this Bill. There is also recommendation of the Select Committee supporting this Bill. I may just clarify, as Mr. Vivek Gupta wanted to know if visa cards and master cards are also regulated by this Act. They are; but these amendments don't relate to them. Similarly, the NPCI is also regulated by this Act, though these amendments don't relate to them. Mr. Bhupinder Singh wanted to know what is the need of a *non obstante* clause overriding Banking Regulation Act. There is Chapter-III in the Banking Regulation Act which deals with the winding up process of the banking companies. Now, when you give primacy to a settlement made under the Payment and Settlement Act, that has to get primacy over those provisions and, therefore, to avoid a conflict that those provisions are overridden. Similarly, into the Companies Act there is also a Priority of Payments. That Priority of Payments has to be overridden in the 2013 Act. You wanted to know if 2013 Act has come into force and why there is reference to the Companies Act, 1956.

Because there are some provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 which have already been under challenge, the ones relating to creation of the National Company Law Tribunal and, therefore, those provisions of the 1956 Act still continue to operate. There is a judgment of the Supreme Court and the matter is coming up. So, there is a phased repeal as far as that is concerned. Mr. Gowda wanted to know with regard to the NPAs. The NPAs would be of the individual account holders as far as the banks are concerned. Obviously, to deal with individual account holders, whether an NPA is to declare somebody as a complete defaulter and then blacklisting from other transactions or NPA is a stressed asset where some more assistance can be given so that the unit is to survive, there are detailed guidelines as far as the RBI is concerned in dealing with this matter. Notwithstanding those matters, those NPAs are not a subject matter of consideration of the Payment and Settlement Act. It is only if the banking or the financial institution is the provider of the service and the system operator, that is, the Clearing Corporation itself. What happens in case of insolvency of those institutions to maintain the sanctity of the banking system is that the payment mechanism and the settlement mechanism will get a priority so that the faith in the banking system and financial system of the globe itself, because banking itself has become universally integrated, remains. That is the limited object and this is an amendment which is being made in country after country so that all the countries come at parity. Other suggestions which the hon. Members have given, I will take note of them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there is one amendment (No.4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present. So, the amendment is not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in clause 5, there are two amendments, (No.5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and (No.3) by Shri Arun Jaitley. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present. So, the amendment (No.5) is not moved. Now, Shri Arun Jaitley to move amendment (No.3).

Clause 5 - Insertion of New Section 34A

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

- (3). That at page 4, line 16, *for* the figure “2014”, the figure “2015” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one amendment (No.2) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

Clause 1 - Short Title and Commencement

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

- (2). That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2014”, the figure “2015” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Enacting Formula, there is one amendment (No.1) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

Enacting Formula

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

- (1). That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-fifth”, the word “Sixty-sixth” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Those who want to lay can lay the Special Mentions on the Table. Shri Tarun Vijay - not present. Shri Husain Dalwai - not present.

Demand to set up CBI inquiry into the irregularities in purchase of cotton in Warangal and other parts of country

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, CCI should purchase cotton from farmers by paying MSP and create competitive price in agriculture markets indirectly so that farmer gets MSP and more.

This year also, CCI was asked to purchase cotton from farmers. Unfortunately, some CCI officials, purchased cotton from middlemen instead of buying it directly from farmers. MSP, announced this year, is ₹ 4,050. But middlemen purchased cotton from farmers for ₹ 3,500-3,800 per quintal and sold to CCI for MSP by giving names of bogus farmers, submitting fake Pattadar Passbooks and bank accounts.

In Warangal market alone, middlemen carry out purchases worth ₹ 500 crores out of total purchases of Rs.1,000 crores. The *modus operandi* is: brokers purchase from farmers for ₹ 3,500-3,800 per quintal, give it to CCI purchasing officers at MSP and keep the remaining money. It is a big scam. Out of 50 lakh quintals of purchases in Warangal, only 10 per cent is purchased directly. State Government asked CCI to purchase cotton from farmers directly and pay online, but they are not doing it. CCI is paying through cheques by taking 3-7 days, which results in problems for farmers.

Recently, another irregularity came to light in Warangal. CCI gives cotton to mills for ginning and baling. CCI, in collusion with ginning mills, showed 31 kgs as seedless cotton out of one quintal instead of 33 kgs in records. If one calculates, on 50 lakh quintals purchased in Warangal, it comes to 1 crore kgs and value of variation is 120 crores.

Hence, I demand, GOI should carry out CBI inquiry and punish the guilty for the irregularities in purchase of cotton in Warangal and other parts of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vandana Chavan - *not present*.

Concern over reduction in the Central Plan Outlay for State Police Forces in the Budget 2015-16

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of urgent national importance that the Government has reduced the Central Plan Outlay for State Police

*Laid on the Table.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Forces in the Budget 2015-16. The Government has reduced the Central Plan Outlay for State Police Forces from ₹ 7,810 crore in the Budget 2014-15 to ₹ 6,346 crore in the Budget 2015-16.

Specifically, allocation for the Centre's Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) was reduced by about ₹ 800 crore. This will affect key infrastructure projects such as construction and upgradation of police stations, police housing, forensic science laboratories and training facilities.

With the implementation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State Governments are expected to provide their own funds for these areas of police modernization. Most States spend over 90 per cent of their police budgets on salaries alone and struggle to cover fuel and maintenance bills without Central assistance. Hence, it is unlikely that States will enhance budgetary allocations for police infrastructure significantly.

A study conducted by Ernst and Young for the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2010 recommended that the MPF should be continued and the Centre should also increase funding to all the States in an endeavour to truly modernize the Indian Police Forces.

Expanding police forces while decreasing their facilities will worsen satisfaction levels among the police personnel and impact the standards of service delivery negatively. In contrast, enhancing the MPF and investing in modern human resource management measures will lead to an efficient, empathetic and motivated police force safeguarding the citizens of India.

Demand to allocate five padmashree awards for farmers in the country

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the time has come to give due national recognition to the farming community. At least, five farmers with exemplary innovative achievements, one each from the five zones of the country – Northern Zone, Southern Zone, Eastern Zone, Western Zone and Central Zone – should be awarded with Padma Shree. This is very much needed because agriculture is the backbone of the country. We know it, but we continue to ignore it. Here, I salute with all my gratitude to the fair name of late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, who rightly coined the slogan 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' in the wake of Pak attack on India in 1965. Jai Jawan has been meaningfully there, but, on the other hand, Jai Kisan has remained a vague slogan. The farmers of the country deserve a better deal from the Government of India, particularly their talent and enterprising skills deserve to be recognized, patronized and encouraged, and their

splendid achievements should be put on par with writers, film-makers, sports personalities and big names in other fields of our national endeavour. We have been a Republic since 26th January, 1950. Meanwhile, 65 years have rolled by. We have completely ignored the farmers, who constitute nearly 75 per cent of the total population of the country. Listing of the five talented farmers and elevating them as Padma Shree Awardees would clearly be a right step in the right direction. The Government of India must do its best so as to prevent farmers from committing suicides or running away from farming. Padma Shree Award to five farmers should constitute a special category in the whole list.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Raut - not present. Shri Ram Nath Thakur - not present.

Need to discuss the issues pertaining to NPT

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : Sir, later today, the NPT Review Conference will be convening at the UN in New York. Since we are not signatories to the NPT, we will not be participating. But several issues of the greatest importance to us will be discussed at the Conference. The 2011 Report of the Prime Minister's Group on the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan had suggested that India should leverage its influence in the Movement of Non-aligned Countries to ensure that our views are projected and promoted through our partners in NAM who will be attending the Conference.

Nuclear Weapon States party to the NPT will be presenting their report on the steps they are taking, or propose to take, towards fulfilling their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty to cap, reduce and eventually eliminate their nuclear arsenals. The discussion will include consideration of the papers submitted to the Preparatory Conference by NAM and the New Agenda Coalition. The House should be afforded the opportunity of discussing these matters.

Secondly, keeping in mind the High Level Conference on Disarmament scheduled for 2018, we should be concerting our efforts with various international civil society movements that will be operating from the sidelines to influence issues of relevance to us, such as the humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons as discussed in the three conferences organized by the Humanitarian Initiative in which we officially participated, particularly in regard to the imperative need for a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora - not present.

Demand to restore the parcel services at phagwara railway station in Punjab

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निम्न अति लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन एवं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

फगवाड़ा शहर पंजाब का एक औद्योगिक नगर है। यहां पर बड़ी संख्या में औद्योगिक इकाईयां हैं जो अपनी वस्तुएं देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में भेजने के अतिरिक्त विदेशों में भी निर्यात करती हैं। पिछले कई वर्षों से रेलवे द्वारा यहां के व्यापारियों को पार्सल की सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही थी परन्तु अचानक पार्सल सेवा को बंद कर दिया है। इसके बंद होने से व्यापारियों को पार्सल करने के लिए जालंधर या लुधियाना जाना पड़ता है जिससे धन तथा समय दोनों की हानि होती है तथा इससे रेलवे को भी लगभग पांच लाख रुपए प्रति माह की हानि उठानी पड़ रही है। पार्सल सेवा बंद होने से व्यापारियों तथा स्थानीय जनता में भारी रोष व्याप्त है।

अतः मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि फगवाड़ा के व्यापारियों एवं स्थानीय जनता की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए फगवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन से पार्सल सुविधा तुरंत बहाल की जाए, ताकि आम जनता को राहत मिल सके तथा उनके समय तथा पैसे की बरबादी रुक सके। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th April, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past seven
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,
the 28th April, 2015.*