

Vol. 235
No. 6



Thursday
30 April, 2015
10 Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-10)

Reports of Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (page 10)

Statement of Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (page 10)

Statement by Minister —

Statement regarding implementation of Fourth Report of Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (page 11)

Motion for Election to the Central Silk Board (page 11)

Announcement regarding Government Business for the week commencing 5th May, 2015
(pages 11-13)

Regarding reported sale of a medicine for sex determination (pages 13-21)

Regarding reported statement on farmers' suicide by a Haryana Minister (pages 21-27)

Matters raised with permission —

Loss of life and property due to thunderstorm in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (pages 28-29)

Strike by road transport workers to protest against proposed motor transport and safety
related Bill (pages 29-31)

Facility of refueling of aeroplanes at Gaggal Airport in Himachal Pradesh (pages 31-32)

Payment of arrears to sugarcane farmers (pages 32-34)

Problems due to new income tax return forms issued by the Government (pages 34-35)

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Alleged ban on dalits to enter in temples in certain villages of Gujarat (pages 35-39)

Alleged atrocities on twenty-three years old woman by her in-laws and husband
(pages 39-41)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 41-73)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 73-111)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 111-380)

Calling Attention to situation arising out of killing of twenty woodcutters from Tamil Nadu in
Andhra Pradesh forests by Andhra Pradesh Police (pages 380-406)

Government Bill —

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014 — *Withdrawn* (pages 403-404)

Discussion on the working of Ministry of Law and Justice (pages 407-418)

Private Members' Business —

Resolution re. deep concern over long pending Railway projects in Odisha and other States;
and taking urgent measures for their speedy completion (page 415-452)

Allocation of time for disposal of Government legislative and other business (pages 436)

Resolution regarding amending Representation of People Act, 1951 to eliminate ceiling on
election expenditure limits and to make election process more fair, transparent and
equitable (pages 456-464)

Special Mentions —

Demand for encouraging research to find prevention and cure for Kyasanur Forest Disease
(Monkey Disease) in country (pages 464-465)

Demand for taking strict action against anti-secular forces suggesting to take away
fundamental right of voting from minority community (pages 465-466)

Demand for taking steps to resolve problems faced by workers of shipbreaking yard in
Alang (pages 466-467)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 30th April, 2015/ 10th Vaisakha, 1937 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Outcome Budget (2015-16) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह]: महोदय, मैं प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्रालय के संबंध में 2015-16 के वर्ष के लिए परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.2398/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various institutes and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : 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 (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: —
 - (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Nani Daman, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.2375/16/15]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (i) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad, 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. L.T.2336/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha, Maharashtra, 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. L.T.2337/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2687/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2402/16/15]

Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

Notification No. S.O. 606 (E), dated the 24th February, 2015, amending Notification No. S.O. 93 (E), dated the 29th January, 1998, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2371/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Jitendra Singh,
I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2428/16/15]

Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy
each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by
Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the
Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXVIII One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Session, 2001.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2688/16/15]
2. Statement No. XXXVII One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Session, 2002.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2689/16/15]
3. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2690/16/15]
4. Statement No. XXVII Two Hundred and Sixth Session, 2005.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2691/16/15]
5. Statement No. XXXII Two Hundred and Seventh Session, 2006.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2692/16/15]

4	<i>Papers Laid</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>on the Table</i>
6.	Statement No. XXIV	Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2693/16/15]	
7.	Statement No. XIX	Two Hundred and Fourteenth Session, 2008. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2694/16/15]	
8.	Statement No. XIX	Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2695/16/15]	
9.	Statement No. XVII	Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2696/16/15]	
10.	Statement No. XVI	Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2697/16/15]	
11.	Statement No. XIV	Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2698/16/15]	
12.	Statement No. XIII	Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2699/16/15]	
13.	Statement No. XII	Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session, 2012. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2700/16/15]	
14.	Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session, 2012. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2701/16/15]	
15.	Statement No. IX	Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session, 2012. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2702/16/15]	
16.	Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session, 2013. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2703/16/15]	
17.	Statement No. VI	Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session, 2013. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2704/16/15]	
18.	Statement No. V	Two Hundred and Thirtieth Session, 2013-14. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2705/16/15]	
19.	Statement No. III	Two Hundred and Thirty-second Session, 2014. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2706/16/15]	
20.	Statement No. .II	Two Hundred and Thirty-third Session, 2014. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T.2707/16/15]	

21. Statement No. I Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session, 2015.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2708/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu and National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi and related papers

II. MoUs (2015-16) between GoI and various entities

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

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2379/16/15]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R and D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), 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 (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2278/16/15]

II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry)

and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2380/16/15]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2381/16/15]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the NEPA Limited, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2481/16/15]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2482/16/15]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Instrumentation Limited (ILK), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2480/16/15]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL), Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table :—

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2431/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2013-14) and related papers**II. MoU (2015-16) between GOI and NHFDC**

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 15 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the Annual Report of the National Commission for Backward Classes, for the year 2013-14.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2386/16/15]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: —
 - (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2385/16/15]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2490/16/15]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2489/16/15]

MoU (2015-16) between GoI and NBCC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Babul
Supriyo, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of
Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development)
and the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), for the year
2015-16.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2453/16/15]

I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of various entities and related papers

II. MoUs (2015-16) between GoI and NSKFDC and NSFDC

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

- I. (i) (a) Annual Report of the Vidyaranaa, Bangalore, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Vidyaranaa, Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2389/16/15]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalaiselvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalaiselvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2393/16/15]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, Dhenkanal, Odisha, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, Dhenkanal, Odisha, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2392/16/15]
 - (iv) (a) Annual Report of the People's Action for Social Service, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2013-14.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the People's Action for Social Service, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2501/16/15]
- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2390/16/15]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), for the year 2015-16.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2391/16/15]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India — Report No. 12 of 2015

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Piyush Goyal, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Report No. 12 of 2015 regarding "Financing of Renewable Energy Projects by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, for the year ended March 2013."
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.2457/16/15]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Report No. 10 of 2015

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 के खंड (1) के अधीन, “मार्च 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड का क्षमता विस्तार” विषय के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन-2015 का प्रतिवेदन सं.10 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.2469/16/15]

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2014-15):—

- (i) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Review of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in senior positions of Government of India' pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and
- (ii) Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Prevention of untouchability in Mid Day Meal Schemes in Government run schools' pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy).

**STATEMENT OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2014-15) showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Twenty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Termination of 10 SC Ex-Teachers appointed by NSES of NDMC on contract basis during SRDs 2005 and 2007'.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Statement regarding implementation of Fourth Report of Department - related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

“केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड नियम, 1955 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (1) के साथ पठित केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, सभा के सदस्यों में से दो सदस्यों को केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement regarding Government Business, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

**ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS
FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING 5TH MAY, 2015**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं यह सूचित करता हूँ कि मंगलवार, 5 मई, 2015 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह के दौरान निम्नलिखित सरकारी कार्य लिया जाएगा :-

1. आज की कार्यसूची से बकाया सरकारी कार्य की किसी मद पर विचार।
2. संविधान (119वां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2013 पर विचार और पारित करना — (भारत-बांग्लादेश सीमा करार के सम्बन्ध में)।
3. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2015 पर विचार और पारित करना।

4. लोक सभा द्वारा यथा पारित और राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति द्वारा यथा प्रतिवेदित निरसन और संशोधन विधेयक, 2014 पर विचार और पारित करना।
5. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में विनियोग (संख्या 2) विधेयक, 2015 पर विचार और लौटाना — वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें (सामान्य) से सम्बन्धित।
6. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए जाने के पश्चात् वित्त विधेयक, 2015 पर विचार और लौटाना।
7. निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों के कार्यचालन पर चर्चा :-
 - (क) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस;
 - (ख) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम; और
 - (ग) विदेश
8. वाणिज्यिक न्यायालय, उच्च न्यायालय वाणिज्यिक प्रभाग और वाणिज्यिक अपील प्रभाग विधेयक, 2015 पर विचार और पारित करना।
9. दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर विचार और पारित करना।
10. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए जाने के पश्चात् संविधान (122वां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 पर विचार और पारित करना — (जीएसटी के सम्बन्ध में)।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक में यह तय होना चाहिए। आज चार बजे कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon!

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आज चार बजे कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक है। उसमें ये विषय नहीं लिए गए, जो विषय माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने अगले वीक के लिए रखे हैं। जब तक कार्य मंत्रणा समिति की बैठक में यह तय नहीं हो जाएगा, तब तक ये कैसे इन चीजों को रख सकते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; he has not allocated the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, I will allow you. Nareshji, what he has said is only the Government Business which the Government proposes to bring. He has not allocated time. It is the responsibility of the BAC to allocate time. That we will do.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह तो बीएसी में तय होगा कि किस दिन कौन सा विषय लिया जाएगा।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : हमने यह प्रस्तावित किया है। बीएसी में चर्चा करके इनके लिए समय एलॉट होगा। सरकार जो कार्य प्रस्तावित करेगी, यह उसकी जानकारी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : फिर इसे यहां नहीं रखते, आप सीधे बीएसी में ले आते।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, बीएसी का काम है टाइम एलॉट करना। इन्होंने वह काम नहीं किया है, वह हम करेंगे। Why do you want to give that also to the Government?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं कहां ऐसा कह रहा हूँ? मैं तो आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसा न करिए।

श्री उपसभापति : Allotment of time हम करेंगे।

REGARDING REPORTED SALE OF A MEDICINE FOR SEX DETERMINATION

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, against violation of articles 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which one?

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: It states, “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law...”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which clause are you referring to?

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: “Prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.” सर, मेरे पास दिव्य फार्मैसी का एक प्रोडक्ट है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this?

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Listen to me, Sir. This is discrimination on the ground of sex. ...(Interruptions)... This is for sex determination after consumption... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not understanding what you are saying.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : प्रधान मंत्री ने हरियाणा में पानीपत से “बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ” आह्वान किया है, हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन हरियाणा की सरकार ने जिस व्यक्ति को अपना ब्रांड एम्बेसडर बनाया है,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उसकी फार्मैसी से यह मिल रहा है और यह मैंने खुद खरीदा है। इसकी रसीद 14 तारीख की है, ताकि कोई सदस्य यह न कहे कि ...(व्यवधान)... एक सेकंड, ताकि कोई सदस्य यह न कहे कि यह पुराना है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इसका नाम है — पुत्रजीवक बीज। ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री: तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ये जो दिखा रहे हैं, उसे दिखा नहीं सकते। उन्होंने क्यों खरीदा, किसने खरीदा, यहां पर यह विषय नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हम इस पर यहां चर्चा नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why did you buy it? It is discriminatory. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, यह गाय के दूध में लिया जाएगा और गाय नीचे भी बछड़ा होना चाहिए, बछिया नहीं होनी चाहिए। गाय के नीचे फीमेल बेबी नहीं होनी चाहिए। सर, ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want me to do? What is your request? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं यह चाहता हूं कि मेरी बात को गंभीरता से सुना जाए। प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो अभियान चलाया गया है, यह उसका उल्लंघन है। हरियाणा सरकार ने उनको अपना ब्रांड अम्बेसेडर बनाया है।

श्री उपसभापति : यह हरियाणा सरकार का मामला है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, हरिद्वार के अन्दर जो वहां के सीएमओ हैं, उन्होंने भी इनके खिलाफ वक्तव्य दिया है। उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया है कि यह भी असत्य है कि इससे मेल बेबी ही पैदा होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा सरकार इनको वहां से हटाए, ताकि प्रधान मंत्री जी के विचारों का ठीक से परिपालन हो सके। दूसरी बात ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Tyagi, is it the product of a State Government or Central Government?

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: This is the product of a person who is having a Ministerial status in Government. He is the brand Ambassador of a particular State. How can a particular State nominate a person who is propagating a product for ...**(Interruptions)**... the sex determination? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a State matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think it is for the State to look into it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : नहीं, सर, यह कोई बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can we do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: You can ask the Health Minister to reply. The Health Minister is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Health Minister is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: I want to know whether the Government of India under the dynamic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi approve all these things. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the violation of the Scheme propagated by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself in Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Tyagiji, now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह तो दवा का प्रचार हो रहा है। इस हाउस के माध्यम से यह तो दवा का प्रचार हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow. I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): It should be banned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jayaji, please. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no please. ...*(Interruptions)*... If such a propaganda like somebody says, some doctor says or some clinic says or some pharmacist says that there is a medicine for selection of sex or for option of sex*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. I am speaking. What is this? If there is an effort*(Interruptions)*... No, sit down. I am speaking. See, we need not fight over this. If there is an effort by anybody with regard to selection of sex or option of sex by a medicine or even pre-natal sex determination, they are all against the law. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): It should be banned. The company should be banned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. They are all against the law and, as you said, if this is being encouraged by a State or any Government, it is against the spirit of the Constitution also. That I agree. But the Chair can do nothing about it. If the Government wants to say something, Government can say.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि यह चर्चा और बहस का मुद्दा नहीं है। जिस विषय को श्री त्यागी जी ने उठाया है, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय को लेकर चिन्ता भी व्यक्त की है, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा, हमारे देश में दवाओं से सम्बन्धित और

ड्रग रेगुलेशन से सम्बन्धित बहुत से कानून हैं। उन तमाम कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं के तहत कोई भी कम्पनी या कोई भी संस्था दवा से सम्बन्धित कोई भी चीज बना सकती है। उसके बारे में हम सम्बन्धित विभाग और सम्बन्धित मंत्री से कहेंगे कि वे इस पूरे के पूरे प्रकरण की जांच करें कि जो कानूनी प्रक्रिया है, जो नियम है, यह उसके तहत है या नहीं है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : ऐसे व्यक्ति पर एफआईआर होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अख्तर (नाम-निर्देशित): मंत्री जी इस बात का पता लगाएं कि यह जायज़ है या नहीं है, इससे पहले ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Health Minister, would you like to get it enquired into? ...(Interruptions)... Would you like to get it enquired into? ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, this issue is related to the Department of AYUSH, but the Government is serious on this matter. We will look into it and appropriate action will be taken. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, इस बात को find out करना है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अख्तर: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... यह illegal है या नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी इसका पता लगायें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagi Ji, sit down. The Minister has said that he will get it inquired and take appropriate action. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; nothing more. You cannot say anything more. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagi Ji, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Minister has reacted to it. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAVED AKHTAR: Sir, are we to expect the Minister to find out whether ...(Interruptions)... which can determine sex is legal or illegal? He wants to find it out! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अभी त्यागी जी ने...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagi Ji, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Everybody knows that sex determination is illegal. There is no doubt about that. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please listen. The Minister has said

* Not Recorded.

that he would get it enquired. The Minister has given assurance to the House that he would enquire it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAVED AKHTAR: Will he enquire that it is illegal to determine sex? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tyagi, sit down. Nothing more is needed. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want, Mr. Akhtar?

SHRI JAVED AKHTAR: Will he enquire that it is illegal to determine sex? ...(Interruptions)... यह क्या बात हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)... वे यही पता लगायेंगे और क्या पता लगायेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आप यह पता लगायेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... अब तक क्यों नहीं पता लगाया? ...(व्यवधान)... आप कहिए कि वह illegal है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already a law in place. Why are you getting angry? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAVED AKHTAR: Why can't they say... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should he say it? If the law is there, the law is there! ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, we do not want an assurance. We want a definite answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said he would enquire it and come back. What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, action must be taken against ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing it. ...(Interruptions)... You have said it. Sit down. Nothing more. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... आप कितने पैकेट्स यहाँ लाये हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... कि आप हाथ में लेकर खड़े हो गये? ...(व्यवधान)... आपके पास कितने पैकेट्स हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. K.C. Tyagi; not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tyagi, please. ...(Interruptions)... Not allowed. Mr. K. C. Tyagi, not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Assurance has been ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अभी त्यागी जी ने...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आप ही बताइए कि हम क्या करें? *...(व्यवधान)...* क्या हम कह दें कि *...(व्यवधान)...* की दवा दो? *...(व्यवधान)...* पता नहीं, शोध करके रिसर्च करके लाये हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* तो हम तो इतना ही कर सकते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jaya Ji, Minister has given an assurance. What more do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* He will come back to the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, they must give the assurance that they would not only take the product out of the market, but they would ban the company and take away the license of the company. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, *...(व्यवधान)...* वे जो यहाँ इतने पैकेट्स लेकर आये हैं, *...(व्यवधान)...* इसे सदन के अन्दर लाना गलत है। *...(व्यवधान)...* Sir, it is wrong to show this packet in this House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, why can't they give an assurance that they will remove this product from the market and they will take away the license of a company which is so gender-biased? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Such assurance cannot be given now; he has to enquire. What are you talking? Without an inquiry, the Government cannot declare an action. *...(Interruptions)...* He will enquire. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the hon. Member has raised an issue and the issue is very serious. He has given me the details of it, the packet. First of all, I would like to say that the Government is very serious about the sex-gender ratio. And for that, not only the Health Department, the Department of AYUSH and other associated and line departments are also working in this direction. *Beti bachao beti padhao* is a very serious and a very important issue. *...(Interruptions)...* I am speaking; I am giving an assurance. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: It is very important. Hon. Prime Minister is personally monitoring this programme and seeing to it that it gives positive results. This issue has come up. It is an issue that needs to be discussed and it should be enquired. All aspects will be inquired into and appropriate action will be taken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And come back to the House.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Yes, Sir, and come back to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. That is the end of it. Shri Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, through you, my request is, it is not only an issue of gender bias. It is correct and it is important, but the issue is also of spreading of obscurantism. It is the spread of obscurantism which is against the scientific temper. Please have that aspect also inquired. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with that.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, what is the meaning of appropriate action? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Anand Sharma.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): सर, इसमें दो चीजें देखने की हैं। मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक तो क्या यह spurious है या नहीं? इसकी authenticity क्या है? आज कई दवाइयाँ ऐसी मिल रही हैं, जो बिल्कुल फेक हैं और उसका उलटा असर होता है। जहां तक इस दवाई का संबंध है, इसको तो देखना चाहिए कि यह authentic है, यह laboratory test से गुजरी है, मिनिस्ट्री ने इसको क्लीयर किया है या नहीं किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... येचुरी जी जो जेंडर की बात कह रहे थे, यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए और इस नॉर्डन इंडिया के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। हरियाणा, पंजाब, दिल्ली आदि में तो लड़कियों की संख्या इतनी घट रही है। इस संबंध में मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं, वे ये हैं कि इसे न सिर्फ बंद करना चाहिए, बल्कि इसके लिए जो दोषी हैं, जो लोग इस तरह की दवाई बनाते हैं, उनको सजा देनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، دو چیزیں دیکھنے کی ہیں۔ میں مائٹے سواسٹھ منٹری جی کیا ہے؟ آج کئی authenticity ہے یا نہیں؟ اس کی spurious کا دھیان اس اور دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک تو کیا وہ دوائیاں ایسی مل رہی ہیں، جو بالکل فیک ہے اور اس کا الٹا اثر ہوتا ہے۔ جہاں تک اس دوائی کا سمبندھ ہے، اس کو ہے، یہ لیبارٹری ٹیسٹ سے گزری ہے، منسٹری نے اس کو کلنیر کیا ہے یا authentic تو دیکھنا چاہئے کہ یہ نہیں کیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ یچوری جی جو جینٹر کی بات کہہ رہے تھے، وہ ہندوستان کے لئے اور اس ناردرن انڈیا کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔ ہریانہ، پنجاب، دہلی وغیرہ میں تو لڑکیوں کی تعداد اتنی گھٹ رہی ہے۔ اس سمبندھ میں مجھے دو باتیں کہنی ہیں، وہ یہ ہیں کہ اسے نہ صرف بند کرنا چاہئے، بلکہ اس کے لئے جو قصوروار ہیں، جو لوگ اس طرح کی دوائی بناتے ہیں، ان کو سزا دینی چاہئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a one-line suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has replies. ...(Interruptions)...

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I agree with what the hon. Minister has said. ...(Interruptions)... I have only a one-line suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, इसीलिए तो नेपाल में भूचाल आया ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viploveji, what happened to you? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have only a one-line suggestion because this packet of so-called medicine shows that it has got a licence. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, क्या कोई भी माननीय सदस्य इस तरह के किसी भी मैटीरियल को सदन के अंदर दिखा सकते हैं? इस संबंध में मैं आपसे रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: ठीक है, हम इसको नहीं दिखा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I want a ruling on this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It cannot be shown. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: ठीक है, हम इसको नहीं दिखा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is a wrong thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already the Minister has given an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अगर यह प्रथा बन जाएगी, तो इससे सदन की गरिमा को भी नुकसान होगा और जो नियम और व्यवस्थाएं हैं, उनकी भी धज्जियां उड़ेंगी, इसलिए यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Why is the Minister so impatient? I have only a one-line suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am making a suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... I have only one line suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Give the suggestion.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The product shows that it has got a licence and it is an Ayurvedic product as per the packet available in the market. The Minister has promised before this House that the Government would undertake an enquiry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And take action.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: And take action also. But till such period, the enquiry is completed the sale of the product must be suspended in the market. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Government can look into the feasibility of that also. Now, Shri Anand Sharma, but not on this subject. This subject is closed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): सर, मैं इस विषय पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, जीरो ऑवर में जो मैटर्स लिस्टेड हैं, आप उन पर चर्चा नहीं करवा रहे हैं, तो हमारा नंबर कैसे आएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel, let us come back to this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जया जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, हम आपकी सहायता कर रहे हैं, जो-जो चीजें गलत हो रही हैं, वह बता रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जया जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

REGARDING REPORTED STATEMENT ON FARMERS' SUICIDE BY A HARYANA MINISTER

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ एक बड़े गंभीर विषय पर। इस माननीय सदन ने, दूसरे सदन ने चर्चा की किसानों की आत्महत्या पर, किसानों की समस्या पर, जो पूरे देश में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: उस पर चर्चा हो गई, then what you want?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, कल हरियाणा के एक मंत्री ने, जो सत्ताधारी दल का है, उनको कायर और अपराधी कहा, जो आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार उन किसानों का साथ नहीं दे सकती, जो आत्महत्या करते हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस पर क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं, वह आपके दल का है? हरियाणा के उस मंत्री के खिलाफ प्रधान मंत्री क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? हरियाणा दिल्ली के बाजू में है।*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, वहां की चर्चा यहां करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यहां इस पर चर्चा बिल्कुल होगी। यह गंभीर बात है, यह केवल हरियाणा तक ही नहीं है, आत्महत्या पूरे देश में हो रही है। हमने किसानों की आत्महत्या पर चर्चा की थी। आप किस तरह से इसको स्वीकार कर सकते हैं? किसानों की आत्महत्या पूरे देश में हो रही है, इसलिए यह एक राष्ट्रीय विषय है और अगर एक मंत्री, जो एक जिम्मेवार पद है, वह भी सत्ताधारी दल का है, जो केन्द्र में भी सत्ता में है, उन किसानों को, जो मजबूर होकर आत्महत्या करते हैं, उनको कायर और अपराधी कहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें और सदन को बताएं कि उन्होंने क्या कार्रवाई की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, it is regarding a Minister in the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I want the Government to tell us... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no jurisdiction to comment on that. It is regarding the Minister of a State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): राज्यों की सरकारों के बारे में, राज्य सरकार में जो मंत्री काम कर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में माननीय नेता...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर इस तरह का...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is insensitivity. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be condemned. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should remove that Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Anand Sharma, you know that we have no jurisdiction over the State. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, you should know that we have no jurisdiction over the State Government, its Legislative Assembly or the Minister of that State, for which the Governor or the Chief Minister is there. Therefore, I cannot further go into this. Let us take up the next issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I agree with you that you cannot take any action but you can condemn saying that such utterances are not in the interest of our *kisans* and our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is accepted. That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, do you want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: राज्यों से संबंधित, राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित, राज्यों में जो मंत्री हैं, उनसे संबंधित और राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के संबंध में हम इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं करते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Rajya Sabha is the Council of States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

We can take it up. ...(Interruptions)... I am very much within my rights under the Constitution of this Republic of India.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: अगर इस तरह से राज्यों की सरकारों और राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों पर इस सदन में चर्चा करेंगे, तो निश्चित तौर से यह परम्परा भी ठीक नहीं है और यह नियम भी नहीं है, नियमों के भी खिलाफ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This Council of States will address issues, express its concern, even if something is done by a Minister in a State. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a question about Haryana. He said it about the farmers committing suicide anywhere. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are so many Zero Hour mentions. Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है कि इस सदन की यह व्यवस्था रही है, इस पीठ से यह व्यवस्था दी गई है कि जब सदन चल रहा हो, तब कोई भी घोषणा सरकार करेगी तो वह सदन के अंदर करेगी। श्रीमन्, परसों जब कृषि विभाग पर चर्चा चल रही थी, तब हम लोगों ने सोचा था कि कृषि मंत्री किसानों के लिए कुछ घोषणा करेंगे, लेकिन जब सदन में चर्चा के बाद उन्होंने बोला, तो उन्होंने कोई घोषणा नहीं की। कल सरकार की तरफ से एक विज्ञप्ति आई, जो आज सारे अखबारों में छपी हुई है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि हम चीनी पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 25 परसेंट से 40 परसेंट कर रहे हैं, किसानों का जो कर्जा है, उसको तीन साल के लिए पोस्टपोन कर रहे हैं, उस पर ब्याज नहीं लेंगे और किसान नया कर्जा ले सकते हैं। श्रीमन्, यह घोषणा कृषि मंत्री जी ने हाउस में नहीं की, लेकिन कल हाउस के बाहर इस तरीके की घोषणा हुई, तो इसका मतलब यह हाउस का अपमान है। हम लोगों ने चर्चा इसलिए की थी कि किसानों को कुछ राहत मिलेगी, कृषि मंत्री घोषणा करेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने इस सदन के सम्मान को नहीं समझा, बाहर मीडिया में इन चीजों को कह रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, हमारी आपत्ति है, क्योंकि यह व्यवस्था के खिलाफ है, इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार से जवाब दिलवाइए और इस तरीके की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal, I think, is valid. ...(Interruptions)... That point is valid. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Let me explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is a very serious matter. I had given the Calling Attention notice, on which the discussion continued for three days. All the Members of the House and the Leaders of all the Political Parties including myself wanted to know from the Minister the action which was going to be taken by the Ministry of Food as well as the Ministry of Agriculture. They did not commit anything either during the three days' discussion or subsequently during the replies. After the discussion was completed, they committed something outside the Parliament. This is the privilege of the House, and, I think, the Minister should clarify the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Minister wants to explain. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, it was not announced outside the Parliament. सर, कल 9 बजकर 40 मिनट पर कैबिनेट की मीटिंग शुरू हुई और वह 11 बजे खत्म हुई। उसमें हमने चार चीजों के संबंध में निर्णय लिए, जो यहां बार-बार उठती रही हैं कि जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी है, वह 25 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 40 परसेंट की जाए। दूसरा, जो एथनॉल है, उसके संबंध में यह मांग हो रही थी कि उसको बढ़ावा मिले, जिससे चीनी की पैदावार कम हो जाए और एथनॉल को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिले, उसके लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी को माफ करने की मांग हो रही थी, जिसे हमने माफ कर दिया। यहां सदन में त्यागी जी, अग्रवाल साहब और शरद जी बार-बार यह मांग कर रहे थे कि किसान परेशानी में हैं और आपने यह वैल्यू कट क्यों लगा दिया है कि कम दाम पर — हमने उसकी चमक और उसकी टूटन में रिलैक्सेशन दी है। उसमें वैल्यू कट शुरू से लगता आया था।

शुरू से कि उसमें वैल्यू कट हो जाएगा, क्योंकि उसका आपने स्टैंडर्ड कम कर दिया है। पहली बार भारत की सरकार ने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में वैल्यू कट को समाप्त करने का काम किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह प्रश्न नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सारे अखबारों में आया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister is right. The Cabinet might have decided ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Let me explain, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सुनिए

तो, येचुरी जी, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, what is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me explain. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सवाल यह है कि जब केबिनेट ने किया था तो यहां पर क्यों नहीं एनाउंस हुआ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हम लोग भी यहां 1977 से एम.पी. हैं, कोई पहली बार नहीं आए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे नियम, कायदे-कानून तो हम लोग भी थोड़ा बहुत जानते हैं और हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाना, मैं एक ऐसा मॅबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट और मिनिस्टर हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, एक मिनट, पहले हमारी बात को सुन लीजिए। सर, मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह डिंसीजन केबिनेट में लिया गया और घोषणा हमने जाकर के लोक सभा में की, जब राहुल गांधी जी ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया, तब जाकर के हमने वहां घोषणा की और उसके बाद जब बाहर प्रेस वालों ने पूछा, तब बाहर जाकर की। But announcement was made in the Lok Sabha after the query of Rahul Gandhi. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is wrong in this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... It was a Cabinet decision. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIGHULAMNABIAZAD: No, Sir. I want to make it clear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, जवाब नहीं दें तो मंत्री जी जिम्मेदार, जवाब दें तो जिम्मेदार। हाउस के अंदर कहें तो जिम्मेवार, हाउस के बाहर कहें तो जिम्मेवार। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have one point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... नरेश जी, बैठिए, भट्टाचार्य जी बैठिए-बैठिए। I agree that the point raised by Shri Naresh Agrawal, the hon. LoP and all of you is very relevant if the statement was made outside after the discussion was over here without making the reply here. Certainly, it is a serious matter, I agree. But what hon. Minister has explained is that in the light of the discussion here, Members made certain demands ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. Why do you want to argue? ...**(Interruptions)**...

नरेश जी, बैठिए-बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह राहुल गांधी का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह समाजवादी पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... त्यागी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं आपको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the announcement should have been made here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree, instead of making a statement here on an important policy matter, if it is made outside, it is a serious matter. I agree. But here, what happened is, the Minister has explained that in the light of the request made by Members, the Cabinet took a certain decision and that was announced in the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then only it was told in the Press. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I think it is clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, it becomes all the more serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the announcement was made in the Lok Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*... why was the announcement not made in the Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*... That makes the case more serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, that makes the case more serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the announcement was made in the Lok Sabha, why was the announcement not made in the Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because the Cabinet decided it later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It was discussed here for three consecutive days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were in the Cabinet ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Rajya Sabha should have been informed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRISITARAMYECHURY: Sir, I want to make just one point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Call your Prime Minister. On Thursday also, he was not present. He should come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मंत्री महोदय यहां पर ऐसा कह सकते हैं।*(व्यवधान)*.... उन्हें नियम पता है और नियम तोड़ने का रास्ता भी पता है। मैं यही बात कह रहा हूँ, यहां पर तीन दिन की बहस हुई है। सवाल यहां पर राहुल गांधी का या समाजवादी पार्टी का नहीं है। पूरे सदन ने यहां पर सवाल उठाया है।*(व्यवधान)*.... ठीक है, कैबिनेट ने तय किया। रात में मिले या सुबह मिले, यह उनका काम है।*(व्यवधान)*.... कैबिनेट ने तय किया, तो हमारा कहना यही है कि यहां पर घोषणा होनी चाहिए थी। आपने यहां पर घोषणा नहीं की, कोई घोषणा नहीं की।*(व्यवधान)*....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a question of privilege. Parliament is in Session. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, check the rules. When the House is in Session, the House has discussed. The Government has assured ...(Interruptions)... How can you disrespect this House? ...(Interruptions)... How can you disrespect this House? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: लोक सभा में की है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लोक सभा में भी नहीं हुई है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, लोक सभा, राज्य सभा, दोनों बराबर हैं। हाउस के किसी सदन में घोषणा कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, न्यूजपेपर में कैसे आया, यहां क्यों नहीं आया? सवाल यह है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is their Government. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, in the Rule Book, there are provisions for dealing with it. ...(Interruptions)... Go accordingly. ...(Interruptions)... Go accordingly. ...(Interruptions)... I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me take Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Smt. Kanak Lata Singh. ...(Interruptions)... No. Nobody is allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, I am calling Smt. Kanak Lata Singh. ...(Interruptions)... She has been giving notice for three days. ...(Interruptions)... If the Minister has misled the House or if there is any disrespect shown to the House, there are provisions in the Rule Book. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Smt. Kanak Lata Singh. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, लेकिन मिनिस्टर आज भी असत्य बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will give the notice today. ...(Interruptions)... We will give the notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you, but Smt. Kanak Lata Singh. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing anybody. ...(Interruptions)... Smt. Kanak Lata Singh.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Loss of life and property due to thunderstorm in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar**

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस सदन में इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को उठाने का मौका दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुत ही दुख और करुणा के साथ पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहती हूँ कि 28 अप्रैल, दिन मंगलवार, दोपहर के समय उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल और बिहार में आई आंधी, पानी और बिजली गिरने से वहां बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान हुआ है, जो किसी बड़ी त्रासदी से कम नहीं है। इस प्रकोप को रोकना हमारे वश में तो नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम सजग रहें और सिस्टम को सतर्क रखें, तो प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से होने वाले नुकसान को कम किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा मौसम विभाग क्या कर रहा है? क्यों नहीं वह पूर्वानुमान सही तरीके से लगाता है और संबंधित क्षेत्र में आने वाली आपदाओं के संबंध में राज्य सरकार को आगाह करता है, जिससे राज्य सरकार उस स्थान पर आवश्यक कदम उठा सके और लोग भी पहले से सतर्क हो जाएं, ताकि कम से कम क्षति हो। इस 28 तारीख की घटना में जो नुकसान हुआ है, इसका मूल्यांकन करना अभी बाकी है, लेकिन जो तात्कालिक जानकारी मिल रही है, उसमें तकरीबन 25 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है, बड़े पैमाने पर घर गिर गए हैं और जो गेहूं की फसल के बाद किसान फल-सब्जी की फसल करता है, वह इस आंधी, बारिश, पत्थर और तूफान के कारण पूरी तरह से चौपट हो गई है। सब्जियों के पौधे कट गए हैं या जड़ से उखड़ गए हैं, पूरी तरह से आम के पेड़ गिर गए हैं, लीची की फसल खराब हो गई है। इस वर्ष उत्तर भारत का किसान प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण बार-बार प्रभावित हो रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पूर्वांचल की खुशहाली के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है।

महोदय, मैं मांग करती हूँ कि 28 तारीख को आए आंधी, तूफान और बारिश से हुए नुकसान के लिए केन्द्र सरकार लोगों को कम से कम दस-दस लाख रुपये आर्थिक अनुदान देने की कृपा करे।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who support, will be added. Most of the Members will be added.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

†جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): سر، میں بھی اس وٹھے سے ایسوسی ایٹ کرتی ہوں۔

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी इस विषय से एसोसिएट करते हैं।

**Strike by road transport workers to protest against
proposed Motor Transport and Safety related Bill**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I rise to draw the attention of the House about the ongoing strike today by lakhs of road transport workers, throughout the country, protesting against the move of the Government in the form of a proposed Motor Vehicles and Safety Related Bill, which is in public domain. It is against that provision, which basically aims at opening the door of doing away with the public transport system, even eliminating the small operators in the public transport system owning one or two buses and handing over the entire sector to the corporate giants, and the provision to put the route on auction, which will tremendously push up the fares of the public transport. Besides, the proposed Bill is also imposing a huge inhuman penalty on drivers and operators in the name of safety without proper and appropriate investigation into the exact fault of the concerned people. This is a draconian Bill. It is an infringement on the right of the working people in the concerned sector. They have gone on strike. It has started today. It is a one-day strike. Right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the road transport workers, including the public transport workers, have joined the strike in a very big way. The workers of the whole public transport system, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, the entire southern and eastern part of the country have joined the strike against this draconian exercise. I urge upon the Government to take a call on this.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it was a peaceful strike organised by the transport workers. But they are being attacked and their democratic right has been trampled by * in many States, including my State of West Bengal. They have been attacked and their democratic right is sought to be trampled upon. Despite that, the entire people of the State, including civic society organisations, and all opposition political parties have joined it.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, it is far from the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It has been converted into a virtual bandh to protest against the murderous attack on the democratic right of the people which is being engineered by **(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): This has nothing to do with the strike. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have lost the election. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an all-India strike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I urge upon the Government to please take a call and give due warning and respond to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you go on screwing the working people, they will definitely hit back. I request the Government to take a call. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं, श्री तपन कुमार सेन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an all-India strike. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you worrying? ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

listen to one. *...(Interruptions)...* All the names of the Members, who are associating with the mention, will be added. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, that portion must be deleted. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which one? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he has accused the State Government and the State administration. *...(Interruptions)...* It is absolutely far from the truth. *...(Interruptions)...* It is absolutely far from the truth. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. *...(Interruptions)...* If there is an allegation against the State Government, I will expunge it. *...(Interruptions)...* If there is an allegation, I will expunge it. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't encroach upon a lady Member's time. The lady Member is speaking. Don't encroach upon her time. *...(Interruptions).....* Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

Facility of refueling of aeroplanes at Gaggal Airport in Himachal Pradesh

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपने क्षेत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रही हूँ।

महोदय, हमारे यहां एयर सर्विस चलती है, लेकिन उसका टैरिफ 11,000 रुपए से लेकर 16,000 रुपए तक प्रति सवारी है। इसलिए वहां कोई टूरिस्ट जाना पसन्द नहीं करता, क्योंकि उसका किराया बहुत ज्यादा है। आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि एक साइड का एक व्यक्ति का किराया 11,000 रुपए है और यदि आपको इमर्जेंसी में टिकिट लेनी हो, तो उसका किराया 16,000 रुपए है। इसलिए लोग कहते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश जाने की बजाय हम इतने किराए में तो सिंगापुर, हांगकांग और बैंकॉक आदि देशों में तीन दिन के पैकेज टूर पर जा सकते हैं।

महोदय, जब हमने एयर लाइन से इसका कारण पूछा कि क्या वजह है, क्यों इतना टैरिफ है, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि वहां प्लेन्स में रीफ्यूलिंग का इंतजाम नहीं है। चूंकि वहां रीफ्यूलिंग नहीं होती, इसलिए उन्हें प्लेन्स में सीटें खाली रखनी पड़ती हैं। इस वजह से वहां टैरिफ बहुत ज्यादा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में यह भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में एयर टैरिफ सब्सीडाइज्ड किया गया है, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में भी सब्सीडाइज्ड है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं है, जबकि हिमाचल प्रदेश की भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां बिल्कुल नॉर्थ-ईस्ट एवं जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरह ही हैं। मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक भी ब्रॉडगेज रेल लाइन नहीं है। वहां सड़कें हैं, लेकिन उनसे आने-जाने में समय ज्यादा लगता है। इसलिए वहां हवाई जहाजों के

माध्यम से ही ज्यादातर टूरिस्ट जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन किराया ज्यादा होने के कारण नहीं जा पाते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगी कि वहां रीफ्यूलिंग का इंतजाम किया जाए। लोगों को सुविधा दी जाए, जिससे साधारण लोग भी वहां जा सकें और यह टैरिफ कम हो सके। यह गरीब लोगों के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा बर्दन बना हुआ है, जिसके कारण वे आ-जा नहीं सकते, इसलिए मेरा यहां बैठे हुए सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध है कि इस बात पर गौर किया जाए और हिमाचल में जो गगन एयरपोर्ट है, धर्मशाला एयरपोर्ट है, शिमला एयरपोर्ट है, भुंतर में मनाली एयरपोर्ट है, वहां पर refueling का इंतजाम किया जाए, जिससे लोगों को by air आने-जाने की सुविधा मिल सके। इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the names may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूं।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

Payment of arrears to sugarcane farmers

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, Indian Sugar Mills Association, ISMA, का यह प्रेस नोट है, जिस पर Ministry of Consumer Affairs की प्रेस रिलीज इसके साथ नत्थी है। हमारे मित्र रामविलास जी बता रहे थे कि कल कैबिनेट की मीटिंग में चार महत्वपूर्ण फैसले हुए, जिनका इसमें जिक्र है, तो मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। मेरे भी कई मित्र ऐसा मानते हैं कि चीनी मिलें भी संकट में हैं। मैं उनसे सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए पहली बार यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको भी बेलआउट करो, लेकिन किसानों को भी बेलआउट करो। लगभग 20,000 करोड़ रुपए ISMA की... It shows the friendship of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and ISMA.

सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तो मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं, वे बहुत सीनियर हैं, किसानों के बीच में उन्होंने काम किया है, तो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस कैसे तय हो? हमारे नेता प्रकाश सिंह बादल और चौधरी देवीलाल जी थे। 1970 से लेकर 1980 तक इसी दिल्ली शहर में लगभग 200 घरने

उन्होंने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस के लिए रखे थे और मैं तब कम उम्र का था, मैं भी उनके साथ बैठा था। हमारे और दूसरे समाजवादी आंदोलन के नेता हैं, दो नेता हमारे अगली पंक्ति में बैठे हुए हैं, तो आखिर मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस का हर चीज़ का पैमाना क्या होगा? अब गन्ना किसानों के लिए 220 रुपए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने तय किया। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी संकट में थी। मैं वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि 40 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से, देश के अंदर पहली सरकार थी, जिसने किसानों को देने का काम किया। क्या और सरकारें ऐसा नहीं कर सकती थीं? सर, इस पर दिक्कत क्या हो रही है कि कुछ लोग चीनी मिल-मालिक भी हैं, किसानों के नेता भी हैं और माफी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी सरकार में मंत्री हैं, मैं खराब बात नहीं कहना चाहता। हमारे पास देने के लिए चंदा नहीं है, जिन लोगों के पास देने के लिए चंदा है, उनके साथ सरकारें भी बैठती हैं, मंत्री भी बैठते हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं नायडु जी, दुर्बल को न सताइए, जाकी मोटी हाथ ...**(व्यवधान)**... उससे भी लोह भस्म हो जाय। मेरी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है, प्लीज़।

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु): 2014 में ... मुझे समझ में आया।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : प्लीज़... मेरी बात खत्म नहीं हुई है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो डील हुई है, ISMA के बीच में, तो मैं इसको सपोर्ट करते हुए एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't display it.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : एक sentence लिख देते कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only speak. Don't show it.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : एक महीने के अंदर जो किसानों का बकाया है, वह वापस होना चाहिए और उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर महाराष्ट्र तक, पंजाब से लेकर सभी जगहों पर आज किसानों की जो हालत है, कम से कम आप इनको बेलआउट कर रहे हैं, मैं कोई बुरा नहीं मानता, चलिए कीजिए। आपने बजाय 25 परसेंट के 40 परसेंट कर दिया, इनकी और तरह की मांग होगी, लेकिन इसमें कहीं "किसान" शब्द आया? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All those names may be added.

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूं।

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

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K.C. Tyagi.

Problems due to new Income Tax Return forms issued by the Government

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने अभी दो फॉर्म जारी किए हैं, उसमें एक इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न-1 है, जिसका नाम "सहज" है, जो पांच पेज का है और इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न का जो दूसरा फॉर्म है, नंबर 2, वह चौदह पेज का है। इसके अंदर जो डीटेल्स मांगे गए हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं और उसमें नए-पुराने सब बैंकों के अकाउंट्स के डीटेल्स भी मांगे गए हैं। इसी तरीके से यह जो 14 पेज का इनकम टैक्स का फॉर्म है, इसमें country visited during the year; number of times visited; in case of a resident, expenses incurred from own sources, if any, in relation to such travel, etc., तो अभी लाखों करदाताओं को इस बात से परेशानी है कि यह जो फॉर्म है, यह बहुत बड़ा फॉर्म है और इसके अंदर जो डीटेल्स मांगे गए हैं, पुराने और नए अकाउंट्स के और इसके साथ-साथ जो फॉरेन ट्रैवल का, उससे उनको लगता है कि एक तो प्राइवेट बंग होती है, क्योंकि इनकम टैक्स रिफंड का फॉर्म कई बार बैंक लोन के लिए, लाइसेंस के लिए और कई बार दूसरी चीजों के लिए मांगा जाता है। मेरा अनुरोध है इस फॉर्म का सरलीकरण किया जाए, इसको सिम्पलीफाई किया जाए और कम से कम इसको दो पेज का बनाया जाए। पिछले दिनों अखबार में हमने पढ़ा था कि वित्त मंत्रालय इस पर ध्यान दे रहा है। अगर सरकार तुरंत इसको दो पेज का सिम्पलीफाई करके लाएगी तो जितने भी करदाता हैं, उनको बड़ी राहत मिलेगी, इस बात को मैं यहां रखना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب غلام رسول بلیاوی (بہار): مہودے، میں مائے سدن کے وکٹوے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

Alleged ban on dalits to enter in temples in certain villages of Gujarat

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान गुजरात के 77 गांवों में दलितों के मंदिर में प्रवेश करने पर लगे प्रतिबंध की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए बताना चाहूंगा कि गुजरात में दलितों की स्थिति दयनीय है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, what is this? ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to what the hon. Member is saying. What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया : और निरंतर इन पर अत्याचार की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। 14 अप्रैल, 2015 को गुजरात सरकार ने बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर का जन्मदिन बहुत धूमधाम से मनाया था, लेकिन उसके अगले ही दिन नवसर्जन ट्रस्ट की प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट में यह खुलासा हुआ कि गुजरात

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

राज्य के 77 गांवों के दलितों को मंदिरों में प्रवेश करने की इजाजत नहीं है। कुछ मंदिरों के बाहर तो लिखा है, “शूद्र मंदिर में प्रवेश न करें”। दलित परिवार इन गांवों से पलायन कर रहे हैं। भावनगर, आणंद, अहमदाबाद, राजकोट, मेहसाणा, सुरेन्द्रनगर, बनासकांटा, बड़ोदरा, पोरबंदर, अमरैली, गीर, सोमनाथ, साबरकंठा और खेड़ा जिलों के गांवों के दलित परिवारों का बहिष्कार किया जा रहा है। इन्हें गांव के कुएं से पानी भी नहीं भरने दिया जा रहा है। यहां के दलित परिवारों को मजदूरी देने के काम नहीं दिए जाने से उन्हें या तो पलायन करना पड़ रहा है या कम मजदूरी की वजह से गरीबी का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगर कोई दलित परिवार से व्यवहार रखता है तो उसे भी दंड दिया जाता है।

लोक सभा चुनाव से पहले गुजरात मॉडल की बड़ी धूम थी और लग रहा था जैसे गुजरात के सभी वर्ग के लोगों की विकास में बराबर की भागीदारी है, लेकिन आज असली चेहरा सामने आया है। अन्य प्रदेशों के मुकाबले गुजरात में दलित आदिवासियों में गरीबों की संख्या ज्यादा है। गुजरात में 7 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी है लेकिन वहां पर कैदियों में 24 प्रतिशत कैदी अनुसूचित जाति के हैं। चुनाव से पहले दलित आदिवासी को हिन्दू होने की दुहाई देते हैं और चुनाव के बाद इनके साथ क्या बर्ताव किया जाता है, यह आज आप सबके सामने है। यह भी स्पष्ट है कि सरकार अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति मुद्दों के प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं है। आए दिन अध्यादेशों को संसद में पास कराने के लिए सरकार ने पूरी ताकत झोंक रखी है, वहीं यूपीए सरकार द्वारा जारी पीओए एक्ट का संशोधन अध्यादेश चुपचाप स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को भेज दिया गया। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बावजूद वे इस पर कानून बनाने की चर्चा तक नहीं कर रहे हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि यह सरकार दलित विरोधी मानसिकता की है।

मेरा सदन के माध्यम से आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे जल्द से जल्द हस्तक्षेप कर देश भर में तेजी से बढ़ रहे अत्याचार पर लगाम लगाने का कष्ट करें और देश में समरसता का माहौल कायम करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will react.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, in a zero hour submission without any basis making such sweeping allegations against the State Government, and that too trying to tarnish the image of a State which is a model State for the entire country ...*(Interruptions)*... We feel proud of Gujarat. It is a place of Mahatma Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, Sir, the precious time of the House can't be taken for making such sweeping political allegations. You can't allow the Member to make a political speech. People have given their mandate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Try to respect that mandate. Then, confine to the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do injustice to those sections by political comment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my suggestion is let them bring

anything, or, specific instances to the notice of the Government, it will address them. Let me him not make a sweeping political comment. ...(Interruptions)... It is totally false. I totally condemn what he has said. ...(Interruptions)... The Government doesn't agree with whatever he has said. It is a political speech.

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया : यह रिपोर्ट है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't show it like that. It is against the rule. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do that. It is against the rule. Mr. Punia, any specific instance of discrimination, you can bring to the notice of the Government. Don't make sweeping allegations. That is all. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): यह गलत बात है। यह असत्य है ...(व्यवधान)... असत्य रिपोर्ट पेश कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مہودے، میں ماننے سے سنے کے وکٹوے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan) : Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल बलियावी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजय लक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punia, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please do not show it like that. *...(Interruptions)...* It is against the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't show it like that. *...(Interruptions)...* It is against the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Interruptions)...* Don't do that. Mr. Punia, if any specific instance of discrimination is there, you can bring it to the notice of the Government...*...(Interruptions)...* There should be no sweeping allegation. That is all. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. *...(Interruptions)...* This is against the rules. Don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...* You have no permission to do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Praveen Rashtrapal, go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* You have no permission to do that. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Rashtrapal, this is indiscipline. Please do not do this. Please start, Jayaji. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, मैं यह सोचती हूँ कि इस हाउस के अंदर जितने भी मेम्बर्स हैं, they are all responsible people. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Punia, you have completed your speech. Everything is over. What do you want? *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. I am not allowing it. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. *...(Interruptions)...* You had your say. Now what is the problem? *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down, please. *...(Interruptions)...* You had your say and you are not allowing her. What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* Don't do like this. There is a limit to everything. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, ये क्या हो रहा है? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं अपना यह ऑब्जेक्शन जताना चाहती हूँ कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, please ask him to go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

**Alleged atrocities on twenty-three years old woman
by her in-laws and husband**

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I think nobody should tell a person who is speaking here that he is speaking without authentication. I think that is a very, very humiliating thing to say by anybody. *...(Interruptions)...*

यहां पर जो भी सदस्य बोलते हैं, वे ठोस सबूत के साथ बोलते हैं। We are responsible to the people of this nation. We cannot speak irresponsibly.

Sir, I want to bring to the attention of the House a very serious matter. On the 27th of April, a lot of us from this House went to a meeting of the All India Democratic Women's Association. There a lot of women came and spoke about their grievances. There also came a 23 years old girl. She could not speak. She was overwhelmed and very upset because she had been beaten and thrown out of the house by her in-laws. They have held her two-and-a-half years old girl back. They are refusing to accept her. This is against the law. Sir, you know that संविधान के तहत हिन्दू मॉइनारिटी एंड गार्जियनशिप एक्ट 1956 के तहत this is absolutely illegal. She has been complaining to the police, but the police is not taking any notice. I spoke to the Commissioner myself. He said मैं किसी को भेज कर तहकीकात करूंगा, मगर बड़ा मुश्किल है। सर, as usual मैं देखती हूँ कि हाउस में भी हम लोग यह बोल देते हैं कि सिर्फ कानूनी प्रक्रिया की जाएगी, पल्ला झाड़ दिया, पुलिस भी कहती है कि कानूनी प्रक्रिया होगी, पल्ला झाड़ दिया। The life of a 23 years old girl is ruined. She should be able to keep her child with her till the child is seven years old. It is legally allowed. How can such illegal things happen? और हम लोग रोज इस तरह की चीजें उठाते हैं, हम लोग फर्ज अदायगी कर देते हैं और कह देते हैं, उसके बाद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। यह मैंने हाउस में बार-बार देखा है। मैंने उस लड़की हेमलता को अपनी तरफ से और इस सदन की तरफ से promise किया है, आश्वासन दिया है कि we will take up her cause and make it ...(Interruptions)... We will sort out her problem. Whether her in-laws want her or not, whether she wants to go back or not, is her decision. But we will see to it that she gets her child back. That is her main demand. I need the assurance of the entire House to see to it that this is done. She lives in Delhi.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, through you, I request...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the Government will...(Interruptions)... Time is over. It is time for Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Time is over.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

12.00 Noon

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Curtailment of lifespan by air quality in the country

*76. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Energy Policy Institute, Chicago, air quality in the country curtails lifespan by three years;

(b) the details of States /regions that are not complying with the 2.5 Particulate Matter (PM) standard of 40 microgramme per cubic metre;

(c) whether it is also a fact that almost every Indian lives in an area with PM_{2.5} pollution level which is much above the WHO's 10 microgramme per cubic meter guidelines; and

(d) in what manner Ministry looks at it and the steps being taken to address this problem?

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

Statement

(a) The Energy Policy Institute, Chicago, based on a study, has released a special article on 'Lower pollution, longer lives - life expectancy gains if India reduced Particulate Matter (PM)'. The article was published on 23rd February, 2015 in Economic and Political Weekly. The study revealed that 660 million people in India now live in areas where PM_{2.5} levels exceeds the country's national air-quality standards. The study estimates that the excess pollution alone reduces life expectancy

at birth by 3.2 years on average for a total of 2.1 billion life years. The study was conducted by economists at the universities of Chicago, Harvard and Yale.

The above article is based on the previous study by World Health Organization wherein ambient air pollution database with regard to particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), for 1600 cities covering 91 countries was released. This WHO study extrapolated the data of $PM_{2.5}$ and conclusions are based on the estimates and not based on the actual measurements.

(b) and (c), Under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP), $PM_{2.5}$ is being monitored in eight million plus cities *i.e.* Delhi, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Madurai, Mumbai, Chennai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. Out of these cities, Delhi and Coimbatore are in violation of $PM_{2.5}$.

WHO guidelines for ambient air quality provide a reliable guidance to policy-makers in the entire world and are not legally binding criteria. Therefore, CPCB has considered the NAAQS for calculating the exceedence and not the WHO Guideline.

(d) The Ministry has recently took initiatives at the level of Minister and Secretary and interacted with Government of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana to tackle the problem of air pollution in Delhi and NCR particularly with reference to $PM_{2.5}$. In addition, the Government has already taken various measures to control air pollution in the country which *inter-alia* include, the following:

- Bharat Stage-IV (BS-IV) emission norms have been implemented in 39 cities including NCR and BS-III emission norms have been notified in 2010 throughout country.
- Introduced Pre-mix 2T in petrol at all petrol outlets.
- Operation of CNG mode as fuel in all public transport vehicles in Delhi.
- Introduction of metro to promote use of mass public transport system.
- Formulation of industry specific emission standards.
- Source-apportionment studies for fine particulate matter in ambient air in six cities namely, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Pune.
- Strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations.
- Promotion of cleaner technologies.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, one of the major causes of pollution is vehicles. In reply to part (d) of the question, the Minister has admitted that we are

still following Bharat Stage-III Norms throughout the country, and Bharat Stage-IV Norms are yet to be notified all over the country. They are applicable only in 39 cities, whereas the Western countries had graduated to Stage-V and VI Norms long back.

So, will the hon. Minister consider directing the automobile industry to adopt Bharat Stage-V and VI Norms by 2016, which otherwise have to be adopted by 2019? If not, reasons may be given.

Part (b) is: what decision has been taken by the Government to ban ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask one question.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: ...80,000 trucks that are entering into Delhi from Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and other States, which are the primary cause of pollution in Delhi?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, it is a very important issue because the air quality of Delhi has become critical. I am happy that hon. Members and everybody is now aware of this.

Sir, this has not happened in the last two-three months. This has been happening over a period of the last 10-15 years. We held two meetings of the concerned Departments, which included the Haryana Government, the Punjab Government, the Rajasthan Government, the Delhi Government, the Uttar Pradesh Government, D.D.A, N.D.M.C., all the three Municipal Corporations, Traffic Police and all other related agencies. Now, the Government has come up with a three-month Action Plan, which is very important, and we have given it to all these State Governments and other agencies that I mentioned. I will also lay it on the Table of the House. There is a continuous action now on all fronts because we want to address it very seriously. Secondly, we will review the situation after three months. Now, every day's record is there. Nineteen stations are there. We will have the air quality index from tomorrow, that is, the first of May. We are issuing a bulletin of comprehensive air quality index of 7-8 cities, out of those ten cities which are continuously monitored. And it is not only Particulate Matter 2.5, but it is also Particulate Matter 10, and it is SO_x, NO_x, Benzene, Ozone and other polluting agents. I will request the media also because today many newspapers publish data...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to the Question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: ...based on one Embassy's data. Instead of that, we are giving official data of all centres, and I hope media will publish that also.

So, the answer is that we have already introduced the Euro Norm 4 for fuel in the

NCR area, because it was only for the Delhi area. Now, the Ministry has already done it for the whole National Capital Region. So, that is the status.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second Supplementary.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, last year, the WHO Report said that Indian cities are 'death traps' because of very high levels of air pollution. The Government did not accept this by saying that they are not binding and it has done something more sinister by not taking any action even on the Report of the CPCB and the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: I am asking, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't read from the text.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: This report had shown that every third child in Delhi had reduced lung function due to air pollution. And, as per the 2014 Global Burden of Diseases Report, air pollution is the 5th largest killer in India.

श्री सभापति : आप पढ़िए मत, सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he will consider imposing 'congestion tax', the proceedings of which can be used to reduce pollution in the country. If not, the reasons may be mentioned.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the study, which the hon. Member is mentioning, has come out with a data, but there are some discrepancies. These also must be known. Firstly, the study has revealed that 660 million people in India now live in areas where the PM is more than 2.5. So, the thirteen cities, which are polluted, have the population of 60 million and not 600 million. That is one thing. But, more importantly, the research paper itself has said that these are inferences and constructed estimates based on PM10 data. So, that is the formula that they have worked out. But that is not an actual primary data. That also must be noted. Still we are addressing this very seriously because we want clean air and it has the role of all agencies plus people's participation. लोग लेन डिसिप्लिन कर सकते हैं, लोग कंजेस्टेड लेन को टाल सकते हैं, लोग कभी एकाध दिन व्हीकल को छुट्टी दे सकते हैं, पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट को ज्यादा श्रेय दे सकते हैं और लोग भी उसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर सकते हैं। So, we are making all-out efforts. यहां दिल्ली में जो वेस्ट की बर्निंग होती थी, उसकी इंफॉर्मेशन भी लोग व्हाट्सएप पर क्लिक करके भेज रहे हैं। हमने स्वीपर्स के प्रशिक्षण का भी एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया है। So, the Government is very serious in dealing with this issue which has been neglected for the last so many years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H.K. Dua. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, one more question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You have had enough. Please sit down.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Sir, I am glad that the Minister has read the reports, which appeared in Delhi newspapers, which have been serializing the problem in the capital alone and the situation is only slightly less bad in other metros and other towns. The fact is that 34 per cent children in Delhi are suffering from breathing problems. The situation for senior citizens is no better.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI H.K. DUA: There are pregnant women who are suffering from breathing problems. So, apart from the collection of data, what steps are exactly being taken for the capital of India and other metros?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, there were two meetings with all the concerned agencies because it is not just the Delhi city which is important. It is a question of airshed. Just like the watershed, this also has to be treated throughout the airshed. So, it covers the NCR as well as the extended NCR areas. And, therefore, (a) we have involved all the State Governments. And (b) construction waste is a major menace and, in Delhi, there is roaring construction activity happening, which is a good sign, but that construction dust should be managed properly. When I went and saw the metro rail digging work, every day, they dig so many tons of dusts but there is no pollution because of metro's tunneling work. So, we are now imbibing all those technologies and their protocol into our construction waste rules, and, next week, we are publishing the construction waste rules. That is a concrete step. As I told you, there will be a ban on burning of biomass, that is, collected leaves and things. Sweepers do it many times. But dust management is just one aspect. The second aspect is also stopping the stubble burning which, after the Rabi crop, happens. In respect of that also, all the State Governments have taken pro-active action. So, we are very serious in addressing this issue.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, पहले मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने काफी स्टेप्स लिए हैं, ताकि एयर पॉल्यूशन ठीक हो। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गाड़ियों का जो पॉल्यूशन है, उसको कम करने के लिए बैटरी से चलने वाली गाड़ी और साइकिल का ज्यादा उपयोग हो, क्या इसको एनकरेज करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई योजना है? जो लोग इनको यूज करते हैं, क्या उनको एनकरेजमेंट देने की कोई योजना है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जैसा आपको पता है कि हमने यह बिल पास किया है कि एक लाख ई-रिक्शाएँ चलेंगी। यह प्रदूषण कम करने की दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, क्यों न हम सभी लोग एक दिन साईकिल यूज करें और मैं तो चाहूंगा कि हमारे सारे मेम्बर्स भी कम से कम नज़दीक जाने के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। यह केवल एक शुरुआत है, एक जन-आन्दोलन है।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I would like to know whether you are going to construct special lanes for the cyclists. You are going to put them into a problem.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, no; we are not going to put them into a problem. Last, but not least, the problem has to be tackled. The Petroleum Ministry and the Transport Ministry, both are already actively considering the proposal whether they can pre-poned the emission norms' new standards which we were adopting. We had a plan up to 24th. They are actively considering whether that can be pre-poned.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा : धन्यवाद, सर, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हवा में जो भी pollutants हैं, इसमें carbon particles हैं, benzene है, monoxides हैं या sulphur dioxide हैं अथवा इंडस्ट्रीज़ के माध्यम से हवा में जो suspended particles, chemicals या gases छोड़ी जाती हैं, क्या इनको neutralize करने के लिए आप कोई मेकेनिज्म सोच रहे हैं या नहीं? बाहर कई जगह इस काम को किया गया है, ऐसा मुझे पता लगा है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : अगर आपके पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी है, तो वह हमें जरूर दीजिए, लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रॉब्लम आज सारी दुनिया के अन्दर है। वाहनों से और धूल से भी 2.5 particulate matter आता है। नॉर्थ इंडिया में loose soil है, इस loose soil से और Tropical countries में जो धूल उड़ती है, that is also one reason.

अमरीका और बाकी यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ में धूल तो नहीं होती है, लेकिन वहां पर ozone और benzene की समस्या है। जिस संस्था ने भारत की स्टडी की है, एक्वुअली उन्होंने 91 देशों के 1600 शहरों का अध्ययन किया, लेकिन उनके बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं लिखा है, केवल भारत के 13 शहरों के बारे में ही उन्होंने लिखा है। ये लोग ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं, यह भी एक मुद्दा है। अमरीका और यूरोप में जो ozone और benzene से क्या-क्या प्रॉब्लम हो रही है, वह स्टडी भी हमारे पास मौजूद है, हम उसकी जानकारी भी आपको देंगे।

Management of CFLs waste

*77. **SHRI RAJ BABBAR:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated the CFL waste which gets accumulated in and around cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether "Toxics Link" in its latest report have highlighted how the CFL bulbs are being disposed off in Delhi and Bhopal thus exposing the people to poisonous mercury, if so, the salient features of this Report; and

(c) whether Government proposes to enforce better management of CFLs and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has so far not estimated the generation of CFL waste in the country.

(b) Toxics Link, which is a non-governmental environment research and advocacy organization, has carried out a study in 2014 titled 'The park End - CFL Need Better Management' with the objectives of field level investigation into the present practices of handling mercury content in CFL lamps in India drawing samples from cities of Delhi and Bhopal. The major findings of the study indicate following:

- (i) CFL usage is increasing for the reasons of longer life span, better lighting quality, fulfillment of wide range of lighting purposes and ease of usages.
- (ii) There is no formal system of collection of used CFLs.
- (iii) A large percentage of used CFLs is discarded like any other waste material through *kabadiwalas* and waste pickers operating in an informal set up.
- (iv) There are no proper recycling facilities of CFLs existing in Delhi and Bhopal.
- (v) Used discarded CFLs reach recyclers of plastic and glass materials, and are stored in the open or on bare floors.
- (vi) The demand for plastic base of CFLs is higher than the glass top and *kabadiwalas* break the glass top at the nearest dump indiscriminately.
- (vii) Used CFLs in good condition are sourced by informal small manufacturing units for repairing and re-sale. The repairing facilities are devoid of environmentally sound practices.
- (viii) Glass recyclers wash the entire glass top containing mercury in boiling water and draining the mercury contaminated water in the drain.

(ix) A certain level of awareness was noticed.

In the process of unscientific dumping, breaking of CFLs by *kabadiwalas* to remove plastic and other valuable materials, transportation of broken CFLs, storage of broken CFLs in open areas, draining of the mercury contaminated water by glass recyclers and others lead to serious environmental and health hazards.

(c) The Ministry has undertaken many initiatives for environmentally sound management of end-of-life CFLs in the country. Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a Task Force in 2007 to evolve a policy for safe management of mercury from CFLs covering manufacturing, usage and disposal of CFLs besides creation of public awareness. In the same year, a Technical Committee was also constituted for developing safeguards for environmentally sound management of mercury. In line with the recommendations of Task Force and Technical Committee, "Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamps Sector", are in place. The major recommendations of the Task Force include an independent notification under Environment (Protection) Act to manage the CFL waste which should *inter alia* include extended producers' responsibility, financing the safe disposal from the manufacturers of CFLs, integration of *kabadibawals* and RWAs in the system of collection, facilitating setting up of CFL recycling units by manufacturers, developing standard by BIS; and public awareness. The BIS has already developed a mandatory standard for manufacturing of CFLs in 2014. The process residues and waste from electronic industry; mercury and mercury compounds are covered for regulation under Schedule I and II, respectively of Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. Rule 13 of e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 regulates CFL with mercury content of more than 5mg. The Government is undertaking necessary measures required for environmentally sound management of mercury disposal including existing waste management rules.

श्री राज बब्बर : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने क, ख, ग प्रश्नों के जवाब तो दे दिए हैं, वे बहुत अनुभवी हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने सीएफएल बल्ब को लेकर यह जवाब दिया है कि इसके कचरे को इकट्ठा करने के अभी तक कोई मानक तैयार नहीं हुए हैं। महोदय, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दा है। मेरा सवाल यह नहीं था कि हमारे पास कचरा इकट्ठा करने के क्या मानक हैं, किस तरह से कचरा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं या कितना इकट्ठा हो रहा है। मंत्री जी के लिखित जवाब से तो अगले सवाल सतही रह जाते हैं, फिर भी कम से कम आपने एक बात तो मानी है, वह यह है कि इस सीएफएल बल्ब के निपटान की जो क्रिया है, इससे उसके अन्दर नुकसान होता है। पारे से स्वास्थ्य खराब होता है, डायजेसन खराब होती है।

श्री सभापति : आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

श्री राज बब्बर : मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि आपने इसका निवारण क्या किया यह नहीं बताया, इसकी जगह आपने यह लिखा है कि हमने गाइडलाइन देख ली हैं और हमने आरडब्ल्यू को कहा है कि वह इसे इकट्ठा करे। इस तरह तो आपने सिर्फ पद्धति तैयार की है। दुनिया में जहां-जहां भी सीएफएल बल्ब का निपटारण होता है, क्या उसका काम मेन्युफेक्चरर को दिया जाता है? क्या इस देश के अन्दर इस तरह की कोई प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ होने जा रही है, जिसे सीएफएल के निपटारण की उचित व्यवस्था की जा सके। आज इसे कबाड़ी ले जाता है, वह कांच को एक तरफ कर देता है और पारे के सफेद पानी को नाले में बहा देता है, जिससे बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं। इससे त्वचा की बीमारियां होती हैं, हृदय की बीमारियां होती हैं, किडनी की बीमारियां होती हैं। क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने कोई तरीका सोचा है? वह इसके लिए क्या करने वाली है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, माननीय सदस्य, श्री राज बब्बर जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है। अच्छा होता, अगर वे इस मुद्दे को अपनी पिछली टर्म में भी उठाते तो इस पर जल्दी ऐक्शन शुरू हो जाता, क्योंकि मैं आपको ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : मंत्री जी, आप इस प्रकार की बात न करें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please... ...(Interruptions)... Let us not deviate. Answer the question only.

श्री राज बब्बर : मैं मंत्री जी को इस बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Minister should be requested to respond to the query. उचित होगा कि मंत्री जी यहां पर कटाक्ष और व्यंग्य न करें, जो प्रश्न पूछा गया, उस प्रश्न का उत्तर दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, वह उचित बात नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Please answer the question only. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not deviate from the question.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : महोदय, इसका उत्तर ऐसा है, आपने जो सवाल पूछा है ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Please don't take away the precious time of the House. Just answer the question.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : राज बब्बर जी हमारे साथी हैं और वे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप यह कमेन्ट्री एररट मत कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप सवाल का जवाब दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, सवाल का जवाब यह है कि हमने ई-वेस्ट के लिए नये रूल्स तैयार किए हैं। ड्राफ्ट ई-वेस्ट रूल्स में यह है। हमने नयी सरकार बनने के बाद सितम्बर में Minamata Convention, जो मरक्युरी का सारा कुछ देखता है, उसको हमने साइन किया है। तो हमने पहला बड़ा एक्शन यह लिया है कि हमने Minamata Convention साइन किया है, जिसे 10 देशों ने मान्य किया है, उसे हमने भी साइन किया है, लेकिन जब 50 देश होंगे, तब रेटिफाई होगा। एक एक्शन तो यह हुआ।

दूसरा एक्शन यह है कि ई-वेस्ट के ड्राफ्ट रूल्स वेबसाइट पर अभी रखे गये हैं। आप भी moef.nic.in वेबसाइट पर जाइए, मैं आपको अलग से सर्कुलेट भी करूँगा, क्योंकि वह आपके सुझाव के लिए ही रखा गया है। उस पर हम आप सब के सुझाव लेंगे। हम उसमें स्ट्रॉंग एक्शन लेना चाहते हैं। उसमें साइंटिफिक डिस्पोजल, रीसाइक्लिंग का साइंटिफिक तरीका और बाई बैक का अरेंजमेंट, जो आपने ईपीआर कहा, जो Extended Producers' Liability है, उसे हमने उसमें रखने का प्रोविजन किया है। एक महीने के बाद जब यह कंसल्टेशन पीरियड खत्म हो जायेगा, उसके बाद ई-वेस्ट रूल्स को तुरन्त लागू किया जायेगा। हमने इस समस्या को गम्भीरता से देखा है और हम इस पर काम करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary question.

श्री राज बब्बर: सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने मेरे सवाल का जवाब तो दिया, लेकिन मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। आपने तो आगे की बात कर दी, पहले मेरा सवाल यह था कि सीएफएल इकट्ठा करने के क्या मानक हैं? जब तक यह इकट्ठा नहीं होगा, तो क्या जो म्यूनिसिपल आर्गेनाइजेशन हैं, उनको आप बोलेंगे, आप आरडब्ल्यूए, जो प्राइवेट आर्गेनाइजेशन है, उसको आप यह जिम्मेदारी दे रहे हैं? आप गाइडलाइन समझ रहे हैं, आपने जवाब दिया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आपने कहा कि इसे पिछली सरकार में करना चाहिए था।...(व्यवधान)... यह अच्छी बात है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, do not deviate.

श्री राज बब्बर: सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि आज प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हुए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय हमेशा एक बात यह कहते हैं कि...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, concentrate on your supplementary question.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: I am on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; nothing other than supplementary question.

श्री राज बब्बर: ठीक है, सर। सभापति महोदय, यह एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है कि एक तकनीक आती है, उसके बाद कोई और नयी तकनीक आती है। पहले हम बल्ब इस्तेमाल किया करते थे, वही बल्ब आज भी गाँवों में इस्तेमाल होते हैं। ज्यादा उजाले के लिए सीएफएल बल्ब आने शुरू हो गये, तो ये इस्तेमाल किये जाने लगे। इन्होंने बताया कि इससे हानि क्या है। अब आगे जो आने वाला बल्ब है,

वह एलईडी बल्ब है। आज एलईडी बल्ब की कीमत यहां ज्यादा है। आज यहां पर सीएफएल बल्ब की जो कीमत है, अगर आप किसी भी कम्पनी का देखने जाएं, तो अगर आप 23 वॉट का लेते हैं, तो यह 220 रुपये का है, 20 वॉट का लेते हैं, तो यह 140 रुपये का है और 15 वॉट का लेते हैं, तो...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

श्री राज बब्बर: सर, मैं क्वेश्चन पर आ रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot convert it into a debate.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: I am not deviating. I am not deviating.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have asked a primary question and the reply has been given. Now, ask the supplementaries.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Sir, this is supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Fine. Just ask the question.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Okay. The question is this. इस तकनीक की, जो सीएफएल बल्ब है, उसकी हानियां हमें समझ में आ रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम एलईडी की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि 80 रुपये में एलईडी बल्ब मिलता है। तो देश के किस कोने में इतने रुपये में वह मिलता है? यहां 100 रुपये का तो एक सीएफएल मिलता है, लेकिन आप बाहर जाकर, फेरी लगाकर, कहां पर कह रहे हैं कि 80 रुपये में एलईडी ले जाओ? प्रधान मंत्री जी हिन्दुस्तान में कोई कोना बताएं, जहां पर एलईडी का बल्ब 80 रुपये में मिलता हो, तो कम से कम यह देश जो है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका मंत्री जी से क्या सवाल है?

श्री राज बब्बर: आप बाहर जाकर, फेरी लगाते हैं कि 80 रुपये में एलईडी बल्ब मिलता है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री राज बब्बर: सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि एलईडी जो नयी तकनीक है, क्या यहां पर 80 रुपये में मिलती है? अगर मिलती है, तो इस सदन को बतायें, ताकि देश को बताया जा सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That is all. That is the only question to be answered.

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: सभापति महोदय, यह मूल प्रश्न सीएफएल और उसके प्रॉपर डिस्पोजल के बारे में है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे सीएफएल का एक फायदा है, वैसे एलईडी का भी फायदा है। जो नयी टेक्नोलॉजी आती है, उससे यह समझिए कि एक फायदा यह है कि ऊर्जा की बचत हुई, लेकिन उससे भी कोई न कोई समस्या आती है। हर कोई अच्छी चीज ऐसी नहीं होती, जिससे कोई भी समस्या पैदा नहीं हुई हो, लेकिन उसको हम डील कैसे करते हैं। यह जो एलईडी का पूछा गया,

वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें भी लीथियम का मामला है। यह जो नया ई-वेस्ट रूल है, उसमें उसके भी डिस्पोजल का प्रॉपर तरीका अभी से हम तैयार कर रहे हैं। मैं एक फैक्ट भी बताना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया में 600 करोड़ सीएफएल लैम्प्स यूज होते हैं। भारत में उनमें से 2 करोड़ हैं।...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन हमारे लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि उसकी प्रॉपर डिस्पोजल व्यवस्था, उसकी रिसाइक्लिंग व्यवस्था हो, इसको हम करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राज बब्बर: सर, हम नई तकनीक का स्वागत करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय, हम एलईडी का स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में यह 80 रुपए में दिलवा तो दीजिए। हम तो यह कह रहे हैं कि अगर कनाडा के टोरंटो में 80 रुपए में बिक सकता है...(व्यवधान)... अगर वहां फ्री लग सकती है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों नहीं फ्री लगाते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer only the question he has asked and nothing else.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, he has asked the question which is not related to this Question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine. Now, Shri Singh Deo.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, a significant percentage of waste mercury containing lamps, such as CFLs, used mostly in homes to the fluorescent tubes, commonly used in offices and high intensity discharge (HID) lamps used for street-lighting and sports grounds end up in landfill each year. The commercial and public space account for the largest consumption of mercury containing lamps. What are the current practices and trends, if any, for disposal by such commercial and public space lighting companies; if not, the reasons thereto and steps being undertaken/proposed to be undertaken by the Ministry thereof?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, दुर्भाग्य से आज यह व्यवस्था न होने के कारण ही नए e-waste rules and Minamata Convention को इस सरकार ने कबूल किया है, क्योंकि हम यह व्यवस्था तैयार करना चाहते हैं और ड्राफ्ट रूल्स हैं। Next month से वह कार्यक्रम शुरू हो जाएगा, जैसे हमने पांच तरह के wastes के लिए रूल्स बनाए हैं, इनमें यह इम्पोर्टेंट है। आज क्या होता है, यह भी समझना जरूरी है। आज इसको कबाड़ी वाला ले जाता है और उनके लिए ग्लास और प्लास्टिक इम्पोर्टेंट होता है, उनको वे ले जाते हैं। When we do recycling units, नए-नए शुरू होंगे, तो उसमें इसकी और अच्छी कीमत मिलेगी, तो वह उसको तोड़ेंगे नहीं, लेकिन buy-back के arrangement को भी हम compulsory करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, my question is straight and simple. The Minister is not responding and round and round answer is being given. Since the Task Force has already made certain recommendations, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to create any waste management system for these kinds of bulbs.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, absolutely. E-waste rule में तीन methods सजेस्ट किए गए हैं। इनमें पहला है प्रॉपर कलेक्शन, क्योंकि दुनिया के अनेक देशों में proper collection नहीं होता है, even बड़े-बड़े प्रगतिशील देशों में नहीं होता है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि home collection भी हो, bulk user का भी हो।

दूसरा यह है कि जो रिसाइक्लिंग possible है, उसको refixing बोलते हैं, वह करना है और इसको शासकीय तरीके से करना है ताकि वर्कर्स को mercury वगैरह से कोई हानि भी न हो। यह भी देखना है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि buy-back arrangement से कलेक्शन होगा, proper disposal होगा और उसके साथ ही फिर उसका जो proper disposal है, वह भी करेंगे। On all the three aspects, we have made rules. Please see them and give your suggestions. We welcome your suggestions.

SHRI K.T. S. TULSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether it is not true that in 2014 there was 14.93 million CFLs waste which was collected in Delhi alone. Those are the statistics and the hon. Minister is not correct when he says that the all-India waste is just 2 crores. Are we going to continue with these primitive ways of disposal of dangerous mercury? World over, the procedure is that the manufacturer is responsible for collection. There, in the contract with the Government, by which the Government purchases or the manner in which the local bodies purchase, the contract requires mandatory procedure for the manufacturer to receive it back and dispose it of scientifically. Is the Government unaware of all this?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The Government is not unaware of this. I really want to seek your expert advice also. Mr. Tulsi, we have given those suggestions and exactly what you are saying is what we provided in the e-waste rules. Please go into those and give some more suggestions because we are providing extended producer's liability system. हम EPR system लागू करेंगे और इसमें यानी EPR system में कलेक्शन की भी responsibility होती है और प्रॉपर डिस्पोजल की भी जिम्मेवारी होती है। As per the Minamata Convention, we are going ahead.

Sanction of special grant for development of backward regions

*78. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation requesting for sanction of special grants to the backward areas in the State of Jharkhand, under Backward areas development Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any decision to consider request for sanction of grants so far, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The specific scheme for the development of backward areas was the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The BRGF had two components, namely, State Component and District Component. State Component covered Special Plans for Bihar, the Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KKBK) districts of Odisha and West Bengal; Special Package for implementing Drought Mitigation Strategies in Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In addition the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts launched in 60 districts initially and subsequently extended to 82 districts was in operation from 2010-11 to 2012-13 as part of BRGF. From 2013-14, assistance to 88 districts including 82 districts of IAP was continued under the scheme of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE Affected Districts. The District Component covered 272 districts in all States except Goa. There have been representations to include all the districts of Jharkhand under the District Component of BRGF. However, all the districts in the State except East Singhbhum District were already covered under this programme. Under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts/ACA for LWE Affected Districts 17 out of the 24 districts of Jharkhand were covered. Representations were also received for coverage of districts of the Santhal Paragana region but they could not be included as they did not fulfill the criteria.

In budget 2015-16, no allocation has been made for the schemes, namely, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) both State and District Components and ACA for LWE Affected Districts as these have become a part of devolution to the States providing them much needed flexibility to plan the development schemes of such areas and allocate funds as per local requirements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner not present. Let the answer be given.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने हाल में जो आदेश जारी किया, उसमें पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए अनुदान देने की BRGF की जो योजना थी, उसको क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया? उसका सीधा असर झारखंड, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और दूसरे राज्यों पर पड़ा है। महोदय, बिहार के विभाजन के बाद गाडगिल फार्मूले के अनुसार उसको अतिरिक्त लाभ मिल रहा था, जिसको खत्म कर दिया गया और उसके चलते 13वें वित्त आयोग की तुलना में केन्द्र के राजस्व में बिहार का जो हिस्सा है, वह कम से कम 1.3 प्रतिशत कम हो गया है।

श्री सभापति: सवाल क्या है?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, सवाल यह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इत्तफाक से यहां मौजूद हैं और चुनाव के दरम्यान बड़े पैमाने पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: भाई, सवाल पूछिए ना।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, मैं उन्हीं का सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। यह जो आपने सवाल पूछा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार को विशेष सुविधा दी जाएगी, विशेष सहायता की जाएगी, इनके नेताओं ने तो विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की बात की थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Okay.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उसमें क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद यहां मौजूद हैं, आपने बिहार में इसको जो बन्द किया है और उससे बिहार को जो नुकसान हुआ है, सारे माइंस, मिनरल्स झारखंड में चले गए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: हमको यह जो नुकसान हो रहा है, तो उसकी आप किस रूप में पूर्ति करेंगे? यह नुकसान केवल हमको नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि पश्चिमी बंगाल और ओडिशा को भी हो रहा है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: तो आप इसकी किस रूप में पूर्ति करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, supplementary questions have to be supplementary questions. They cannot be occasions for speeches. Yes, please go ahead. Reply.

श्री इंद्रजीत सिंह राव: जनाब, erstwhile Planning Commission के पास बैकवर्ड और ट्राइबल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के डेवलपमेंट के वास्ते एक बैकवर्ड रीजन ग्रांट फंड हुआ करता था, जिसके जरिए उनकी तरक्की के लिए पैसा खर्च किया जाता था। प्लानिंग कमीशन खत्म होने के उपरांत, नीति आयोग बनने के बाद 14th Finance Commission की जो रिकमंडेशंस हैं, वे *in toto* सरकार ने मंजूर कर ली हैं। इन चार-पांच प्रान्तों का जो आप घाटा बता रहे हैं, उसका मैं आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ। बिहार के अंदर इस BRGF के मार्फत, additional Central allowance के मार्फत और left wing affected districts के अंदर erstwhile Planning Commission के दौरान जो ग्रांट दी जाती थी, उस टाइम में बिहार के अंदर कुल मिलाकर तकरीबन 3,126 करोड़ रुपया मुहैया कराया जाता था। 14th Finance Commission की रिपोर्ट, जो कि सेंट्रल टैक्सेज के अंदर स्टेट्स को 32 परसेंट

से लेकर 42 परसेंट हिस्सा दे रही है, उसके मार्फत आज के दिन बिहार को prospectively 13,279 करोड़ रुपया मुहैया होगा। यानी, जहां स्कीमों को बन्द करने से 3,126 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था, वहां 10 परसेंट बढ़ोतरी से इनको 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हो रहा है, यानी फिर भी इसमें फर्क 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है।

जनाब, इन्होंने झारखंड का भी जिक्र किया, मैं उसके बारे में भी बता देता हूँ। झारखंड के अंदर इसके तहत कुल मिलाकर जो नुकसान हुआ है, वह एक हजार करोड़ रुपये के करीब है, लेकिन चूंकि यूनियन टैक्सेज के अंदर झारखंड का शेयर बढ़ गया है, जिसकी वजह से उसको करीब 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हो रहा है। इसी तरह, ओडिशा को जहां करीब 1,100 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, वहां अब उसे करीब 6,700 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हो रहा है।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is my supplementary question arising out of the answer of the hon. Minister. In the presence of the hon. Prime Minister, I would like to ask whether the assurances made regarding granting the Backward Regions Grant Fund by the Cabinet decision of 31st March, 2014, by the UPA, is binding on the present Government or not? If so, when are they releasing the backward regions grant to the seven districts of Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema and Uttar coastal area?

As agreed in the Cabinet, and as per the version of the Minister, Sir, the 14th Finance Commission has not given anything extra. It is an increased ten per cent discretionary quota of the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, my question is whether the Cabinet decision of 1st March is to be implemented or not, and whether the hon. Prime Minister honour the decision of the Cabinet meeting of 1st March, 2014, giving grant for special backward districts, seven districts of Andhra Pradesh.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the Backward Regions Grant Fund was a Planning Commission modulated scheme. That has been given up in the Budget for the year 2015-16. Regarding Andhra Pradesh, the Governing Body of the NITI Aayog has to take decisions. Chief Ministers of all the States are party to this Governing Body. The decision about Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana in particular, was announced in Parliament, and the decision was taken by the Cabinet. It is under consideration of the Government as to how these extra funds are to be devolved on Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : थैंक्यू सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी उपस्थित हैं, सर। बी.आर.जी.एफ. फंड 272 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में दिया जा रहा था। Out of 272 districts, BRGF grant जो बन्द कर दिया। Sir, two-thirds of Odisha, out of 30 districts of Odisha, 20 districts, it is there in the

answer, KBK is my own constituency. सर, के.बी.के. को जो ग्रांट दिया जा रहा था, यह बी.आर.जी.एफ. में नहीं था। KBK was born much before BRGF was created. तो इसीलिए लांग टर्म एक्शन प्लान में के.बी.के. के जो बैकवॉर्ड ट्राइबल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, लांग टर्म एक्शन प्लान में स्पेशल रीजन डेवलपमेंट के लिए गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने उसको स्वीकृति दी है। इसीलिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि उसको बंद न किया जाए, उसको रिकंसीडर करके उसको चालू रखा जाए के.बी.के. रीजन ऑफ उड़ीसा को, मैं यही प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion, not a question.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, it is a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is the question about BRGF. बैकवॉर्ड रीजन ग्रांट की बात है।

श्री सभापति : आपने सवाल क्या पूछा है।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, please go through the question and also the answer. It is about the KBK region. The Government of India has...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you wish to clarify it?

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : 90:10 ratio के तहत हमको वहां मिलना चाहिए। स्पेशल केटेगरी स्टेटस तो बंद कर दिया।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Let the hon. Minister clarify it. That is all right. Thank you. Mr. Minister, please clarify.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I don't know whether the hon. Member has gone through the answer. The Backward Region Grant Fund had two components. One was the component that was devolved on States. The other was the component that devolved on districts. The Backward Region Grant Fund district component, which he is talking about, covered all States in India, except Goa. In totality, there were 272 districts, which were covered under the BRGF district component. Now, all components, whether they were State funded or they were district funded of the BRGF have been annulled in the budget for the year 2015-16. Today, all funds devolved on States in an extra capacity, as mentioned earlier, is much in excess proportion to what was being received under the BRGF.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No.79. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir,(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. You had a question yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, sit down. Question No.79. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir,... ..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions have to be rotated. I am sorry; you can't get a question every day. ...(*Interruptions*)... Prem Chandji, please don't do this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, my question is to the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the answer be given first.

Implementation of anti-graft laws

*79. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is serious about implementation of anti-graft laws, passed by the previous Government which got the assent of President of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay of their implementation; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed by Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The following anti-graft laws were passed by the Government, which have received the assent of the President of India, namely –

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014)

The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011(No.17 of 2014)

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 has come into force on 16-01-2014. The Government further notified the Search Committee (Constitution, Terms and Conditions of appointment of members and the manner of selection of Panel of Names for appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal) Rules, 2014 on 17th January, 2014, which was subsequently amended and notified on 27th August, 2014.

Certain deficiencies/inconsistencies were observed in the Act, which *inter alia*, included absence of provision for situations where the composition of the Selection Committee (for recommending names for appointment of Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal) was incomplete due to absence of Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2014 to remove these inconsistencies. The Amendment Bill stands referred to the Department related Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report.

The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011 was notified on 12th May, 2014. But the Act has not been brought into force as the Act required crucial amendments *inter alia*, to provide for safeguards against disclosures affecting sovereignty and integrity of India, Security of the State, etc. Necessary amendments are being finalized.

The aforesaid Department-related Standing Committee has so far held four meetings on 08th January, 3rd March, 8th April and 15th April, 2015. The Government can take further action after the recommendations are received.

In view of the above, it can be seen that it would not be possible to indicate any definite time-frame for implementation of the aforesaid Acts.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, my question is whether the Government is serious about the implementation of the anti-graft laws passed by the previous Government, which got assent of the President of India. If so, the details thereof, and reasons for the delay in its implementation. I also want to know whether any time-frame has been fixed by the Government. If so, details thereof.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a question which is, in fact, a matter of concern for all of us on both sides of the House and indeed for the entire society as such – corruption and how to deal with it – and when the Government places before it the avowed objective of maximum governance, eradication or elimination of corruption would also form a part of it quite obviously.

Therefore, coming straight to what the hon. Member has sought, *i.e.*, the current status of the various measures taken as far as the legislations are concerned, just taking two minutes, I would like you to recall that when the Government took over, we were seized of, at least, four or five legislations dealing with the subject. One of them was the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the other one was the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, the third one was the Prevention of the Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013; and then there was also the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officers and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011.

Now, one by one, just taking 30 seconds each, I will just try to update and satisfy the hon. Member about what has been the current status. As far as the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act is concerned, the hon. Member and the House would appreciate that it was realized that there were modifications which were required. For example, one of the clauses which needed to be modified was that in order to hold the meeting for the selection of the Lokpal, the Selection Committee itself comprised of or envisaged the presence of the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. So, in the absence of the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, for example, an amendment was required to be brought in to have the Leader of the single largest party in the Opposition to be taken as the Leader of Opposition. This is just one. There were quite a few others also. For example, there was one clause asking for the presence of a jurist; the term had not been fixed. So, it was realized that the term would be fixed for three years and so on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the short answer to her question?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: So, that way, as far as the Lokpal Act is concerned, these amendments were brought in. The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 18th of December, 2014 and it was then felt by the wisdom of Members across the party lines that it should be referred to the Standing Committee, and that is the present status.

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

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Now, as far as the Whistle Blowers Act is concerned – I am giving you an answer based on evident facts ...(Interruptions)... Now, in regard to Whistle Blowers Act, I will tell you a very peculiar story.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very briefly, please.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Yes, very briefly, Sir, because she has asked a question which is quite wholesome. So, that is why the details. As far as the Whistle Blowers Act is concerned, the Whistle Blowers Bill, 2011 was introduced in Lok Sabha in 2010, passed in Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011, passed also in Rajya Sabha in 2014. Now, the peculiar feature of this Bill was that the then LOP had suggested certain amendments which were related to the protection of the security of the country, sovereignty, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, all that is there in the answer.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Hon. senior Members of the Opposition are there. It was realized that these needed to be considered. But since the Session was coming to an end and if the amendments had to be brought in, it had to go back to the Lok

Sabha — it was passed without the amendments — and, therefore, now it requires to be reintroduced. So, that is the present status.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a second supplementary?

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Sir, my supplementary is this. I want to know whether not fixing any time-frame for the implementation of anti-graft law reflects on the Government's seriousness about the Bills on corruption. I also want to know whether — the Government has gone to the extent of promulgating Ordinance repeatedly — it is justified to study different aspects of implementing the Whistle Blowers Bill after it has been passed by the Parliament.

My other question is,

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask one question only.

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Why is the post of CVC Chairman vacant till now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Just answer one question.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: There are three questions, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Which one? The hon. Member can tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I am ready to answer all the three. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Members cannot discipline themselves, then ...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I will just take one-and-a-half minutes and I will answer all the three in thirty seconds each. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; they are very relevant questions, Sir.

The hon. Member has asked about the Whistle Blowers' Bill, saying why it has not been brought up. I have already answered it.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: About the C.V.C. too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your Question.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Yes. That is question no. 3; I will come to that.

Then, you had asked about the time-limit. I am reminding you about your questions, which you are forgetting. Question No. 2 was about the time-limit, Sir. If you go through the Lokpal Act, it envisages that the time-limit of an inquiry would be two years, which is extendable by another two years. So, this concern has already been taken care of. The only hassle is that the Lokpal Act has yet to be brought along with the amendments. Now, the third part, as far as the C.V.C. is concerned, the process of appointment of the C.V.C. is already going on. The delay was not on account of the Department or the Government. What happened was, somewhere in-between, there was some intervention through the Court and it was then directed that all the proceedings in the process of selection of C.V.C. should be kept in the notice of, or, in the cognizance of the Court. I might just like to update that. The next date fixed by the Court for this is 12th of May. So, whatever proceeding has been accomplished in the process of selection of the C.V.C., it will now again be brought to the notice of the Court on the 12th of May, and then we would proceed. So, that is how it has been happening.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the written answer refers to just two Acts. One is the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 and the other is the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011. As far as the first Act is concerned, an amendment has been brought and it is being examined by the Standing Committee. It was to do about a situation where there is no Leader of the Opposition. Politically speaking, the Prime Minister and the Government could have been magnanimous enough to recognize the largest Party in the Lok Sabha for LOP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Having said that, my question is about the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011. It has been notified, but it has not been brought into force. It is said that amendments are being considered for safeguards against disclosure affecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Sir, there are people agitating on this issue. There are attempts to dilute the Right to Information Act, and the whistle Blowers are not being protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my question is: where is the transparency? The Government says, necessary amendments are being considered. What are the amendments? Have they put those amendments in public domain? Have they asked for people's response? What is the time-frame for this Act to be brought into force?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now you have asked many questions. Let one be answered.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked valuable questions. I would take just half-a-minute to answer each one of them. He asked about the Whistle Blowers Act. But before that, let us go to the Lokpal Act which he touched upon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not helping the Chair at all, hon. Minister. I am trying to get precise answers and precise questions.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: But, Sir, there are three parts to the question. I would go by the Chair's direction.

The first one relates to the Lokpal Act. He suggested that the hon. Prime Minister should have been magnanimous enough. I would just like to inform the august House that this is precisely one of the amendments that is being sought to be brought.

Having said that, about the Whistle Blower Act, he asked two questions. One is about the amendments, which is also about the national security, the sovereignty and integrity of the country. The second part was about the protection of the whistle Blowers. He may recall that we already had in place an Act called the Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Informers) Act and the same provisions would be applicable. Where the complaint is made anonymously, after the complaint is received, the envelop is opened by a competent officer, two of them; then, a surrogate number is given and the envelop is again closed. The identity of the informer or the complainant is not disclosed. In case, there is any threat to him or, if there is any complaint regarding that, appropriate action is taken.

Now, the third part was about the time-frame. As I said earlier, there is a certain sequence of events which has led to this delay. In fact, soon after the Government took over, on urgency, we had to bring an amendment to the Delhi Police Act because the CBI Director was about to retire. There also, the same problem of having the Leader of the Opposition came up...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please indicate the time-frame, if you are in a position to do so. That will satisfy the requirement of the hon. Member.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I can give you dates of the meetings that we have had. The last meeting we had was on the 15th, because we had to take the Law Department into confidence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please sit down.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, this requires inter-Ministerial deliberations. The last deliberation had taken place on the 15th of April. We are following it up on a war

footing. The Lokpal Act has been referred to the Standing Committee and the Delhi Protection Act is already there. So, I can say 'at the earliest' but I cannot give the date because that will depend on many other factors that go beyond my control.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Prime Minister recently said and spoke about ART, that is, Accountability, Responsibility and Transparency. In this context, the Right to Information Act, which this Parliament passed ten years ago, assumed special significance. Why is it that the post of the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) has been vacant for eight months?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why is it? Sir, it is related to graft because you fight graft through transparency and if the Right to Information Act is going to be emasculated by not appointing CIC and Information Commissioners...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please, Sir, let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to ask the hon. Minister why there has been this inordinate delay in the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. But that is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: By when will the CIC be in place? Otherwise, there are 40,000 complaints now pending with Information Commissioners?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, even though the question is not directly related to the question *per se*, part of it, I have already answered in one of my earlier questions about the CVC and the kind of court directions that we have received. The same happened also in the case of CIC. There was a court order; we had to advertise the vacancy. So, we had to actually redo the process. We advertised it; we invited applications. Earlier in the wisdom of the entire House, it was believed that instead of having an advertisement system we would have the best of the best. Sometimes, when you advertise, you are bound to choose only from among those who have applied. So, it was in the wisdom of all the sections of the House that procedure was followed. But somewhere midway someone went to the Court and now we were bound by the Court. So, I would like to inform this to the hon. Member; he has raised a very relevant question and that is my explanation to that. So, we had to actually restart the process.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में चुनाव के समय में जनता

से जो वायदा किया गया था, जिस प्रकार से कहा गया था कि काला धन भी विदेश से बाहर आएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछिए, भाषण मत दीजिए प्लीज़।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, यह उसी से संबंधित है, आज वह जुमला बनकर रह गया है। दूसरा, मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने के लिए आपने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उससे यह नहीं लगता है कि यह कानून लागू होने वाला है।

श्री सभापति : सवाल क्या है?

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : तो क्या आप भ्रष्टाचार को शिष्टाचार में लाना चाहते हैं, कृपया यह बताएं।

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रश्न इन्होंने किया है, तो भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने की जो नीयत है, सारे सदन का वही भाव है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, बल्कि भ्रष्टाचार को शिष्टाचार में बदलना या institutionalize करना rather I would personally say that the above objective of any successful nation would be to achieve the object of incorruptibility. अगर शिष्टाचार में लाना ही है, तो incorruptibility के virtue को लाइए, where incorruptibility is cherished as a virtue and as a conviction.

Categorization of Industries in country

*80. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has categorized the Industries or planning to categorize the Industries of our country in the Red Zone, Green Zone and Orange Zone as per the Environmental norms and potentials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such Industries that have been categorized differently State-wise, zone-wise, so far?

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

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) had brought out two notifications in 1989 and 1999, which *inter-alia* refers to Prohibition/Restriction on operation of industries to protect ecologically sensitive areas or areas of specific importance and for this purpose these Industries have been

categorized as "Red", "Orange" and "Green" and restrict their operation in certain areas of importance. This categorization of industry is being used by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) for inspection and consent management under the Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control) Act 1981. The details on State-wise nos. of industries under Red, Orange and Green categories are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Recently, during the Conference of the Environment Ministers of States held in New Delhi during April 06-07, 2015, it was decided to re-visit criteria for categorization of Red, Orange and Green categories of industries. The revised categorization of industries will bring harmony and all States will follow uniform pattern.

Statement

Central Pollution Control Board
State-wise status of Red, Orange & Green Category Industries
(Small Scale, Medium Scale/Large Scale)
(As on 6th February, 2015)

State/UT	Population (As per 2011 Census)	Land Area Km2	No. of large/Medium/ Small Scale Industries			Total Industries
			Red	Orange	Green	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	84,665,533	275,045	4437	5498	1208	11143
Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	83,743	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assam	31,169,272	78,550	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	103,804,637	99,200	1137	4458	1836	7431
Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	135,194	600	2675	93	3368
Goa	1,457,723	3,702	737	2132	1281	4150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	60,383,628	196,024	7308	NA	NA	7308
Haryana	25,353,081	44,212	Air Act- 8532	Water Act- 4563	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	6,856,509	55,673	1111	3085	3956	8152
Jammu and Kashmir	12,548,926	222,236	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	32,966,238	74,677	4400	140	35	4575
Karnataka	61,130,704	191,791	6069	5368	14977	26414
Kerala	33,387,677	38,863	3710	6246	3355	13311
Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	308,252	2227	3209	2967	8403
Maharashtra	112,372,972	307,713	17790	15900	46508	80194
Manipur	2,721,756	22,347	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	2,964,007	22,720	361	437	34	832
Mizoram	1,091,014	21,081	56	437	225	718
Nagaland	1,980,602	16,579	156	112	400	668
Odisha	41,947,358	155,820	3127	5000	11901	20028
Punjab	27,704,236	50,362	3333	187	745	4265
Rajasthan	68,621,012	342,269	9291	7980	2318	19589
Sikkim	607,688	7,096	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	130,058	20023	15625	8381	44029
Tripura	3,671,032	10,492	495	877	2499	3871
Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	243,286	4133	NA	NA	4133
Uttarakhand	10,116,752	53,566	706	1335	1334	3375

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	91,347,736	88,752	12810	16442	9432	38684
Union Territories						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379,944	8249	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chandigarh	1,054,686	114	195	136	538	869
Delhi (NCT)	16,753,235	1484	Nil	9260	5550	14810
Daman and Diu	242,911	112	48	1315	4177	5540
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342,853	491	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakshadweep	64,429	32	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	1,244,464	479	258	1237	2241	3736

NA = Not available.

Data Source: ESS Division, CPCB, Delhi and Direct replies from SPCBs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 80. Questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Before seeking the supplementary, I humbly observe that recently for the last few days the answers are having data only of Andhra Pradesh even the data is the latest. Ten months have passed since Andhra Pradesh was divided into Telangana and residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. I expect answers involving both the States while giving the reply. Sir, the climate consciousness is of the highest priority. The Minister of Environment has conducted a meeting of Ministers of State of Environment to categorize the Industries as 'Red', 'Orange' and 'Green' on April 6-7. I would like to know if the environment protection and ecology is on the high priority or it is going to be lenient to restrict the flora and fauna.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is on high priority. Your suggestion about Andhra and Telangana is well appreciated and will be taken into consideration where it can be done. Otherwise, earlier data will come as one State only but wherever possible, we will do that.

श्री तरुण विजय : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इंडस्ट्रीज़ के categorization को काफी महत्व दिया है लेकिन विशेष रूप से

हमारे जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र और द्वीप क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे उत्तराखंड है, हिमाचल है, लद्दाख है, चुशूल और अरुणाचल प्रदेश है, अंडमान और लक्षद्वीप हैं, इन क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिकीकरण बहुत ही नगण्य हुआ है जिसके कारण वहां के विकास पर असर पड़ा है। जो छोटे कुटीर उद्योग वहां पर हैं और जिस प्रकार का वातावरण सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी इसके बारे में क्या नीति है, क्या categorization है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : पहले तो categorization के बारे में आपको पता है कि देहरादून और दहानू, इन दोनों सेंसेटिव ज़ोन्स में पहले categorization किया गया था। इसे पूरे देश में करेंगे और इंडस्ट्रीज को परमानेंटली ब्लॉक में रखेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है लेकिन फिलहाल जो हुआ है, वह यह है कि 85 industrial sectors have been categorized as 'red' depending on their pollution potential; 73 industrial sectors have been put in the 'orange' category, and, 86 industrial sectors are in the other category. The issue is how to deal with pollution and the answer is that this Government is giving utmost priority to the issue of pollution, and, therefore, we have mandated 3,206 industries in 17 critically polluting industrial sectors to install 24 x 7 pollution monitoring devices on their effluent discharge point and on their chimneys.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you have categorized and now proposing to re-visit that categorization. What is your roadmap for taking the 'red' category to 'orange' category, or, from 'orange' category to 'green' category? I think, besides re-visiting that categorization, some intervention is required in the area of their technology, their working pattern, their production machinery, etc., to make really industrial production less polluting-emitting. So, I want to know as to what is the Ministry's roadmap in this regard. This is very important. Otherwise, this categorization will stand in the way and create blockades for approvals for industrialization as we are interacting daily. So, please tell us your roadmap.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, during the two day Conference of Environment Ministers of States from all over the country, one issue which came up was that once we have categorized some industries as 'red', some units have improved but still they carried the tag of 'red' category, and, it created difficulties for them. So, many States requested to re-visit the idea. Sir, as pollution is uncompromising thing, we must deal with it.

As I said, we are mandating step-by-step. Firstly, out of 85 'red' category industrial sectors, 17 are most critically-polluting sectors, and, there are 3,206 units which we have mandated with the new pollution norms. Secondly, we are also in the process of preparing higher penalty regime because today either you have to file only a criminal case, which never gives results. ...(*Interruptions*)... Otherwise, you can only close down. There are no higher penalties. So, we want to bring in higher penalty clauses

and we are already working on that. Sir, we are committed to improving technologies. We are promoting that, and, at the same time, we are even incentivizing small industries, if required.

Grading of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

*81. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to do grading of Non-Governmental Organisations on the basis of their qualitative impact of their work, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the action taken against the Non-Governmental Organisations blacklisted during the last three years due to financial misappropriation; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the funds misappropriated?

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

Statement

No, Sir. There is no proposal, at present, for grading of NGOs in general on the basis of qualitative assessment of their performance. However, the Ministry has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to formulate standards for accreditation of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Drug Addicts (IRCA's) leading to certification of their competency in the rehabilitation of Drug Addicts and for conforming to minimum standards of services.

Release of further grants to the blacklisted NGO is stopped and the details of the blacklisted NGOs are displayed on the website of the Ministry to prevent them from obtaining funds from any other Ministries/Departments/Organisations of the Government of India. The State Governments, where the NGOs are located, are informed about the blacklisting of the NGOs and the State Governments requested to recover the misappropriated or unutilized grants-in-aid released to the blacklisted NGOs. During the last three years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, eight NGOs were blacklisted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the BJP came to power, almost about...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not start with a political statement. Ask a supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, after this Government came to power...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine. That's better.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, after this Government came to power, about 188 NGOs were identified. Some of them were targeted for their activities, especially in the States of Gujarat, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Some of the NGOs were actively involved in protecting the human rights in these States. Some of them are also blacklisted. In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has said that there is no proposal for grading the NGOs. But the hon. Prime Minister recently, in the meeting of Chief Justices of High Courts, said that there are five-star NGOs. I just want to know from the Minister or from the hon. Prime Minister what it means and whether those NGOs are run by the five-star hotels or from the five-star culture. These NGOs are actively involved in protecting the human rights in all these States.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हम ने किसी को टारगेट नहीं बनाया, किसी के खिलाफ दुर्भावना से कोई कार्यवाही करने का काम नहीं किया है। दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने एनजीओज़ के श्रेणीकरण का पूछा है, तो सामान्यतः श्रेणीकरण की व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं है। एनजीओज़ ऑनलाइन आवेदन करते हैं, राज्य सरकार उसकी जांच-पड़ताल करती है और जांच-पड़ताल के बाद, वह एनजीओ रजिस्टर्ड है, दो साल पहले से गतिविधियां संचालित कर रहा है और उसका रिकार्ड अच्छा है, उनके प्रस्ताव हमारे पास भेजते हैं। हम गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार करके स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं, यह पद्धति है, यह प्रक्रिया है। हमने नशामुक्ति से संबंधित कारोबार करने वाले एनजीओज़ के बारे में सोचा है और एक अंतर मंत्रालयी समिति बनाई है, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय है, मेरा मंत्रालय है और "एम्स" के दो डाक्टर भी उसके सदस्य हैं, वे विचार कर रहे हैं कि नशामुक्ति केन्द्र संचालित करने वाले एनजीओज़ का श्रेणीकरण किया जाए या न किया जाए। जब उनकी रिपोर्ट आएगी तब विचार करेंगे।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: It is not a satisfactory answer to my question, Sir. Since the Prime Minister is here, can he just say what exactly the five- star NGOs are? The Minister is not capable of answering that question, I know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't attribute motives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: No, no; I am not attributing motives, Sir. He has not answered my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I am not attributing ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just ask your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I need your protection, Sir. I request the hon. Prime Minister to clarify.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I think the Members should be given protection. ...(Interruptions)... It is not out of context. The question is on NGOs and the hon. Prime Minister has actually made the statement. So, it is a valid question. We need the protection, and we need an answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; ask the question and let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, that has nothing to do with this question. ...(Interruptions)... That is a separate question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Venkaiah Naidu Ji, I think the Prime Minister is capable of answering this question. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I am sorry, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him answer. Thank you.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न दो बिन्दुओं पर है - एक तो यह है कि एनजीओज़ का कोई श्रेणीकरण करने की व्यवस्था है, तो उसकी मैंने जानकारी दे दी। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान धनराशि के दुरुपयोग के कारण कितने एनजीओज़ के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है। मैंने इसकी जानकारी दे दी है कि आठ एनजीओज़ ऐसे हैं, जो आर्थिक अनियमितता करने के आरोप में काली सूची में दर्ज किए गए हैं।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद : आपने ठीक कहा है, मैं भी यही बात कह रहा हूँ। आपने कहा है कि ग्रेडिंग नहीं हो रही है। मगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फाइव स्टार का ग्रेडिंग किया है। इसका मतलब ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद: डबल स्टार, ट्रिपल स्टार, फोर स्टार, फाइव स्टार है। इसके बारे में जरा बताइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate matter altogether.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the statement was made in the meeting of the Chief Justices of High Courts. It is a very serious statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That may well be so, but your question does not say so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the question talks about the grading of the NGOs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have clearly asked the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government has given you an answer.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: No, Sir. It was not the answer, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Ministers serve under the Prime Minister. अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी न्यायाधीशों की बैठक में यह कहते हैं कि पांच स्टार, तो इसका मतलब है कि केटेगरीजेशन हुआ है। इसलिए हमको बता दिया जाए कि कैसे आपने श्रेणी बनाई है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go by the answer given. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. In the Question Hour, if an answer is factually incorrect, then, you know the procedure of pointing that out and raising it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Overseas recruitment for jobs

*82. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether overseas recruitment for jobs from India is limited only through Government agencies, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government is planning to take such a move to reduce issues related to fake agencies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) No, Sir. Government regulates overseas recruitment for the persons who are falling under the Emigration Clearance Required category. This overseas recruitment for jobs from India is made through Government agencies as well as Private recruiting agents registered with the Protector General of Emigrants. Job

seekers can apply for overseas employment in their individual capacity also. However, the recruitment of nurses for overseas employment has been restricted to three Government agencies *w.e.f.* 30.04.2015.

(b) The issues related to fake and unregistered agencies are referred to the concerned State Governments for taking action as per the applicable laws.

Additional bridge project at Kalindi Kunj

†*83.SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time limit set to complete the construction work of additional bridge for traffic at Kalindi Kunj;

(b) the details of above bridge project, estimated expenses and the details of the institution engaged in construction work; and

(c) whether it could bear increasing traffic of Noida, Greater Noida and Delhi city according to future traffic report, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) This project is being executed by New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA), under Government of Uttar Pradesh. NOIDA has informed that the project is scheduled to be completed by August, 2016 and the estimated cost of the project is ₹ 119.68 crores.

(c) NOIDA has informed that as per NOIDA Master Plan-2031, two more bridges parallel to this bridge in the downstream of River Yamuna are proposed. These two bridges alongwith the existing bridges and the bridge at Kalindi Kunj will be sufficient for the future traffic.

Forest land diverted for non-forest purpose

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

(a) the details of the extent of forest land diverted for non-forest purpose so far;

(b) the details of the project developers to whom these forest lands have been diverted; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the conditions which were imposed during diverting land for non-forest purpose to those developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Since 25.10.1980, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has granted approval for diversion of 12,00,570 ha of forest land for non-forestry purposes in 24,939 cases under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. State wise and category wise details of the extent of forest land diverted for non-forest purpose so far are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the provisions stipulated under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, approval of the Central Government for diversion of forest land is granted to the State/UT Government for various categories of projects. The project developers/ user agencies whose proposals have been forwarded by the State Government and granted approval by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 belong to Central, State and Private sectors. Detail of various categories of projects of these project developers for which diversion of forest land is accorded by the Central Government sought by the State Government is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) For all purposes, on the request of the State Government, the Central Government considers the proposal for non-forest use of forest land and accords prior approval as per the Rules and Guidelines framed under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulating mitigative measures in the form of general, standard and specific conditions. General conditions *inter-alia* include raising of Compensatory Afforestation (CA), imposition of Net Present Value (NPV) to reduce the adverse impact of the diversion of forest land, demarcation of boundary of the diverted forest land, minimum tree felling, arrangement of alternate fuels, etc. Standard conditions specific to projects *viz.* hydel, mining, road, irrigation, thermal, transmission lines, etc. as are also stipulated in the approvals granted for diversion of forest land. Standard conditions *inter-alia* includes phase wise mining operations, management of safety zone, reclamation of quarry, conservation of topsoil, preparation and implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan, muck disposal plan, maintenance of prescribed Right of Way (Ro W), plantation of dwarf species. In addition to general and standard conditions, specific conditions are also stipulated in the approval based on the recommendation made by the Forest Advisory Committee.

Statement-I*State-wise details of the extent of forest land diverted for non-forest-purpose*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of proposals	Area diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	103	2,788.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	638	41,091.93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	237	37,261.21
4.	Assam	271	8,286.74
5.	Bihar	224	7,267.14
6.	Chandigarh	31	49.85
7.	Chhattisgarh	529	1,08,606.76
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	230	301.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
10.	Delhi	16	40.06
11.	Goa	101	2,231.52
12.	Gujarat	1642	73,423.59
13.	Haryana	2862	6,922.86
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1656	16,439.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1,500.09
16.	Jharkhand	404	33,057.10
17.	Karnataka	750	45,823.79
18.	Kerala	235	40,986.79
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1160	3,95,322.79
21.	Maharashtra	1701	1,02,174.41

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	33	3,885.10
23.	Meghalaya	103	794.45
24.	Mizoram	34	26,200.49
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00
26.	Odisha	628	61,155.08
27.	Puducherry	1	0.96
28.	Punjab	3382	64,594.03
29.	Rajasthan	698	32,129.74
30.	Telangana	0	0.00
31.	Sikkim	376	3,140.53
32.	Tamil Nadu	469	2,725.85
33.	Tripura	294	7,945.42
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1097	22,160.02
35.	Uttarakhand	4899	47,760.23
36.	West Bengal	126	4,498.62
TOTAL		24939	12,00,570.32

Category-wise details of the extent of forest land diverted for non-forest purpose

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Proposals	Area Diverted (Ha.)
1.	Defence	255	54,287.67
2.	Dispensary/ Hospital	42	155.02
3.	Drinking Water	1,542	3,623.66
4.	Encroachments	64	3,68,432.07
5.	Forest Village Conversion	32	41,170.05

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Proposals	Area Diverted (Ha.)
6.	Hydel	498	1,18,781.16
7.	Industry	24	10.93
8.	Irrigation	2,187	1,35,498.82
9.	Mining	1,803	1,62,476.79
10.	Railways	305	9,443.23
11.	Rehabilitation	48	18,706.24
12.	Road	6,514	54,809.91
13.	School	151	2,732.26
14.	Thermal Power Plant	59	7,110.27
15.	Transmission Line	2,590	42,143.53
16.	Village Electrification	51	180.26
17.	Wind Power	78	4,574.32
18.	Others	8,696	1,76,434.13
TOTAL		24,939	12,00,570.32

Statement-II

Detail of various categories of projects for which diversion of forest land is accorded by the Central Government sought by the State Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Category
1.	Defence
2.	Dispensary/Hospital
3.	Drinking Water
4.	Encroachments
5.	Forest Village Conversion
6.	Hydel

Sl. No.	Name of the Category
7.	Industry
8.	Irrigation
9.	Mining
10.	Railway
11.	Rehabilitation
12.	Road
13.	School
1A	Thermal Power Plant
15.	Transmission Line
16.	Village Electrification
17.	Wind Power
18.	Others*

*Other category includes miscellaneous projects not included in the above indicated major categories such as petrol pump, relocation of villages, disputed settlement claims, stone/sand quarrying, construction of residential complex, pipe lines, borehole prospecting etc.)

Weather alert system based on SMS

85. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether weather alert system based on SMS has been introduced by the India Meteorological Department in the recent past; if so, the details and salient features of the said system;

(b) the details of the guidelines under which general public can avail such facilities;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made for smooth functioning of said system in the case of any calamity, if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken by Government bring awareness of said alert system among the citizens of the country; and

(d) the manner in which citizens in sensitive areas will be benefited from the said system?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Earth System Science Organization-India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMO) had launched an SMS-based alert system for general public for dissemination of weather and disaster-related (cyclone, severe weather storms, heavy rains) information. Under this round-the-clock web-based operational system, the ESSO-BMP will send SMS to individuals who would register themselves at the weather forecaster's official website (www.imd.gov.in) for this purpose.

Besides giving information about natural calamities, the system will also suggest what action needs to be taken.

In addition for countries in the North Indian Ocean, a free registration procedure has been started in the ESSO-IMD at Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC), cyclone Website (www.rsmcnewdelhi.imd.gov.in).

ESSO-IMD has started sending SMS based Cyclone/Tsunami/Earthquakes parameters based alerts to disaster managers of Government of India like National Disaster Management and their Control Room of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Central Water Commission (CWC) and DG Shipping etc. along with the disaster managers of the states in 2012. ESSO-IMD has also launched a mobile application for Android based smart phone/tablets on Good Governance Day Observed on 25th December 2013. The mobile app by the name 'Indian Weather' is downloadable from Google play store, free of cost. Presently, the app provides current weather and 4 days weather forecast across the country for 310 cities. The mobile app. shall also be hosted for free download from the Government mobile appstore (<https://apps.mgov.gov.in/indwx.isp>).

The Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) of the ESSO-IMD has been successful in providing the crop specific advisories to the farmers at the district level twice weekly through different print/visual/Radio/IT based wider dissemination media including Short Message Service (SMS) and Integrated Voice Response System (IVRS) directly to farming community.

Agro-meteorological advisories are also being disseminated in vernacular languages through "Kisan SMS", through portal (<http://farmer.gov.in/>) launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India since July 2013. At present 11.27 million farmers [as per the details given in the Statement (*See below*)] have directly subscribed and are receiving advisories.

It has been extended to fishermen along the coast through the SMS facility of ESSO-Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, since October 2013. It was further extended to be disseminated through 'Kisan Portal' since 2014.

(d) Major benefits likely to be accrued out of these efforts include —

- (i) To increase the awareness among disaster managers about cyclones/tsunami/earthquake alerts, measures are taken by ESSO-IMD from time to time are also presented as a part of pre-cyclone exercise conducted twice a year during April and September by the MHA where in all stakeholder/disaster managers involved with the responsibility of organizing appropriate emergency response at central, state and district levels are invited.
- (ii) Besides the fisherman community that are already getting benefited by not cruising to the affected sea zones, other community level emergency response planning can become possible involving media, civil defence organizations, NGOs and general public for avoiding panic and to organize the effective response and relief as well for the safety. Farmer Awareness Programmes are organized in different parts to make the farmers aware of such services. Besides, wider publicity and outreach activities about the service are carried out during Kisan Melas, Field Day, Krishi Darshan, India International Trade Fair etc. Contact details of the farmers are collected during such programmes and their names are registered for the free SMS service by our field units.

Weather forecast and agro-meteorological advisories issued for the areas sensitive to different kinds of weather hazards help the farmers in taking appropriate decisions on weather sensitive farm operations like selection of crop varieties, sowing time, application of fertilizers, pesticides, advancing harvest etc. Some of the accrued benefits at large owing to ESSO-IMD services include:

- (i) Due to prior intimation provided during cyclone HUDHUD on the second week of October 2014, around 1.9 million farmers in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh could take possible preventive measures to safeguard the crops like rice, sugarcane, banana etc. from heavy rainfall and high winds.

- (ii) Similar alerts and warnings issued in association with cyclone NILOFAR sent to 2.11 lakh farmers in Gujarat State during end of October 2014 had benefitted farmers to prevent the crop damage like rice, cotton and groundnut from heavy rainfall.
- (iii) Alerts and warning along with agro-meteorological advisories issued to 51.51 lakh farmers in the second week of April 2015 about the occurrence of thunder/squall with possible hailstorm in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana had benefitted large number of farmers in taking appropriate safeguards to minimize the crops damage.

Statement

*Status of Dissemination of Agro-meteorological Advisories
through SMS as on April 2015*

State	IFF CO	IMOKIA	Reuter	Handygo	Nafoard	Mahindra and Mahindra	State Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	326746	129100	18825				474671
Odisha	211842	3531	1688				217061
Goa			149				149
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	28012	42720	32887				103619
Tamil Nadu	18227	94652	579				113458
Bihar + Jharkhand	219742	37800	2009				255551
Gujarat	26525	62610	57498				146933
West Bengal	48813	57509	12786				119108
Maharashtra	29799	97908	20546	12512	50000	92500	311265
Haryana	7996	52136	1752	1604			63488
Punjab	20205	20956	12719				53580
Rajasthan	52964	12430	16991				82385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	72602	69565	6542				148709
Andhra Pradesh	50527	111300	14481				176308
Kerala	4225	61451					65676
Himachal Pradesh	4553	5131	1721				11405
Jammu and Kashmir		11311	404				11715
Assam		31739					31739
Meghalaya			135				135
Delhi			314				314
TOTAL							2391569
SMS sent by AMFUs through NIC, way 2 SMS etc.							130198
Reliance foundation (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry)							17000
SMS sent through Kisan Portal							7736846
GRAND TOTAL							10275613

Government projects for conservation of environment

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

(a) the names of the projects being run by Government for the conservation of environment in the country and the details of expenditure incurred on these projects during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to increase the number of trees in those States having less number of trees;

(c) the expected number of trees being cut down every year in the country. if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to conserve environment in the metro cities?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(a) Environment is a subject which is not confined to the boundaries of a particular State. In conformity with the vision, mission and objectives of the Government for protection and conservation of environment, various schemes and projects supported by legislative, administrative and regulatory measures are being implemented including through the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and its attached offices, autonomous organizations and other bodies as also State Departments of Environment and Forest, and State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees. To improve upon the intermediate output and final outcomes from their utilization as well as supplementing of Plan funds, the Ministry has also undertaken a number of reform measures and policy initiatives which include public private partnership, alternate delivery mechanism, social and gender empowerment process. For discharging its functional responsibilities, the Ministry has created suitable institutional infrastructure at the national, regional, and State level in the form of six Regional offices, National Biodiversity Authority, Central Zoo Authority, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Animal Welfare Board of India, Central Pollution Control Board, and various environmental research institutions/ organizations, etc. The Ministry also provides funding to various States and Union Territories, under various Central Sector Schemes and also Centrally Sponsored Schemes covered under Central Assistance to State Plans. The details of the Plan funds released to State Governments/Union Territories, under various important Centrally /Central Sector Schemes for conservation of the environment during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the India State of Forest Report, 2013 brought out by Forest Survey of India, presently the total forest and tree cover of the country is around 24 per cent of the geographical area. There are a number of afforestation/ tree plantation programmes implemented by the State and Union Territories Governments under the State and Central Sponsored Schemes for increasing and improving the tree cover of their respective States. The Central Government provides support under National Afforestation Programme under CSS as well as support under Green India Mission (GIM), which includes afforestation in urban and peripheries of semi-urban areas.

Felling of trees in any forest area is regulated as per the provisions of approved Working Plans/ Working Schemes. In respect of forest areas diverted for non forestry purposes, the cases of tree felling are regulated as per the provision of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Illegal felling of trees are covered under forest offences and are dealt as per the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or respective State Forest

Act as applicable. Information on the number of trees felled is not maintained by the Ministry.

(d) The urban areas including metropolitan cities are facing challenges of environmental pollution, *inter-alia*, on account of rapid urbanization, increasing population, resource constraints with urban local bodies, lack of public awareness, etc. The steps taken to contain environmental pollution in urban areas include introduction of improved quality of petrol and diesel for vehicles, introduction of Bharat Stage-TV emission norms in 13 mega cities for new four-wheelers, notification of Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 2000, providing financial assistance under JNNURM, NRCD etc. Programmes to State Governments for creating infrastructure for municipal solid and liquid waste management, etc. As far as maintaining tree/forest cover in urban area or metropolitan cities is concerned, the same is dealt as per the provisions of Tree Preservation Act or other relevant Acts as applicable in such areas. One of the activities to be executed Green India Mission is enhancing tree cover in urban and peri-urban areas. In addition, green areas are provided for in the master plan of the cities by various development authorities and local self Government.

Statement

Details of funds provided to the State/UT Governments under the various Centrally Sponsored and Central sector Schemes:

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
I. Wildlife Scheme (Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats)				
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	109.50	150.00	00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	180.335	00	63.31
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.376	220.439	00
4.	Assam	146	138.88	149.11
5.	Bihar	64.685	34.8715	85.249
6.	Chandigarh	0	00	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	449.566	408.74	482.087
8.	Goa	148.12	00	00

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
9.	Gujarat	517.926	531.84457	634.94
10.	Haryana	52	00	14.71
11.	Himachal Pradesh	318.967	475.849	430.345
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	515.957	485.747	506.761
13.	Jharkhand	81.6195	97.7655	101.122
14.	Kanataka	434.502	351.00	483.7769
15.	Kerala	1210.08	505.782	818.491
16.	Madhya Pradesh	467.707	454.354	371.354
17.	Maharashtra	425.883	470.772	402.723
18.	Manipur	73.925	80.80	129.192
19.	Meghalaya	22.08	25.56	44.87
20.	Mizoram	96.392	210.334	131.54134
21.	Nagaland	25.855	15.375	85.155
22.	Odisha	368.208	341.7448	350.3229
23.	Puducherry	0	0	12.00
24.	Rajasthan	478.249	430.884	367.296
25.	Sikkim	177.579	129.27836	169.15643
26.	Tamil Nadu	258.479	277.7918	280.626
27.	Uttar Pradesh	319.09	323.531	224.899
28.	Uttarakhand	220.27	326.282	141.116
29.	West Bengal	164.135	184.3735	108.847
TOTAL		7489.4855	6677.999	6589.000

II. Bio-sphere Reserve Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—
2.	Tamil Nadu	29.03	95.225	130.00
3.	West Bengal	80.00	50.00	73.81869
4.	Karnataka	—	—	—
5.	Kerala	68.91	159.98	200.00
6.	A & N Islands	15.00	19.70309	—
7.	Odisha	—	—	—
8.	Assam	—	—	—
9.	Meghalaya	39.85	—	150.00
10.	Sikkim	25.2315	100.00	71.05
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
13.	Chhattisgarh	45.44274	149.75820	100.00
14.	Gujarat	70.00	—	—
15.	Andhra Pradesh	—	20.00	—
16.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	81.488
TOTAL		373.46424	594.6629	806.35669

III. Intensification of Forest Management Scheme for the years 2011-12 to 2014-15

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	38.21	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	43.32	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	398.03	253.25	411.96
4.	Gujarat	243.10	345.76	349.71
5.	Goa	7.51	61.17	0.00
6.	Haryana	95.67	153.64	149.56

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	226.12	364.41	365.90
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.86	105.24	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	212.50	254.88	303.03
10.	Karnataka	361.09	324.47	266.54
11.	Kerala	150.68	254.76	183.76
12.	Madhya Pradesh	886.87	744.16	701.07
13.	Maharashtra	269.42	95.96	228.02
14.	Odisha	149.79	203.25	220.50
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	237.27	145.02	205.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	141.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	N/A	N/A	160.73
19.	Uttar Pradesh	131.38	138.29	218.36
20.	Uttarakhand	342.62	299.33	332.57
21.	West Bengal	71.09	0.00	115.46
TOTAL		966.33	1268.65	1107.00
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.49	13.04	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	37.77
TOTAL		5.49	13.04	37.77
GRAND TOTAL		5105.82	5106.81	5357.03

IV. National River Conservation Plan & National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Bihar	—	9114	—
2.	Jharkhand	—	626	—
3.	Gujarat	4171	—	4400
4.	Maharashtra	507	2242	—
5.	Punjab	4536	9804	2880
6.	Haryana	3820	1000	1046
7.	Uttar Pradesh	10731	13380	3008
8.	Uttarakhand	1130	1705	300
9.	West Bengal	—	4890	—
10.	Sikkim	2165	1500	—
TOTAL		27060	44261	11634

* Includes funds released for Ganga and its tributaries till end of July, 2014 (after which the NGRBA programme and tributaries of Ganga were transferred to MoWR, RD & GR.

V. National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)

Sl. No.	States	2012-13 (NLCP and (NWCP)	2013-14 (NPCA)	2014-15 (NPCA)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	0.00	40	0.00
2.	Bihar	16	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	90	0.00	0.00
4.	Haryana	67	22	63
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	71	32	0.00
6.	Karnataka	24	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	60	0.00	250
8.	Manipur	34	132	60
9.	Mizoram	140	52	79
10.	Odisha	102	79	0.00
11.	Puducherry	0.00	24	0.00
12.	Punjab	12	38	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	1565	17	2566
14.	Sikkim	31	0.00	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	159	059	31
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3221	1639	507
17.	West Bengal	823	93	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	3.00	1.11
TOTAL		6415	5527	3667

VI. National Green Corps (NGC)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Assam (NE)	148.77125	—	144.77250
2.	Bihar	—	230.41115	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	180.61500	180.61500
4.	Delhi (NCT)	50.25750	52.43250	52.50375
5.	Goa	—	—	12.62936
6.	Gujarat	15.651250	16.428485	16.943874
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	80.56218	—
8.	Karnataka	—	22.697307	22.899459

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
9.	Kerala	95.55000	95.55000	95.55000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	341.25000	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	234.60122	234.90716	232.63473
12.	Manipur (NE)	—	48.30000	—
13.	Nagaland (NE)	70.36250	70.74375	71.11875
14.	Odisha	203.72260	202.16589	203.21692
15.	Puducherry (UT)	—	109.3142	—
16.	Punjab	149.50000	150.15000	150.15000
17.	Rajasthan	223.06369	224.49387	224.49382
18.	Tamil Nadu	216.51248	217.48643	217.79950
19.	Tripura (NE)	—	25.66250	26.97500
20.	Sikkim (NE)	—	—	20.55000
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	299.8600
TOTAL		2047.07874	2372.64477	2489.84984

VII. National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Sanctioned (2012-13)	Amount Sanctioned (2013-14)	Amount Sanctioned recommended (2014-15) (₹)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7553000	7623250	8215000
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	287000	373100	537000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40000	20000	—
4.	Assam	3694000	3934000	5884000

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	6592000	8000000	9110000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1162000	1840000	1680000
7.	Daman and Diu	81000	70000	—
8.	Delhi	1214000	1319000	1218000
9.	Goa	110000	—	—
10.	Gujarat	6488000	7571000	8354000
11.	Haryana	4077000	5770350	9197800
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3665000	5713500	7836000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	9757300	9109700	11565000
14.	Jharkhand	—	2062000	2992000
15.	Karnataka	2275000	2696900	2630000
16.	Kerala	2811000	2996050	3530000
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8609000	7315000	8128000
18.	Maharashtra	6305000	8543100	9939000
19.	Manipur	2600000	2775000	3316000
20.	Meghalaya	30000	82000	—
21.	Mizoram	2540000	2700000	3412500
22.	Nagaland	1605000	1705000	1862000
23.	Odisha	9076000	10438000	11314000
24.	Puducherry	515000	698000	716000
25.	Punjab and Chandigarh	5622500	5641800	5767000
26.	Rajasthan	2512100	2739000	2950000
27.	Sikkim	886000	1000000	1127000
28.	Tamil Nadu	6863000	5882500	6416000

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Tripura	2533000	3182000	3755000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	11487000	12674000	13570000
31.	Uttarakhand	1087500	1215000	1290000
32.	West Bengal	7151000	8706000	9642000
VIII. Project Elephant				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.28	—	13.523
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	83.48	97.714
3.	Assam	250.00	173.00	236.664
4.	Chhattisgarh	60.29	49.622	43.7456
5.	Jharkhand	59.512	95.655	88.4256
6.	Karnataka	240.296	325.412	225.319
7.	Kerala	294.89	252.90	236.72
8.	Maharashtra	20.47	18.682	38.202
9.	Meghalaya	106.875	101.00	118.838
10.	Nagaland	18.75	21.75	44.8132
11.	Odisha	210.00	257.60	153.35
12.	Tamil Nadu	250.312	211.00	251.208
13.	Tripura	5.77	9.766	6.03
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14.76	—	5.16
15.	Uttarakhand	161.46	115.068	103.908
16.	West Bengal	91.865	97.626	103.814
17.	Haryana	—	30.97	—
TOTAL		1796.53	1843.531	1767.4344

IX. Conservation and Management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	West Bengal	59.40 93.47494 CF	247.034	118.62
2.	Gujarat	163.103 24.396CF	8.58	91.20
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
4.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—
5.	Odisha	62.30 CF	33.124	101.68
6.	Maharashtra	—	—	—
7.	Tamil Nadu	111.88 55.408	42.377	234.46 14.50 CF (carry forward)
8.	Goa	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	62.38 11.46 CF	80.00	13.41
10.	Karnataka	10.95	54.80	69.24 + 15.00CF
11.	Puducherry	—	—	—
12.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
13.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—

X. National Afforestation Programme (in lakhs)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1515	271	3.75
2.	Bihar	692	340	12.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	2474	1333	21.38
4.	Goa	00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
5.	Gujarat	2700	1430	11.68
6.	Haryana	1228	641	17.94
7.	Himachal Pradesh	350	362	2.61
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	689	337	8.11
9.	Jharkhand	1042	469	9.02
10.	Karnataka	1292	681	9.26
11.	Kerala	204	1130	6.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2143	915	22.10
13.	Maharashtra	2851	2887	32.33
14.	Odisha	730	338	5.36
15.	Punjab	046	076	2.00
16.	Rajasthan	623	414	2.81
17.	Tamil Nadu	308	278	3.21
18.	Telangana	0.00	000	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2623	1527	20.15
20.	Uttarakhand	661	625	6.01
21.	West Bengal	629	257	2.96
TOTAL (OTHER STATES)		22800	14311	200.49
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.66	0.00
23.	Assam	7.95	1.47	2.99
24.	Manipur	12.74	9.46	12.12
25.	Meghalaya	4.31	9.10	4.50
26.	Mizoram	13.44	8.78	11.94
27.	Nagaland	11.69	10.88	9.82

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
28.	Sikkim	11.18	5.42	3.77
29.	Tripura	13.69	3.50	11.99

XI. Project Tiger (In Lakhs)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	404.8904	211.7804	184.141
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	420.0872	737.0405	658.426
3.	Assam	373.894	807.9825	1509.389
4.	Bihar	311.064	284.773	317.096
5.	Chhattisgarh	532.4624	539.638	609.827
6.	Jharkhand	107.44023	251.168	199.08
7.	Karnataka	933.5311	1985.0698	1565.7726
8.	Kerala	514.835	479.672	517.5351
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5772.3638	4796.138	4335.1182
10.	Maharashtra	848.4083	3365.1323	3425.5241
11.	Mizoram	468.31	233.68	232.1896
12.	Odisha	163.756	748.193	707.3915
13.	Rajasthan	4090.567	512.848	627.192
14.	Tamil Nadu	445.983	753.675	864.316
15.	Uttarakhand	160.69	377.689	391.1941
16.	West Bengal	404.916	347.81	596.8825
17.	Uttar Pradesh	334.055	525.876	760.9283
18.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		16287.25343	16958.1655	17502.00
Amount released for 3rd All India Tiger Estimation		0.00	270.8158	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		16287.25343	17228.9813	17502.00

*Details of funds released to the State Governments and
utilisation thereof under Green India Mission*

(Amount in lakhs)

S1. No.	States	F.Y 2011- 12	F.Y. 2012- 13	F.Y. 2013- 14	Utili- sation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	-	0	27.102
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	127.00	0
3.	Assam	130.00	-	0	125.00
4.	Bihar	0	-	224.85	179.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	972.00	-	0	962.00
6.	Gujarat	133.80	-	0	124.08
7.	Haryana	357.00	-	0	262.72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126.50	-	-	125.60
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.00	-		22.82
10.	Jharkhand	147.00	-	0	74.55
11.	Karnataka	267.45	-	0	232.86
12.	Kerala	194.60	-	0	194.90
13.	Madhya Pradesh	823.50	-	0	614.86
14.	Maharashtra	405.77	-	0	361.55
15.	Manipur	40.50	-	0	40.50
16.	Meghalaya	0	-	89.70	74.70
17.	Mizoram	0	-	223.65	104.325
18.	Nagaland	141.50	-	0	141.50
19.	Odisha	107.50	-	0	103.65
20.	Punjab	125.50	-	0	122.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	275.25	-	0	54.987
22.	Sikkim	0	-	299.55	242.55
23.	Tamil Nadu	72.15	-	0	72.15
24.	Tripura	350.50	-	0	350.50
25.	Uttar Pradesh	119.50	-	0	74.25
26.	Uttarakhand	51.00	-	0	51.00
27.	West Bengal	0	-	300.75	2.0
TOTAL		4994.55		1265.50	4741.22

Prime Minister's visit to France

*87. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the highlights of the recent visit of Indian Prime Minister to France;
- (b) the details of agreements signed between India and France on various subjects; and
- (c) the agreement signed on civil nuclear cooperation and the progress of proposed nuclear power project in Jaitapur, as part of 'Make in India campaign', the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) France was the first country Hon'ble Prime Minister visited from 9-12 April 2015 during his first official visit to Europe. The visit reinforced the long-standing and trusted partnership with France by deepening cooperation in a wide range of areas spanning defence, space, nuclear energy, security, trade and investment, science, culture and education and by advancing India's 'Make in India' agenda in various key sectors. 18 agreements were signed in priority areas for India's development. Several important announcements were also made on collaboration in sustainable development, Smart Cities, high speed rail links, renewable energy, student internship programmes and 'Visa on Arrival' for France.

An important outcome of the visit was the breakthrough in the stalled negotiations for the procurement of combat aircrafts from France with India's decision to acquire 36

Rafale jets in fly-away condition on better terms than those offered earlier by France. Another significant outcome for India were the agreements in the nuclear energy sector that enable technology transfer and localization as well as forward movement on the Jaitapur nuclear power plant.

Both sides also agreed to upscale bilateral cooperation in counter-terrorism and security. The important understandings arrived at in priority strategic and economic areas have successfully upgraded our key strategic partnership with France in a meaningful manner.

(b) 18 MoUs/Letters of Intent/Agreements/Administrative Arrangements/ other documents were signed during the visit. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Cooperation Agreement on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy between India and France was signed in 2008. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in February 2009 between the two commercial enterprises Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) and AREVA. A site at Jaitapur, Maharashtra, was allotted subsequently for the construction of a nuclear power plant with French collaboration.

During the Prime Minister's visit to France, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Larsen and Toubro and AREVA to increase localization for the Jaitapur project. The MoU also seeks to facilitate transfer of technology and development of an indigenous nuclear energy industry in India. A Pre-Engineering Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA was also signed to clarify technical aspects of the Jaitapur nuclear power project so that the companies concerned can move in the direction of a concrete and viable techno-commercial package.

Statement

1. MoU between L and T and AREVA for manufacture of critical components in nuclear reactors.
2. Pre-Engineering Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA, clarifying technical parameters.
3. Programme between ISRO and French National Centre for Space Studies (CNES) for joint fabrication and launch of satellites and joint planetary exploration.
4. MoU between ISRO and CNES on Megha Tropiques to extend the joint project of the Indo-French Megha Tropiques satellite for two more years.

5. MoU between ISRO, CNES and ONERA for Ka-band propagation experiment over Indian tropical region for collection of Ka-Band attenuation data using available Ka-Band transmission and analysis.
6. MoU on Cooperation between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of India and French Ministry of Sports, Youth Affairs, Public Education and Community Life in the fields of sports medicine, institutional cooperation, support of participation of women and the disabled, etc.
7. MoU on cooperation in the field of renewable energy between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, Government of France, for exchange of know-how and joint research in the areas of solar, wind, bio-energy, tidal and wave energy sectors.
8. Railway protocol between Indian Ministry of Railways and French National Railways (SNCF) to establish cooperation for semi-high speed rail and station renovation.
9. Guarantee Agreement with the French Agency for Development (AFD) for financing to Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).
10. Administrative Arrangement in the field of Cultural Heritage for cooperation in the field of cultural heritage for training of Indian heritage conservation professionals at the Institute National Patrimoine (INP).
11. Letter of Intent on Tourism cooperation to promote sustainable bilateral tourism between the two countries.
12. Letter of Intent (LoI) between the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and National Institute of Preventive Archaeological Research (INRAP) for collaboration in preventive archaeology projects and dissemination of culture.
13. MoU between School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi, and National Architecture Institute in Paris, France, to undertake joint planning and geographical studies in India and France and joint training exercises.
14. Volontariat Internationale Entreprise (VIE) scheme to allow Indian students in France and French students in India to stay for a period of 24 months.
15. Letter of Intent on Ayurveda between Ministry of Ayush and University

of Strasbourg for promoting Ayurveda as a complementary medicine in France.

16. MoU between National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), India, and the National Commission for Vocational Qualifications (Commission Nationale de la Certification Professionnelle – CNCD) to facilitate exchange of information and knowledge about maintenance of skill qualification registers.
17. MoU between Department of Science and Technology (DST) of India and the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) to enhance further cooperation in the advanced fields of basic and applied research.
18. MoU between Department of Biotechnology of India, CNRS and University Pierre Marie Curie (UPMC) on Collaboration for establishment of a National Institute of Marine Biology and Biotechnology in India.

Jobs/livelihood in smart city project

*88. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government plans to ensure jobs/livelihood as part of smart city, as stated in concept draft note; and

(b) the Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for improving the livelihood opportunities for the urban poor in all the District Headquarter towns and other cities with a population of the lakh or more. NULM aims to impart skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helps urban poor to set up self-employment ventures by providing credit at subsidized rate of interest. A proposal has been moved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to enhance the scope of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) to include all statutory towns in the Mission. The proposal is currently at appraisal stage.

The Smart Cities Mission is being formulated and details will be known only after the Mission is finalized.

Vacant posts in PSUs

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

(a) whether a large number of posts in various categories meant for functional and operational requirements are lying vacant in various wings and units of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); if so, the details thereof, State / PSU and category-wise;

(b) the number of employees, working in these undertakings as on date against the sanctioned strength on regular basis separately, company-wise;

(c) the number of contract workers working in these undertakings, company-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to fill vacant posts in all the units and wings of PSUs?

THE MINISTER FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) Recruitment to posts below the Board level in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done by the Management of respective CPSEs. Details of vacant posts in CPSEs are not maintained centrally in the Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) and (c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14 which was laid down on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 26.02.2015, company wise number of regular employees and contract workers as on 31-03-2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Information in respect of sanctioned strength of employees in CPSEs is not maintained centrally in Department of Public Enterprises.

(d) Steps to fill up vacant posts in CPSEs is taken by the Management of respective CPSEs according to their requirements.

Statement

CPSEs-wise number of regular employees and contract workers as on 31.03.2014.

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Regular Employees	Contract Workers
1	2	3	4
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	3702	3702
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	277	0
3.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	0	0
4.	Air India Ltd.	25047	0
5.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	938	0
6.	Airports Authority of India	18036	16441
7.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL. Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	1182	4
8.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	15031	66
9.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	68	49

1	2	3	4
10.	Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Ltd.	0	0
11.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	322	16
12.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	69	60
13.	Ballabgarh - Gn Transmission Co. Ltd.	0	0
14.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	1431	159
15.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	0	0
16.	Bel Optronics Devices Ltd.	111	35
17.	BEML Ltd.	10328	5076
18.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	481	0
19.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	17	0
20.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	90	148
21.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	58960	0
22.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	3266	128
23.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	9952	1756
24.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	47525	0
25.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	1112	335
26.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	118	0
27.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	0	0
28.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	34	0
29.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	13214	14279
30.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	780	313
31.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	238277	0
32.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	755	0
33.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	408	0
34.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Ltd.	125	0
35.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	178	27
36.	BIECCO Lawrie Ltd.	446	115
37.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	22	0
38.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	0	0
39.	Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	353	4091
40.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	944	698
41.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	328	620
42.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	866	765
43.	Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	1477	750
44.	British India Corporation Ltd.	1802	0
45.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	70	61
46.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	772	1181
47.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	910	1626
48.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	46686	7239

1	2	3	4
49.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	297	155
50.	Central Electronics Ltd.	549	87
51.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	296	0
52.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	3135	757
53.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	35	22
54.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	4777	0
55.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	73	16
56.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1688	2336
57.	Cheyur Infra Ltd.	0	0
58.	Chhattishgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	0	0
59.	Coal India Ltd.	3106	782
60.	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	0	0
61.	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	0	0
62.	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	0	0
63.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2450	699
64.	Concor Air Ltd.	15	0
65.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1325	0
66.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	964	0
67.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	8	3
68.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	537	0
69.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	0	0
70.	Deochar Mega Power Ltd.	0	0
71.	DGEN Transmission Company Ltd.	0	0
72.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	46	0
73.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	600	400
74.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	71826	0
75.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	1	0
76.	ED CIL (India) Ltd.	81	93
77.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	3207	0
78.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	437	0
79.	Engineers India Ltd.	3276	0
80.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	657	0
81.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	69	0
82.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	1010	0
83.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	17	0
84.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	2862	2296
85.	Food Corpn. of India	74021	0
86.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	31	6
87.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	4022	16000

1	2	3	4
88.	GAIL Gas Ltd.	112	40
89.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	3133	0
90.	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	0
91.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	207	0
92.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	1545	1266
93.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	129	30
94.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	2035	2003
95.	High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd.	0	0
96.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	32108	11563
97.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	1120	50
98.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	1832	12
99.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4112	2315
100.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	8	0
101.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	179	7
102.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1212	0
103.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	702	462
104.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	1146	496
105.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	2061	2582
106.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	10849	23419
107.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	687	0
108.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	262	134
109.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	111	14
110.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	1832	736
111.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	200	0
112.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	106	0
113.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	37	26
114.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	1836	1156
115.	HMT (International) Ltd.	52	0
116.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	62	69
117.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	54	1
118.	HMT Ltd.	1434	0
119.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	2567	0
120.	HMT Watches Ltd.	1105	0
121.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	378	0
122.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	53	0
123.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	1201	0
124.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	916	0
125.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	394	594
126.	HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd.	0	0

1	2	3	4
127.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	143	0
128.	ITI Ltd.	7350	0
129.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	111	99
130.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	58	56
131.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1733	100
132.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	940	0
133.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	114	85
134.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	406	255
135.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	33793	99
136.	Indian Oil Creda Biofuels Ltd.	5	0
137.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	1672	16
138.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	19	0
139.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	12	2
140.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2054	2279
141.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	130	45
142.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	3	0
143.	Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd.	0	0
144.	Instrumentation Ltd.	1151	60
145.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	10	201
146.	Ircon International Ltd.	1434	145
147.	Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Ltd.	4	0
148.	J and K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	5	0
149.	Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd.	0	0
150.	Jharkhand National Mineral Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	0	0
151.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	103	0
152.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	195	0
153.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	738	0
154.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	2	0
155.	KIOCL Ltd.	957	516
156.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.	33	0
157.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	4847	0
158.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	3	0
159.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	38	50
160.	MMTC Ltd.	1536	0
161.	MSTC Ltd.	318	0
162.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	61	48
163.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	734	0
164.	Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.	9	0
165.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	22278	0

1	2	3	4
166.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	36523	0
167.	MAMC Industries Ltd.	0	0
168.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	1715	0
169.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	8635	3263
170.	Mecon Ltd.	1673	0
171.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	0	0
172.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1481	0
173.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	904	244
174.	MJSJ Coal Ltd.	18	1
175.	MNH Shakti Ltd.	16	4
176.	MOIL Ltd.	6473	0
177.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	187	38
178.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	220	0
179.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	7425	12
180.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	47	0
181.	National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.	2136	240
182.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	4068	3251
183.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	98	0
184.	National Handicapped Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	32	0
185.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	193	0
186.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	0	0
187.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	53	0
188.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	32	9
189.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	1355	0
190.	National Research Development Corpn.	86	2
191.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	30	15
192.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	77	0
193.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	55	0
194.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	701	0
195.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	881	0
196.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	8310	1465
197.	Nepa Ltd.	621	0
198.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	16849	14694
199.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	18	0
200.	NHDC Ltd.	540	1073
201.	NHPC Ltd.	9845	2944
202.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	151	0
203.	NMDC Ltd.	5664	8575
204.	NMDC Power Ltd.	0	0

1	2	3	4
205.	NMDC-CMDC Ltd.	3	0
206.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	98	0
207.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	2729	30
208.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	43	23
209.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	16741	0
210.	NPCIL - Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Ltd.	0	0
211.	NPCIL - NALCO Power Company Ltd.	0	0
212.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	87	150
213.	NTPC Ltd.	23411	0
214.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	53	0
215.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	11772	0
216.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	864	0
217.	Odisha Infrapower Ltd.	0	0
218.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	34576	16406
219.	Oil India International Ltd.	0	0
220.	Oil India Ltd.	7837	2556
221.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	2395	55
222.	Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	64	0
223.	Orissa Integrated Power Ltd.	0	0
224.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	641	0
225.	PEC Ltd.	188	0
226.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	467	432
227.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	7	0
228.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	0	0
229.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	18	0
230.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	20	20
231.	Power Equity Capital Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	0	0
232.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	446	0
233.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	8694	171
234.	Power Grid NM Transmission Ltd.	0	0
235.	Power Grid Vemagiri Transmission Ltd.	0	0
236.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	459	68
237.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	23	0
238.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	426	39
239.	Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Ltd.	0	0
240.	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	0	0
241.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	410	0
242.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	522	39
243.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	0	0

1	2	3	4
244.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	184	103
245.	Rajasthan Electronics And Instruments Ltd.	241	425
246.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	43	0
247.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	4073	1270
248.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	18371	15658
249.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	0	0
250.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	0	0
251.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	22	105
252.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	0	0
253.	Rites Ltd.	2241	985
254.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	631	0
255.	Sail Jagdishpur Power Plant Ltd.	0	0
256.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	258	1014
257.	Sail Sindri Projects Ltd.	0	0
258.	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd.	0	0
259.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	115	22
260.	Scooters India Ltd.	620	811
261.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	12257	401
262.	Sethusamudram Corpn. Ltd.	15	0
263.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	836	0
264.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	1	2
265.	SJVN Ltd.	1874	0
266.	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	39	14
267.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	36	29
268.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	70910	0
269.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	795	1
270.	STCL Ltd.	25	0
271.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	97897	95829
272.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	5	0
273.	Tanda Transmission Company Ltd.	0	0
274.	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	0	0
275.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	0	0
276.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	0	0
277.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	899	226
278.	THDC India Ltd.	2067	0
279.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	981	72
280.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	682	13
281.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	131	0
282.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	84	0

1	2	3	4
283.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	141	0
284.	Unchahar Transmission Ltd.	0	0
285.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	4650	6
286.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	23	0
287.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	247	120
288.	Vizag Transmission Ltd.	0	0
289.	Wapcos Ltd.	618	1371
290.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	52484	0

Activities of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

†*90. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the details of activities organized by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation during last three years, year-wise and the commendable works completed by the Foundation during those years?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT):

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Activities		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Chairs at 10 different University/ Institutions (grants released)	₹ 205.04 lakh to 7 Chairs.	₹ 90.47 lakhs to 5 Chairs	₹ 176.43 lakhs to 8 Chairs
2.	Celebration of Birth and observance of Dearth Anniversaries of Dr. Ambedkar every year on the Parliament House Lawns	Birth anniversary and Mahapari-nirvan Diwas celebrated/ observed on 14.4.2012 and 6.12.2012	Birth anniversary and Mahapari-nirvan Diwas celebrated/ observed on 14.4.2013 and 6.12.2013	Birth anniversary and Mahapari-nirvan Diwas celebrated/ observed on 14.4.2014 and 6.12.2014
3.	Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award for meritorious students of Secondary Examinations (No. of students)	385	152	372
4.	Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award for meritorious students of Senior Secondary Examinations (No. of students)	416	468	462

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme (No. of beneficiaries)	37	33	45
6.	Dr. Ambedkar National Relief to SC victims of atrocities (No. of beneficiaries)	45	56	86
7.	Dr. Ambedkar National Essay Competition Scheme (No. of awards)	12	12	12
8.	Celebration of Great Saints Scheme	1	--	--
9.	Dr. Ambedkar Memorial	Shri Hamid Ansari, Vice-President of India delivered the 4th Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture		The lecture was not organized. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, President of India delivered the 5th Dr. Ambedkar
10.	Sale of CWBA Books (Nos.)	46,808	1,98,342	1,05,368

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Public access to assets declared by Union Council of Ministers

751. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has blocked the public access to assets declared by Union Council of Ministers which was available online on website of PMO since 2010, if so, the details, thereof and the reasons and rationale therefor;

(b) whether the above details can be accessed by authorized personnel only; and

(c) if so, the reasons for blocking transparency in the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) They can be viewed by anyone on <http://pmindia.gov.in/en/right-to-information-rti/assets-liabilities-of-the-union-council-of-ministers/>

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

Nuclear reactors constructed by NPCIL

752. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed number of nuclear reactors to be constructed by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) using indigenous design and technology, by the years 2020 and 2025 respectively;

(b) the target for installed capacity of nuclear power generation in India by the years 2020 and 2030, respectively; and

(c) the progress made and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present four indigenous nuclear power reactors, KAPP 3 and 4 (2X700 MW) at Kakrapar, Gujarat; and RAPP 7 and 8 (2X700 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan, are under construction and are expected to be completed by 2019. In addition, a Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor of 500 MW capacity is at an advanced stage of commissioning at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

Financial sanction has been accorded for two indigenous reactors *i.e.* GHAVP 1 and 2 (2X700 MW) at Gorakhpur, Haryana and these are being readied for launch in 2015-16. These are scheduled for completion in 2021. Two more indigenous 700 MW reactors are also expected to be completed by 2024.

(b) and (c) In July 2014, a target of tripling the then existing capacity of 4780 MW in the next ten years was set. While a capacity of 1000 MW has already been added to the grid in December 2014 by start of commercial operation of Kudankulam Unit-1, this target is expected to be met, largely on progressive completion of projects under construction and projects accorded financial sanction. The Government had also accorded 'in principle' approval of the following sites for locating nuclear power projects in future, based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign cooperation:

Site	State	Capacity (MW)	In cooperation with
Indigenous Reactors			
Gorakhpur	Haryana	4 X 700	Indigenous
Chutka	Madhya Pradesh	2 X 700	
Bhimpur		4 X 700	
Kaiga	Karnataka	2 X 700	
Mahi Banswara	Rajasthan	4 X 700	
With Foreign Co-operation			
Kudankulam	Tamil Nadu	4 X 1000	Russian Federation
Jaitapur	Maharashtra	6 X 1650	France
Chhaya Mithi Virdi	Gujarat	6 X 1000*	USA
Kowada	Andhra Pradesh	6 X 1000*	USA
Haripur	West Bengal	6 X 1000	Russian Federation

*Nominal Capacity

Pre-project activities are in progress at various stages at these sites, where the projects will be taken up progressively, in phases of twin units at a site. The Department of Atomic Energy has set for itself an ambitious target of reaching an installed generation capacity of 63000 MWe by the year 2031-32. The installed nuclear generation capacity by 2031-32 would depend on actual start of projects and their completion, which in turn would be contingent to completion of pre-project activities like land acquisition and obtaining statutory clearances and conclusion of techno-commercial discussion in respect of reactors to be set up with foreign co-operation.

Annual requirement of PHWRs

753. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) India's annual nuclear fuel requirement for pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs) for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017;

(b) whether Nuclear Fuel Complex has surplus nuclear fuel for all reactors, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the projected demand of nuclear fuel in the country in the next five years and the steps taken for uninterrupted nuclear power generation at full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The annual requirement of fuel for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) for the year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 is about 875, 875, 985 and 1330 tons respectively of Natural Uranium as Uranium Oxide (UO₂).

(b) Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), Hyderabad has adequate nuclear fuel for the plants under IAEA safeguards along with additional imported raw material in the form of Uranium Ore Concentrate (UOC) and Uranium di-Oxide pellets. The supply of raw material (Magnesium Di Uranate and Sodium Uranate) from Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) is promptly converted into nuclear fuel at NFC for the PHWRs outside IAEA safeguards and no surplus is maintained.

(c) The total requirement of nuclear fuel over the next five years (2015-16 to 2019-2020) is estimated to be about 5940 tons of Natural Uranium as UO₂ for PHWRs, 60 tons of Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) as UO₂ for Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units 1 and 2 (TAPS 1 and 2) (Boiling Water Reactors) and about 250 tons of LEU as UO₂ for Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1 and 2 (KKNPP 1 and 2) (Light Water Reactors). Adequate supply of nuclear fuel for these reactors is ensured through the import of nuclear fuel, pellets or uranium ore concentrate for the IAEA safeguarded reactors, and through the mining and production of domestic uranium supply for the reactors outside the IAEA safeguards.

Iran nuclear preliminary deal

754. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Iran nuclear preliminary deal concluded recently with international authority and the impact of Iran's nuclear deal on our country;

(b) whether inspections by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are part of the final deal to be executed in June; and

(c) the possibilities of exploring civil nuclear cooperation between India and Iran for mutual benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH) : (a) Government of India is aware of an understanding announced on April 2, 2015 in Lausanne between Iran and the EU/E3+3 (China, France, Germany, Russia, UK and US) on the Iranian nuclear issue. The understanding lays down the parameters for negotiation of a comprehensive settlement by the group by June 30, 2015. The April 2, 2015 announcement underlines the success of diplomacy and dialogue, which India has always supported. Government of India has continuously taken steps to enhance our bilateral relations with Iran in all sectors including trade, commerce and economic relations.

(b) As per available assessments, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections are one of the parameters covered by the discussions between EU/E3+3 and Iran.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Nuclear energy production

†755. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India holds the lowest position in the world in the field of production of atomic energy, if so, the position it holds; and

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the production of power in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There are thirty one countries including India in the world which generate electricity from nuclear source. According to the data published in 2014, by Power Reactor Information System (PRIS) of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), India ranked at 13th position in terms of generation. However, it stood at 7th position in terms of number of reactors in operation country-wise globally.

(b) Yes, Sir. The current installed nuclear power capacity is 5780 MW, which is expected to increase to 10080 MW on progressive completion of projects under commissioning/construction by 2019. The Government has accorded sanction for two more projects with a total capacity of 3400 MW. More nuclear power projects based both on indigenous technologies and with international cooperation are planned in future.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Effects of waste atomic material

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

(a) whether the waste materials and other materials extracted from the Atomic Plants/Nuclear Plants of our country are being managed properly keeping in view of its adverse effect on human beings and other living beings, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any cases of adverse effect is reported due to the extraction of poisonous/harmful substances from Atomic/Nuclear plants in any part of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Management of radioactive waste in Indian context includes all types of radioactive wastes generated from the entire nuclear fuel cycle and also from installations using radionuclides in medicine, industry and research. In the choice of processes and technologies adopted utmost emphasis is given to waste minimisation and volume reduction. The comprehensive radioactive waste management operations are carried out fulfilling all prescribed regulatory requirements to avoid any adverse effect on the worker, the public and the environment.

(b) No, Sir. There is no extraction of poisonous substances in any of the nuclear plants in our country.

Regulation of nuclear and radiation safety in the country

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

(a) whether Government agrees to the fact that there are many apprehensions about regulation of nuclear and radiation safety in the country if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether it is a fact that several experts have warned that Government is plunging into buying new nuclear reactors without site studies or using unproven and untested reactor designs, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of purchases made in last three years and the further proposed purchase plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. A robust regulatory framework for nuclear and radiation safety is established and functional under the guidance of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The Government has constituted AERB by exercising the

powers conferred by the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to carry out the regulatory and safety functions under sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Act. AERB also has the powers of the Competent Authority for the safety related rules issued under the Act, namely the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004, the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 and the Atomic Energy (Factories) Rules, 1996. AERB has been effectively fulfilling its mandate of safety review and regulation concerning nuclear and radiation safety with various nuclear facilities in India. This is evident from the very good safety performance of the nuclear facilities which is on par with the international benchmarks. Further to bolster the nuclear safety, reviews of the Indian nuclear power plants are carried out periodically by the AERB. In addition, international peer reviews are also carried out by experts of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO). Post Fukushima, Government invited Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) of IAEA to get the safety of RAPS Units 3 and 4 reviewed. Thus AERB has evolved a robust mechanism to ensure complete nuclear safety.

(b) Government is aware of some misleading media reports in this regard. Sites for locating nuclear power plants are selected after detailed scientific evaluation of the prospective sites in accordance with the criteria laid down in the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) Code of Practice on Safety in nuclear power plant siting. Similarly, the safety of the nuclear power reactors to be set up in the country is extensively reviewed at every stage by the AERB and only after its stage-wise clearance, the reactors are set up. In respect of reactors to be set up with foreign cooperation, these have to be certified by both the regulatory authority of the vendor country and AERB in India.

(c) Nuclear power plants are being constructed and proposed to be constructed with technology and equipment commercially obtained from our partner countries such as Russia, France and the U.S. With Russian collaboration, Unit-1 (of 1000 MW) of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project has already commenced commercial operation *w.e.f.* 31.12.2014, while Unit-2 (also of 1000 MW) is slated to be completed by the end of 2015. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. is engaged in negotiations to finalise the techno-commercial offers with nuclear power plant suppliers in the U.S. (Westinghouse and GE-Hitachi) and France (AREVA) for setting up of nuclear power plants in Gujarat (Chhaya Mithivirdi), Andhra Pradesh (Kovvada) and Maharashtra (Jaitapur) respectively.

Contribution to nuclear insurance pool

758. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the plan within the Ministry to increase Government's contribution to

nuclear insurance pool, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of 'private sector's contribution to the said pool; and

(c) whether any contract has been signed with other nations to set up nuclear plant in our country in past six months and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in coordination with Department of Financial Services (DFS) had initiated discussions with M/s General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) about developing an appropriate product of providing insurance to cover the liability as prescribed under the CLND Act, 2010. M/s GIC Re had informed in this regard that of the amount of ₹ 1,500 crore of "insurance capacity" required for the proposed "Nuclear Insurance Pool", they would be in a position to provide only ₹ 750 crore equivalent of insurance capacity, due to mandated international norms of the insurance industry. M/s GIC Re had requested to obtain a Government guarantee for the remaining amount of ₹ 750 crore to operationalise the nuclear insurance pool. The matter has been taken up by the Department of Financial Services with the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance for arranging Government guarantee of ₹ 750 crore to M/s GIC Re to develop the "Nuclear Insurance Product".

(c) In the last six months the following agreements have been entered into in connection with setting up of nuclear power plants in the country with foreign cooperation:

- Supplement to the General Framework Agreement (GFA) for Units 3 and 4 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Atom Stroy Export (ASE) of Russian Federation in December 2014, to operationalise the General Framework Agreement (GFA) and Technical Commercial offer (TCO) signed in April 2014
- Contract between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Atom Stroy Export (ASE) of Russian Federation for unit 3 and 4 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in December 2014, to mark the commencing of the implementation of the Units 3 and 4 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant with supply of some major equipment by Atom Stroy Export.
- Pre-engineering agreement between NPCIL and Areva, France in April 2015 to bring clarity on technical aspects of the plant.

Time-frame for completion of nuclear projects

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

(a) the plan to constitute and assign a Board Status for the Fast Reactor Fuel Cycle Facility and Demonstration Fuel Reprocessing Plant, IGCAR, Kalpakkam to decentralize and expedite the project;

(b) the other major projects and the funds earmarked, allocated and disbursed for such ongoing projects in the MAPS Kalpakkam, Chennai;

(c) whether Government is taking steps and confident to complete and commission these projects well within the scheduled time-frame; and

(d) if so, the details of the current status and the approximate time by which the projects would be commissioned and produce Nuclear Energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to assign a Board Status for the Fast Reactor Fuel Cycle Facility and Demonstration Fuel Reprocessing Plant, IGCAR

(b) Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is presently constructing a Prototype Fast - Breeder Reactor (PFBR) of 500 MWe capacity at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. The funds earmarked, allocated and disbursed for PFBR is as follows:

The approved capital cost of PFBR is ₹ 5677 crore. (80% by way of equity from DAE, and balance by way of debt). The entire equity amount of ₹ 4541.60 crore has been received and spent. DAE has disbursed Government loan of ₹ 300 crore so far.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The PFBR project is under advanced stage of commissioning. The physical progress achieved as on 31.03.2015 is 97.64%. PFBR is currently scheduled to generate 30% of power by September, 2015 and commercial operation by September, 2016.

Norms for nuclear accidents victims

760. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government guarantees that under the civil nuclear deal tweaked during President Obama's visit to India, the victims of a nuclear reactor accident would not meet the same fate as of Union Carbide victims; and

(b) whether there is any provision for speedy and fair compensation payments

in a time bound manner under the agreement and that the matter would not be dragged on for years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no change proposed in the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 consequent upon discussions with the United States on the issue of civil nuclear liability.

(b) The objective of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 (CLND Act) is to ensure prompt compensation for the victims in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident. Persons who suffer nuclear damage/incident will be entitled to receive compensation. The Act provides for speedy payment of compensation for any nuclear damage/incident by providing for the maximum amount of liability, in respect of each nuclear incident, of rupee equivalent of three hundred million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) or such higher amount as the Central Government may specify by notification, and for prompt adjudication by Claims Commissioners, to be appointed under the Act, of claims for compensation by victims. The Act requires that the Claims Commissioner shall dispose of the application within a period of three months from the date of such receipt of claims and make an award accordingly.

Funds for Development of North Eastern Region

†761. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North East Council (NEC) was constituted for the socio-economic and balanced development of the North Eastern States in 1972 and its main objective was to provide money for the fundamental development of these States;

(b) if so, the amount of money given to the North Eastern States in the last five years and the expenditure thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to implement the recommendations contained in report of Bezbaruah Committee if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) North Eastern Council was set up in 1972 under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 as an advisory body. The North Eastern Council (Amendment) Act, 2002 modified its role as to function as a regional planning body for the North Eastern areas. It further specified that while formulating the regional plans for the North Eastern area, the Council shall give

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

priority to schemes and projects which will benefit two or more States, provided that in the case of Sikkim, the Council shall formulate specific projects and schemes for that State including the review of implementation of such projects and schemes.

(b) The funds given by North Eastern Council to the North Eastern States in the last five years and the expenditure thereof are as under:

Amount released to NE States during the last five years (2010-11 to 2014-15)

(₹ crore)						
State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	113.87	105.69	91.70	82.17	62.21	455.64
Assam	88.35	57.16	91.40	69.78	46.05	352.74
Manipur	46.14	44.82	52.55	85.89	48.03	277.43
Meghalaya	71.86	56.24	86.35	52.26	56.11	322.82
Mizoram	43.95	74.03	83.18	55.34	36.81	293.31
Nagaland	48.57	84.55	84.00	119.61	93.02	429.75
Sikkim	32.33	53.40	55.84	53.89	33.97	229.43
Tripura	42.10	52.75	37.99	84.37	61.79	279.00
TOTAL	487.17	528.64	583.01	603.31	437.99	2640.12

(c) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is implementing the recommendations of Bezbaruah Committee pertaining to the Ministry. Details of action taken on the matter are as follows:

- (i) Jasola Hostel, Delhi for working women from North East: The Ministry has examined the issues pertaining to inadequate response of North East women to seats available in Jasola Hostel and secured the cooperation of Resident Commissioners of North Eastern States for ensuring adequate publicity.
- (ii) Construction of hostel in JNU, Delhi: The Ministry is considering the funding of a Hostel for North East Boys and Girls studying in JNU, through the North Eastern Council. Even earlier, in 1999, the Ministry had funded a Hostel for NE Students in the University at an approved cost of ₹ 3.95 crore.

- (iii) Exemption from Income Tax for AIS officers and other officers from North East. The Resident Commissioners of the NE States have been advised to take up the matter with Department of Personnel and Training.
- (iv) Showcasing rich cultural heritage of North Eastern Region: A cultural event called, Songs and Dances of the North East was organized by the North Eastern Council in Delhi on 11th April, 2015.
- (v) Database for people coming from North Eastern States: The Resident Commissioners of the NE State Governments have been directed to build and maintain a database of people, including students and employed persons coming from North Eastern States.

Rapid erosion in Visakhapatnam

762. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that many of India beaches and its shoreline are witnessing rapid erosion especially in Visakhapatnam; If so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the immediate steps as well as long term measures taken by Government to prevent coastal erosion and also strength the boundary across the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S.CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Shoreline changes *i.e.* Erosion or accretion is ill natural phenomenon, occurs throughout the coast with varying magnitude due to natural processes and man-made interventions. These seasonally changing winds during the southwest monsoon (June - September) and northeast monsoon (December - February), generate wind-waves from different directions towards the beaches. Along the east coast of India, Littoral drift occurs in the northerly direction for 8-9 months in a year, with the wave approaching the coast from the southwest. There is a southerly littoral drift for 3 to 4 months due to north-east monsoon waves. This variation in the littoral drift results in instability of beach where man-made structures disrupt the free-sand movement. As the net littoral drift is towards the north along the coast, any man-made structure would lead to accretion of sand on the south of the structure and erosion on its northern side. However, there is no general, large- scale beach erosion in India except where the sediment/sand transport has been, disturbed by human activities *viz.*, construction of breakwaters, groins, bulkheads etc. which cause erosion on the down-drift side and accretion on the up-drift side. On an average, about 40% of Indian coastline is facing varying degree of erosion. From last 25 years

data (1990-2014), it observed that about 25- 33% of Andhra Pradesh Shoreline is experiencing erosion of various magnitudes. The Visakhapatnam coast is also facing erosion since beginning specially Rama Krishna Beach and submarine Museum region due to lack of sand supply from southern side. About 50-55 m beach has been lost near submarine Museum region during 1990- 2014. The intensity of erosion has increased rapidly in recent past and about 20 m beach has lost in last 2 years. The Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) has been trying to control the erosion by regularly nourishing the Rama Krishna Beach with the sand available in the sand trap at the outer harbor. In 2013 and 2014, the cyclone 'Phailin' and 'Hudhud' further hastened erosion of the Rama Krishna Beach, severely damaging the adjacent protection wall and road.

(b) Towards possible development of long-term solution, data collection and documentation of shore erosion has been carried out at different stretches in the States of Tamil Nadu (Poovar to Thuthukudi, Poompuhar, Kadalur Periyakuppam, Ennore), Kerala (around Vizhinjam and Varkala), AP (Visakhapatnam), Goa (Kerem). On a pilot scale, the nourishment of beach has been demonstrated at Puducherry. A shoreline change maps in 1 :25000 scale for the east coast of India using remote sensing data has been prepared. A Technical Criteria Atlas has been brought out a wave atlas of Indian coast to enable better assessment of beach processes and modeling efforts including setting up of a network of 19 tide gauges to understand the coastal processes and the effects of storm surges. Based on preliminary experiments on numerical model simulation studies at the recent erosion at Visakhapatnam, it is suggested that a combination of beach nourishment and an offshore submerged dyke to reduce the wave energy incident on the beach so that the natural beach front grows and the nourished sand is prevented from being washed away at the time of rough weather or cyclone passage. The Shoreline Management Plans for 14 locations along Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, AP and Odisha coast have been prepared by studying the site specific erosion problems, including the prevailing coastal processes. These plans offer suitable management solutions to concerned State Government departments for implementation. The Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted a Committee *vide* G.O.Rt. No. 17, I and I (P.II) Department, dated 02.02.2015 to conduct a detailed study the reasons for the beach erosion and to take up short term and long term measures to ensure that there is a sustainable solution for the beach erosion at Visakhapatnam.

Ways to improve natural habitat for cat family

763. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out so far suggesting ways and means to improve natural habitat for cat family for its better growth and breeding; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No specific study has been conducted for suggesting ways and means to improve natural habitat of animals of cat family. However, the Management Plans for the Protected Areas prepared by the concerned State Governments incorporate prescriptions to improve the natural habitat for wildlife including those belonging to cat family.

Discussion of Forest Act with States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to discuss Forest Act with States and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has framed guidelines for diversion of forest land without infringing on the rights of the tribals and forest dwellers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Indian Forest Act, 1927 is proposed to be amended in view of later developments and the issue was discussed in the two-days conference of State Environment and Forest Ministers held on 6th -7th April 2015 and it was resolved to undertake comprehensive amendment of The Indian Forest Act, 1927 to address gaps in the law.

(b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change formulated draft revised guidelines on ensuring compliance of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the cases of diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the process of inter ministerial consultation is still going on.

Impact of climate change on fishing communities

765. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to the Inter-Government Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report, climate change will pose a direct threat to fishing communities and coastal ecologies; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any detailed assessment about the impact of climate change on lives and livelihood of coastal fishing communities especially in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Working Group-II report titled "Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability" of the 5th Assessment Report of Inter-Government Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in April, 2014, projects the redistribution of global marine-species and reduction in marine-biodiversity with potentially-detrimental consequences for fisheries, ecosystem services and livelihood. It also projects risk for fishing communities.

(b) A report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" published in November, 2010, has assessed the impact of climate change on coastal fisheries for four regions including coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. As per the report, increasing temperature and sea level rise may have negative effect on fisheries, which are likely to affect the lives and livelihood of coastal fishing communities.

Amendment in working of NGT

766. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make any amendment in the working of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a public perception that instead of finding way to amend the working of the National Green Tribunal, Government should focus more on environmental related issues vigorously and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Rising air pollution level in Delhi

767. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) by when the proposed composite and comprehensive Air Index would be ready to gauge the rising air pollution levels in India in a more efficacious manner, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether specific plans are being made to deal with the extremely high air pollution in New Delhi in the long and short term (since it has been declared as the most polluted city in the world by the WHO); and

(c) the projected expenses and realistic aims in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) National Air Quality Index(AQI) has been launched to disseminate air quality information. The AQI has six categories of air quality, viz. Good, Satisfactory, Moderately polluted, Poor, Very Poor and Severe with distinct colour scheme.

Each of these categories is associated with likely health impacts. AQI considers eight pollutants (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂, CO, O₃, NH₃ and Pb) for which short-term (upto 24-hourly averaging period) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed. Presently, air quality data for 10 cities are connected to AQI system which is available on the website of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board.

The Government has taken various measures to contain air pollution in New Delhi, which *interalia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per Auto Fuel Policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate system for in-use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards and their compliance, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport, expansion of metro train system, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets etc. At present no substantial expenditure is envisaged.

Original research on GM banana

768. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen the original research on GM banana done by the scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons for contributing millions of dollar for developing genetically engineered banana enriched in iron by an Australian scientist; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of and has seen original research on GM Banana done by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) scientists. This work was at Laboratory level. However, the Australian scientists at Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Brisbane have developed the Genetically modified Iron Rich Banana which have been tested in the field. Since this research was at an advanced stage, an agreement has been signed with Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Australia and five Indian partners including BARC. There is no overlap between the work carried out by BARC and the work which is being carried out in this Project. BARC has been involved in this project in view of the experience of the BARC scientists in GM banana research.

(c) As explained above, the question of corrective steps taken does not arise.

Allocation of UID number for tigers

769. SHRIMOHD.ALIKHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority has come forward to allot Unique Identification (UID) numbers for tigers in the reserve forests of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Based on a decision taken in the 7th meeting of the National Tiger Conservation Authority in October, 2011, detailed protocol for establishing a National Repository of Camera Trap Photographs of Tigers (NRCTPT) has been firmed up through a committee comprising of, *inter alia*, experts and scientists, which has been communicated to tiger States. The said protocol has provision for providing an 10 to each individual tiger. Action was taken for building up the NRCTPT with the 635 camera trap photographs of individual tigers collected during the 2010 country level status assessment of tigers, done in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India and tiger States. At present there are 2175 camera trap photographs of individual tigers in the country which includes 1540 individual tiger photographs collected during 2014 country level status assessment of tigers.

Construction activities in eco-sensitive zones

770. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had permitted any construction activities in the eco-sensitive zones; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change notifies Eco-sensitive Zones' under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; wherein, *inter alia* certain identified projects/activities are regulated /prohibited as the case may be in a site-specific manner. Construction activity in the Eco-sensitive Zone is a regulated activity. The stipulation for undertaking construction activity is site-specific and is stated in the concerned Eco-sensitive Zone notification. The regulation of activities in the Eco-sensitive Zone is undertaken to maintain the carrying capacity of the area and to ensure sustainable development taking into consideration the needs and aspirations of the local people.

Loss of mangrove in Sunderbans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Sunderbans has lost 3.71 per cent of its mangrove and other forest cover in one decade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Sunderbans has lost 9990 hectare of its landmass to erosion; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a study shows that about 95.14 per cent of the green cover has not undergone any change, while fresh vegetation has come up in 1.1 per cent of the entire area and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) The State Forest Department of West-Bengal has informed that no such report has been received by them. However, Forest Survey of India has carried out a study for Sunderbans for the year 2002 and 2011. As per this report, the mangrove cover for Sunderbans for the year 2002 and 2011 has been reported to be 2111 square kilometers and 2094 square kilometers respectively, indicating a decrease of 1700 hectare (0.81 percent) during the decade.

Standard operating procedure for rehabilitation of tigers

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

- (a) the number of tiger reserves, sanctuaries etc. in various States;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and released to various such reserves, sanctuaries etc. during the current five year plan;
- (c) whether Government has issued any Standard Operating Procedure for rehabilitation of tigers, orphan tiger cubs and tiger depredation on livestock, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the manner in which Standard Operating Procedure will be able to help in obtaining objectives of Project Tiger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) There are 48 tiger reserves spread over in 18 States of the country.

(b) The details of funds allocated and released to tiger reserves during the current five year plan, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, are given in the Statement (*See* below), Sanctuaries do not fall under the purview of the Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority.

(c) The National Tiger Conservation Authority has issued Standard Operating Procedures (i) to deal with orphaned/abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild, and (ii) to deal with tiger depredation on livestock, which are available in public domain at www.projecttiger.nic.in.

(d) The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) describe process to carry out the said task, fixes responsibility and reduces learning/adjustment time for new incumbents of tiger reserves. Further, these SOPs facilitate consistency and uniformity in respect of the concerned subject across the country, which in turn results in effective record maintenance for retrospective as well as prospective use.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and released to tiger reserves during the current five year plan, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Fund allocated and released		
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam	Andhra Pradesh	208.68	121.3504	131.661
2.	Kawal	Andhra Pradesh	196.2104	90.4300	52.48
3.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	156.3832	324.1837	289.209
4.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	263.704	412.8568	369.217
5.	Kaziranga	Assam	250.286	708.9060	1136.656
6.	Manas	Assam	0.00	99.0765	328.199
7.	Named	Assam	123.608	0.00	44.534
8.	Valmiki	Bihar	311.064	284.7730	317.096
9.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	217.0924	255.6320	297.267
10.	Indravarti	Chhattisgarh	69.45	75.5500	97.781
11.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	245.92	208.4560	214.779
12.	Palamau	Jharkhand	107.44023	251.1680	199.08
13.	Bandipur	Karnataka	221.543	808.8410	676.753
14.	Bhadra	Karnataka	198.2391	306.9850	221.995
15.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	136.18	434.5460	239.29
16.	Nagarahole	Karnataka	222.049	251.1008	279.506
17.	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	155.52	183.5970	148.2286
18.	Periyar	Kerala	286.96	271.4880	286.584
19.	Parambikulam	Kerala	227.875	208.1840	230.9513
20.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	334.633	244.6120	282.481
21.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	4373.17	3162.2040	2792.154
22.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	295.9054	358.3480	348.477
23.	Pencil	Madhya Pradesh	128.44	314.2390	314.4614
24.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	223.88	323.6850	263.291
25.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	416.3354	393.0500	334.2538
26.	Melghat	Maharashtra	332.746	320.4880	2371.5512
27.	Pench	Maharashtra	232.01715	343.4400	346.5453
28.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	222.37515	2564.4383	414.5646
29.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	61.27	136.7660	124.1026
30.	Nawegaon-Nagzira	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	105.60
31.	Bor	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	63.1604
32.	Dampa	Mizoram	468.31	233.6800	232.1896

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Satkosia	Odisha	142.956	191.3030	192.0869
34.	Similipal	Odisha	20.80	556.8900	515.3046
35.	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	2834.955	304.5200	260.22
36.	Sariska	Rajasthan	1255.612	208.3280	274.35
37.	Mukandra Hills	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	92.622
38.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	143.997	127.6950	195.35
39.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	138.795	229.1160	243.786
40.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	163.191	252.8440	272.639
41.	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	0.00	144.0200	152.541
42.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	160.69	377.6890	391.1941
43.	Buxa	West Bengal	177.20	136.4700	205.71
44.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	227.716	211.3400	391.1725
45.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	334.055	525.8760	484.4133
46.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	276.515
47.	Amrabad	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			16287.25343	16958.1655	17502.00
Amount released for 3rd All India Tiger Estimation			0.00	270.8158	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			16287.25343	17228.9813	17502.00

Amendment in Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the hotels and resorts in coastal areas that are not demarcated as ecologically sensitive can now set up operations right upto the shoreline, increase the number of rooms and create private beaches;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has relaxed green norms to build beach resorts; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has amended the 2011 Coastal Regulation Zone Notification to scrap restrictions on building hotels and beach resort in areas demarcated as CRZ II and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 2011 issued on 6th January 2011, the constructions of beach resorts or hotels is not permitted in ecologically sensitive areas such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning

grounds of fish, wildlife habitats, etc. The development of beach resorts or hotels in the designated areas of CRZ-II was permissible beyond 200 m from High Tide Line (HTL) subject to conditions that overall height of the construction up to the highest ridge of the roof shall not exceed nine meters, construction shall not be more than two floors *i.e.* with ground plus one upper floor and total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33% of the plot size. The aforesaid conditions have been removed *vide* amendment dated 4th February, 2015 to the CRZ Notification 2011 and now the permissible built up area for beach resorts or hotels in designated areas of CRZ-II is as per the norms existed on 19th February, 1991, which is the date of issuing the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

CNG vehicles between Vashisht and Rohtang

774. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any directives to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for plying of only CNG vehicles between Vashisht and Rohtang from the next tourist season, if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has got any survey conducted to find out the feasibility of plying CNG vehicles in the area before issuing such directives and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Wild Life Census

775. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild life census is carried out by Government at regular intervals; and

(b) if so, the detailed list of animals as per the last two census carried out, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,

FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The census of tiger is undertaken at the national level once every four years and census of a few other major flagship species is undertaken at the State-level by the respective State/Union Territory Governments from time to time. Details of population estimates of tiger, elephant, lion and rhinoceros as received from the States is given below:

Name of the Species	Estimated population (year)	
Tiger	1706(2010)	1945-2491 (2014)
Elephant	27657-27682 (2007)	29391-30711 (2012)
Lion	359± 10(2005)	411 (2010)
Rhinoceros	1855(2006)	2810(2013)

Action against industries causing pollution

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

(a) whether Government has taken any action against the industries identified as polluting industries by N.G.T (National Green Tribunal);

(b) if so, the names of the industries which have been declared harmful for human race, the list of these industries, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons due to which no action has been taken against the industries causing pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in compliance to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) order dated 4th February, 2014, submitted a list of 764 grossly polluting industries in the 5 Ganga basin States and located on the bank of River Ganga Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) are defined as: Industry discharging pollution load of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) 100 kg per day and 1 or handling hazardous chemical as specified in Manufacturing, Import Storage of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989.

State-wise and sector-wise directions issued by CPCB to non-complying

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

industries given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). CPCB carries out inspection under Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS), public complaints, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) etc. and issues directions in reference to non-complying industries under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The CPCB monitors industries as per the orders of Hon'ble NGT and submits its report. Hon'ble NGT takes appropriate action. The detail of industries penalized by NGT is given below:

(i) *Vide* order dated January 15, 2013 in reference to Application No 36/2012 the Hon'ble NGT directed closure of 23 polluting industries in Ghaziabad, UP as per list given below:

Induction furnace units:

1. M/s Sutech Industries Pvt Ltd, B-4, B.S. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
2. M/s G.M.K. Steels Pvt Ltd., A-3, B.S. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
3. M/s Supreme Ceramics, C-154, B.S. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
4. M/s Chaudhry Steels Pvt Ltd., C-205, B.S. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
5. M/s Jaycee (Jai Shri) Steels Pvt Ltd., B~25, B.S. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
6. M/s Supreme Electro Cast Pvt Ltd., C~112, B.S. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
7. M/s Mohan Electro Casting Pvt Ltd., C-225, B.S. Road Ind. Area, Ghaziabad
8. M/s Supreme Alloys Pvt Ltd., C~232, B.S. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
9. M/s T.S. Engineering Works, Ghaziabad
10. M/s Shri Nathji Ispat Ltd., A-5, S.S. of G.T. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
11. M/s Rathi Steel and Power Ltd., C~4, S.S. of GT Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad

12. M/s D.V.S. Steel Pvt Ltd, A-7/60, S.S. of G.T. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
13. M/s Shakun Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd., 17~A, Site-IV, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad
14. M/s Ambica Steels Ltd., 5112 Site-IV, Sahibabad, Gaziabad

Pharmaceuticals:

1. M/s Wardex Pharmaceutical Ltd., C~15 and A~48/10, Site-IV, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad

Textiles:

1. M/s The Webbing and Belting Factory Pvt Ltd., G.T. Road. Opp Pawan Cinema, Ghaziabad
2. M/s Suruchi Dyeing Udyog Pvt Ltd., 37, S.S. of G.T. Road Ind Area, Ghaziabad
3. M/s J.D.P. of Sh. Sachin Jain, E-80, Rajinder Nagar Ind Area, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad
4. M/s Dhan Raj Textile Processors, 47, Gali No-4, R.I.A., Ghaziabad
5. M/s Nitin Kumar Jain, 15/6, Site-IV, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad
6. M/s Shyama Textiles Mills, S-12, Site-IV, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad
7. M/s Shri Sai Processors 7/37, Loni Road, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad.
8. M/s Shankar Prints, S-4, Loni Road Ind Area, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad

Statement-I
Summary of Directions issued during last four years and current year

State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (till date)		Total		
	Section S of IC(P) Act	Section 18 E(P) Act	Section 5 of E(P) Act	Section 18 (1)(b) Act	Section 5 of E(P) Act	Section 18 (1) Act	Section 5 of E(P) Act	Section 18 E(P) Act	Section 5 of E(P) Act	Section 18 (1) Act	Section 5 of E(P) Act	Section 13	Sub total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	3	2	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	9	8	17
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	4	2	5	0	5	0	2	1	1	0	17	3	20
Bihar	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	7	1	8
Chhattisgarh	12	0	4	0	5	2	4	0	1	0	26	2	28
DD & DNH	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Gujarat	3	1	3	3	33	2	24	1	6	0	69	7	76
Haryana	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	2	8
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jharkhand	0	0	3	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	9	4	13
Karnataka	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	0	8	6	14
Kerala	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	3	7
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	4	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	11	7	18
Maharashtra	10	8	9	9	4	3	7	0	4	1	34	21	55
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Odisha	0	2	3	1	5	2	4	0	0	0	12	5	17
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
Punjab	2	1	3	1	T	0	1	0	2	1	10	3	13
Rajasthan	2	2	3	3	3	2	0	3	0	3	8	13	21
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	4	12	8	1	6	8	1	3	0	26	19	45
Uttar Pradesh	27	2	30	8	146	8	85	1	20	2	308	21	329
Uttarakhand	4	4	3	1	19	2	14	1	4	1	44	9	53
West Bengal	5	2	4	4	3	0	3	0	4	1	19	7	26
Common Direction issued to SPCBs/ PCCS	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	7	7
TOTAL	79	33	97	54	244	38	165	12	57	11	642	148	790

Statement-II

Sector-wise details of industries to whom Directions under Section 5 and Sec 18(1)(b) issued during 2010-2015 till date

Sl. No.	Sector	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (till date)		Sub-Total		
		Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	Sec 5	Sec 18(1)(b)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	17 category	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
2.	Aluminum	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
3.	Brewery	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
4.	Cement	2	3	4	4	1	5	2	7	3	1	0	19	9
5.	Ceramics	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	21	0	0	0	50	1
6.	CETP	2	1	9	9	5	1	2	0	2	3	1	15	11
7.	Chemical	8	4	8	8	3	5	0	3	0	1	0	25	7
8.	Coke Oven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
9.	Chloralkali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
10.	Dairy	0	0	2	2	0	0		1	0	0	0	3	0
11.	DG Sets	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
12.	Distillery	15	1	19	19	1	24	1	8	0	6	0	72	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13.	Dye and Dye Intermediates	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
14.	Electroplating	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15.	Engineering	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
16.	Fertilizer	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	8	2
17.	Iron and Steel	4	0	5	5	8	4	1	8	0	3	0	24	9
18.	NGRBA	0	2	—	—	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
19.	Pesticide	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
20.	Petrochemical	0	1	1	1	1	—	0	1	0	3	0	5	2
21.	Pharmaceuticals	6	4	9	9	7	9	0	2	0	7	0	33	11
22.	Plywood	1	1	1	1	0	—	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
23.	Pulp and Paper	11	4	18	2	2	41	4	40	1	28	2	138	13
24.	Pump and Compressor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25.	Red/Orange/Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Refinery	2	0	3	3	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	13	0
27.	Slaughter House	2	0	1	1	0	—	1	1	0	0	0	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28.	Soft Drinks		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Stone crusher		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
30.	Sugar		2	4	7	10	7	11	6	2	0	2	22	29
31.	Tannery		6	4	1	7	98	8	55	1	0	0	160	20
32.	Textile		1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	7	0
33.	Thermal Power Plant		8	0	5	1	8	3	2	2	0	3	23	9
34.	Water Quality interstate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1
TOTAL			79	33	97	54	244	38	165	12	57	11	642	148

Reduction in green bonus

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

- (a) whether Government has reduced the green bonus that is given to the States;
- (b) if so, the norms in accordance with which the green bonus given to the States has been reduced; and
- (c) whether reducing the green bonus will not adversely affect the environment and forest of the States and if not, the details of the manner in which it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As of now, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has no scheme for grant of green bonus.

Bamboo as non-timber forest produce

778. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal to declare Bamboo a grass or to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927 for changing Bamboo from tree to grass and notifying it as non-timber forest produce, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, what measures are being taken for the preservation and monitoring of Bamboo, State-wise in the country and the funds released thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering the creation of Bamboo Board for monitoring and preserving bamboo habitat; and
- (d) if so, the details of the timeline and appointment for the creation of such a board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received some references regarding amendment to Indian Forest Act, 1927 to remove bamboo from the definition of tree to facilitate its transit. Bamboo is largely found in the forest areas. As per the India State of Forest Report, 2011 bamboo bearing forest areas is 13.9 million

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

hectare out of the total forest cover of 69.02 million hectare. Given the ecological and environmental significance of bamboo, so far the Indian Forest Act, 1927 has not amended to this effect. However, the Ministry has issued advisory to all State and Union Territories Governments for relaxation of regulatory regime in respect of bamboo grown on private lands.

(b) The preservation and management of forest areas including that of bamboo is primarily is the responsibility of State Governments. The National Bamboo Mission under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has been providing funds to the States for carrying out various activities for bamboo resource development like plantation improvement of stock, training etc. The details of funds released to States are given in the Statement (*See below*). There is no specific scheme under this Ministry. however under the centrally sponsored scheme of National Afforestation Programme bamboo plantation is one of the module.

(c) and (d) As of now, there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry.

Statement

*The details of State-wise total funds released under National
Bamboo Mission from 2006-07 to 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States	Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	290.45
2.	Bihar	764.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	4177.79
4.	Goa	31.00
5.	Gujarat	2009.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	844.89
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	352.86
8.	Jharkhand	1201.70
9.	Karnataka	3580.33
10.	Kerala	435.36

1	2	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2075.63
12.	Maharashtra	1192.72
13.	Odisha	3580.96
14.	Punjab	475.19
15.	Rajasthan	1297.66
16.	Tamil Nadu	482.96
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1281.21
18.	Uttarakhand	1616.21
19.	West Bengal	161.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	6600.73
21.	Assam	6494.84
22.	Manipur	8085.17
23.	Meghalaya	1726.42
24.	Mizoram	12024.60
25.	Nagaland	12816.68
26.	Sikkim	2595.98
27.	Tripura	1324.81
TOTAL		77520.65

Institutions studying climate change

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

(a) the number of institutions that were assigned the task of conducting study of climate change during the last five years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether those institutions have submitted reports to the Central Government after completing their studies; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for following those reports, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) As a party to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). India periodically furnishes national communication as country's efforts to address climate change. Studies were awarded to a total of 85 institutions for preparation of India's Second National Communication which embodies thematic areas like national circumstances, national greenhouse gas inventory, vulnerability assessment and adaptation. The studies have been completed and the concerned institutions have submitted their reports. Based on these reports the Government of India has prepared India's Second National Communication which has been submitted to UNFCCC in 2012.

Forest protection through modern technology

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to protect the forests by using modern technology like aero planes, helicopters etc. if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any areas of forests have been identified for this project, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has earmarked any funds for undertaking these works, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) At present, there is no such plan of Government of India to protect the forests by using modern technology like aero planes, helicopters etc. However, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Global Positioning System (GPS) etc. is already being practised by many States.

Further, Forest Survey of India (FSI) using the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectro-radiometer (MODIS) sensor data has been carrying out the near real time monitoring of forest fires since 2004, and sending evaluable alerts to State about active

fire locations. FSI also brings out a biennial report on the status of forest cover using remote sensing technology.

Government of India provides Grants-in-aid to State/UT Governments under the Centrally Sponsored: Intensification of Forest Management Scheme. The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States for forest protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of field camps, building watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening of forest infrastructure etc. States/UTs also take forest protection measures under various State sector schemes. Support of local communities is also taken for protection and management of forests under Joint Forest Management (JFM).

Desilting of Suheli river on regular basis

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

(a) whether Suheli river is a major river at Dhudwa National Park and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that the river Suheli is full of sediments causing flash flood and water logging in the National Park, if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to desilt Suheli river on regular basis in order to save the terai eco system of the National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Suheli river is one of the major rivers flowing through the Dudhwa National Park, originating from Nepal. In the course of time siltation upto 10 feet has been noticed thereby causing adverse impact on national park. To avoid any water logging, Suheli barrage gate was opened throughout the rainy season in the year 2014. There is no proposal to desilt Suheli river on regular basis. However, in the past, a portion of the Suheli river was desilted.

Pollution threat by construction work

782. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction works in cities is becoming a serious

pollution threat and health hazard and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether steps have been taken by Government to control the construction waste in cities and save the citizens from this health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Construction and demolition works generate pollutants including dust particles which can degrade quality of water, land, air, and cause noise pollution. The State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities and the Central Government while granting environmental clearance to construction projects under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 stipulate conditions for prevention, abatement and control of pollution from such projects.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF and CC) has notified the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These Rules provide procedures for management of municipal solid waste including the construction and demolition waste (C and D). As per these Rules, C and D waste or debris should be collected separately and disposed off in accordance with State laws.

The MoEF and CC has finalized Draft Solid Waste Rules, 2015 with elaborate safeguards for environmentally sound practices for disposal of construction and demolition waste.

Purpose of National Green Tribunal

783. SHRI S.THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Green Tribunal cannot settle the issue or any application on climate change as it is a subject of international conventions and protocols and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the issue of climate change is the subject of international conventions and protocols and does not fall in the ambit of Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act; and

(c) if so, what is the very purpose of the National Green Tribunal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A petition by the name of Gaurav Kumar Bansal Vs. Union of India and Ors. OA. No.

498/2014 is pending before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, Delhi. The matter is still *subjudice*. The Hon'ble Tribunal may adjudicate upon the question of jurisdiction in due course.

(b) Regarding the application of section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, the said section states that:

"The Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment), is involved and such question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I"

The above-said Schedule I includes the following Acts:

1. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
2. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
3. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
4. Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981
5. The Environment Protection Act, 1986
6. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
7. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Further, the action plan on climate change and such question (of climate change) does not arise out of implementation of the enactments listed in Schedule-I. There is no legally binding commitment for India under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

(c) The purpose of the National Green Tribunal is stated under the National Green Tribunal Act. Apart from various statutory provisions, the statement of objects and reasons of the Act may also be referred to. The Hon'ble Tribunal has already passed significant judgments on a plethora of issues ranging from water pollution to noise pollution etc. The Tribunal is also presently hearing matters of high public importance and impact such as air pollution in Delhi — NCR, the Ganga (pollution) matters, pollution from mobile towers, pollution around railway tracks etc.

Ban on ten years old diesel vehicles

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Green Tribunal (NGT) has banned all ten years old diesel vehicles from playing in Delhi and NCR to curb pollution;

(b) if so, the reasons for not contesting the order of the NGT in higher courts as such orders only lead to price rise of vegetables and essential commodities besides generating unemployment; and

(c) whether banning the old vehicles will solve the problem of pollution as most of the pollutions is emanated through mining around Delhi, burning of agriculture waste in Punjab, operation of diesel Mobile Towers in Delhi and large scale construction activity in the NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* its order dated April 7, 2015 in the matter of "Shri Vardhaman Kaushik Vs. Union of India" has directed for banning 10 year old vehicles in Delhi/National Capital Region. The direction of the Hon'ble NGT are to be implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways being a nodal agency for such matters and other concern State agencies.

(c) The phenomenon of Air Pollution at a given place is a concoction of air pollutants emitted from various sources. In the absence of source apportionment study of a given area, one cannot attribute to the actual source of pollution in that particular area. Studies carried out by different institutes / organizations nationally as well as internationally have confirmed that vehicular sector is one of the major source of air pollution, especially in the urban areas. Any air Quality Management Plan to be developed for improving the air quality of a given area includes components on restricting emissions from all the major sources including diesel vehicles, burning of agricultural waste etc. In view of alarming rise in the vehicular Population especially in the segment of private vehicles, there is need for policies that regulate the use of personal vehicles including diesel driven vehicles.

Policy paper regarding adoption of traditional methods

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister recently urged to adopt traditional methods to resolve the environment related problems while addressing the conference of State Environment Ministers, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to bring any policy paper regarding the adoption of traditional methods to resolve the environment related problems and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister highlighted the great Indian tradition of respect for nature and cultural traits such as recycle and reuse which can help in resolving environment related problems.

(b) The National Environment Policy places due emphasis on adoption of traditional methods to resolve environment related problems.

Ban on plastic bags and packing material

786. SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal has recommended a ban on plastic bags and packing material for curbing environmental and health hazards;

(b) if so, the likely impacts on employment and livelihood on plastic manufacturers, packaging industries and vendors; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government for plastic waste management including reuse and recycling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) in an Application observed that plastic multi-layered packaging/pet bottles would be injurious to human health and cause serious environmental hazards. Therefore, an restriction has to be placed upon such packaging and generation of municipal plastic waste. It was desired by NGT that the stakeholders may be given an opportunity to express their views before banning these packaging materials. Accordingly, an advertisement was published in the National News Paper. Subsequently, on 08.04.2015, the NGT has desired for written submissions from the stakeholders.

(c) The Ministry has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for management of plastic waste in the country. The rules provides

for plastic waste management system to be set up by the municipal authorities for management of plastic waste generated in their jurisdictions. The State/ Union Territories have been requested to ensure compliance to these Rules.

Dubious degrees awarded by Forest Research Institutes

787. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come to know about the cases of the dubious Ph.D. degree being awarded to Indian Forest Services (IFS) officers in the Forest Research Institute (FRI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any letter from the CAG mentioning the irregularities and corruption in the FRI or the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the said matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) Ph.D. Degrees are awarded to scholars including the IFS officers as per norms and rules. Wherever, any irregularity/procedural lapse is found, suitable action is taken, In on such instance, Ph.D. degree awarded has been withdrawn.

(b) The CAG audit has pointed out some irregularities including those related to utilization of grants-in-aid for pension purposes, promotions and appointments and expenditure related to renovation etc.

(c) Steps taken by the Government include disciplinary proceedings, withdrawal of orders related to promotion in appropriate cases and framing of compendium of instructions for ensuring strict adherence to rules and regulations.

Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index

788. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has 43 industrial clusters which are classified as critically polluted areas and 32 clusters as severely polluted areas on the basis of Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) the 'country's apex

body has set up a panel to develop 'Standard Operation Procedure' (SOP) for evaluation of the impact of polluted air, water and land/soil on human health, *flora* and *fauna* in the severely polluted areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the IIT-Delhi had carried out a comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 prominent industrial clusters during 2009-10 based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria. CEPI is a rational number assigned on a scale 0-100, to characterize the environmental quality (air, surface water and ground water) of the area. Out of these 88 prominent industrial clusters; 43 industrial clusters having CEPI score of 70 and above are identified as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs) and 32 industrial clusters with CEPI scores between 60 and 70 are identified as Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs). The details of these areas are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In January, 2015, CPCB has constituted a 'Working Group' headed by the Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and comprising of national level experts in the field including officials from various Government agencies to develop a simplified and uniform 'Standard Operating Procedure' for evaluation of impact of polluted air, water and land/soil on human health, *flora* and *fauna* in the CPAs as well as SPAs. The details of the Working Group set up by CPCB is available on the website of CPCB.

Statement

*State-wise distribution of 43 critically polluted areas,
32 severely polluted areas assessed based on CEPI criteria*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Clusters with CEPI >70 (43 Critically polluted areas)	Clusters with CEPI 60-70 (32 severely polluted areas)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	—	Vijayawada (60.57)
2.	Bihar	—	West Singhbhum (67.30)
3.	Chhattisgarh	Korba (83.00)	Raipur (65.45)
4.	Delhi	Najafgarh-Drain basin (79.54) including Anand Parbat, Naraina, Okhla, Wazirpur	

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	Ankleshwar (88.50), Vapi (88.09), Ahmedabad (75.28), Vatva (74.77), Bhavnagar (70.99), Junagarh (70.82)	Vadodara (66.91), Rajkot (66.76)
6.	Haryana	Faridabad (77.07), Panipat (71.99)	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Baddi (69.07), Kala Amb (68.77), Parwanoo (63.83)
8.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad (78.63)	Jamshedpur (66.06), Saraikela (65.38), Rangarh (65.11), Bada Jamtara (64.47)
9.	Karnataka	Mangalore (73.68), Bhadravati (72.33)	Raichur (68.07), Bidar (67.64), Pinia (65.11)
10.	Kerala	Greater Kochin (75.08)	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore (71.26)	Dewas (68.77), Nagda- Ratlam (66.67), Pitampur (65.09)
12.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur (83.88), Dombivalli (78.41), Aurangabad (77.44), Navi Mumbai (73.77), Tarapur (72.01)	Nashik (69.25), Chembur (69.19), Pimpri-Chinchwad (66.06)
13.	Odisha	Angul Talchar: (82.09); Ib-Valley: (74.00) Jharsugula (73.34)	Paradeep (69:26)
14.	Punjab	Ludhiana (81.66), Mandi Govindgarh (75.08)	Batala (68.59), Jalandhar (64.98)
15.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi (82.91), Jodhpur (75.19), Pali (73.73)	Jaipur (66.82)
16.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore -North Arcbt (81.79) , Cuddalore (77.45), Manali (76.32), Coimbatore (72.38)	Tirupur (68.38), Mettur (66.98)

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad (87.37), Singrauli (81.73), Noida (78.90), Kanpur (78.09), Agra (76.48), Varanasi-Mirjapur (73.79)	Moradabad (64.71), Aligarh (63.83), Ferozabad (60.51)
18.	Uttarakhand	—	Haridwar (61.01)
19.	West Bengal	Haldia (75.43), Howrah (74.84), Asansole (70.20)	Durgapur (68.26)

Illegal trade of body parts of tigers

789. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that illegal trade of body parts of tigers and leopards is rampant in various parts of the country especially in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and confiscation made during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure transparency in proper disposal of carcasses of the big cats and seized body parts in order to ensure that these are not used for illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Reports of cases of illegal trade of body parts of tigers and leopards in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Western Ghats have been received in the Ministry. However rampant illegal trade of body parts of tigers and leopards has not been noticed. As per the report available with National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) the details of seizures of tiger skins/bones made are given in the Statement (*See below*). The details of seizures made in respect of leopards are not available.

(c) The NTCA of the Ministry has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for disposal of the carcass of big cats and their seized body parts for under knowledge and transparency which has been published on the website of the Project Tiger. The instructions include participation of civil society institutions in disposal process and also photographing and video recording the same.

Statement*State-wise number of cases of seizure of tiger skins/bones during last three years:*

Name of State	Number of Cases		
	2012	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	3
Uttarakhand	1	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	4	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	2	-
Tamil Nadu	1	-	2
Karnataka	5	1	-
Chhattisgarh	1	-	2
Haryana	1	-	-
Odisha	1	-	-
Maharashtra	1	-	3
Kerala	-	1	1
TOTAL	16	5	12

Disappearance of tigers from Ranthambhore reserve

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

(a) whether Government is aware about the news that about 15 tigers and their cubs have disappeared from Ranthambhore Reserve Forests during last couple of months;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this incidence, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the population of tigers in the Ranthambhore Reserve right now and what has been done to stop poaching in the region;

(d) what has been done by Government to stop cutting of forests and poaching in other reserve areas; and

(e) the man power that has been deployed in all reserve areas, reserve areas/park-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) The news item that was published is factually incorrect. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is operating at its carrying capacity level because of which old/weak/injured and sub-adult tigers as natural process are pushed out of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and are forced to disperse in adjoining forest areas of Karauli, Bundi, Kota, Bharatpur and Kuno-Palpur in Madhya Pradesh. Thus, non-detection of a tiger does not imply that it has gone missing.

(b) An inquiry was not deemed fit for a natural process like this. Instead, monitoring of such dispersing tigers has been intensified by deploying a team and laying camera traps.

(c) As per the recent country level tiger estimation, the total adult population of tigers is estimated to be 37 (32-42) in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Regular patrolling is done by the staff to prevent poaching. The existing staff is supplemented with deployment of around 150 home guards during monsoon and 50 during summer season.

(d) The Government of India has taken several milestone initiatives for conservation of tigers and other wild animals, *inter alia* cutting of forests and poaching of other animals, which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) While manpower numbers are not collated at this Authority, as on 31.3.2013, there was a deficiency of nearly 30% in all tiger reserves of this country. In the case of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, 340 personnel are deployed as against the sanctioned strength of 411.

Statement

*Several milestone initiatives for conservation of tigers and other wild animals,
inter alia cutting of forests and poaching of other animals*

Legal steps

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

2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of three new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha) and Guru Ghasidas (Chhattisgarh). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) for declaring as a tiger reserve by the State. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iii) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu), (iv) Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh) and (v) Cauveri-MM Hills (Karnataka).
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from ₹ 1 lakh per family to ₹ 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood

and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (39589.84 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (30161.80 sq.km.) of all the 48 tiger reserves 10 die country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.
10. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati headed by an Inspector General of Forests.

Financial steps

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

International Cooperation

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

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

17. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
18. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. The reintroduced tigresses are breeding. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful.
19. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

20. The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been made operational in the States of Karnataka (Bandipur), Maharashtra (pench and Tadoba-Andhari) and Odisha (Similipal), with 100% central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of the said force in Nawegoan-Nagzira, Melghat (Maharashtra), Kawal and Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) Tiger Reserves (Telangana).
21. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

22. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
23. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring System for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (MST-IPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
24. Steps taken for no-cost involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the all India tiger estimation.
25. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
26. The third round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2014, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 2226, lower and upper limits being 1945 and 2491 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2010, with an estimate of 1706 (lower and upper limits being 1520-1909 tigers), and 2006 estimation, with an estimate of 1411 (lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657). At present, India has around 70% of tiger population and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.12% of country's geographical area spread out in 48 tiger reserves in 18 States).
27. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on January, 2015, containing the third round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2013-14 for 43 tiger reserves. Out of 43 tiger reserves, 17 were rated as 'very good', 16 as 'good' and 10 as 'fair'.
28. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
29. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
30. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.

32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with orphaned / abandoned tiger cubs and old/injured tigers in the wild.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued to deal with tiger depredation on livestock.
34. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' has been issued for active management towards rehabilitation of tigers from source areas at landscape level.
35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
36. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
37. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
38. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand). Central Assistance (100%) has been provided for installing 24X7 e-surveillance at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam) and fringe of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh).
39. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded / straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
41. A bilateral arrangement exists on tiger/wildlife conservation with Bangladesh, Nepal, and China. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers.
43. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths/Project Tiger implementation.
44. Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon, Nagzira (Maharashtra), Amrabad (erstwhile Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve portion) (Telangana), Pilibhit (Uttar

Pradesh), Bor (Maharashtra) and Rajaji (Uttarakhand) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserves.

45. Economic Valuation of six tiger reserves done in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
46. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
47. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape done in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.
48. A Rhino Task Force has been created for suggesting measures to strengthen rhino protection in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
49. In-principle approval has been accorded for creation of Rhino Protection Force at Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
50. Supporting a health insurance scheme for forest guards in Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
51. Fostering a voluntary group "Friends for Rhino" for eliciting public support for rhino conservation with active local participation around Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.
52. Ascertaining progress of CBI investigation in rhino poaching cases handed over by the State of Assam.
53. Real Time Monitoring of funds released to Kaziranga Tiger Reserve from the Centre.
54. Initiative taken for collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) towards evolving an alert system in tiger reserves prone to natural disasters.
55. A joint report with Nepal has been brought out on the assessment of tiger status in the terai arc landscape.
56. Initiative taken for collaboration of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau towards an online tiger/wildlife crime tracking/reporting system in tiger reserves.

Unsafe disposal of CFL

791. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that huge mercury is being released due to unsafe disposal of compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) in the country causing pollution and health hazards, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Central Pollution Control Board's guidelines framed in 2008 for safe disposal of CFLs are being flouted with impunity; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps Government would take to make CPCB's guidelines in this regard binding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The issue of mercury releases from Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) is a concern for the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. However, the Government does not have any authorised assessment of the unsafe disposal of CFL waste in the country. This Ministry had constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy on "Environmentally Sound Management of mercury in Fluorescent Lamps", which adopted the "Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamps Sector" prepared by a Technical Committee. Process residues and waste from electronic industry; and mercury and mercury compounds are covered for regulation purpose under Schedule I and II, respectively of Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. CFL with mercury content of more than 5 mg are regulated under Rule 13 of e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. The Bureau of Indian Standards has finalized the Standard for CFL in April, 2014, wherein mercury content of individual lamp has been prescribed to be limited to 5 mg per CFL.

Plastic waste collected and recycled

792. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total quantum of plastic waste generated in the country is 15,342 tonnes per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that the total plastic waste collected and recycled is 9205 tonnes per day; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the uncollected plastic wastes in the country is 6137 tonnes per day and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (c) As per a survey conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board, in 60 cities in the country the quantum of plastic waste generation in the country is estimated to be 15,342.6 tons per day. The total plastic waste which is collected and recycled is estimated to be 9205 tons per day and 6137 tons remains uncollected and littered.

As per the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 notified by this Ministry the municipal authorities are required to set up plastic waste management system for management of plastic waste in areas' under their jurisdictions.

Misuse of funds for plantation of trees

793. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as much as ₹ 36,000 crore collected from companies to plant trees in lieu of diversion of forest land were not put to best use; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the States are diverting funds for planting trees to meet other expenditure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) to (b) Compensatory levies realized from user agencies in lieu of diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are utilized for various purposes including planting of trees as part of the Compensatory Afforestation schemes, management and protection of forest lands and other activities incidental to management of forest and wildlife in terms of the State CAMPA Guidelines approved by the hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* their Order dated 10th July 2009 in WP(C) No. 202/1995 titled TN Godavarman Thirumalpad V s DOI and etc. The releases to States out of these funds have been restricted, in terms of the above Order, which permitted releases of only about ₹ 1,000 crores annually during the years 2009-10 to 2013-14 to the States CAMPAs constituted in terms of the Guidelines approved by the said Order. By their judgment dated 11th March 2014, the hon'ble Court have permitted release of 10% of the principal amounts in the credit of the States, to be debited to the accrued

interest. The expenditure from out of the funds so released, which now stand at ₹ 62380000000.00 (₹ Six thousand two hundred and thirty eight crores only) has to be undertaken strictly in terms of the State CAMPA Guidelines. The balance at hand in the State CAMPA accounts as of date is about ₹ 390000000000.00 (₹ Thirty nine thousand crores only).

Highest emission of greenhouse gases from domestic sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the homes are responsible for the highest emission of greenhouse gases; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a study by the Centre for Ecological Sciences of the Indian Institute of Science found that the domestic sector in seven cities was one of the highest contributors to greenhouse gases which are responsible for global warming and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) No, Sir. As per India's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2012), Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from the residential sector was 95,896 Gigagrams CO₂ equivalent (1 Gigagram = 10, g) which corresponds to approximately 6.3% of the total national emissions (excluding Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry), whereas, emissions from electricity production was 34.5%, agriculture 23.4%, industry 20.8%, transport 6.4%, waste 3.4% and emissions from other sectors accounted for 5.2%.

(b) Attention is being drawn to a study entitled 'GHG footprint of major cities in India conducted by the Centre for Ecological Sciences of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore published in March 2015 in the international journal titled 'Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews' for seven major Indian cities namely Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Greater Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The study shows that domestic sector has higher emissions than industries located in these cities. Domestic sector GHG emissions were also higher than the transport sector emissions in all cities except Hyderabad and Greater Bangalore.

Eco-sensitive areas around Sanctuaries

795. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the process of notifying Eco-sensitive areas around all Sanctuaries and National Parks across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) So far, final notifications for Eco-Sensitive Zones around 23 Sanctuaries/National Parks have been issued. The details of the final notifications issued in this regard is given in the Statement (*See below*). The declaration of Eco- Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries is a long drawn process. It involves consultation with States and also seeking comments from the public, after issuing a preliminary notification giving 60 days for this purpose. As per the Gazette Notification No. G.S.R. 513 (E) dated 28th June 2012, final notifications for Eco-Sensitive Zones are to be issued within a period of 545 days, for those proposals for which comments have been received from the public, after the publication of preliminary notification. The proposals for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones are processed after receipt of all essential documentation in accordance with the requirement for the draft notification.

Statement

The State-wise details of proposals that have been finally notified are given below:

Sl. No.	Proposal	Final Notification issued on
Around Protected Areas		
Gujarat		
1.	Girnar Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	31.05.2012
2.	Narayan Sarovar Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	31.05.2012
3.	Purna Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	31.05.2012
4.	Marine National Park and Marine Sanctuary' Eco- sensitive Zone, Gujarat	22.08.2013
5.	Vansda Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	31.05.2012
6.	Thol Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone, Gujarat	09.02.2015

Sl. No.	Proposal	Final Notification issued on
Goa		
7.	Bhagwan Mahaveer Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park Eco-Sensitive Zone, North Goa, Goa	23.01.2015
8.	Netravali Wild Life Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, South Goa	17.02.2015
9.	Cotigao Wild Life Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, South Goa	24.02.2015
10.	Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, North Goa	24.02.2015
11.	Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, North Goa	25.02.2015
12.	Madei Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, North Goa	25.02.2015
Haryana		
13.	Sultanpur Eco-Sensitive Zone, Haryana	27.01.2010
Jharkhand		
14.	Dalma Eco-Sensitive Zone, Jharkhand	29.03.2012
Karnataka		
15.	Bandipur Eco-Sensitive Zone, Karnataka	04.10.2012
Sikkim		
16.	Khangchendzonga National Park. Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014
17.	Kitam Bird Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014
18.	Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014
19.	Shingba Rhododendron Wild Life Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014

Sl. No.	Proposal	Final Notification issued on
20.	Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014
21.	Fambonglho Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014
22.	Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014
23.	Pangolakha Wild Life Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone, Sikkim	27.08.2014

Development of Warangal Mini Zoo

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

(a) whether Government is expanding the development of the Warangal Mini Zoo III Telangana; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR) : (a) and (b) Warangal Zoo is presently functioning as a Mini Zoo. The Ministry had received a proposal from the State Government of the then Andhra Pradesh, proposing to construct more number of enclosures for display of animals namely Tiger, Leopard, Lion, Mouse deer and Wolf in their natural surroundings. The Expert Group on Zoo Designing of Central Zoo Authority considered the matter as per sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of Recognition of Zoo (Amendment) Rules 2013 and did not accept the same.

Foreign Secretary visit to Pakistan

797. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Pakistan policy has been marked by flip-flops under the present Government;

(b) the rationale for cancelling the Foreign Secretary's visit to Islamabad last year; and

(c) whether there is any material change in the bilateral situation that made Government to decide on sending Foreign Secretary to Islamabad as a part of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) yatra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government continues India's long standing endeavour to build peaceful cooperative ties with Pakistan and resolve all outstanding issues through a bilateral dialogue, as envisioned in the Simla Agreement of July 1972.

Following the meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27 May 2014 in New Delhi, a meeting of the Indian and Pakistan Foreign Secretaries had been scheduled in Islamabad in August last year. This was cancelled after unacceptable efforts by Pakistan to interfere in India's internal affairs.

On 3 March 2015 Foreign Secretary visited Islamabad as part of his visit to several SAARC countries. India's vision for transforming the SAARC region into a region of shared prosperity through deeper integration was conveyed, and several ideas to take SAARC forward were discussed. The visit also provided an opportunity to discuss bilateral ties. Foreign Secretary reiterated India's desire to establish peaceful cooperative ties with Pakistan and its commitment to resolve all outstanding issues through a meaningful bilateral dialogue for which an environment free from terror and violence is required. In this context our concerns on cross border terrorism including the lack of progress in the Mumbai terror attack case were highlighted. Pakistan was also called upon to maintain peace and tranquillity along the International Boundary and respect the sanctity of Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.

Even while pursuing our long standing policies of establishing good neighbourly ties with all the neighbours, Government remains resolute in taking necessary steps to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation.

PM's visit to Mauritius, Sri Lanka and Seychelles

798. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently visited Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka with a view to firm up ties with these countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of discussions held and the agreements signed with each of these countries, and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Information in respect of visits by the Prime Minister have been compiled and given in the Statement.

Statement

Prime Minister's visit to Mauritius, Sri Lanka and Seychelles

Country visited	Details of discussions held and the agreements signed during the visit	The benefits likely to accrue to India as a result thereof
1	2	3
Seychelles (March 10-11, 2015)	<p>Prime Minister held meetings with the President of Seychelles and addressed a public reception. During the official bilateral talks, a wide range of issues of cooperation, including blue economy, sustainable development, trade, defence etc. were discussed..</p> <p>The following agreements were signed during the visit :</p> <p>i) Agreement on development of facilities at Assumption Island;</p> <p>ii) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Renewable Energy Cooperation;</p> <p>iii) MoU on Cooperation in Hydrography; and</p> <p>iv) Protocol on Sale of Navigational Charts/ Electronic Navigational Charts.</p>	<p>The visit will promote trade and economic relations with Seychelles, including in the fields of blue economy, tourism, renewable energy etc.</p>
Mauritius (March 11-12, 2015)	<p>Prime Minister held meetings with the President and the Prime Minister of Mauritius. The Leader of the Opposition, the Minister of Communication, Technology and Innovation called on the Prime Minister. Prime Minister addressed the National Assembly of Mauritius as well as a civic reception. PM also participated in the events for the commissioning of Barracuda Offshore Patrol Vessel and the commencement of the construction of the building of the World Hindi Secretariat. Discussions included a wide range of issues of mutual interest, including maritime security, ocean economy, sustainable development, trade etc.</p>	<p>The visit has helped in raising the strategic and close relationship between India and Mauritius to a new level. Moreover, it will give a new thrust to development cooperation between India and Mauritius. It will also enhance economic and trade relations, including in the fields of ocean economy, export of</p>

1	2	3
	<p>The following agreements were signed during the visit :</p> <p>(i) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on development of sea and air transportation facilities at Agalega Island;</p> <p>(ii) MoU on cooperation in Ocean Economy;</p> <p>(iii) MoU on cooperation in traditional systems of medicines and homeopathy;</p> <p>(iv) Cultural Exchange Programme for 2015-18; and</p> <p>(v) Protocol on importation of mangoes from India.</p>	<p>mangoes etc. Further, the visit will promote closer people to people contacts, tourism and cultural cooperation.</p>
<p>Sri Lanka (March 13-14, 2015)</p>	<p>Prime Minister visited Sri Lanka on an invitation extended by President of Sri Lanka. Prime Minister met President Sirisena, Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe and Sri Lankan leaders across the political spectrum. PM addressed the Sri Lankan Parliament and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>Discussions during the state visit of Prime Minister to Sri Lanka covered a wide range of issues of mutual interest, covering political developments, strengthening economic and commercial ties, development cooperation projects, and deepening of maritime security cooperation. Prime Minister conveyed India's sincere support and good wishes for Sri Lanka's new journey of peace, reconciliation and progress. Prime Minister reaffirmed that India stands with Sri Lanka in its efforts to build a future that accommodates the aspirations of all sections of society, including the Sri Lankan Tamil community, for a life of equality, justice, peace and dignity in a united Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan side briefed the Indian side on recent steps taken in this regard. Prime Minister also declared that early and full implementation of the 13th Amendment and going beyond it would contribute to this process. The problems of fishermen were also discussed during the talks. It was pointed out that this was a complex issue involving livelihood and humanitarian concerns on both sides, and that India and Sri Lanka need to find a long term solution. Both sides agreed</p>	<p>The visit has promoted greater understanding and bilateral cooperation between India and Sri Lanka.</p>

1	2	3
	that representatives of Fishermen Associations of the two countries would meet soon.	
	During the visit of the Prime Minister, the following agreements were signed:	
	(i) Agreement on waiver of visa requirements for holders of diplomatic and official passports,	
	(ii) Agreement on Customs Cooperation,	
	(iii) MoU on Youth Development; and	
	(iv) MoU on construction of Rabindranath Tagore Auditorium in Ruhuna University in Matara.	

Request of China for linking of silk route with other projects

799. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government has asked India to link its Silk Road with India's Spice Route and Mausam Projects as part of Indo-China cooperation, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(b) whether Government proposes to accept this proposal of the Chinese Government, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Government of India is aware of the Chinese initiatives of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The ancient trade routes in Asia included the Silk Route, the Spice Route and many other such routes. These were the channels of vibrant trade in the region and beyond and anchor of Asia's prosperity. They promoted exchange of ideas, cultures, art, religion and spiritualism. India, historically was at the centre of several of these trade routes and shared its age-old wisdom with societies along these routes.

There is no formal proposal to expand the Spice Route and the Mausam Project by linking these with economic and strategic infrastructure and connectivity projects of other countries.

Chinese statement over Arunachal Pradesh

800. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Chinese Government has stated recently that there is huge dispute with India over Arunachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reaction and response of Government thereto; and
- (c) the reasons for diplomatic failure of Government over border issue with China and to check the repeated intrusions in Indian territory by Chinese Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. It is reiterated that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India. This has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

- (c) The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations. The two sides are committed to resolving bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.

China building tunnel under Mount Everest

801. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that China plans to build a tunnel under Mount Everest to extend its Qinghai Lhasa Line rail link to Nepal;
- (b) if so, whether China trying to involve Nepal in its Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar project, if so, the response of the Union Government thereon; and
- (c) whether the China is also trying to influence neighbourhood, if so, the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Government is aware of such media reports.

(b) Government is not aware of any such proposal.

(c) India is an active development partner of its neighbours and is involved in various projects in these countries. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Human bodies received without vital organs from abroad

802. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has received human bodies from Saudi Arabia, of the people who died there and vital organs missing in such bodies;

(b) if so, whether Government has come to know such incidents recently, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up this issue with Government of Saudi Arabia; and

(d) if so, the response received by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) As per the information available, wife of late Baljeet Singh, from Haryana, who died on 18.09.2014, had written to our Embassy in Saudi Arabia stating that her husband's body was received in India with organs removed from the corpse. Embassy of India in Riyadh has promptly taken up the issue with the concerned Saudi authorities. The widow of late Baljeet Singh has also been requested to provide the evidence in support of her claim.

Help to Indians caught abroad in crisis situation

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

(a) the adequate and appropriate measures taken by Government to improve consular staff strength and infrastructure facilities for providing emergency assistance to the Indians working abroad caught in crisis situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and staff strength in Indian embassies and consulates in various countries abroad;

(c) the details of Indian citizens living abroad on long term work permits and those who have gone abroad for short time visits as on date; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety and social security for Indians working with short term, long term work contracts with Indian companies/MNCs and foreign companies abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a)

1. Indian Missions and Posts abroad are readily accessible to all Indian citizens including Indian workers within their jurisdiction and freely meet them with a view to provide assistance at the time of emergency. There is also a designated nodal officer in each Mission/Post abroad whose contact details/coordinates are prominently displayed in the concerned website/within the chancery premises to enable Indian citizens to contact them during emergencies round the clock. In all key Indian Missions/Posts, a 24x7 Helpline has been established to deal with issues of an urgent nature. Indian nationals residing abroad are advised to register with the nearest Indian Mission/Post. Advice to this effect is prominently displayed on the website of the Indian Mission. This advice is also printed on the passports of Indian nationals. Missions/Posts also keep in close touch with Indian Community Associations and Groups in the countries of their accreditation.
2. A dedicated Community Welfare Wing has been established in many Indian Missions/Posts abroad, headed by a senior India-based officer to exclusively cater to Indian nationals in that country. These Wings are responsible for looking after all aspects of welfare of Indian nationals residing abroad.
3. The Government of India, through the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), has established the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Indian Missions/Posts abroad. The Fund benefits overseas Indian workers in distress due to unscrupulous intermediaries in the host countries, ill-treated housemaids, Indian workers who become victims of accidents, deserted spouses of overseas Indians, undocumented Indian workers in need of emergency assistance etc.
4. The Government of India, through the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, has made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with all the major destination countries to enlist the commitment of the host governments to ensure better protection and welfare of Indian emigrants. The MoU with the UAE was signed in December 2006; with Kuwait in April 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009 and with Bahrain in June 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour

Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November 2007. India signed an Agreement on Labour Cooperation for Domestic Service Workers Recruitment with Saudi Arabia on January 2, 2014. Negotiations for signing of such MoUs with other countries are going on.

5. Ministry of External Affairs, from time to time, issues instructions to all Indian Missions/Posts abroad reiterating a more proactive approach by our Heads of Missions/Posts in dealing with the problems faced by Indian nationals living in the country of their accreditation.

(b) Total staff strength in Indian Missions and Posts abroad is 5670, of which 3415 are India-based and 2255 are locally recruited. An estimated 580 India-based and 750 locally recruited staff are deployed for consular work in the Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

(c) and (d) Though Indian Missions/Posts abroad encourage Indians abroad to register themselves with the Mission, very few register in practice. The details of Indian citizens living on long term work permits and those who have gone abroad for short term visit as on date, is not available due to non registration by our citizens.

Intrusions by Chinese troops

804. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up the issue of two intrusions by Chinese troops in Eastern Ladakh, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the incidents took place around the time special representatives from India and China were holding their 18th round of boundary talks in New Delhi on March 23, 2015; and

(c) whether such intrusions are taking place when the Hon'ble Prime Minister is stated to visit China in May, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China

Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

Arrest of Former President of Maldives

805. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the arrest of former Maldives President Nasheed in Male;
- (b) whether the media reports that former Maldives President Nasheed had sought asylum in India much before the arrest are correct;
- (c) whether the Prime Minister plans to visit Male and Sri Lanka; and
- (d) if so, whether the arrest has bearing on India-Maldives ties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Government is aware of the arrest and subsequent sentencing of former President Nasheed of Maldives.

(b) Government had not received any request from former President Nasheed for asylum in India prior to his arrest.

(c) Exchange of bilateral visits at all levels are an integral part of our bilateral engagement with neighbouring countries. In this context, the Prime Minister has already undertaken a visit to Sri Lanka on 13-14 March, 2015.

(d) India has traditional and age old ties of friendship and cooperation with Maldives. While expressing concern at recent developments in the Maldives, including the arrest and manhandling of former President Nasheed, Government had urged all concerned in the Maldives to calm the situation down and resolve their differences within the constitutional and legal framework of Maldives. Government also reiterated its commitment to supporting the people and the Government of Maldives in their quest for peace, development, prosperity and democracy.

Social responsibility gap

806. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Units (PSUs) fail to bridge the social responsibility gap;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period, State-wise and PSU-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) The Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were issued in April, 2010. These Guidelines were revised as Guidelines on CSR and Sustainability for CPSEs in April, 2013. In the meantime, the provisions on CSR in the Companies Act, 2013 have come into force and Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules have been notified by M/o Corporate Affairs. Schedule VII of the Companies Act lists the activities that may be taken up by corporates, including the CPSEs under CSR. The latest Guidelines on 'CSR and Sustainability' for CPSEs have been issued in October, 2014.

The Board of Directors of the company approve the CSR Policy indicating the activities to be undertaken for the company based on recommendations of the CSR Committee. The activities selected under CSR are undertaken by the management of the companies, including CPSEs which are also monitored by the administrative Ministries/ Departments of CPSEs.

Transparency in appointments to CPSUs

807. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has rejected any recommendation of the expert body Public Enterprise Selection Board (PESB) for appointment to the post of CMD/MD/Director of the Board of Central Public Sector Units (CPSUs) during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to minimize/eliminate the possibilities of rejections of recommendation on grounds other than the denial of vigilance clearance so as to ensure transparency, fairness and objectivity to the process of selections to the post of CMD/MD/Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has not accepted a total of 06 recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) during the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2015 due to varying reasons including denial/non-receipt of vigilance clearance, court case, procedural/functional issues, etc. As many as 106 recommendations of the PESB were accepted by the Government during the

same period. It is evident that the rejection of the PESB recommended panel by the Government on grounds other than those related to vigilance is only in rare cases for which no change on this count is envisaged at this stage.

Revised investment guidelines for surplus cash

808. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Public Sector Units including CIL, ONGC, OIL, NMDC have surplus cash reserves during 2013-14, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has revised guidelines on investment of surplus fund by Central Public Sector Enterprises, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the revised guidelines will help these Central Public Enterprises to invest surplus fund gainfully and in a transparent manner without compromising safety and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14, laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2015, the aggregate amount of Cash and Bank balances of Central Public Sector Enterprises was ₹ 263464.49 crores as on 31.03.2014. The cash and bank balance of CIL, ONGC, OIL, and NMDC as on 31.03.2014 were as under:

CIL	₹ 9817.84 crores
ONGC	₹ 10798.88 crores
OIL	₹ 11543.68 crores
NMDC	₹ 18657.23 crores

(b) and (c) Guidelines on investment of surplus funds was issued on 27th June 1994. These were revised from time to time. However, no revision has been made after August, 2012.

Performance of BRPSE

809. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the performance of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) since its inception;

(b) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister office (PMO) has given a go ahead to replace BRPSE with a new committee, if so, the details thereon and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to issue new guidelines to decide whether a particular company should be revived and if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Since inception, proposals in respect of 68 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been referred by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments to the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises for its consideration and recommendations. The Board has given recommendations in respect of 64 CPSEs. The remaining 4 proposals were remitted to the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments for resubmission.

(b) No decision has been taken on reconstitution or otherwise of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises.

(c) The administrative Ministries/Departments take measures for revival/restructuring in respect of CPSEs under their administrative control on case to case basis.

Closure of Hindustan Cables Limited

810. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to close down the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Hyderabad, if so, the details thereof and details of other Public Sector Units (PSUs) to be closed down;

(b) the number of employees who will become jobless after the closure of HCL;

(c) whether earlier the Ministry of Defence and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam had approved takeover of HCL; and

(d) if so, the reasons for failure of takeover bid of HCL by the Ministry of Defence and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes Sir. Government has decided to close down the Hindustan Cables Limited.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 29.12.2014, has accorded its 'in principle' approval for closure of Hindustan Cables Limited and certain other PSUs namely, HMT (Bearings) Limited, HMT (Watches) Limited, HMT (Chinar Watches) Limited and Tungbhadra Steel Products Limited.

(b) Total number of employees in HCL as on 31.3.2015 is 1543.

(c) Ministry of Defence in Feb.2013 had conveyed its 'in principle' approval for takeover of HCL by Ordnance Factory Board (OFB). Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. had not approved the takeover of HCL.

(d) In this regard, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Defence on 11.3.2015 wherein it was decided that the Ordnance Factory Board under Ministry of Defence can not takeover HCL. However, Ministry of Defence is examining the possibility of takeover of HCL by any other Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its control. A decision on the same is awaited. The position with regard to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. is stated in para (c) above.

Development of solar project by BHEL in Rajasthan

811. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is developing 1000 MW solar project in Rajasthan, if so, complete details of the project with the estimated cost;

(b) whether the solar power project would to be largest project of its kind in India and amongst the largest in the world; and

(c) if so, salient feature of the project and the latest progress in construction of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not Applicable in view of (a) above.

Heavy industries/PSUs in backward areas

812. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up heavy industries/PSUs under 'Make in India' programme in the rural and backward areas of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received any proposal for setting up of such industries from the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Directions on Financial Irregularities and Fraud

813. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has recently issued directives that all instances of major criminal misconduct including financial irregularities and fraud detected in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) will now be investigated by CBI;

(b) if so, the details of major criminal and financial irregularities and frauds held in various PSEs that come to the notice of Government; and

(c) further steps that Government propose to take to bring transparency in the functioning of PSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The Special Chapter for Vigilance Management in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) provides that allegations of criminal nature (bribery, corruption, forgery, criminal breach of trust, possession of disproportionate assets, cheating etc.), allegations requiring police investigation, involving examination of private records etc. are to be entrusted to CBI. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) *vide* its circular issued in March, 2015 has reiterated the same instructions.

(b) Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the concerned CPSE reports individual cases of criminal and financial irregularities and frauds to CVC/CBI/administrative Ministry / Department of concerned CPSEs. Prosecution is launched by CBI in criminal cases and disciplinary action is taken for official misconduct by the management of

respective CPSEs and concerned administrative Ministries/Departments in individual cases. Details of individual cases are not maintained centrally in the Department of Public Enterprises.

(c) Under the vigilance setup of CPSEs, Chief Vigilance Officers (CVO) are appointed to tackle corruption by improving vigilance administration, creating a culture of honesty, greater transparency in administration and conducting speedy departmental inquiries. Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) are also to play a preventive and punitive role to deal with the cases of corruption/malpractices in CPSEs. Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines for improving vigilance administration and strengthening vigilance machinery in CPSEs in pursuance of instructions of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)/Department of Personal and Training (DoPT).

Payment of salaries to the employees of Tyre Corporation of India

814. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of Tyre Corporation of India have not been paid the salaries from November, 2012 to August, 2013; .

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for early payment of salaries dues to the affected employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government had approved payment of salaries/wages and statutory dues to the permanent employees of TCIL for the months from November 2012 to August 2013. Meanwhile, in the case filed by unsecured creditors, Calcutta High Court *vide* its judgment dated 29.11.2013 ordered for winding up of the company and appointed an, Official Liquidator. The sanction could therefore not be issued to the company and salary was not paid to the employees. The Govt. filed an appeal in Calcutta Court for stay on the judgment dated 29.11.2013. The application has been dismissed *vide* Court order dated 07.8.2014.

Steps taken to improve the functioning of PSUs

815. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country, the total amount invested in them by Government as on 31st March, 2015;
- (b) the details of dividend paid by these PSUs during each of the last three years;
- (c) the total amount spent by Government as subsidies to PSUs under the administered price mechanism; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken to improve the functioning and profitability of these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) As per latest information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14, which was laid in the Parliament on 26.2.2015, there were 290 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2014. The total investment, in form of equity and long terms loans in these CPSEs was ₹ 9,92,971 crore as on 31.03.2014.

(b) The amount of dividend paid to the Government by the CPSEs was ₹ 65,115 crore, ₹ 49,703 crore and ₹ 42,627 crore during the year 2013-14, 2012-13 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14, the total amount of subsidies/grants that was given by the Government during 2013-14 to CPSEs, including those under Administrative Price Mechanism, was ₹ 1,73,578 crore.

(d) Performance improvement of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for improvement in their functioning and profitability are taken by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments on case to case basis which, *inter alia*, includes (a) financial restructuring such as conversion of loan into equity, waiver of loan and interest including penal interest, Government guarantee for raising loans, grant of moratorium on payment of interest/loan, (b) business restructuring,

such as, formation of joint ventures, merger with another PSE, modernization and improved marketing strategies, etc.

Reduction in number of profit-making CPSUs

816. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of profit-making Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) has come down during the last 5 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their loss in revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14, which was laid in the Parliament on 26.02.2015, during the last five years the number of profit-making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has increased from 157 in 2009-10 to 163 in 2013-14 and their profit has also increased from ₹ 1,08,434 crore in 2009-10 to ₹ 1,49,164 crore in 2013-14. The number of profit-making CPSEs along with their profit, year-wise is given in the Table below:

Year	Number of profit-making CPSEs	Profit of profit-making CPSEs (₹ in Crore)
2013-14	163	1,49,164
2012-13	151	1,43,543
2011-12	161	1,25,929
2010-11	158	1,13,944
2009-10	157	1,08,434

Enhancement of women participation in PSUs

817. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance women participation in Public

Sector Undertakings across the country; if so, the details thereof and measures so far taken to achieve such objective;

- (b) the percentage of women participation in PSUs in the country, PSU-wise;
- (c) whether the National Convention of the Forum of Women in Public Sector was held in the recent past; and
- (d) if so, the details of issues raised/discussed and decisions taken during the said Convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) CPSEs have been asked to formulate enabling Human Resource policies for women employees which facilitate experience sharing, help in confidence building and ensure speedy redressal of their grievances. CPSEs have also been advised for their mentoring and career counselling. Instructions have been issued to CPSEs to provide creche facilities near work places of women and co-opt one woman in recruitment Selection Boards/Committee. In addition, CPSEs have been asked to provide uniformity in facilities for women like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, Child Adoption Leave etc. They have also been advised to constitute WIPS Cells (Women in Public Sector Cells).

(b) As per Public Enterprises Survey (2013-14), which was laid down on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 26-02-2015, the representation of women employees in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31-3-2014 was around 9.85% .

(c) and (d) 25th National Convention of the Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS) was held on 12-02-2015 in New Delhi. The Convention focused on issues like increase in facilities and opportunities for women employees and also, for making efforts for their increased participation.

Rajiv Awas Yojana

818 SHRI DEREK O BRIEN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cumulative drawals under the Rajiv Awas Yojana are satisfactory;

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure that the scheme becomes easier to operationalize; and

(c) whether any studies have been conducted on the Rajiv Awas Yojana, if so, what are their main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), out of Central Share of ₹ 4827.49 Cr, ₹ 1913.14 Cr has been released. In pursuance of the Government's goal of providing houses to all by 2022, this Ministry is in the process of launching a comprehensive Mission "Housing for All" in place of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

(c) No, Sir. No studies have been conducted on the Rajiv Awas Yojana.

Affordable housing for Urban Poors

819. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working towards affordable housing for the urban poors, if so, details thereof; and

(b) the number of units of affordable urban houses that has been completed and handed over in the country since August, 2014, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) was approved in September, 2013 as part of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Under AHP, as on date, 22 projects in 8 Cities/Towns of 3 States viz. Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan have been approved at project cost of ₹ 1482.96 crores with Central Share of ₹ 149.55 crores for construction of 25,407 houses. Project-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied including since August, 2014 under AHP are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, Government is in the process of launching a comprehensive Mission to assist States/UTs for achieving the goal of providing houses to all by 2022.

Statement
Project-wise details of completed and occupied houses since August, 2014 under affordable housing in partnership (as on 16th April, 2015)

State	City	Projects Approved	Sanction Date	No. of DU's Approved	(₹ in crores)						
					Completed up to August 2014	Completed after August 2014	Total	Occupied up to August 2014	Occupied after August 2014	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Affordable Housing Project at Kalwar Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	576	576	-	576	400	-	-	400
		Affordable Housing Project at Shyam-pura, Buhariya, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	1,120	850	270	1,120	-	-	-	-
		Affordable Housing Project at Omax City Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	704	704	-	704	-	450	450	450
		Affordable Housing Project at Mukundpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	512	512	-	512	390	40	430	430
		Affordable Housing Project at Mejestic Real Mart at Village Kalwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	960	450	70	520	-	-	-	-
		Affordable Housing Project at Bagaru Khurd, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	400	400	-	400	360	-	360	360
		Affordable Housing Project at Navata Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Affordable Housing Project at Narsingpura, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	21.10.2011	432	432	-	432	380	-	380	380
		TOTAL		5,776	3,924	340	4,264	1,530	490	2,020	2,020
Karnataka	Bangalore	Affordable Housing Project at Valgerahalli Bangalore, Karnataka	11.9.2012	512	512	-	512	512	-	512	
		Affordable Housing Project at Singanayakanahalli, Yalanka, Bangalore, Karnataka	11.9.2012	192	192	-	192	-	-	-	-
		Affordable Housing Project at Kodathi Varthur Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	11.9.2012	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL		992	704	-	704	512	-	512	512

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	Surat	Scheme for Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) for Economically Weaker Section & Lower Income Group at 3 Locations in SUDA area Surat.	20.5.2014	848	-	-	-	-	-	-
			20.1.2014	1,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rajkot	Income Group under AHP Housing in Partnership at TP-9, FP-31/A in RUDA area.	20.1.2014	2,770	-	-	-	-	-	-
			20.1.2015	1,266	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Affordable Housing for 1266 Units of EWS Category by Rajkot Municipal Corporation (RMC) under Affordable Housing Partnership (AHP) Scheme submitted by Gujarat under RAY.	20.1.2014	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	-
			20.1.2014	512	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ahmedabad	Income Group under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) for at Hathijan.	20.1.2014	5,082	-	-	-	-	-	-
			20.5.2014	2,464	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Scheme for Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) for Economically Weaker Section & Lower Income Group under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) for 5082 Dwelling Unit at 15 Location in Ahmedabad by AMC.	28.11.2014	1,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
			28.11.2014	672	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vadodara	Approval of Central Assistance for the Affordable Housing Project of BMC for construction of 1506 EWS Units at 6 different locations in Bhavnagar, Gujarat (AHP) Scheme submitted by Gujarat under RAY.	28.11.2014	1,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
			28.11.2014	1,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				18,639	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (AHP)				25,407	4,628	340	4,968	2,042	490	2,532

Possession without occupation certificate

820. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of buildings in NCR have not been issued an occupation certificate yet builders hand over possessions to the buyers and allow them to shift; and

(b) whether Government will make it a criminal offence against the builders who allow this practice to be followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, it is their responsibility to ensure that occupation certificates are issued before the builders hand over the possessions to the buyers and allow them to shift. It is also the responsibility of the State Governments to take suitable action against those builders who hand over possession to buyers before occupation certificates are issued.

However, in order to protect consumer interests, promote timely completion of projects, help speedy adjudication of disputes and ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has piloted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill. Union Cabinet has approved the Bill in its meeting held on 07th April, 2015 for consideration and passing in Rajya Sabha.

Housing units for SC/ST

821. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has details of the houses constructed under various schemes and programmes like JnNURM, RAY, IAY etc, for poor people in the country like SC/ST and people below poverty line, in the last five years, year-wise, and if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the number of housing units that are still to be constructed for SC/ST people and the target period, along with the budgetary details required for this purpose State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) State/UT-wise details of houses under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing

and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Scheme including SCs / STs and people below poverty line are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Ministry of Rural Development implements Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Details of houses constructed under the IAY as provided by Ministry of Rural Development is given in the Statement- II (*See below*).

(b) The details of the houses under progress under BSUP, IHSDP and RAY along with total fund sanctioned and released are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/Union Territory wise details of houses constructed during each of Last Five Years under JnNURM, RAY and AHP for Urban Poor People including SCs/STs. [as on 16th April 2015]

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Houses Constructed During Last Five Years				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16,933	10,143	1,124	2,439	2,940
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	92	8	-	176
4.	Assam	728	435	315	591	794
5.	Bihar	1,454	929	398	445	6,641
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1,600	10,624	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,076	1,825	9,435	3,140	2,062
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	48
9.	Daman and Diu	2	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	5,628	1,316	-	-	8,080
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	19,055	15,405	10,983	12,832	7,202
13.	Haryana	1,630	2,661	1,317	550	706
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	72	337	409
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1,298	1,746	2,548	726
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	1,285	2,486	1,539
17.	Karnataka	6,227	18,778	1,804	4,666	3,406
18.	Kerala	7,347	6,458	3,528	2,467	2,251
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,801	4,609	5,638	5,952	7,104

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Maharashtra	9,870	29,268	9,561	12,559	15,755
22.	Manipur	"	832	1,707	760	730
23.	Meghalaya	16	96	112	-	180
24.	Mizoram	412	504	384	1,198	338
25..	Nagaland	1,230	520	-	1,195	1,799
26.	Odisha	1,979	1,465	1,288	3,488	1,118
27.	Puducherry	207	151	72	72	288
28.	Punjab	140	860	1,246	944	905
29.	Rajasthan	1,687	1,772	2,822	9,440	12,102
30.	Sikkim	-	52	-	39	169
31.	Tamil Nadu	20,648	22,705	10,728	9,018	18,248
32.	Telangana	6,527	13,197	241	781	2,552
33.	Tripura	903	663	919	452	178
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9,406	18,592	7,109	6,861	5,921
35.	Jharkhand	381	867	361	1971	483
36.	West Bengal	29,828	27,658	14,148	20,3291	15,137
GRAND TOTAL		1,48,715	1,93,575	88,351	1,05,786	1,19,987

Statement-II*Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST in the last five years*

(Units in Nos.)

Sl. No	States State	Houses constructed by SC/ST				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177872	142565	148098	115268	19268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9915	1400	1555	454	126
3.	Assam	84710	76037	49945	36034	39809
4.	Bihar	275907	208155	267257	121024	183670
5.	Chhattisgarh	39924	28536	20434	23276	39184
6.	Goa	104	311	21	62	174
7.	Gujarat	84177	69637	45630	22332	30132
8.	Haryana	9936	9821	7023	3311	4511
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3131	3434	3757	6266	683
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9086	3838	2954	160	228
11.	Jharkhand	86670	59862	39680	29146	14457
12.	Karnataka	51596	13292	58114	49677	50039
13.	Kerala	26547	24772	18009	27293	18866
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50146	62759	65664	31533	29849

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	81590	80707	71909	51086	15095
16.	Manipur	2856	2716	4065	373	656
17.	Meghalaya	11319	12879	4548	5833	2918
18.	Mizoram	3517	3227	2308	521	95
19.	Nagaland	15514	13362	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	102857	82005	71585	68260	4287
21.	Punjab	15214	12831	4827	976	2006
22.	Rajasthan	38149	71468	47169	53919	61284
23.	Sikkim	1015	747	705	439	853
24.	Tamil Nadu	57242	53169	24002	14146	11052
25.	Telangana					4938
26.	Tripura	8009	20361	0	0	16195
27.	Uttar Pradesh	157907	155362	85888	93114	136118
28.	Uttarakhand	5337	5768	4080	1115	747
29.	West Bengal	92315	98085	78363	42035	78736
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1502562	1317106	1127590	797653	765976

*Progress as reported by States on MPRIMIS, some States are yet to report final progress for 2014-15

Statement-III

*State/Union Territory-wise details of houses under progress
funds sanctioned and released under JnNURM (BSUP and IHSDP), RAY*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)	Houses Completed (Nos)	Houses Under Progress (Nos)	Funds Sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	Funds Released (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-		8.90	5.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83,628	61,299	22,329	1,209.24	158.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,708	276	2,432	140.81	91.19
4.	Assam	6,547	3,322	3,225	145.87	110.74
5.	Bihar	40,379	10,033	30,346	683.58	469.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	17,696	12,736	4,960	300.94	379.03
7.	Chhattisgarh	36,297	17,538	18,759	499.43	411.86
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	48	48	2.38	1.67
9.	Daman and Diu	14	14	-	0.51	0.29
10.	Delhi	55,124	22,924	32,200	1,155.44	1,118.17
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1.85
12.	Gujarat	1,69,569	1,14,573	54,996	1,793.58	1,411.62
13.	Haryana	18,593	12,464	6,129	492.68	329.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,430	818	1,612	81.55	54.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,577	6,318	8,259	263.17	168.14
16.	Jharkhand	14,422	5,310	9,112	246.48	229.42
17.	Karnataka	83,212	43,172	40,040	1,684.99	1,013.77
18.	Kerala	44,270	33,698	10,572	419.79	404.46
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54,123	29,318	24,805	855.59	638.61
21.	Maharashtra	1,66,283	1,07,184	59,099	2,995.43	3,246.18
22.	Manipur	4,079	4,029	50	76.26	76.26
23.	Meghalaya	1,288	404	884	42.92	51.91
24.	Mizoram	3,188	2,836	352	119.00	112.68
25.	Nagaland	7,319	4,744	2,575	188.58	163.13
26.	Odisha	26,551	9,876	16,675	565.70	346.27
27.	Puducherry	1,542	7901	752	37.15	40.75
28.	Punjab	7,789	4,095	3,694	83.75	140.98
29.	Rajasthan	67,245	30,829	36,416	1,090.25	865.13
30.	Sikkim	293	260	33	46.98	46.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,33,607	96,606	37,001	1,592.01	1,497.01
32.	Telangana	89,638	73,795	15,843	1,069.81	1,016.92
33.	Tripura	6,376	3,371	3,005	129.93	81.98
34.	Uttar Pradesh	91,556	58,014	33,542	1,701.44	1,711.18
35.	Uttarakhand	8,047	2,095	5,952	254.42	166.60
36.	West Bengal	1,71,649	1,51,273	20,376	2,268.77	2,294.30
GRAND TOTAL		14,30,135	9,24,062	5,06,073	22,247.33	19,856.55

Agreement for Skill Training

†822. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has signed an agreement with the National Skill Development Corporation under which skill training is to be provided to one lakh

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

urban poor every year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the skill training is being provided to urban poor as per the agreement, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) on 25th September, 2014, for facilitating training of approximately 1 lakh urban poor by engaging with active Training Partners of NSDC and leveraging the existing training infrastructure created by them across the country as per National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) terms and conditions.

(b) The process of engagement of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the States to work out the specifics of training is at different stages of completion in different States. Training has already being started in a couple of States as per the agreement.

Proposal from West Bengal regarding NULM

823. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has received a request from the State Government of West Bengal to include all towns in the State under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM); and

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken on the matter, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has moved a proposal to enhance the scope of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) to include all statutory towns in the Mission. The proposal is currently at appraisal stage.

Underutilization of funds for urban poor

824. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to provide basic facilities to urban poor are not being utilized properly, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) the number of States which have utilized less than 50 per cent of the allocated funds per years during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for such underutilization along with the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation implemented the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Under these Schemes, no upfront State-wise annual allocation has been made. Releases have been made based on Utilization Certificates submitted by the State for each project. State-wise details of the Central Share released during each of the last three years and current year under JNNURM and RAY are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Utilization of Central Share (Released) to provide basic facilities to urban poor along with utilization during each of the last three years and current year under JnNURM and RAY

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share Released (Utilized)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	77.98	17.34	46.80	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.24	25.69	32.11	-
4.	Assam	3.71	-	23.13	-
5.	Bihar	128.16	-	157.96	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	4.74	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	24.40	85.55	14.31	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	145.00	150.00	349.93	-
11.	Goa	0.70	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Gujarat	120.25	228.48	237.05	-
13.	Haryana	12.43	113.51	18.10	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.69	15.06	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.85	17.84	12.64	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	21.32	60.25	-
17.	Karnataka	17.17	319.45	141.82	-
18.	Kerala	40.57	28.56	47.08	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	46.71	86.71	113.32	-
21.	Maharashtra	378.97	342.60	48.47	-
22.	Manipur	-	10.98	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	10.09	4.48	-	-
24.	Mizoram	15.96	6.94	19.93	-
25.	Nagaland	26.40	-	27.61	-
26.	Odisha	62.89	52.46	77.94	-
27.	Puducherry	8.08	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	31.25	12.77	3.78	-
29.	Rajasthan	109.74	253.25	87.57	-
30.	Sikkim	9.66	6.57	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	209.31	237.64	72.55	-
32.	Telangana	102.26	8.18	48.13	-
33.	Tripura	2.80	0.70	29.97	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	43.31	73.34	87.83	-
35.	Uttarakhand	9.96	5.93	69.06	-
36.	West Bengal	328.06	279.07	40.35	-
GRAND TOTAL		2,008.60	2,409.16	1,867.69	-

Government welfare schemes to provide employment

825. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare schemes started by Government especially to provide employment through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to the people including women in the rural, tribal and backward areas in the country;

(b) the total number of small enterprises set up in the said areas to provide employment to women during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount released/utilized to provide employment especially to women during the above period, State-wise and the year-wise target fixed/achieved in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment and wage-employment. Under PMEGP, margin money subsidy is provided for setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector in the country by people including women in the rural, tribal and backward . areas. Under the programme, special category beneficiaries including women, are provided margin money subsidy at a higher rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas as compared to 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for general category. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise number of projects by women entrepreneurs assisted, along with corresponding utilization of margin money subsidy under PMEGP during last three years and current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Also, Government in the Ministry of MSME implements a number of other schemes for development of MSME in the country including those to provide employment to people including women in the rural, tribal and backward areas. In particular, the Ministry through Coir Board implements the Mahila Coir Yojana which provides self-employment opportunities to the rural women artisans including those in the backward and coastal areas of the country. The scheme envisages in distribution of motorized ratts to women artisans after giving training for spinning coir yarn. State-wise number of women trained and funds provided by Coir Board under Mahila

Coir Yojana during last three years and current year is given in the Statement-II (See below).

Development Commissioner (MSME) under this Ministry also implements a women-oriented scheme named Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) which envisages economic empowerment of illiterate and semi-literate women through trade-related training, information and counselling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. The Scheme provides for loans through NGOs who are provided grants for capacity building. This assistance is provided for self-employment ventures by women for pursuing any kind of non-farm activity. The State-wise grant provided and number of women benefited under TREAD Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement- III.

Statement-I

State-wise number of projects (micro enterprises) by women entrepreneurs assisted under PMEGP along with corresponding utilization of margin money subsidy

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (Provisional)	
		Number of projects by women entrepreneurs assisted	Corresponding Margin Money utilized (₹ lakh)	Number of projects by women entrepreneurs assisted	Corresponding Margin Money utilized (₹ lakh)	Number of projects by women entrepreneurs assisted	Corresponding Margin Money utilized (₹ lakh)	Number of projects by women entrepreneurs assisted	Corresponding Margin Money utilized (₹ lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	378	454.16	209	605.17	533	753.78	184	206.07
2.	Himachal Pradesh	186	361.85	240	315.45	334	475.08	225	400.01
3.	Punjab	232	695.23	165	490.49	220	896.38	307	925.54
4.	Chandigarh	16	11.45	21	27.46	16	27.21	9	10.69
5.	Uttarakhand	200	244.44	218	322.22	249	488.45	157	278.85
6.	Haryana	110	198.44	169	286.94	164	310.10	102	255.30
7.	Delhi	57	48.66	35	41.91	47	56.35	28	42.00
8.	Rajasthan	463	1085.89	531	1815.66	256	1214.50	294	959.90
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1434	5718.95	1076	3479.75	1328	4882.44	305	1381.10
10.	Bihar	991	1958.75	638	1553.29	632	1564.66	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Sikkim	26	46.90	21	9.85	29	37.30	2	2.34
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	86.88	43	45.41	108	146.58	0	0.00
13.	Nagaland	216	397.10	162	345.96	124	326.90	138	247.24
14.	Manipur	201	357.25	217	338.22	205	464.59	25	54.87
15.	Mizoram	145	202.44	233	212.58	361	379.65	0	0.00
16.	Tripura	254	399.19	299	125.17	257	423.80	9	149.05
17.	Meghalaya	203	286.96	137	224.91	139	192.14	0	0.00
18.	Assam	1071	859.90	1541	981.68	1820	1350.69	317	622.87
19.	West Bengal	1981	2131.99	1483	1501.90	735	1129.75	59	156.44
20.	Jharkhand	283	322.09	320	489.60	406	666.61	120	166.44
21.	Odisha	539	1204.58	883	1941.81	529	1062.96	176	363.32
22.	Chhattishgarh	340	1228.13	412	1278.94	332	588.25	94	225.93
23.	Madhya Pradesh	563	2104.89	804	3169.58	612	2714.67	290	1262.86
24.	Gujarat*	552	2885.38	285	1425.39	411.	2735.69	453	3055.74
25.	Maharashtra**	823	1502.00	980	2217.76	635	1607.78	61	258.10
26.	Andhra Pradesh	739	3077.01	805	2662.69	629	2290.78	127	643.53
27.	Telangana							70	293.85
28.	Karnataka	469	1046.55	270	838.06	629	2029.63	275	884.57
29.	Goa	51	99.04	15	28.04	39	66.63	0	0.00
30.	Lakshadweep	4	4.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	4.30
31.	Kerala	494	778.65	762	1038.96	619	888.56	433	797.51
32.	Tamil Nadu	1142	2335.96	573	1493.08	990	1767.32	670	1223.89
33.	Puducherry	32	19.09	28	56.61	9	4.02	6	31.26
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	11.11	37	22.45	51	38.99	21	11.92
TOTAL		14299	32165.29	13612	29386.99	13448	31582.24	4962	14915.49

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II*State-wise number of women trained and subsidy provided by
Coir Board under Mahila Coir Yojana*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Number of women trained	Amount of subsidy (₹ lakh)	Number of women trained	Amount of subsidy (₹ lakh)	Number of women trained	Amount of subsidy (₹ lakh)	Number of women trained	Amount of subsidy (₹ lakh)
1.	West Bengal	567	5.04	960	2.31	885	-	1860	3.76
2.	Odisha	1200	3.94	2720	-	1960	2.88	720	-
3.	Gujarat*	0.00	-	60	-	225	-	320	-
4.	Maharashtra * *	230	-	105	-	780	-	100	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1220	-	1240	-	1830	-	200	-
6.	Karnataka	995	-	570	-	15	10.08	1499	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	889	1.28	311	-
9.	Kerala	1723	4.80	840	3.72	724	-	2011	4.52
10.	Tamil Nadu	1268	0.00	1348	1.90	-	-	583	0.90
11.	Puducherry	97	0.95	83	-	-	-	54	-
12.	Tripura	60	0.00	-	-	733	-	-	-
13.	Assam	600	0.00	460	-	-	-	1180	-
TOTAL		7960	14.73	8386	7.93	8086	14.24	8838	9.18

*Including Daman and Diu

**Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-III*State-wise grant provided and number of women benefited under TREAD Scheme*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Grant (₹ Lakh)	Number of women benefited	Grant (₹ Lakh)	Number of women benefited	Grant (₹ Lakh)	Number of women benefited	Grant (₹ Lakh)	Number of women benefited
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.07	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.41	237
3.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.66	300
4.	Delhi	-	-	5.81	240	10.00	240	13.61	200
5.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	9.38	250	3.09	100	4.84	60
6.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	7.36	125	0	0
7.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	29.24	480	0	0
8.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.52	500
9.	Assam	15.96	500	-	-	0.49	0	9.00	250
10.	West Bengal	-	-	5.71	300	-	-	13.50	300
11.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	25.00	1000	30.06	1000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.12	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Gujarat	14.12	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	25.33	450	47.23	1848
15.	Andhra Pradesh	11.10	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Karnataka	-	-	8.02	250	-	-	-	-
17.	Kerala	-	-	7.45	200	-	-	22.50	700
18.	Tamil Nadu	47.93	4622	70.66	9928	132.88	3060	79.92	2770
TOTAL		106.30	6862	107.03	11168	233.39	5455	254.25	8165

Potential investment targets in MSME

826. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting a unique platform for identifying potential investment targets for private fund players to secure funding for MSME Units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. No such unique platform for MSME units is presently envisaged.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of KVI industries in different areas

827. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Khadi and Village Industries in different areas such as border areas, hilly areas and LWE affected areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plan to develop these industries in the coastal regions too; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development and promotion of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector in the country including border areas, hilly areas, LWE affected areas and coastal regions, which include:

- (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA) under which assistance is provided @ 20% of value of production khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45.
- (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) scheme for providing bank loans for khadi and polyvastra at subsidized rates of interest.
- (iii) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds.
- (iv) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting

up common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other support are provided in clusters.

- (v) Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure envisaging renovation of khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak selected institutions.
- (vi) Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana to provide insurance cover to Khadi Artisans.
- (vii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and achieve synergy with village industries.

Government of India has also launched KVI Programme in the Hill, Border and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in respect of 100 institutions with financial assistance amounting to ₹ 76 crores *i.e.* ₹ 76 lakh institution under KRDP, in which relaxation is given in criteria of selection of institutions and in minimum number of artisans associated with the institution of Hill, Border and LWE affected areas.

In addition, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has also been implementing a major credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) being implemented through Banks since 2008-09 with KVIC as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country including border areas, hilly areas, LWE affected areas and coastal regions by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP in Maharashtra since inception *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2014-15 are given below:

Year	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
2008-09	6642.23	3136.25	1675	13041
2009-10	3150.15	5624.96	3296	21961
2010-11	4793.82	5244.46	4848	36592
2011-12	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
2012-13	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
2013-14	4327.19	4737.62	2186	20183
2014-15	7985.18	5578.38*	2461*	19977*

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

*Provisional

MSME Development Institute for Tamil Nadu

828. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development Institute (DI) for the whole of State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government will come forward to establish another MSME-DI in the State of Tamil Nadu, preferably in the District of Villupuram and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State of Tamil Nadu has one MSME-Development Institute at Chennai for the whole State. However, two Branch MSME Development Institute at Coimbatore and Tuticorin are also situated in Tamil Nadu.

(b) There is no proposal to open any new MSME Development Institute in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Scheme for market development

829. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch any schemes/programmers of export promotion for market development and items produced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total funds allocated for the purpose and number of beneficiaries during each of the last three years and the current years, State-wise; and

(c) whether any market survey studies have been conducted by the Industry Associations/Export Promotion Councils/Federation of Indian Export Organization funded under the said scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) already implements schemes/programmers for export promotion for market development. The brief details are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

Statement -I

The details of various schemes implemented by Ministries/Departments are as follows: Schemes/Programmers for Export Promotion:

1. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

International Cooperation Scheme: This scheme is being implemented by the Ministry under which financial assistance is provided on reimbursement basis to the State/Central Government organizations, industries/enterprises Associations and registered Societies/trusts and organizations associated with MSME for deputation of MSME business delegation to other countries for exploring new areas of MSMEs, participation by Indian MSMEs in international exhibitions, trade fairs, buyer-seller meet and for holding international conference and seminars which are in the interest of MSME sector. Eligible beneficiary organizations can apply to the Ministry directly to avail the assistance under the Scheme as per scheme guidelines.

2. Office of Development Commissioner (MSME)

(i) Marketing Development Assistance Scheme aims to encourage Small and Micro exporters in their efforts at tapping and developing overseas market, enhance the exports from Micro / Small manufacturing enterprises and popularize the adoption of Bar Coding on a large scale. For adoption of Bar Code, the Government of India provides reimbursement of 75% of one time registration fee (*w.e.f.* 1st January 2002) and 75% of annual fees (recurring) (*w.e.f.* 1st June 2007) paid to GSI India (Formerly EAN India) by Small and Micro units for the first three years for bar code.

Under International Trade Fair Scheme, the Government of India provides 75% of air fare subsidy by economy class and 50% space rental subsidy for Micro and Small manufacturing enterprises of General category entrepreneurs. For Women/SC/ST Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurs from North Eastern Region, 100% reimbursement of space rent and economy class air fare is being done. The subsidy is restricted to ₹ 1.25 lakhs per unit.

(ii) Export Promotion Scheme (training programmes on packaging for export) to create consciousness about the packaging and to educate the MSEs entrepreneurs about the scientific packaging techniques, and to improve their packaging standards, latest design of packaging technology, this office has been organizing specialized training programmes on packaging for exports since 1979 for small scale industries, in collaboration with Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) or similar Institutes/Organisations of repute.

3. Nation Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)

Marketing Assistance Scheme: This scheme is being implemented by the Nation Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) on behalf of M/o MSME to provide marketing support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and to enhance the competitiveness and marketability of their product through the activities like participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries, organizing domestic exhibitions and participation in exhibitions/trade fairs in India, support for co-sponsoring of exhibitions organized by other organizations/industry associations/agencies, buyer-seller meets, Intensive campaigns, Marketing Promotion Events and other support activities.

4. Coir Board

The Coir Board implements Export Market Promotion Scheme of the Ministry. Under this scheme, programmes like sponsoring delegations, participation in seminars, organizing workshops for capacity building, participation in international

fairs, undertaking publicity efforts for product and market education on coir, grant of financial support for market exploration activities, presentation of coir industry awards for excellence in various fields of activities etc. are implemented.

Statement -II

*The details of fund allocated/expenditure/number of MSEs benefitted
(as per available information) are as under:*

A. The details of fund allocated are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2012-13 Fund Allocation	2013-14 Fund Allocation	2014-15 Fund Allocation	2015-16 Fund Allocation
1.	MDA Scheme (implemented by O/o of DC) (MSME)	8.85	6.00	6.00	6.00
2.	Export Promotion Scheme (implemented by O/o of DC) (MSME)	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.26
3.	Export Market Promotion Scheme (implemented by Coir Board)	3.50	3.50	3.50	1.50
4.	International Cooperation [implemented by the Ministry]	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
5.	MDA Scheme (implemented by NSIC)	11.00	14.00	14.00	14.00

B. State-wise MSEs benefitted:

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	44	21	211	0
Arnunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Assam	339	171	293	0
Bihar	47	0	88	0
Chhattisgarh	49	0	61	0
Goa	0	0	1	0
Gujarat	85	268	148	37
Haryana	44	67	232	0
Himachal Pradesh	22	1	74	0
Jammu and Kashmir	21	4	47	0
Jharkhand	24	0	77	3
Karnataka	107	333	284	0
Kerala	72	78	55	0
Madhya Pradesh	28	52	89	0
Maharashtra	310	449	700	7
Manipur	48	126	123	0
Meghalaya	12	21	52	0
Mizoram	2	3	0	0
Nagaland	18	12	0	0
Odisha	290	274	58	0
West Bengal	279	153	255	0
Punjab	253	299	116	4
Rajasthan	80	157	200	2
Sikkim	19	0	47	0
Tamil Nadu	416	288	341	2
Telangana	0	0	0	0

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Tripura	2	7	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	139	249	266	11
Uttarakhand	20	2	38	0
Delhi	238	247	211	0

Development of backward regions through MSME

830. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) in what way, the Schemes, Plans and Programmes of the Ministry are being used as agent of change and development;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Schemes of the Ministry can play a vital role in the development of backward regions of the country; and

(c) if so, in what way it is being done?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The Plan Schemes/Programmes being implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) for MSMEs are acting as agent of change and development in the Indian economy aiming at dispersal of industrialisation, promotion of entrepreneurship, employment generation, rural industrialisation, and women empowerment etc.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Ministry of MSME is implementing various Schemes viz Credit Guarantee Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Marketing Development Assistance Programme, Cluster and Infrastructure Development Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme for facilitating access to credit and markets, technology upgradation, cluster and infrastructural development, enhancing competitiveness, promoting skill development and employment generation in the country including in the backward regions.

Collateral free funding to Micro and Small business

831. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started any scheme to provide collateral free funding to Micro and Small business entities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether this scheme will fund new small scale entrepreneurs; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small enterprises was launched by the Government to give impetus to the young entrepreneurs in the micro and small scale industries. The scheme is being operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CG TMSE) set up jointly by the Government of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). The objective of the scheme is to make available collateral free credit facility (term loan and/or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises up to ₹ 100 lakh per borrowing unit. The corpus of CGTMSE is contributed by the Government of India and SIDBI in the ratio of 4:1. At present, 133 eligible institutions comprising 26 Public Sector Banks, 21 Private Sector Banks, 73 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 4 Foreign Banks and 9 other institutions have become Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) of CGTMSE for participating under the Credit Guarantee Scheme. As on March 31, 2015, cumulatively 18,17,245 proposals for an amount of ₹ 90,445.90 crore have been approved.

SMEs shut down during last three years

832. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) shut down in the country during last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is lack of adequate support mechanisms in place for smaller industries in the country; if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has failed to promote Industrial Infrastructures Upgradation Scheme amongst the target group, if so, the remedial steps to be taken; and

(d) if not, the details of the success rate of the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Information on the number of closed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of Registered Sector periodically. As per latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009, and the result published in 2011-12, number of closed MSME in various States is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of MSME provides support to MSMEs by implementing a number of schemes. Major schemes/programmes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme etc.

(c) and (d) The scheme of 'Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)' was launched by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in 2003. Since inception 39 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme. Out of these projects, 25 have been completed and 12 are under implementation. Sanction in respect of 2 projects has been withdrawn because implementation of these could not commence.

The scheme was evaluated in December, 2011. As per the Evaluation Report the scheme has largely benefited SMEs. It has contributed immensely in the technological upgradation of the clusters, provided a robust platform for development of common facilities such as R & D labs/skill upgradation centres/Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP). Revenue, export and employment have increased in these clusters.

Statement

State-wise distribution of closed Enterprises in Registered Sector as on 31.03.2007

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Closed
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1831
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4034
3.	Punjab	24553
4.	Chandigarh	559
5.	Uttarakhand	8219

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Closed
6.	Haryana	10973
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Rajasthan	17342
9.	Uttar Pradesh	80616
10.	Bihar	16344
11.	Sikkim	86
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	167
13.	Nagaland	2395
14.	Manipur	929
15.	Mizoram	669
16.	Tripura	424
17.	Meghalaya	665
18.	Assam	6266
19.	West Bengal	10708
20.	Jharkhand	3712
21.	Odisha	5744
22.	Chhattisgarh	15485
23.	Madhya Pradesh	36502
24.	Gujarat	34945
25.	Daman and Diu	24
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
27.	Maharashtra	41856
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2250
29.	Karnataka	47581

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Closed
30.	Goa	2754
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Kerala	34903
33.	Tamil Nadu	82966
34.	Puducherry	711
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	142
	ALL INDIA	4,96,355

Growth rate registered by MSME sector

833. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has been consistently registering a higher growth rate than the overall growth of the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the growth rate registered by MSME sector during the Eleventh Plan and first two years of Twelfth Five Year Plan against the target set therefor in Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan;

(c) whether MSME Sector has been facing inherent challenges which have a strong impact on its growth, if so, the details of these challenges; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Government monitors the growth in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/ retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports

and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the details of total number of MSME and the growth rate, as compared to Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries (conducted with base reference year 2001-02) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The growth rate of new units established during 2007-08 to 2013-14, as per the number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum Part-II indicating commencement of operation (filed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 at District Industries Centres of State/UTs Commissionerates/Directorates of Industries), State/UT-wise, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Setting-up of enterprises is essentially an individual initiative and as such no targets are fixed.

(c) Yes Sir. Government is aware of the problems being faced by the MSME sector in the country which relate to credit, infrastructure, technology, marketing, skill development etc.

(d) Government is implementing various Schemes and programmes such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme, etc. in order to address various problems faced by the MSME sector.

Statement -I

*State-wise Annual Compound Growth Rate of estimated number of
Enterprises in SSI/MSME Sector for 2001-02 to 2006-07*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated number of Enterprises (Lakh)		
		SSI(2001-02)	MSME(2006-07)	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.73	3.01	32.72
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.76	2.87	30.38
3.	Punjab	3.77	14.46	30.85
4.	Chandigarh	0.22	0.49	17.11
5.	Uttarakhand	1.06	3.74	28.58
6.	Haryana	2.23	8.66	31.13
7.	Delhi	1.77	5.52	25.54

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajasthan	4.42	16.64	30.39
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17.08	44.03	20.85
10.	Bihar	5.19	14.70	23.13
11.	Sikkim	0.00	0.17	114.18
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.41	100.73
13.	Nagaland	0.14	0.39	22.88
14.	Manipur	0.48	0.91	13.67
15.	Mizoram	0.11	0.29	21.41
16.	Tripura	0.24	0.98	32.15
17.	Meghalaya	0.23	0.88	31.38
18.	Assam	1.94	6.62	27.77
19.	West Bengal	7.71	34.64	35.04
20.	Jharkhand	1.32	6.75	38.52
21.	Odisha	3.88	15.73	32.29
22.	Chhattisgarh	2.64	5.20	14.53
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7.94	19.33	19.49
24.	Gujarat	5.30	21.78	32.65
25.	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.06	20.84
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.09	67.56
27.	Maharashtra	8.04	30.63	30.68
28.	Andhra Pradesh	8.75	25.96	24.28
29.	Karnataka	6.59	20.19	25.10
30.	Goa	0.07	0.86	64.65

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.02	32.80
32.	Kerala	4.53	22.13	37.34
33.	Tamil Nadu	7.88	33.13	33.27
34.	Puducherry	0.09	0.35	31.95
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.14	34.67
ALL INDIA		105.21	361.76	28.02

Statement -II

State-wise Annual Growth Rate of Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Growth Rate of number of EM-II filed (%)					
		2007-08 to 2008-09	2008-09 to 2009-10	2009-10 to 2010-11	2010-11 to 2011-12	2011-12 to 2012-13	2012-13 to 2013-14
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	-6.99	22.76	-23.32	28.01	-12.22	-10.61
2.	Himachal Pradesh	11.18	13.84	-10.54	-9.13	-9.81	-18.78
3.	Punjab	36.48	72.09	36.50	3.31	-14.35	-13.69
4.	Chandigarh	403.13	58.39	-31.76	48.85	-46.33	33.09
5.	Uttarakhand	-10.27	39.00	5.45	7.50	8.02	7.77
6.	Haryana	36.48	-15.99	6.63	-7.31	-22.47	17.86
7.	Delhi	-46.56	135.71	20.61	67.34	29.13	-23.49
8.	Rajasthan	6.65	-0.49	1.59	-1.24	4.67	14.57
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3.90	5.85	-1.35	-2.19	-4.24	46.58
10.	Bihar	9.77	27.95	7.28	-4.51	-9.03	-16.16
11.	Sikkim	407.14	-74.65	122.22	-25.00	-63.33	-27.27
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	128.57	-40.28	-30.23	-58.33	120.00	-54.55
13.	Nagaland	263.61	-42.15	-84.98	-1.84	8.45	4.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	155.56	-41.30	50.62	0.00	48.36	-1.66
15.	Mizoram	111.50	4.60	-60.40	-33.84	-6.87	74.59
16.	Tripura	51.28	-6.78	-0.91	-5.96	-26.83	15.33
17.	Meghalaya	-1.49	161.96	-28.08	-23.40	1.40	10.33
18.	Assam	-5.52	-1.93	-10.25	-19.12	19.13	28.19
19.	West Bengal	-23.78	-12.98	-13.49	33.25	-23.22	10.04
20.	Jharkhand	11.81	-36.35	3.14	36.09	384.98	-21.12
21.	Odisha	4.82	10.71	-5.75	30.05	21.67	7.36
22.	Chhattisgarh	-3.30	-15.65	10.74	44.36	-15.45	5.71
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15.13	39.24	-0.22	2.03	-1.35	-2.31
24.	Gujarat	35.50	11.90	39.75	85.34	31.78	-14.08
25.	Daman and Diu	50.61	-56.68	17.76	-34.13	-8.43	-15.79
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-35.34	-30.00	-26.67	33.77	-9.71	0.00
27.	Maharashtra	14.04	1.83	21.86	7.66	3.40	22.87
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5.54	93.48	0.66	0.61	-11.45	12.77
29.	Karnataka	4.81	9.49	7.21	14.03	15.16	7.26
30.	Goa	33.33	47.37	-21.43	10.23	6.19	64.08
31.	Lakshadweep	180.00	64.29	4.35	-66.67	37.50	-18.18
32.	Kerala	44.47	-29.50	1.21	-0.16	22.40	10.67
33.	Tamil Nadu	17.36	30.42	38.52	22.00	28.79	27.94
34.	Puducherry	48.61	-6.54	-7.00	-35.48	-28.33	-11.63
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.31	11.48	14.71	5.13	21.95	0.00
ALL INDIA		11.77	10.45	11.83	18.45	14.30	12.44

Source: The State/UT Commissionerates/Directorates of Industries.

Financial support for starting of self and medium scale unit

†834. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money the Ministry proposes to spend every year for giving economic support to middle class youth to start self medium scale unit in the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) the detailed amount of money spent every year; and

(c) the amount of money proposed and spent every year for the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has no such schemes exclusively for middle class youth to start self medium scale units.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Number of NRIs died abroad

835. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) who died during war in countries like Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Kenya etc., during last three years; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to bring back the dead bodies of the NRIs from those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As reported by the Indian Missions/Posts, the total number of Non-Resident Indians(NRIs) who died during war in countries like Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Kenya etc., during last three years and the steps taken by Government to bring back their dead bodies are as under:

Name of country	Year	Number of NRIs died
Iraq	2014	01
Syria	2012-2014	Nil
Yemen	2015	01

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of country	Year	Number of NRIs died
Kenya	2012-2014	Nil
Libya	2014	01

In Iraq, the mortal remains of the deceased were handed over to next of kin for burial.

In Libya, the body of the deceased NRI was sent to India *via* Tunisia.

In Yemen, the body of the deceased NRI was transported to India by an Indian evacuation ship from Aden to Djibouti initially and then by flight on the Djibouti-India route.

Review of functioning of online CPGRAMS portal

836. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of online Centralised Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The format for lodging of public grievances on PG portal through CPGRAMS has been reviewed. A revised template has been introduced to facilitate easy entry of grievances providing clear menu options and drop down choices to the petitioners. The categories of grievances have been revised so as to cover various cases received for redressal and generate analytical reports. The Pensioner portal has been integrated with CPGRAMS, so that pension related grievances get directly forwarded to the pensioner portal.

Kendriya Bhandar employees arrested by CBI

837. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by CBI against Kendriya Bhandar regarding purchase of items in violation of the provisions of the General Financial Rules and CVC's instruction together with action taken on each complaint;

(b) the details of Kendriya Bhandar employees arrested by CBI so far together with reasons therefor;

(c) whether CBI has registered any PE against Kendriya Bhandar during 2015 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by CBI to wipe out corruption from Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has not received any complaint recently against officers of Kendriya Bhandar regarding purchase of items in violation of the provision of the General Financial Rules and CVC's instruction.

(b) During the last three years *i.e.* 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (up to 31.03.2015), CBI has arrested Regional Manager, Kendriya Bhandar, Mumbai (in case RC.29/13-ACB Mumbai dated 7.10.2013) who was caught red handed while indulging in some corrupt activity.

(c) CBI has conducted a joint surprise check on the premises of Kendriya Bhandar, on 27th March 2015 and collected documents and samples of some items which are under examination.

(d) CBI develops source information, verifies complaints, conducts joint surprise checks, preliminary enquires and registers FIRs in matters of corruption relating to Central Government Departments including Kendriya Bhandar.

Data of corruption cases

†838. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has the data of the cases of corruption in Government offices;

(b) the number of cases of corruption against the Government employees in the last five years registered and the number of cases out of these which were disposed;

(c) the number of officers/staff punished, the details thereof during 2013-14 and 2014-15 along with those of the officers deployed in the States, Statewise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is a fact that there was a single case only in West Bengal in 2013 and even that trial has not been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), details of cases received and disposed during the last five years in respect of Central Government employees (including employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Financial Institutions (FIs), Autonomous Bodies etc. under the Central Government Ministries/ Departments) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases received	No. of cases disposed
1.	2010	5327	5522
2.	2011	5573	5341
3.	2012	5528	5720
4.	2013	5423	4801
5.	2014	5492	5867

Information of punishments imposed as reported to the Commission by the Ministries/Departments/ Organisations concerned:

Year	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	No action/Exoneration
2013	5106	11749	1117
2014**	5056	9691	1357

** figures for 2014 are tentative. The data is based on the Annual reports submitted by the CVOs. For the years 2013, 264 organizations and for year 2014, 206 organizations have submitted Annual Report and the above information relates to only those organizations.

As per information received from CBI, total 3296 cases has been registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the last five years *i.e.* 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (upto 31.03.2015). The year-wise break-up of number of cases registered during the above said period with present status of these cases are attached as follows:

Year	No. of PC Act cases registered	No. of cases Charge Sheeted	No. of Persons Convicted
2010	580	541	80
2011	600	456	45
2012	703	509	35
2013	649	439	8
2014	611	235	1
2015	153	7	0
TOTAL	3296	2187	169

The State-wise data of corruption cases is maintained by the respective State Governments.

(d) A proposal of sanction for prosecution against one IAS officer from West Bengal Government was received in March 2014 for a case which was registered in the year 2013. Sanction for prosecution against said officer has been issued.

Provision to shield honest bureaucrats

839. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government is considering to shield the honest bureaucrats from Anti-corruption protagonists and if so, the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Yes Sir. After the suspension of few officers in various states and subsequently as a follow up to the demands of various quarters including the services associations of the three All India Services to protect honest and upright AIS Officers from unwarranted suspension, the Central Government is in the process of amending the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969 in order to provide adequate safeguards against arbitrary use of executive power in cadre management of All India Service Officers and especially against the misuse of delegated authority under the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969 in suspending AIS officers.

Interference in working of CBI

840. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government shares the perception that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) remains a caged bird;
- (b) whether any instances of interference in CBI working have come to light in recent weeks;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to check such interference; and
- (d) whether Government considers making the CBI an autonomous and statutory body to free it from political interference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) CBI functions within an explicit and well-established legal and procedural framework and derives its powers as Delhi Special Police for investigation of crimes under the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946. Investigation is conducted by CBI as per provisions of Cr.PC and as per instructions contained in the Crime Manual. Government does not interfere with the investigation of cases by the CBI. Over the years CBI with autonomy in its functioning has emerged as premier investigating agency of the country.

Complaint regarding purchase of sugar by Kendriya Bhandar

841. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Managing Director, Kendriya Bhandar purchased sugar worth crores of rupees without inviting open tender in April, 2015;
- (b) whether CVO, Kendriya Bhandar has received complaint regarding purchase of sugar worth crores of rupees by Kendriya Bhandar without inviting open tender in violation of Rule of General Financial Rules, (GFR) 2005 and CVC's Office Order No. 23/7/07 dated 5 July, 2007, if so, the action taken by him on the complaint; and
- (c) if so, the action CVC proposes to take in the matter against CVO and MD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Kendriya Bhandar purchased sugar worth Rs. 1.55 crores (Approx) in April, 2015 from registered suppliers through limited tenders in accordance with the decision of the competent authority in Kendriya Bhandar.

- (b) Kendriya Bhandar has informed that one complaint was received on 2.4.2015 and the same has been enquired into by the CVO, Kendriya Bhandar. The issue of applicability of GFRs in Kendriya Bhandar was placed before the Board of

Directors of Kendriya Bhandar in its meeting held on 11.04.2015. The aforesaid Board decided that the provisions of GFRs cannot be made applicable in case of Kendriya Bhandar as items are procured in Kendriya Bhandar for resale through sales outlets.

(c) No such complaint/case has been received by Central Vigilance Commission till date.

Bringing Multi-State cooperative under CVC ambit

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

(a) whether Government has decided to bring multi-State cooperatives within the ambit of Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to appoint Chief Vigilance Officers in important multi-State cooperative *viz.* IFFCO, NAFED and KRIBHCO; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government to look into alleged large scale corruption and check other irregularities in these cooperatives especially in IFFCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) After obtaining legal opinion of Learned Attorney General, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) had issued an OM No. 399/9/2010-AVD-III dated 01.02.2013 to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to bring multi-State cooperatives societies like NAFED, KRIBHCO etc. within the ambit of Central Vigilance Commission. Accordingly, on the basis of aforesaid DoPT's OM dated 01.02.2013, Department of Fertilizers issued an OM No. 17/1/2013 dated 01.03.2013 in which it was conveyed that the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is duly empowered to exercise jurisdiction over KRIBHCO and IFFCO and similar societies under Section 8(1) of the CVC Act, 2003.

However, both IFFCO and KRIBHCO had filed Writ Petitions No.2070/2013 and 2616/2013 respectively before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for quashing D/o Fertilizers' OM dated 01.03.2013. Hon'ble High Court *vide* its order dated 06.05.2013 stayed the operation of the aforesaid OM of D/o Fertilizers.

Arrangement for dealing cases of corruption

†843. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether there is any arrangement for dealing with the cases of corruption in all Government Departments/Ministries;
- (b) whether essential legal provisions have been made to deal with such cases on behalf of Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT); and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the way Government Departments/Ministries resolve such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Vigilance administration of Ministries/Departments/Organisations are manned by the Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) of the concerned organisations, who act as extended arms of the Central Vigilance Commission. CVOs are mandated to exercise duties and responsibilities of vigilance administration on behalf of the Commission. The Commission expects the CVOs to exercise proper check and supervision and ensure compliance to set procedure and guidelines in all areas of operations at all times. The Performance of the CVOs in-turn is constantly monitored by the Commission for their effective functioning.

(b) and (c) The fight against corruption is an ongoing process and it is the endeavor of the Government to strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism.

The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implementing its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has already taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- Enactment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;
- Enactment of Whistle Blowers Protection, Act, 2011.

Investment in infrastructure

844. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the PPP model in infrastructure sector has not been as successful in attracting investment as was expected, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government proposes to make any changes in the existing provisions with a view to ensure assured returns from the investment made by the investor, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to encourage investment in infrastructure sector so that the development of the sector is put on fast track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Of the total investment in infrastructure, the Eleventh Five Year Plan witnessed a share of 37 per cent of private investment, including PPPs, against a share of 22 per cent achieved in the Tenth Plan. Further, the Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected a share of 48 per cent of private investment. However, as the investment in infrastructure particularly the private investment, including PPPs, has slowed down during the first three years of the Plan, the projected private investment during the Twelfth Plan is unlikely to materialise. This slowdown has been attributed to various reasons including inadequate allocation of fuel to power stations, delays in environment and forest clearances and land acquisition, funding issues, economic slowdown, etc.

(b) and (c) The model documents for PPPs are reviewed from time to time through stakeholders' consultations, reports of statutory authorities and learning from projects' execution. An institution to provide support to mainstreaming PPPs called 3P India has been announced in the Union Budget 2014-15. As part of Union Budget 2015-16 announcements, the PPP mode of infrastructure development is being revisited and revitalized to rebalance the risk between the public and private sector.

Further, the Union Budget 2015-16 has announced various steps for development of infrastructure sector, which *inter-alia* include, substantial increase in the budgetary outlays for roads and railways, higher capital expenditure of public sector units, establishment of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) to augment equity flow to projects, tax free infrastructure bonds for rail, road and irrigation projects, corporatization of public sector ports under the Companies Act to attract investment and leverage huge land resources, setting up of 5 new Ultra Mega Power Projects each of 4,000 MW capacity, increased target of 1,75,000 MW of renewable energy capacity till 2022, electrification of the remaining 20,000 villages by 2020, connecting each of the 1,78,000 unconnected habitations by all weather roads, etc.

Unemployment due to decline in productivity

†845. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment is increasing in the country due to a decline in productivity, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the NSSO Employment-Unemployment Survey Reports, the unemployment rate in the country has declined from 8.2 per cent in 2004-05 to 5.6 per cent in 2011-12 as per the Current Daily Status (CDS) estimate. The Government is implementing the National Skills Mission programme with the objective to enhance the employability of the labour force.

Future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under NITI Aayog

846. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has announced that National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog would set up three sub-groups of Chief Ministers to deliberate on the future of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) promotion of skilled manpower and push the Swachh Bharat Campaign;

(b) whether the Chief Ministers have also been asked to set up two task forces in every State to deal with the poverty alleviation and agriculture to devise strategies to develop farm sector in that particular State; and

- (c) the details of decision taken at the first meeting of NITI Aayog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. In the first Governing Council Meeting of NITI Aayog, it was decided to form Sub-Groups of Chief Ministers on following subjects

- (i) Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes,
- (ii) Skill Development, and
- (iii) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

These Sub-Groups have been constituted. The terms of reference for these Sub-Groups are as follows:

- (i) **Sub-Group on Rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** The terms of reference of the Sub-Group include (i) To examine the existing CSSs and recommend measures for ensuring that their implementation is streamlined and adequately flexible; (ii) In light of the Finance Commission recommendations, the increased devolution of taxes to States and the

higher revenue deficit grants to suggest reforms of the schemes which are being continued under CSS; (iii) To recommend appropriate measures for coordination between the Centre and the States and among the States for achieving the objectives of the schemes; (iv) Any other measures related to the schemes to strengthen the national development agenda and ensure outcomes.

- (ii) **Sub- Group on Skill Development:** The terms of reference of the Sub-Group include (i) To suggest measures to strengthen the State Skill Development Missions to enhance capacity and improve standards of skilling at the State level; (ii) To examine private sector participation in skill development and to suggest ways for improved partnership of private sector in curriculum development, delivery mechanism, pedagogy, certification, trainer attachment, apprenticeship training and financing; (iii) To propose measures to expand outreach of skilling programmes, particularly in demographically advantageous States; (iv) To recommend measures for dealing with shortage of trainers/instructors/assessors; (v) To suggest ways for mobilizing panchayats, municipalities and civil society organizations as also the Railways and Armed Forces to participate in these efforts; (vi) To propose ways of career guidance and post training placement tracking; (vii) To suggest State level innovative measures for up-scaling of pilots, sharing best practices, dissemination and replication by the other State/UTs; (viii) Any other measures.
- (iii) **Sub-Group on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** The terms of reference of the Sub-Group include (i) To examine financial requirements for comprehensive implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission and suggest measures for meeting budgetary needs; (ii) To recommend robust institutional mechanisms for effective implementation; (iii) To recommend measures for technological support for different components of Swachh Bharat Mission, including solid and liquid waste management in rural and urban areas; (iv) To examine model for private sector participation in the Swachh Bharat Mission and to suggest ways for substantial improvement in participation of private sector and civil society organizations for effective implementation; (iv) To recommend ways to make the Swachh Bharat Mission sustainable; (v) Any other measures.

In addition, the Governing Council also decided that the States will constitute Task Forces on the subjects of Agriculture Development and Elimination of Poverty in their respective States. The Governing Council also directed NITI Aayog to set up two such Task Forces in NITI Aayog to work with the States to support their efforts. Accordingly, the aforesaid taskforces have been constituted under the Chairmanship

of Vice - Chairman of NITI Aayog. The terms of reference of these two Task Forces are as follows:

Task Force on Agriculture Development: (i) To coordinate and develop synergy with the Central Ministries and State Government Task Forces; (ii) To recommend strategies for re-invigorating Agriculture in all its aspects; (iii) To formulate strategies for reforms, innovation and technology diffusion; (iv) To identify successful experiments and programmes from which all States and UTs may learn; and (v) Any other measures.

Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India: (i) To coordinate and develop synergy with the Central Ministries and State Government Task Forces; (ii) To develop a working definition of poverty; (iii) To prepare a roadmap for the elimination of poverty; (iv) To suggest strategies and anti-poverty programmes including reform of the existing ones; (v) To identify successful anti-poverty programmes from which all States and UTs can learn; (vi) Any other measures.

Projects cleared by Cabinet

847. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that have been cleared by the Cabinet during the last year, the details of the project; and

(b) the number of projects that are pending before several Ministries for approval during this period and the details of these projects, Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discontinuation and transfer of CSS

848. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to discontinue some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) by transferring them to States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): In the budget of 2014-15, provisions were made for 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of which 17 were flagship schemes. The list of flagship schemes is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). However, in the first

meeting of Governing Council of NITI Aayog, held on February 8, 2015, many members desired that the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes must be reviewed. Besides, following acceptance of recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission of raising the devolution of net tax receipt from 32% to 42%, the fiscal space available with Central Government to fund Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been reduced.

In the budgetary proposal of 2015-16, existing CSSs have been classified into four categories.

Category A: CSSs placed in this category are proposed to be implemented with full Central support.

Category B: Funding pattern of CSSs placed in this category are proposed to be changed.

Category C: CSSs placed in this category are delinked from union support and States may decide to continue or not from their own resources.

Category D: Schemes placed in this category are part of devolution to the States or have been restructured and amalgamated among schemes in A, B or C.

Relevant extract of the budgetary proposal is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

As a large part of Central Assistance to State Plan are routed through CSSs, as per decision taken in the aforesaid first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, a Sub- Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been constituted. Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh is Convener of the Sub-Group. The terms of reference of the Sub-Group include : (i) To examine the existing CSSs and recommend measures for ensuring that their implementation is streamlined and adequately flexible; (ii) In light of the Finance Commission recommendations, the increased devolution of taxes to States and the higher revenue deficit grants to suggest reforms of the schemes which are being continued under CSS; (iii) To recommend appropriate measures for coordination between the Centre and the States and among the States for achieving the objectives of the schemes; (iv) Any other measures related to the schemes to strengthen the national development agenda and ensure outcomes.

Statement-I*List of Flagship Programmes (2014-15)*

Sl. No.	Name of Flagship Programme
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
2.	National Health Mission (NHM)
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
4.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
5.	Mid-Day Meal Programme (MDM)
6.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
8.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
9.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)
10.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)
11.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
12.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
13.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
14.	Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan (SBM)
15.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)
16.	National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
17.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Yojana (RGPSY)

Statement-II*Expenditure Budget Vol. I, 2015-2016*

STATEMENT 16

Central Assistance for State And Union Territory Plans

(In crores of rupees)

	2013-14 Actuals	2014-15 Budget	2014-15 Revised	2015-16 Budget
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Schemes to be fully supported by Union Government				
1. Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	10999.75	12000.00	11900.00	12500.00
2. Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	2353.54	3500.00	3200.00	3500.00
3. Transfer to Central Road Fund (CRF)		3493.20	3493.20	4623.47
4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana		6657.39	6466.39	5476.53
5. Roads and Bridges financed from Central Road Fund	2566.99	2607.06	2607.06	2868.00
6. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	3937.00	3950.00	3950.00	3950.00
7. Grants from Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim	850.00	948.00	704.50	970.00
8. Schemes of North Eastern Council	674.85	725.00	549.00	740.00
9. Special Package for Bodoland Territorial Council	17.04	50.00	30.00	50.00
10. Other Programmes of NER	22.32	47.00	46.00	38.00
11. National Social Assistance Programme	9046.39	10546.97	7187.95	9000.00
12. Assistance for schemes under proviso				
(i) to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1097.14	1317.00	1134.68	1367.00
13. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan	1050.00	1200.00	1040.03	1250.00

	1	2	3	4	5
14. Umbrella Schemes for Education of ST Children		—	1036.84	1065.85	1136.84
15. Schemes Financed from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK)		—	27575.00	22249.26	27575.00
16. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)		—	33353.00	32456.00	33700.00
17. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities (MSDP)			1232.00	766.46	1232.00
18. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupation			10.00	10.00	10.00
19. Various Scholarship Programmes for SC, ST and OBCs		...	3091.00	3286.54	3291.00
20. Support for building hostel for Girls and Boys			96.00	29.00	96.00
21. Other Programmes for Welfare of SCs and OBCs			37.50	28.16	37.50
22. Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana		...	100.00	33.00	200.00
23. Machinery for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989			87.75	148.20	87.75
24. National Programme for Persons with Disabilities			5.00	0.02	5.00
25. Scheme for Providing Education to Madrasas/Minorities			374.99	143.48	375.00
26. Support to Educational Development including Teacher Training and Adult Education			1013.50	919.13	1012.50
27. Border Area Development Programme			990.00	800.00	990.00
28. Project Tiger			161.02	161.02	136.46
29. Project Elephant			29.08	14.00	13.70
30. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY)			391.32	358.40	400.00
31. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)			318.23	367.73	318.00
32. National Nutrition Mission (NNM)			202.40		204.79

	1	2	3	4	5
33. Social Security for Unorganized Workers Scheme			1324.30	539.74	1290.52
34. National Service Scheme			67.15	76.54	67.15
TOTAL (A)		32615.02	118537.70	105761.34	118512.21

(B) Schemes to be run with the Changed Sharing Pattern

1. Krishonnati Yojana (State Plan)	8527.13	16462.50	14173.81	9000.00
a. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	7052.50	9954.00	8444.00	4500.00
b. National Food Security Mission	1450.99	2030.00	1830.00	1300.00
c. National Mission on Oil seeds and Oil Palm		426.00	329.00	350.00
d. National Project on management of Soil, Health and Fertility	23.64	38.40	93.27	200.00
e. Other Programmes of Crop Husbandry		70.00	48.00	50.00
f. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana				300.00
g. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture		1958.00	1629.07	1500.00
h. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension		474.50	470.08	450.00
i. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation				50.00
j. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture		1511.60	1330.39	390.00
2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	4630.00	13456.22	5623.26	5300.00
a. Per Drop More Crop (Micro Irrigation)			30.00	1800.00
b. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (Watershed Component) <i>erstwhile</i> Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)		3464.00	2312.70	1500.00
c. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Managment Programme		8992.22	3276.56	1000.00
d. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana		1000.00	4.00	1000.00
e. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and other Water Resources Programme	4630.00			

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Vikas			1035.35	890.04	350.00
a. Cattle Development			204.00	154.09	
b. National Livestock Mission			268.50	271.78	100.00
c. National Programme for Dairy Development			105.00	85.00	
d. Veterinary Services and Animal Health			457.85	379.17	250.00
4. Umbrella programme "Swaccha Bharat Abhiyaan"(Includes Sanitation and Drinking Water)			15025.50	11938.50	6000.00
a. National Rural Drinking Water Programme			10890.50	9190.50	2500.00
b. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan			4135.00	2748.00	3500.00
5. Afforestation and Development of Wildlife Habitats			680.80	545.62	299.39
a. Bio-diversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project (EAP)			15.00	15.00	15.00
b. Biosphere Reserves			7.50	5.85	5.78
c. Conservation of Corals and Mangroves			7.49	6.00	5.60
d. Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres including Taj Protection Mission			0.01		0.01
e. Green India Mission met from National Clean Energy Fund			64.00	3.00	64.00 -64.00
f. Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats			70.15	58.89	52.96
g. Intensification of Forest Management			56.04	42.67	35.50
h. Lumpsum Provision for Projects Schemes for the benefit of North-Eastern Region and Sikkim			135.55	104.73	78.54
i. National Afforestation Programme			253.15	190.86	74.00

	1	2	3	4	5
j. National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems (NPCA)			72.00	34.62	32.00
k. National River Conservation Programme				84.00	
6. National AIDS and STD Control Programme			892.00	890.89	500.00
7. Promotion of AYUSH			364.18	117.36	300.00
a. AYUSH				285.18	
b. AYUSH Promotion (States) : National AYUSH Mission (NAM)				64.06	300.00
c. National Mission on AYUSH (Including Mission on Medicinal Plants)			11.00	9.30	
d. National Mission on Medicinal Plants			68.00	44.00	
8. National Health Mission			21650.23	17433.99	18000.00
National Health Mission			21650.23	17433.99	18000.00
9. National Livelihoods Mission			3432.50	2034.40	1800.00
a. National Livelihood Mission (Rural) (NRLM)			2482.50	1313.90	1300.00
b. National Livelihoods Mission (Urban)			950.00	720.50	500.00
10. Elementary Education			13511.75	12891.31	3325.00
a. MDM financed from GBS			4318.00	3997.06	1325.00
b. SSA financed from GBS			9193.75	8894.25	2000.00
11. Secondary Education			4915.50	3432.39	3493.00
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)			4915.50	3432.39	3493.00
12. Higher Education		267.36	3112.11	1411.42	1632.77
Strategic Assistance for State Higher Education - Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)		262.36	2109.20	387.47	1060.00
13. For Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary		5.00	782.40	845.40	500.00
14. National Land Records Modernisation Programme			220.51	178.55	72.77

	1	2	3	4	5
15. Housing for All			18376.00	12393.87	14000.00
a. Housing for all (Rural) - Indira Awaas Yojana			15976.00	10990.27	10000.00
b. Samar Patel Urban Housing Scheme					4000.00
c. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)			2400.00	1403.60	
16. Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Habitations and Mission for Development of 100 Smart Cities			7040.00	2431.10	6000.00
17. Integrated Child Development Service			17858.00	16316.05	8000.00
18. Other Programmes		38.21	189.50	94.80	77.00
19. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (<i>erstwhile</i> Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA))			159.50	60.20	52.64
20. Skill Development Mission			362.52	342.64	100.00
TOTAL (B)		13462.70	138524.25	103021.65	78229.80
(C) Schemes delinked from Union Support					
1. National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)		242.51	800.00	464.00	
3. National Scheme for Modernisation of Police and Other Forces			1597.00	1433.20	
4. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)		194.91	1006.00	483.00	
5. Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Bench Mark of Excellence			1193.99	1020.99	1.00
6. Scheme for Central Assistance to the States for developing export infrastructure and other allied activities			800.00	564.84	
7. National Mission on Food Processing			175.00	124.61	
8. Tourist Infrastructure			357.00	495.00	
TOTAL (C)		437.42	5928.99	4585.64	1.00

	1	2	3	4	5
(D) Other Schemes					
1. ACA for Desalination Plant at Chennai		399.56	-	-	-
2. ACA for LWE affected districts		1209.00	2640.00	1760.00	-
3. Additional Central Assistance for Other Projects		1259.23	1261.00	1061.00	-
4. Backward Regions Grant Fund-State Component		3530.52	5050.00	3450.00	-
5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM)-Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSDP)		584.00	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM)-Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)		705.73	-	-	-
7. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM)-Sub Mission on Basic Services to Urban Poor (SM-BSUP)		966.20	-	-	-
8. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM)- Sub Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance		2381.79	-	-	-
9. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM)-Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)		2921.28	-	-	-
10. Normal Central Assistance		25642.27	-	28514.00	26814.00
11. Other Additional Central Assistance		166.01	-	1180.00	1780.00
12. Special Central Assistance		10771.00	-	11000.00	10150.00
13. Special Central Assistance Border Area		990.00	-	-	-
14. Special Central Assistance-Hill Areas		279.59	-	300.00	220.00
15. Special Plan Assistance		6480.15	-	6837.00	7666.00
16. Assistance to State for Capacity Building (Trauma Care)		-	-	96.50	48.50

1	2	3	4	5
17. Cancer Control (National Tobacco Control Programme)	-	72.20	39.20	-
18. CSS - Human Resources for Health and Medical Education (excluding Tertiary level Intervention)	-	1252.4£	609.60	-
19. E-Health including Telernedlcne	-	44.76	11.00	-
20. Health Care for the Elderly	-	152.00	5.00	-
21. National Mental Health Program	-	194.00	15.00	-
22. National Programme for Control of Blindness	-	69.02	69.02	-
23. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	-	671.54	357.75	-
24. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme	-	4.99	2.32	-
25. Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)	-	1169.99	401.34	-
26. Backward Regions Grants Fund	2800.00	5900.00	2837.00	-
27. Catalytic Development Programme for Sericulture	-	213.00	207.47	-
28. National Handloom Development Programme	-	292.00	224.00	-
29. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	-	679.15	621.30	-
30. Scheme for Protection and Development of Women	-	179.50	5.55	-
31. Actual Recoveries	-0.72	-	-	-
TOTAL (D)	61085.61	67773.14	58355.05	-
TOTAL Central Assistance to State Plans (A to D)	107600.75	330764.08	271723.68	196743.01

	1	2	3	4	5
E. Union Territory Plan					
<i>Union Territories without Legislature</i>					
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1583.99	2100.00	1733.00	2200.00	
2. Chandigarh	592.27	813.00	613.05	860.00	
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	617.70	703.00	651.74	750.00	
4. Daman and Diu	505.26	657.00	554.17	723.60	
5. Lakshadweep	360.22	464.00	395.46	510.40	
<i>Union Territories without Legislature</i>					
1. National Capital Territory of Delhi	582.51	325.00	325.00	394.99	
2. Puducherry	649.15	814.00	788.00	744.01	
3. Animal Husbandry	-	5.65	1.05	8.00	
4. BSUP	-	450.00	417.13	465.00	
5. Child Development	-	262.28	212.94	245.77	
6. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	-	0.50	-	0.50	
7. Elementary Education	-	220.91	176.80	230.00	
8. Family Welfare	-	261.77	193.83	295.00	
9. For Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in UTs	-	60.00	-	63.00	
10. General Education	-	90.80	10.00	95.00	
11. Housing	-	3.00	-	4.00	
12. IHSDP	-	0.01	-	-	
13. Land Reforms	-	3.59	1.32	5.00	
14. Medical and Public Health	-	41.99	10.99	18.00	
15. Modernisation of Police Force	-	30.00	24.30	35.00	

1	2	3	4	5
16. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities	-	10.00	1.22	12.00
17. National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)	-	0.51	0.38	1.50
18. National AIDS & STD Control Programme	-	36.00	35.95	40.00
19. National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP)	-	5.00	5.00	-
20. National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology	-	0.50	0.50	0.50
21. National Mission on Food Processing	-	5.00	0.71	7.00
22. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (UT)	-	18.00	1.00	20.00
23. Roads and Bridges	-	40.94	33.54	48.00
24. Rural Employment	-	11.00	8.00	13.00
25. Secondary Education	-	50.01	33.10	55.00
26. Skill Development Mission	-	3.13	3.40	4.00
27. Social Security and Welfare	-	71.03	48.43	74.00
28. Special Programmes for Rural Development	-	3.50	2.00	5.00
29. Sports & Games	-	20.50	8.80	22.50
30. Sub Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (SM-UIG)	-	12.00	8.00	14.00
31. Swachh Bharat Mission	-	3.50	103.50	5.00
32. Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	-	8.01	0.69	10.00

	1	2	3	4	5
33. Welfare of Other Backward Classes		-	3.00	2.00	4.00
34. Welfare of Schedule Castes		-	5.25	18.80	6.00
35. Women Development		-	30.68	20.00	52.23
36. Youth Welfare Scheme		-	0.35	0.35	-
37. Other Programmes		356.73	-	-	-
TOTAL (E)		5247.83	7644.41	6444.15	8041.00
GRAND TOTAL (A to E)		112848.58	338408.49	278167.83	204784.01

- Note:*
1. In respect of schemes against (A) in this table, schemes will run unaltered as they are either meant for the welfare of poor and disadvantaged or are legal Obligation of the Union. Schemes against (B) will undergo a change in the sharing pattern in view of enhanced resources available with the States. In respect of schemes against (C) States may decide to continue (or not) from their own resources.
 2. Schemes in list (D) have either become a part of devolution to the States or have been restructured and amalgamated among schemes in A, B or C.

Allocation of funds under IAP

849. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of allocation of funds under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP);
- (b) whether Government has decided to enhance the allocation of funds under the Integrated Action Plan for LWE districts in West Bengal; and
- (c) if so, the amount thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Integrated Action Plan was initiated in November 2010 in selected 60 Tribal and Backward districts of the country including Medinipur West of West Bengal with an allocation of ₹ 25 crore per district. The scheme was subsequently extended to 82 districts including 2 more districts, viz. Bankura and Puruliya of West Bengal and each district was allocated ₹ 30 crore annually and the scheme was in operation till 2012-13. In 2013-14, the Government decided to

continue the financial assistance to 88 districts including 82 districts covered under erstwhile IAP through the scheme named 'Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts' for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 with an allocation of ₹ 30 crore per year per district.

(b) and (c) As per Union Budget 2015-16 there is no allocation for the scheme IAP/ACA for LWE Affected districts as it has become part of devolution to the States. The higher level of tax devolution as per the award of the Fourteenth Finance Commission will allow States greater autonomy in financing and designing of schemes as per their needs and requirements.

Establishment of NRDC

850. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the aim and objectives for establishment of National Research Development Corporation (NRDC);

(b) whether the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has prepared plan to identify opportunities to align with the Make in India, Digital India and Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NRDC has been facing acute shortage of funds to promote domestic R and D growth; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide sufficient support to the NRDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY) : (a) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) was established in 1953 as a wholly owned enterprise of Government of India with an aim to act as an effective link between the publicly funded research organizations/academia and industries and add value to their research outcomes for successful transfer and commercialization of technologies. The objectives for establishment of NRDC were:

I. To develop and exploit in the public interest, for profit or otherwise:

- Inventions, whether patentable or otherwise, of Council of Scientific and

Industrial Research, including technical and engineering 'know-how' of processes;

- Patents and inventions of different departments of Government of India and State Governments, commodity research committees and other statutory research organizations, including technical and engineering 'know-how' of processes;
 - Such other patents as may be voluntarily assigned, by general or special agreement, by universities, research institutions, or individuals; and
 - Such other processes and patents, the development of which may be entrusted to the corporation by Government of India,
- II. To enter into reciprocal arrangements with similar organizations in other countries to exploit Indian inventions in those countries and their inventions in India;
- III. To issue exclusive and/or non-exclusive licenses on such terms and conditions regarding payment of premia, royalties, share of profits and/or any other basis as are considered advisable to commercially develop inventions and ensure commercial production of the products of inventions;
- IV. To secure cooperation of such state-owned or state controlled industries or any units thereof as are deemed or are likely to be interested or necessary to develop the new processes or inventions and reimburse such industries any loss that they may incur;
- V. To enter into agreement with a private firm or firms to develop inventions by trials at their works and to reimburse them any loss that may be incurred during these trials;
- VI. To install and work pilot, prototype or semi-scale units or full commercial plants to develop a particular invention or inventions and ensure production from such invention or inventions, to sell or otherwise dispose of the products of such inventions on payment or otherwise and generally on such terms and conditions as may be deemed fit;
- VII. To transfer by sale, lease, hire or otherwise dispose of any pilot plant, prototype plant, semi scale plant or full commercial plant to any firm, individual, association or institute and entrust the same with commercial production of any products of invention or inventions for which the plant or plants had been installed on such terms and conditions as may be deemed fit;

- VIII. To afford facilities for advising and assisting Government departments, universities, research institutions and individuals in filing applications for patents and prosecuting the same before the Controller of Patents and to frame rules for the purpose and to vary them from time to time;
- IX. To distribute a share of profits, premia and/or royalties from any particular invention or inventions to Government departments, institutions, organizations, universities, or individuals from whom such invention or inventions were received and to frame rules for the purpose and vary them from time to time;
- X. To reward, in special circumstances, any particular invention or inventions by gifts, rewards, *ex-gratia* payments or in such other manner as may be deemed fit.

(b) NRDC is planning to align its growth strategy with certain key opportunities offered by the Government's flagship programmes, viz. Make in India, Digital India and Swachh Bharat. The 'Make in India' programme includes creation of a technology acquisition and development fund, wherein NRDC proposes to scout for technologies to be acquired, demonstrate high risk technologies in PPP mode and extend angel funding for promising technologies. The 'Digital India' programme includes making available all Databases and Information electronically. Accordingly, NRDC has proposed to develop an Indian Technology Data Bank. Under the 'Swachh Bharat' programme, NRDC proposes adoption of a Gram Panchayat and promote innovative technologies therein for socio-economic transformation.

(c) and (d) Yes, NRDC has been facing acute shortage of funds to promote transfer, commercialization and utilization of domestic R and D. NRDC undertakes commercial as well as promotional activities. Commercial activities primarily include undertaking consultancy projects and licensing of technologies for which it receives royalty/lump-sum premia from licensees and makes payment to the inventors and institutions who assign the technologies to NRDC for commercialization. NRDC's income from its commercial activities during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been ₹ 1073.30 lakh, ₹ 709.86 lakh and ₹ 766.20 lakh, respectively incurring a loss of ₹ 84.54 lakh, ₹ 247.59 lakh and ₹ 170.42 lakh during the same period. Promotional activities primarily include, patent assistance, IPR awareness, technology value addition, techno-commercial support, technology commercialization, giving away innovation awards and promotion of innovations in Rural and North East regions, for which NRDC receives grants from the Government. Government has approved a Twelfth five year plan outlay of ₹ 37 crore for NRDC, against which only ₹ 13.68 crore

has been provided during 2012-2015 and ₹ 1.00 crore in the current F.Y. 2015-16. The Ministry proposes to seek additional support for NRDC at the revised estimates stage and subject to necessary approvals and fund availability position; NRDC will be able to carry out the promotional activities. Simultaneously, NRDC is also being advised to raise its income from the commercial activities to promote domestic R and D growth.

Start up fund for new business

851. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed the setting up of a ₹ 10,000 crore start up fund for new business, if so, the status of the fund; and

(b) the details of amounts allocated and assistance provided to new business through this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in the Union Budget for 2014-15 for establishment of a ₹ 10,000 crore fund to act as a catalyst for attracting private capital by way of providing equity, quasi equity, soft loan and other risk capital for start-up companies, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already allocated ₹ 10,000 crores to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) from Priority Sector Lending (PSL) shortfall, for the purpose.

Skill Training Centre in Rajasthan

†852. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to establish skill training centres in the country to provide employment to the youth in the foreign countries; and

(b) whether such a skill training centre will be established in Rajasthan; if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs intend to provide skill training to youth who aspire to work overseas.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship's role is to provide an overall policy framework to steer and direct skill development efforts across the country. Therefore, the Ministry does not establish or run training centres. In this case, the Ministry's focus is on ensuring that skill training takes place according to internationally recognised standards in order to give young people, who choose to work overseas, an opportunity to do so.

Private sector support for skill development

853. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rupees five lakh crore is needed in five years for skill development;
- (b) if so, whether Government has sought private sector's support to provide skill training to about 250 million people as the initiative requires a huge funding in the next five years, if so, the fact thereof; and
- (c) the initiative taken by Government to seek private sector's support, the success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) It is estimated that training of 250 million people in next five years requires Rs. 5 lakh crore funding at the cost of Rs 20000 per individual. In this regard, government seeks private sector's support to provide skill training through their active participation like contribution to skill development programmes, earmarking a portion of CSR for skill development by corporate sector and imparting skill training.

(c) National Skill Development Corporation is a public private partnership entity set up as to promote private training providers to setup Skill Development centres across the country. It acts as catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organizations for skill development by providing funding to appropriate models to enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives. So far, 50.52 lakh persons have been trained by NSDC's partners.

India skills report by CII

854. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the India Skills Report by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) found that just about a third of the 100,000 students were skilled enough to secure jobs;

(b) any measures to bridge the gap between higher education and industrial requirements and details thereof; and

(c) the steps to improve the status of vocational education in the country, especially in Tamil Nadu, and to ensure that it meets the industrial requirement; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The India Skills Report by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) is an independent study not sponsored by this Ministry. However, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) had an evaluation study conducted by the World Bank of five national level Skill Development Programs (SDPs). The objective was to understand and learn from the performance of these five SDPs in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and to generate lessons that can benefit all stakeholders in their efforts towards workforce development in India. As per the interim findings of the report, 27% of candidates enrolled in selected skill development programmes find employment. Some of the reasons for non-employment include resistance to migration, pursuit of higher education etc.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various steps to ensure employability of the skilled persons. The recent amendments to the Apprentices Act, 1961, would facilitate the industry's ability to take on apprentices. The Government has notified the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to integrate general and vocational streams of education, which will facilitate and make transparent, the various pathways of mobility, both within and between general and vocational streams. The NSQF would ensure that each level is defined in terms of competencies that would need to be achieved.

Training centres in rural areas of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

855. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up training centres under a national level scheme in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such training centres set up/being set up in the rural areas of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the number of programmes conducted along with the details of schemes and number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 20 Ministries/Departments engaged in skill development activities through various schemes/programmes to cater the demand of industry and service sector across the country.

Under the scheme, 'Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism' 34 ITIs and 68 Skill Development Centres are being setup in 34 Left Wing Affected Districts of 9 States out of which one ITI and two SDCs are being setup in Khammam district of Telangana. The State-wise details of Districts covered under the scheme are given below:-

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

National skill qualification framework

856. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Skill Development Sector report by National Skill Development Corporation and consulting firm KPMG pointed out that close to 460 million people

across 24 sectors such as building and construction, automobile, food processing, agriculture, healthcare etc. are need to be up-skilled or re-skilled;

(b) whether the report has also suggested to amend recruitment rules of Government and PSU to define eligibility criteria for all positions in terms of National Skill Qualification Framework Level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) In the Skill Development Report of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler (KPMG), the number of 460 million indicates the demand of human resource across the 24 sectors including building construction, Information Technology (IT), Textiles and Clothing, Food Processing, Retail, etc. in 2013. This number is expected to reach to 580 million by 2022. The number is combination of entry level workforce as well as the existing workforce, which would need to be freshly skilled and upskilled.

Amendment of recruitment rules in terms of eligibility criteria with respect to the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) did not form the part of mandate of the report.

Infrastructure for imparting training

857. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes under implementation for skill development;
- (b) the manner in which Government proposes to enlighten the youth regarding these schemes;
- (c) whether the required infrastructure and manpower for imparting training is available, if so, details thereof; and
- (d) whether the skill development schemes/programmes also take into account requirement of skilled manpower in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for various skill development/ entrepreneurship programmes.

Further, the Government has setup the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a public private partnership entity to promote private training providers to setup Skill Development centres across the country. As on 28th Feb., 2015, the 207 NSDC approved partners, have 2,904 operational training centres, including 676 mobile centres with coverage across 28 States and 5 UTs in 471 districts across India. The NSDC has approved 37 industry led bodies called Sector Skill Councils to promote industry/employer participation. Various kinds of training is imparted by NSDC training providers based on the 1319 Qualification Packs (QPs) and 6625 National Occupation Standards (NOS) developed by the respective Sector Skill Councils.

In addition, 11,964 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Government-2284 and Private-9680) are operational across the country adding to the total Skill Development Infrastructure.

The skill training is being aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF), which in turn is also working on establishing International Equivalence. This will further promote international mobility of skilled manpower depending upon demand, etc.

Skill development schemes in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

858. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 70 Skill Development Schemes being implemented by Government;
- (b) if so, details of each of the 70 odd schemes being implemented in the country, with a particular reference to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the details of employment opportunities provided/avenues that youth have under each of the above schemes;
- (d) employment opportunities generated through the above skill development schemes in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (e) whether Government has identified any priority sectors for skill development, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for various skill developments entrepreneurship programmes. The coverage

of the schemes is across all the States in the country. The details of these schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below). The number of beneficiaries under these schemes on skill development during the years 2011-12 to 2014-15, is given below:

(Figures in lakh)

Financial Year	Persons skilled
2011-12	45.58
2012-13	51.88
2013-14	76.37
2014-15	51.50 (upto February, 2015)

Under the scheme, 'Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism' 34 ITIs and 68 Skill Development Centres are being setup in 34 Left Wing Affected Districts of 9 States out of which one ITI and two SDCs are being setup in Khammam district of Telangana.

A study by World Bank on the five major skill development schemes, has found that on an average 27% of the people receiving skill development training under these schemes get employment. The efforts are being made to align skill development schemes with the employment opportunities in the market to further improve employability of persons receiving skill training.

The Government is working on all the sectors for skill development where skill gap studies have indicated an incremental skilled manpower requirement.

Statement

Details of Schemes for Skill Development

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
1.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)	Extension Reform-Farm School Agri clinic and Agri Business Centres Scheme Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) Post Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management (PGDAEM) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)
		National Centre for Organic Farming
		Mechanization and Technology (M and T)
2.	M/o Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)	Department of Poultry and Fodder Department of Cooperatives and Dairy Development Department of Livestock Health Department of Fisheries
3.	M/o Agriculture (DARE)	Training in Agricultural Extension (21 training centers) Under the University stream, various undergraduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. courses are offered (DARE) There is one Central Agricultural University, thirty one State Agriculture University (SAUs) and four National Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research having the status of Deemed University ICAR also arranges need based training programmes in any of State Agricultural University or ICAR Institutes in new and emerging areas.
4.	M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)	Support to Central Institutes of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET)
5.	M/o Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)	Placement Linked Skill Development Programme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme. Support to Artisans Scheme: This is a sub-scheme of the Ministry's Integrated Leather Development Programme.
6.	M/o Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and	NIELIT's capacity enhancement plan on skill development (<i>ERSTWHILE</i> DOEACC)

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
	Information Technology)	CD AC's capacity enhancement plan on skill development to enhance existing training capacity
		Scheme for financial assistance to select six States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing sector
		Setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies in various States in existing NTs / IIITs/ Nils (proposed in June, 2013)
7.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)	CBTA
8.	M/o Food Processing Industries	Creation of infrastructure facilities for running Degree/Diploma courses in Food Processing Technology under NMFP
		Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) under NMFP to be conducted by various Government and private organizations, industries, or NGOs
		Grants-in-aid for setting up of Food Processing Training Centres (FPTC) under NMFP
		Training at Recognised National/State level Institutes etc. sponsored by McFPI/ other training programmes under NMFP
		Degree Programmes and short term courses offered by National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Tamil Nadu
9.	Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) which replaces the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). There are 2 components under the mission for Skill Development:- (i)Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST and P); and (ii) Self-employment Programme (SEP)

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
10.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	<p>Community Development through Polytechnics</p> <p>Implementation of the Scheme for Integrating Differently Abled persons in the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education</p> <p>Graduate Apprenticeships (under Scheme of Apprenticeship Training)</p> <p>Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development -Jan Shikshans Sansthan (JSSs)</p> <p>National Institute of Open Schooling - Distance Vocational Education Programmes</p> <p>[Practical training through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVIs)</p> <p>Establishment of Community Colleges (to be set up)</p>
11.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	<p>Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY)</p> <p>Craftsmen Training Scheme</p> <p>Skill Development Initiative</p> <p>Apprenticeship Training Scheme</p> <p>Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS)</p> <p>Advanced Vocational Training Scheme and Hi-tech Training Scheme</p> <p>Women Training Institutes</p> <p>Supervisory Training</p> <p>Central Staff Training and Research Institute</p>
12.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	<p>Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (IMC/EDP/ESDP/MDP) scheme implemented through MSME-Development Institutes and Branch Institutes</p>

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		Training through Multi Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTC) and other training centres of KVIC under Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme and PMEGP scheme and Training by Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI)
		Training by Coir Board on Spinning of Coir and production of value added products through training institutions of the Board
		Training under Mahila Coir Yojana through training centres of the Board including Field Training Centres
13.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Multi Sectoral Development Programme
		Seekho aur Kamao
		Skill development training by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation
		MANAS (Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills)
14.	Ministry of Rural Development	Aajeevika Skills
		Rural Self Employment and Training Scheme (RSETI)
15.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	SCA to SCSP
		Skill Development Trainings under NSCFDC
		Skill Development Programmes by NIEPMD, PDUIPH, AYJNIHH, NIVH, NHFDC, SVNIRTAR, National Trust, NIMH, NIOH
16.	Ministry of Textiles	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
17.	Ministry of Tourism	Hunar Se Rozgar Tak under CBSP scheme
		PG/UG/Certificate and Diploma courses conducted through Ministry's own infrastructure across States—through iHMs and FCIs

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry	Name of Scheme
		Skill Testing and certification of existing service providers under CBSP scheme
18.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	SCA to TSP Skill development programme by National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation TRIFED- Skill development/upgradation and capacity building for MFPs TRIFED- Skill development/upgradation and capacity building for Handicrafts/Handlooms
19.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) - To provide updated skills and new knowledge Training in home scale preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition (FNB) Women Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in the Mid Gangetic Plain- Priyadarshini scheme to organize women into effective self-help group Advanced Diploma Course on Child Guidance and Counseling (Implemented by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development) Swadhar Greh/Short Stay Home (Skill improvement for rehabilitation) SABLA - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
20.	M/o Youth Affairs and Sports	Skill Upgradation Training Programme for Women in 200 Border/Tribal/Backward Districts (SUTP) Skill Development Training Programme (SDTP) under NCVT Scheme of Youth Employability Skill (YES) Training National Service Scheme
21.	M/o Home Affairs	Udaan

Synergy for skill development programmes

859. PROF M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has thought about creating synergy within several departments and coordination within several skill development programme to avoid duplication of role and policy confusion, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any evaluation methods have been incorporated in skill development programmes to ensure just utilization of resources, if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the percentage of private firms offering formal training programmes to its employees, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) In order to bring out necessary synergy and harmony amongst different Ministries and Departments implementing various skill development programme, the Government of India had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) with Secretaries of different Ministries/ Departments as members *vide* Notification dated 02.12.2013 in this regard. The Committee in its report has covered the whole spectrum implementation of various skill development programmes such as inputs/output, funding/cost norms, third party certification and assessment, including engagement of private firms. Report of the Committee was placed in the website of NSDA for comments and suggestions of various stake holders including general public. Inputs received in this regard are under examination of this Ministry for formulation of an appropriate guideline for the purpose.

Schemes for Scheduled Castes of backward districts

860. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched various schemes for the development of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the backward districts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the budgetary allocation and the expenditure incurred on such schemes during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following Schemes for education development of students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), including the SC students in backward districts of country:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

1. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (PMS) for SC students;
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in class IX and, new Scheme implemented with effect from 01.07.2012;
3. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards;
4. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana; and
5. Upgradation of Merit of SC students.

Central Sector Schemes:

1. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students;
2. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC etc. Candidates for higher studies abroad;
3. "Top Class Education Scheme" for SC students studying in identified premier institutions of professional education; and Free Coaching for SC and Other Backward Class students. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and National Safai Karamacharis Finance and Development Corporation also provide loans for higher education and self employment ventures at lower interest.

(b) Central Assistance (CA) is released to State Governments/UTs only under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The State/UT-wise statement of funds released under these Schemes during the last three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is given in the Statement I-V (See below). No Central Assistance has been released during the current year so far.

Statement-I

Central assistance released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students(PMS SC) during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012 -13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7900.78	19410.50	9300.00
2.	Assam	2447.26	1216.00	683.28
3.	Bihar	6234.04	4462.87	3000.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3129.30	1535.00	1100.00
5.	Goa	2.23	14.49	07.00
6.	Gujarat	5615.52	5283.36	3900.00
7.	Haryana	1329.68	3669.05	2700.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2931.73	926.00	1600.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.60	897.01	298.00
10.	Jharkhand	82.68	1334.10	900.00
11.	Karnataka	4830.98	4270.82	2400.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	11765.30	4200.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9114.60	12198.89	6350.00
14.	Maharashtra	22755.90	3311.00	17635.00
15.	Manipur	176.10	0.00	1193.50
16.	Meghalaya	13.52	06.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	344.17	3121.72	4222.83
18.	Punjab	398.92	28081.00	37687.61
19.	Rajasthan	6013.35	10592.00	5500.00
20.	Sikkim	16.70	66.64	46.95

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012 -13	2013-14	2014-15
21.	Tamil Nadu	14239.39	32173.06	25400.00
22.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	8800.00
23.	Tripura	1099.59	1086.90	1768.59
24.	Uttar Pradesh	70817.35	55666.00	47249.56
25.	Uttarakhand	1919.12	3623.83	1800.00
26.	West Benqal	3772.66	10588.00	6600.00
27.	Daman and Diu	20.31	0.73	0.00
29.	Delhi	161.78	0.00	1700.00
30.	Puducherry	49.10	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	50.00	275.00
		165464.78	215349.54	196337.63

Statement-II

Central Assistance released under Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in Classes IX and X. (New Scheme effective w.e.f. 1.7.2012) during last three years

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	CA Released during 2012-13	CA released during 2013-14	CA released during 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11299.11	0.00	1554.35
2.	Assam	0.00	1346.02	673.01
3.	Bihar	5467.24	6184.72	3092.36 35.46
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	2475.25	1237.62
5.	Goa	2.31	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Gujarat	1155.74	0.00	1200.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	862.44	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	172.5	86.25
9.	Jharkhand	1202.87	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	4781.30	2902.91 154.93	3826.44 0.00
11.	Kerala	1984.19	2318.65	1159.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9695.44	0.00	8022.55
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	11954.74	5977.37
14.	Manipur	9.11	56.27	28.13
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	3.62
16.	Odisha	4068.60	4677.34 448.72	4524.16 611.08
17.	Punjab	2154.53	4215.67 46.48	2869.66 0.00
18.	Rajasthan	4396.23	6020.47	4288.09 634.81
19.	Sikkim	8.02	0.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	4113.93	4647.37	2323.68
21.	Tripura	534.22	271.86 235.98	114.03 188.10
22.	Uttar Pradesh	29484.36	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttarakhand	1597.18	1134.92 35.28	1626.69 0.00
24.	West Bengal	10320.00	5095.68 214.90	7292.66 0.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	0.00	42.45	32.22
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	1.67
TOTAL		93136.82	54653.11	51403.34

Statement-III

Central Assistance released under Pre-matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and probe to health hazards

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	5.22
2.	Chhattisgarh	69.19	0.00	0.00
3.	Goa	0.00	3.45	0.00
4.	Gujarat	558.44	821.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	26.16	26.39	28.85
6.	Kerala	11.28	0.00	0.35
7.	Maharashtra	0.00	700.00	0.00
8.	Mizoram	4.15	7.88	12.34
9.	Odisha	0.00	19.72	0.53
10.	Rajasthan	318.00	222.20	0.00
11.	Tripura	12.73	0.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	0.00	42.79	42.63
TOTAL		999.95	1843.43	89.92

Statement -IV

*Central Assistance released under Babu Jagjivan Ram
Chhatrawas Yojna during last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel			Boys Hostel		
		2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	607.00	0	0	300.00	0
2.	Assam	100	218.60	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	81.00	81.00	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	220.99	33.59	0	409.32	0	0
5.	Haryana	300	60.00	170.40	0	0	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	100.00	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	200.00	0	0	100.00	0	0
8.	Karnataka	0	200.00	0	0	150.00	0
9.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	90.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	580.00	0	0	25	0
11.	Maharashtra	100.00	417.00	416.45	0	202.62	60.29
12.	Manipur	51.61	574.85	444.97	123.81	0	0
13.	Punjab	0	263.00	106.38	0	0	121.05
14.	Rajasthan	100.00	0	181.46	180.00	100.00	45.00
15.	Tripura	0	0	0	47.04	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	-	16.80	0
17.	West Bengal	1098.4	916.67	472.00	549.83	0	125.00
18.	Puducherry	0	100.00	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2171.00	4151.71	1872.66	1410.00	794.42	441.34

Statement -V

Central Assistance released under the Scheme of upgradation of merit of SC students during last three years

Sl.No.	States / Union Territories	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	225.79	0
2.	Assam	3.45	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.94	0	19.42
4.	Gujarat	8.09	35.64	0
5.	Haryana	9.60	6.50	7.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	2.00	2.25
7.	Karnataka	23.70	39.05	0
8.	Kerala	6.00	9.97	5.87
9.	Madhya Pradesh	58.80	96.56	99.18
10.	Nagaland	12.00	0	0
11.	Punjab	4.05	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	11.79	6.40	14.99
13.	Sikkim	3.00	6.61	9.39
14.	Tripura	3.00	4.91	15.82
15.	Uttar Pradesh	39.71	0	98.67
16.	Uttarakhand	2.55	5.00	5.00
17.	Daman and Diu	0	0	8.00
TOTAL		196.98	438.43	285.84

Venture capital fund for Scheduled Castes

861. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a Venture Capital Fund Scheme to

promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes, if so, objectives and scope of the Scheme; and

(b) the details of steps for operationalizing the Venture Capital Fund Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) Yes Sir, the Government had launched on 16.01.2015 the Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes. The objective and scope of the fund are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The fund has been operationalised *w.e.f.* 16.01.2015 and the IFCI Ltd. is the Nodal Agency to operate it.

Statement

The objective and scope of the “Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes”

Objective:

- It is a Social Sector Initiative to be implemented nationally in order to promote entrepreneurship among the scheduled caste population in India.
- Promote entrepreneurship amongst the Scheduled Castes who are oriented toward innovation and growth technologies.
- To provide concessional finance to the scheduled caste entrepreneurs who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time will promote profitable businesses. The assets so created will also create forward/backward linkage. It will further create chain effect in the locality.
- To increase financial inclusion for SC entrepreneurs and to motivate them for further growth of SC communities.
- To develop SC entrepreneurs economically.
- To enhance direct and indirect employment generation for SC population in India.

Eligibility Criteria:

- The projects being set up in manufacturing and services sector ensuring asset creation out of the funds;
- While selecting SC entrepreneurs, women SC entrepreneurs would be preferred;

- Companies having at least 60% stake holding by SC entrepreneurs for the past 12 months with management control;
- SC promoters shall not dilute their stake below 60% in the company during the tenure of the investment. A prior written approval need to be taken for dilution during any strategic investments, buyouts etc.
- The companies applying for assistance of more than ₹ 5 Crore shall be appraised by the banks/FIs.
- For Companies with sanctioned assistance of above ₹ 5 Crore the money released by the trust/ fund manger would be in proportion to the loan tranche by the bank.

Social and educational status of poor people

†862. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has some specific information about the social and educational status of the poor people; and

(b) whether Government has any plan for any survey of the social and educational condition of the poor people so that specific information may be obtained about the poor people as in the case of the Muslim community by constituting Sachar Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) No such authentic/specific data/information is available.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Physically handicapped welfare organisation of Karnataka

863. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes of grant-in-aid available for various categories of social organizations and physically handicapped welfare organisation;

(b) the total allocation for these schemes and guidelines thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of proposals received from NGOs and Government agencies during the last three years from Karnataka; and

(d) the details of such proposals approved, amount sanctioned together with the reasons for non-approval of proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL) : (a) Under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), assistance is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

(b) During financial year 2015-16, the total allocation under DDRS is ₹ 60 crores and under ADIP scheme is ₹ 125.50 crores.

Under the schemes, grant-in-aid are sanctioned in a particular financial year after receiving recommendations from State Governments/ Union Territories Administration/any other agency authorized by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. The subsequent financial assistance is sanctioned after receipt of Utilisation Certificates and other documents as prescribed under the Schemes.

(c) and (d) In the State of Karnataka, under DDRS, a total of 91 proposals were received during the last three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and a total of 102 proposals/cases were approved which includes the proposals/cases of previous years also. Funds released during the year 2012-13 was ₹ 348.00 lakhs, ₹ 480.87 lakhs during the year 2013-14 and ₹ 484.33 lakhs during the year 2014-15. Under ADIP scheme, a total of 16 proposals were received during the last three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 and a total of 4 proposals/cases were approved. Funds released during the year 2012-13 was ₹ 19.50 lakhs, ₹ 16.50 lakhs during the year 2013-14 and no fund was released during the year 2014-15 due to deficient documents.

Proposals, complete in all respects, received in a financial year are processed for grant during the year. However, in case of deficiency in documents, if any, the grant is released only after rectification of the deficiency. Remaining proposals are considered in the next financial year in consonance with the provisions of schemes and General Financial Rules.

Review of schemes for social sector

864. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the schemes for social sector; and
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes and the purpose of this said review, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Schemes for social sector are regularly reviewed and is a continuous process. Details of such review are given in the Statement.

Statement*Review of schemes for social sector*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Purpose of Review and outcome thereof
1.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).	Special Central Assistance is expected to give thrust to family oriented Schemes of economic development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) living below the poverty line by providing resources for filling the critical gaps and for providing missing vital inputs so that the Schemes can be more meaningful. An evaluation study has been conducted by National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad based on the advices of the Working Group on "Empowerment of the Scheduled Castes for the formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)" and the then Planning Commission.
2.	Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes	The scheme has been reviewed and revised on 01-04-2014 and covers Sectors like Education, Health, Sanitation, Malnutrition, Employment and Livelihood related projects. Following the review, the assistance has been increased by 100% for all recurring items; and for non-recurring items the same has been increased on the basis of Wholesale Price Index and rate of inflation.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Purpose of Review and outcome thereof
3.	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	<p>The scheme has been revised in November, 2013 in synchronization with the provisions of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" entailing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modification in the definition of manual scavenger in sync with the provisions of the MS Act, 2013; • Provision, of one-time cash assistance of ₹ 40,000 to one identified manual scavenger from a family; • Provision for vocational training upto a period of two years with stipend of ₹ 3000 per month; • Enhancement of the project cost upto ₹ 10 lakh (₹ 15 lakh in sanitation related projects) and the amount of capital subsidy upto ₹ 3.25 lakh for rehabilitation of identified manual scavengers and their dependents by taking up self employment venture.
4.	Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	A review/evaluation of the Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh was carried out by Centre for Research, Planning and Action, New Delhi, during 2014-15, to improve the conditions of the hostels for OBCs.
5.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons(IPOP)	The cost norms of the Integrated Programme for Older Persons(IPOP) scheme under which Grant-in- aid is given to implementing agencies <i>i.e.</i> Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, State Government Autonomous/subordinate Bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Youth Organizations and in exceptional cases, State Governments/UT administrations for, <i>inter</i>

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Purpose of Review and outcome thereof
		<i>alia</i> , running and maintenance of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc., have been revised <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2015 and the enhancement under different components ranges from 70 to 110 per cent.
6.	Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services	The cost norms of the Scheme under which grant-in-aid is given to implementing agencies <i>i.e.</i> Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations etc. for <i>inter-alia</i> running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre (IRCA) and to provide composite services for the rehabilitation of addicts, have been revised 1.1.2015 and the enhancements under different components range from 80 to 100%.
7.	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances (ADIP)	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances (ADIP) has been revised <i>w.e.f.</i> 1.4.2014. Major modifications in the revised scheme relates to enhancement of income ceiling, cost ceiling for aids/appliances, provision for cochlear implant (ceiling of ₹ 6.00 lakh per unit) and motorized tricycles and wheelchairs (extent of subsidy upto ₹ 25,000/-).

Scavenging free India by 2019

865. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA:

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a comprehensive survey for estimating the number of manual scavengers in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, District-wise;

(b) if not, the measures being taken to realize the Prime Minister's vision for a manual scavenging free India by 2019;

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned to States for identification, rescuing and rehabilitation of manual scavengers, State-wise; and

(d) reasons for the delay in implementation of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) to (d) The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013), has been enacted by the Parliament to eliminate the twin evils of insanitary latrines and manual scavenging. This Act has come into force in all the States and Union Territories except the State of Jammu and Kashmir with effect from 06.12.2013. Manual Scavenging is a prohibited activity from this date.

Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011 data released by the Registrar General of India, *inter-alia*, provided the number of households by type of latrine facility, including latrines from which night soil is manually removed. On the basis of this data, the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were requested to undertake the survey of manual scavengers in 3546 Statutory Towns. The details showing funds released to States and Union Territories for this purpose are given in the Statement -I (*See below*). In addition, data on manual scavengers in rural areas is being captured under the ongoing Socio-Economic Caste Census (Rural) undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development. Also, MS Act, 2013 casts a responsibility on the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Panchayats to cause a survey to be undertaken to identify manual scavengers, if they have reason to believe that some persons are engaged or employed in manual scavenging in their jurisdiction.

As per the latest information available on the basis of quarterly progress reports received from States/Union Territories, 12753 manual scavengers have been identified in 13 States, details of which are given in the Statement -II (*See below*).

On the basis of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, 2112 identified manual scavengers have been provided one time cash assistance of ₹ 40000/- each as per details given in the Statement-III (*See below*). In addition, 97 identified manual scavengers in West Bengal have also been provided Skill Development Training/loans at concessional rates with capital/interest subsidy for undertaking alternative employment. Implementation of the provisions of MS Act, 2013 in the progress.

Statement -I

*State/UT-wise details of funds released for the survey of
manual scavengers in Statutory Towns*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released for survey of manual scavengers in urban areas
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.75
2.	Assam	43.31
3.	Bihar	74.73
4.	Chhattisgarh	34.92
5.	Goa	6.12
6.	Gujarat	57.57
7.	Haryana	37.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.79
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.3
10.	Jharkhand	25.31
11.	Karnataka	58.58
12.	Kerala	10.98
13.	Madhya Pradesh	80.92
14.	Maharashtra	130.76
15.	Manipur	8.69
16.	Meghalaya	8.05
17.	Odisha	33.88
18.	Puducherry	6.93

1	2	3
19.	Rajasthan	61.2
20.	Tamil Nadu	83.68
21.	Tripura	13.8
22.	Uttar Pradesh	153.13
23.	Uttarakhand	25.1
24.	West Bengal	34.67
TOTAL		1047.74

Statement -II

State-wise Statement showing number of Manual Scavengers identified in Urban and Rural Areas under MS Act, 2013 - Upto 31.03.2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Manual Scavengers identified in	
		Urban Areas	Rural Areas
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89	NA
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	NA
4.	Assam	NA	NA
5.	Bihar	137	NA
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	Nil
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil	NA
10.	Goa	Nil	NA
11.	Gujarat	Nil	NA

1	2	3	4
12.	Haryana	Nil	NA
13.	Himanchal Pradesh	NA	NA
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	119	NA
15.	Jharkhand	NA	NA
16.	Karnataka	302	Nil
17.	Kerala	Nil	NA
18.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA
19.	Maharashtra*	139	NA
20.	Manipur	Nil	NA
21.	Meghalaya	Nil	NA
22.	Mizoram	Nil	NA
23.	Nagaland	NA	NA
24.	NCT of Delhi	Nil	Nil
25.	Odisha	386	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	NA
27.	Punjab	64	NA
28.	Rajasthan *	284	NA
29.	Sikkim	Nil	NA
30.	Tamil Nadu*	979	NA
31.	Telangana	Nil	NA
32.	Tripura	Nil	NA
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2404	7612

1	2	3	4
34.	Uttarakhand	137	NA
35.	West Bengal	98	NA
TOTAL		5141	7612
GRAND TOTAL		12753	

NA = Not Available

* = Provisional data for urban areas

Statement -III

State/UT-wise number of manual scavengers provided assistance under the revised Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Manual Scavengers for Rehabilitation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45
2.	Chhattisgarh	3
3.	Karnataka	198
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1771
5.	West Bengal	97
TOTAL		2112

NGOs for differently abled children

866. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has provided assistance for the NGOs working for child development and welfare, if so, details thereof;

(b) the number of NGOs working for the welfare of differently abled children who were given funds in last three years, State-wise details of number of such NGOs; and

(c) proportion of funds given to such NGOs in comparison with total funds disbursal by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), assistance is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

(b) State-wise details of number of NGOs who were given funds during the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under DDRS and ADIP scheme are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) Proportion of funds given to NGOs in comparison with total funds disbursal under DDRS and ADIP scheme is as under:

DDRS

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total fund disbursal	Proportion of funds given to NGOs
2012-13	47.00	47.00
2013-14	63.64	63.64
2014-15	49.83	49.83

ADIP

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total fund disbursal	Proportion of funds given to NGOs
2012-13	70.60	16.01
2013-14	95.36	21.71
2014-15	101.28	10.53

Statement -I

*State-wise details of number of NGOs who were assisted
during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-2015 under DDRS*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of NGOs Assisted		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	105	98	90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0
4.	Assam	13	22	24
5.	Bihar	7	8	9
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	6	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	15	16	12
11.	Goa	1	1	1
12.	Gujarat	8	19	24
13.	Haryana	12	12	19
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	6	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	3
16.	Jharkhand	2	2	2
17.	Karnataka	44	47	14
18.	Kerala	52	56	54
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	18	19	21
21.	Maharashtra	25	19	40
22.	Manipur	19	21	34
23.	Meghalaya	3	1	6
24.	Mizoram	1	1	2
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	41	39	47
27.	Puducherry	1	1	1
28.	Punjab	7	2	12
29.	Rajasthan	22	25	29
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	22	34	27
32.	Telangana	0	0	60
33.	Tripura	2	2	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	48	49	62
35.	Uttarakhand	6	6	10
36.	West Bengal	33	35	26
TOTAL		518	550	640

Statement-II

State-wise funds released to NGOs to assist the needy disabled persons including children under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances(ADIP) Scheme during the last three years

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of NGOs Assisted		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	2
2.	Bihar	7	7	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	3	1
4.	Goa	1	-	1
5.	Gujarat	11	7	11
6.	Haryana	4	3	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	1	2	1
10.	Karnataka	3	1	-
11.	Kerala	-	1	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	4	6
13.	Maharashtra	11	13	3
14.	Odisha	5	6	-
15.	Punjab	2	1	1
16.	Rajasthan	2	2	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11	13	6
19.	Uttarakhand	2	1	-

1	2	3	4	5
20.	West Bengal	4	3	3
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-
22.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	1
24.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
25.	Delhi	3	4	2
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
29.	Assam	11	13	6
30.	Manipur	-	-	-
31.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
32.	Mizoram	-	1	1
33.	Nagaland	1	-	2
34.	Sikkim	1	-	1
35.	Tripura	1	3	1
36.	Telangana	-	-	-
TOTAL		93	91	52

Awareness regarding ills of alcohol

867. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of study by WHO which has recommended reducing liquor consumption in order to reduce violence against women, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any measures have been taken by Government to generate

awareness about the ills of alcohol use and to reduce its consumption, especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that the fact sheet on "Intimate partner and sexual violence against women" (November 2014) released by World Health Organization lists harmful use of alcohol as a risk factor for being a perpetrator of violence against women, and suggests that reducing the harmful use of alcohol has shown some promise in preventing such violence.

As a follow up of the United Nations High Level Summit on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) in September 2011, the Global NCD voluntary targets and indicators were identified and endorsed by the World Health Assembly in May 2013. The Global NCD Action Plan 2013-2020 lists out a set of 9 voluntary global NCD targets for 2025, including a 10% reduction in the harmful use of alcohol globally.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also informed that India was the first country to develop and adopt the national monitoring framework in line with the global framework to monitor the prevention and control of NCDs, with well-defined country-specific targets and indicators, including a 5% relative reduction in alcohol use by 2020 and a 10 % relative reduction by 2025.

In addition, this Ministry has taken the following steps to create awareness in society about the ill- effects of alcoholism and drug abuse:

- (i) International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed on 26th June of the year. As part of this programme, rallies, paintings campaign, workshops, seminars etc. are organized at the National as well as State level. On this occasion, National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse are conferred to the Individuals and Institutions to encourage them and recognize their efforts.
- (ii) The National Institute for Social Defence, under the Ministry in collaboration with Regional Resource and Training Centres and other collaborating partners organizes sensitization programme in Schools and Colleges and skill development programme for its target group.
- (iii) Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme "Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen" and also through advertisements in news papers.

This Ministry has released grant-in-aid to 24 NGOs amounting to ₹ 2.03 crore located in the State of Tamil Nadu under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse during the financial year 2014-15 for running of de-addiction and rehabilitation centres.

Manual scavenging in Gujarat

868. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of manual scavenging has been reported from Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported in last two years and in the current year; and
- (c) the steps taken by the State Government to enforce the prohibition on manual scavenging and outcome of these steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No case of manual scavenging has been reported from Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government of Gujarat has taken various measures for the implementation "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013), which include:

- (i) Declaring the Social Justice Department as Nodal Department.
- (ii) Instructions to all the concerned agencies for strict implementation of the MS Act, 2013.
- (iii) Constitution of District and Taluka level vigilance committees and State and District level survey committees.

Proposals for including caste in list of Scheduled Castes

†869 SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the request of State Government of Uttar Pradesh in December, 2014 for inclusion of 17 other backward castes in the list of Scheduled Castes is being

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

delayed much, consequently they are not able to avail themselves of the privileges, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the States, along with Uttar Pradesh, which have sent a proposal including different castes in the list of scheduled castes to the centre and the proposal is pending; and

(c) the number of such proposals which have been approved in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No, Sir. During 2013 Government of Uttar Pradesh had recommended inclusion of 17 other backward castes in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs) but the Registrar General of India (RGI) did not support that. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has furnished additional material *vide* their letter dated 01.04.2015 in the light of observations of the RGI. The material so received has been sent to RGI on 10.04.2015 for examination and report.

(b) Proposals of States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes are pending with Government of India.

(c) 19 castes/communities have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes of various States during the last five years.

Integrated rehabilitation centres for addicts in Tamil Nadu

870. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) across the country; and

(b) if so, details of the NGOs, PRIs, and ULBs in the State of Tamil Nadu to whom financial assistance is provided for running and maintaining IRCAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services". The Scheme has provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) etc.

for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts.

The details of NGOs whose proposals have been forwarded by the State Government of Tamil Nadu and who have been sanctioned grant-in-aid during 2013-14/2014-15 for running and maintaining IRCAs is given in the Statement (*See below*). However, no proposal of PRIs and ULBs have been forwarded by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Details of NGOs in the State of Tamil Nadu sanctioned grant-in-aid during the years 2013-14/ 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Project Location
1.	Bharati Women Development Centre, Villagam-Kattur, Manakkal, Ayyempatai, <i>Via</i> Kattur P.O. Thiruvarur Dist.	Thiruvarur
2.	The Voluntary Health Services, Medical Centre, Tharamani, Chennai- 6001 13 (Tamil Nadu).	Chennai
3.	Indian Institute Of Women And Child Health Trust, P.O. Sempatti, Dindigul-624 707, Dindigul.	Dindigul
4.	Mass Action Network India Trust, No 14. First floor, West sivan Kovil street, Vadapalani, Chennai-26 Chennai.	Thiruvallore
5.	Mass Welfare Association, 290, 2nd Street, Anna Nagar, Cheyyar - 604252, Thiruvannamalai Distt.	Thiruvannamalai
6.	Gramadhana Nirmana Sangam, 5/357, Solai Nagar, Kamarajar Colony, Melur Road, Sivagangai-630561	Sivagangai
7.	Madhar Nala Thondu Niruvanam, Pathiriuppam Cuddalore-607002.	Cuddalore
8.	TT Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, IV Main Road, Indira Nagar, Chennai-600020.	Chennai
9.	M.S. Chellamuthu Trust, 643,K.K. Nagar, Madurai-625020, Madurai	Madurai

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Project Location
10.	Khajamalai Ladies Association, Khajamalai, Trichy (Tamil Nadu) PIN - 620023.	Khajamalai
11.	Gandhi Peace Centre, 4/106/1, Attur Main Road, Manjini Post, Attur Taik, Salem Distt.	Salem
12.	Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society, Bishop's House, P.B. No. 12, Melapudur, Trichy.	Pudukottai
13.	Avvai Village Welfare Society, Kilvelur, Nagapattinam District -611 104, Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam
14.	St. Paul's Educational and Medical Trust Chennai, 21, Vanniyar Street, Trustpuram -600094, Chennai.	Chennai
15.	Centre for Development and Communication Trust, 89, A/B-3, West Street, Kamatchipuram (S.O.), Theni Distt. 625 520.	Theni
16.	Centre for Action and Rural Education, 55, Kambar Street, Teacher's Colony, Erode-638011.	2 IRCAs at Erode and Nammakkai
17.	Sri Victoria Education Society, Thanjavur, Enathukkanpatti (Post) Puthukkottai Road, Mathakkottai Village-613005, Thanjavur	Thanjavur
18.	People's Action Trust, 61/123, Rasi Veethi, Thiruvannamali Road, Krishnagiri.	Krishnagiri
19.	Society Uplift Network, 5/1, Thandupathi Street, Annasagaram Post, Dharmapuri Tk and Distt., PIN - 636704	Dharmapuri
20.	Kalaiselvi Karunalaya Social Welfare Society, Mogappair West, Chennai-600058	2 IRCAs at Kanchipuram and Villupuram
21.	Annai Karunalaya Social Welfare Association, 25/2/7, Gingee Road, Near Santhaimedu, Tindivanam-604001, Villupuram Distt	Villupuram
22.	Sisters of the Cross, Society for Education Development, P. Box No. 395, Old Goodshed Road, Teppakulam (Post), Trichirappalli-620002 (Tamil Nadu).	Trichirapalli

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Project Location
23.	Sri Ramakrishna Seva Nilayam, 306, Kalakodi Street, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli District, PIN-627811 (Tamil Nadu)	Tirunelveli
24.	Foundation for Infrastructure Reconstruction and Employment, 1/82E, Anna Nagar, P.O. Sirumugai-641302, District-Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	Coimbatore

De-addiction centres in Jharkhand and Gujarat

871. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of de-addiction centres opened in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open new de-addiction centres in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat in the current year;
- (c) if so, the names of the locations identified in this regard, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the total amount allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The drug de-addiction centres are set up by State Governments/ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services". The Scheme has provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. During 2012-13 to 2014-15, the Ministry has assisted 26 new de-addiction centres as given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) As the drug de-addiction centres are set up by State Governments/ NGOs, there is no proposal in the Ministry for opening any new de-addiction centre .

(d) The amount sanctioned to the 26 new de-addiction centres assisted by the Ministry during the last 3 years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of NGOs who were sanctioned new projects under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (DRUGS) abuse during 2012-13

Sl. No	Name of NGO	Project Location (District)	GIA released (in ₹)
1.	Galaxy, Karunasai Road, Vellanad P.O., Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) - 695543	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	3,97,573/-
2.	Shri Satya Sai Seva Sanskrutik Samajik Shaikshanik Mandal, Beed, (Maharashtra)	Beed (Maharashtra)	1,45,332/-
3.	Date Charitable Society, Behind Vaibhav Hotel (NH-4), Vidya Nagar, Chitradurga - 577501 (Karnataka)	One Awareness cum De-addiction camp at Chitradurga District (Karnataka)	55,350/-
4	Date Charitable Society, Behind Vaibhav Hotel (NH-4), Vidya Nagar, Chitradurga - 577501 (Karnataka)	Koppal (Karnataka)	1,45,332/-
5	Ajanta Lalit Kala Avam Samaj Kalia Samiti Vidisha, M.P.	Vidisha (Madhya Pradesh)	1,46,484/-
6	Institute for Social Disease (ISD) Imphal West, Manipur	Imphal West, (Manipur)	1,46,484/-
TOTAL			10,36,555/-

*List of NGOs who were sanctioned new projects under the scheme
for prevention of alcoholism and substance (Drugs) abuse during 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Project Location (District)	GIA released (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri Rajiv Gandhi Education and Welfare Trust, No. 405, 2nd Stage, Rajiv Nagar, Mysore-570019 (Karnataka)	Chamarajanagar (Karnataka)	2,64,156/-
2.	Eshwar Education and Welfare Society, No. 113177, 12th Cross, Sriganganagar, Hegganahalli, Bangalore-560091, Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)	2,50,174/-
3.	Janhit Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha, Swalabi Nagar, Katora Naka, Amravati (Maharashtra) PIN-444604	Amravati (Maharashtra)	2,32,306/-
4.	The Chetana, At - Ballav, P.O. Bainsia, Via Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal (Odisha), PIN-759014	Dhenkanal (Odisha)	2,43,491/-
5.	Sagar Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Gond Plot, Kejaji Chowk, Wardha-442001 (Maharashtra)	Wardha (Maharashtra)	2,40,908/-
6.	Lokseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shop No.33, Near inkar Agro Agency, Shreeram Complex (Patel Market), Pusad Road, Umarkhed, Dist. - Yavatmal, PIN-445206	Akola (Maharashtra)	2,40,908/-
7.	Shri Vitthal Rukhmini Sevabhavi Sanstha, at I.P.O. Pokhari, Tq. and Dist. Beed (Maharashtra), PIN-431122	Beed (Maharashtra)	2,40,908/-

1	2	3	4
8.	Vision, H.No. 12-156/3, Srinagar Colony, Patancheru, Medak Distt. (Telangana)	Medak (Telangana)	2,04,744/-
9.	Aniket Bahuuddeshiya Sanshta, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, At/P.O. Tumsar, Distt. Bhandara (Maharashtra)	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	1,35,0001/-
10.	Tapovan Nasha Mukti and Punarwas Sansthan, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	Sriganganagar, (Rajasthan)	1,35,000/-
TOTAL		21,87,595/-	

Statement-II

List of NGOs who were sanctioned new projects under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse during 2014-15

Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Project Location (District)	GIA released (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Gandhi Bhavan International Trust Gandhiji Nagar, Kundayam P.O., Pathanapuram, Kollam Dist. (Kerala)- 689695.	Pathanamthitta, Kerala	1,35,000/-
2.	Nashabandi Mandal Nashabandhi Sankul Opp. Apna Bazar, Bhadra, Ahmedabad-380001 (Gujarat).	Nadiad, Gujarat	1,35,000/-
3.	Society for Maximizing Agricultural and Rural Technology (SMART), 18, Ravindra Nagar, Khandwa, M.P.	Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh	1,35,000/-
4.	Shree Akshaya Nikethan Trust Soonagahally, Tq. and Distt. Mandya, (Karnataka), PIN-571403.	Mandya, Karnataka	1,35,000/-

1	2	3	4
5.	Santhi Sandesha Trust, Shanthidham, Nithyanandangar, Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka- 575018.	Haveri, Karnataka	1,35,000/-
6.	Jan Kalyan Seva Sanstha At-Jagati, P.O. Nantar, Via-Mahakalapara, Dist. Kendrapara (Odisha)- 754224	Nuapada, Odisha	1,35,000/-
7.	Prajwal Bahuddeshiya Sanstha Panchpaoli, Barse Nagar, Nagpur-440017 (Maharashtra)	Nagpur, Maharashtra	1,35,000/-
8.	Sri Sai International Charitable Trust, No. 2618, 9th Cross, 4th Main, E Block, Sahakar Nagar, Bangalore-560092.	Bangalore Rural, Karnataka	1,35,000/-
9.	Nashabandi Mandal Nashabandhi Sankul, Apna Bazar, Bhadra, Ahmedabad-380001 (Gujarat).	Bharuch, Gujarat	1,35,000/-
10.	Sri Baba Trust and Foundation No. 1149, 13th Cross, 1st Phase, 1st Stage, Chandra Layout, Bangalore-560072	Bangalore, Karnataka	67,500/-
TOTAL			12,82,500/-

Centre for uplifting physically handicapped in Maharashtra

†872. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE; Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres working for the upliftment of the physically handicapped in various States along with Maharashtra as on date; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the grants made available thereof by Government during the last three years, Centre-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) 251 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) have been set up for providing comprehensive rehabilitative services to Persons with Disabilities in various States including 11 in Maharashtra. The details of grants released to these DDRCs during the last three years, Centre-wise and year-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, 7 National Institute (NIs) and 8 Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) have been established. The details of grants released to these centres during the last three years, Centre-wise and year-wise is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The details of grants released to these DDRCs

		(Amount in ₹)		
Sl.No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	East Godavari	-	10,20,000	6,70,962
2.	Kurnool	-	-	-
3.	Chittoor	-	-	-
4.	Nellore	-	-	-
5.	Vizianagaram	-	-	3,41,295
6.	Prakasam	-	-	-
7.	Cuddapah	-	-	-
8.	Srikakulam	-	-	-
9.	Vishakapatnam	-	-	-
10.	Anantpur	-	-	-
11.	Guntur	-	17,20,000	-
Arunachal Pradesh				
12.	East Kameng	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
13.	Itanagar	-	-	-
14.	Tawang	11,73,047	9,03,933	-
Assam				
15.	Sivasagar	18,82,000	-	-
16.	Tezpur	-	1,69,036	-
17.	Dibrugarh	-	-	-
18.	Silchar	-	-	-
19.	Dhubri	-	-	-
20.	Barpeta	-	-	-
21.	Jorhat	-	-	6,10,020
22.	Karimganj	-	-	-
23.	Nagaon	-	11,82,000	-
24.	Lakhimpur	-	18,82,000	-
25.	Dhemaji	-	18,82,000	-
26.	Golaghat	-	18,82,000	-
Bihar				
27.	Purnia	-	-	-
28.	West Champaran	-	5,37,106	-
29.	Sitamarhi	-	-	-
30.	Supaul	-	-	-
31.	Madhubani	-	-	-
32.	Aurangabad	-	-	5,51,315
33.	Vaishali Hajipur	-	-	-
34.	Nalanda	-	17,20,000	-

Sl.No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
35.	Darbhanga	-	-	-
36.	Gaya	-	-	-
37.	East Champaran	-	-	-
38.	Kaimur	-	-	-
39.	Samastipur	-	-	-
40.	Nawada	-	-	-
41.	Banka	-	-	-
42.	Muzaffarpur	-	-	-
43.	Kishan Ganj	-	-	-
44.	Jehanabad	-	-	-
45.	Begusarai	-	-	-
46.	Bhojpur	-	-	-
47.	Araria	-	-	-
48.	Saran(Chapra)	-	4,42,800	-
Chhattishgarh				
49.	Raipur	-	-	-
50.	Raigarh	-	-	-
51.	Durg	-	-	-
52.	Rajnandgaon	-	-	-
53.	Jashpur	-	-	-
54.	Bastar	-	-	-
Goa				
55.	Panaji	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Gujarat				
56.	Banaskantha	-	-	-
57.	Sabarkantha	-	-	-
58.	Nadiad	-	-	2,10,689
59.	Surat	-	4,10,867	-
60.	Jamnagar	-	-	-
61.	Junagarh	-	-	-
62.	Ahmedabad	-	10,08,463	-
63.	Rajkot	-	2,72,160	-
64.	Bhavnagar	-	-	-
65.	Surendranagar	-	2,14,650	-
66.	Dahod	-	-	-
67.	Vadodara	-	10,78,383	-
Haryana				
68.	Hissar	-	-	-
69.	Kurukshetra	-	-	-
70.	Sonepat	-	-	-
71.	Rohtak	-	-	-
72.	Fatehabad	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh				
73.	Shimla	-	-	-
74.	Dharmshala	33,838	-	-
75.	Kinnaur	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Jammu and Kashmir				
76.	Jammu	-	18,82,000	-
77.	Udhampur	-	-	-
78.	Leh	-	-	-
79.	Poonch	-	-	-
80.	Baramullah	-	-	-
81.	Anantnag	-	-	-
82.	Doda	9,20,983	2,61,027	4,91,781
Jharkhand				
83.	Ranchi	-	-	-
84.	Hazaribagh	-	-	-
85.	Dumka	1,02,000	3,23,444	-
86.	Dhanbad	-	-	-
87.	Jamshedpur	-	-	-
88.	Palamu	-	-	-
Karnataka				
89.	Bellary	-	-	-
90.	Belgaum	-	-	-
91.	Mangalore	-	-	-
92.	Tumkur	-	-	-
93.	Mandya	-	-	-
94.	Gulbarga	-	-	-
95.	Bidar	-	-	-
96.	Kolar	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Kerala				
97.	Kozikhode	-	-	-
98.	Thrissur	-	-	-
99.	Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh				
100.	Jabalpur	-	5,83,346	8,45,551
101.	Balaghat	6,22,000	14,64,394	5,06,926
102.	Rewa	-	14,76,032	-
103.	Sagar	-	-	-
104.	Indore	-	-	-
105.	Gwalior	5,31,529	6,16,535	-
106.	Rajgarh	-	2,46,123	27,340
107.	Ujjain	-	-	-
108.	Satna	-	-	-
109.	Khandwa	-	-	-
110.	Mandsaur	-	4,13,607	-
111.	Dewas	-	4,17,960	-
112.	Agar(Shajapur)	-	-	-
113.	Damoh	-	6,83,356	-
114.	Sehore	-	-	-
115.	Vidisha	-	-	-
116.	Jawad(Neemuch)	-	2,58,223	-
117.	Chhindawara	-	-	12,87,350
118.	Guna	-	-	69,405

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
119.	Ratlam	-	5,42,700	-
120.	Khargaon	-	-	-
121.	Jhabua	-	4,73,040	-
122.	Shivpuri	-	10,20,000	5,82,352
Maharashtra				
123.	Amravati	10,20,000	8,56,040	9,18,000
124.	Gondia	-	-	-
125.	Nagpur	-	17,20,000	-
126.	Pune	-	17,20,000	-
127.	Buldana	7,31,000	-	-
128.	Wardha	-	-	-
129.	Aurangabad	-	-	9,82,017
130.	Dadar/Mahim	-	-	-
131.	Latur	-	-	6,75,022
132.	Jalgaon	-	17,20,000	-
133.	Hingoli	-	-	17,20,000
Manipur				
134.	Churachandpur	4,21,240	-	4,08,800
135.	Thoubal	-	-	-
136.	Imphal	-	-	-
137.	Imphal West	-	-	18,82,000
Meghalaya				
138.	East Garo Hills	-	-	-
139.	West Garo Hills	-	11,82,000	-

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
140.	West Khasi Hills	-	-	18,82,000
141.	Jaintia Hills	-	-	-
142.	Shillong	-	-	-
Mizoram				
143.	Aizawal	-	-	-
144.	Kolasib+Mamit	-	-	-
145.	Lunglei+Lunglit	-	-	-
Nagaland				
146.	Dimapur	-	-	-
Odisha				
147.	Nabrangpur	-	-	-
148.	Kalahandi	-	-	-
149.	Ganjam	-	-	-
150.	Phulbani	-	-	-
151.	Koraput	-	-	-
152.	Keonjhar	-	-	-
153.	Mayurbhanj	-	-	-
154.	Sambalpur	-	-	-
Punjab				
155.	Patiala	-	-	-
156.	Bhatinda	10,10,389	-	-
157.	Moga	-	10,02,032	-
158.	Nawanshahr	-	10,19,747	-
159.	Ferozepur	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
160.	Hoshiarpur	-	-	-
161.	Amritsar	-	-	-
162.	Sangrur	5,56,920	5,88,008	-
Rajasthan				
163.	Bharatpur	-	-	-
164.	Bhilwara	-	-	-
165.	Jalore	-	-	3,01,656
166.	Alwar	-	12,14,000	-
167.	Ajmer	-	-	-
168.	Jodhpur	-	-	4,79,846
169.	Jaisalmer	-	-	-
170.	Udaipur	-	-	-
171.	Bikaner	-	-	-
172.	Tonk	-	-	-
173.	Pali	-	-	-
Sikkim				
174.	Gangtok	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu				
175.	Vellore	-	-	-
176.	Thootukudi	-	-	-
177.	Madurai	-	-	-
178.	Salem	-	-	-
179.	Virudhunagar	-	-	-
180.	Kanyakumari	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
181.	Perambalur	-	-	-
Telangana				
182.	Nalgonda	-	-	-
183.	Warangal	-	-	- -
184.	Mahabubnagar	-	17,20,000	-
185.	Medak	-	-	17,20,000
186.	Karimnagar	-	-	-
Tripura				
187.	South Tripura	-	-	-
188.	Dhallai	10,05,820	11,69,559	-
189.	North Tripura	11,81,416	11,79,852	11,02,861
190.	South Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh				
191.	Jaunpur	-	-	-
192.	Hardoi	-	-	-
193.	Deoria	-	-	-
194.	Bulandshahar	-	-	-
195.	Rampur	-	9,70,514	5,08,680
196.	Saharanpur	-	-	-
197.	Moradabad	-	6,23,533	4,26,580
198.	Azamgarh	-	-	-
199.	Aligarh	-	-	-
200.	Gorakhpur	-	7,38,810	4,00,564
201.	Rai Bareilly	10,18,656	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
202.	Ghazipur	-	17,20,000	-
203.	Siddharthanagar	-	17,20,000	-
204.	Basti	-	17,20,000	-
205.	Budaun	-	17,20,000	-
206.	Sitapur	-	17,20,000	-
207.	Unnao	-	17,20,000	-
208.	Kushinagar	-	17,20,000	-
209.	Shravasti	-	17,20,000	-
210.	Sant Kabir Nagar	-	17,20,000	-
211.	Kheri	-	17,20,000	-
212.	Balrampur	-	17,20,000	-
213.	Bareilly	-	-	12,90,000
214.	Mau	-	-	-
215.	Gonda	-	-	-
216.	Varanasi	-	-	-
217.	Agra	-	-	-
218.	Meerut	-	-	-
219.	Allahabad	-	-	-
220.	Balia	-	-	-
221.	Pilibhit	5,89,680	9,49,935	2,15,058
222.	Kanpur Dehat	-	-	12,10,000
223.	Muzaffarnagar	-	-	-
224.	Mathura	-	-	-
225.	Maharajganj	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
226.	Ambedkar Nagar	-	-	-
227.	Jhansi	-	-	-
228.	Farrukhabad	-	-	-
Uttarakhand				
229.	Almora	-	-	-
230.	Bageshwar	-	-	-
231.	Nainital	-	-	-
232.	Haridwar	8,78,100	-	5,42,820
233.	Tehri Garhwal	5,88,330	-	3,72,283
West Bengal				
234.	Bardhaman	-	-	-
235.	Purulia	-	-	-
236.	Howrah	17,20,000	-	-
237.	Bankura	17,20,000	-	-
238.	Cooch Behar	17,20,000	-	-
239.	Birbhum	6,67,018	-	-
240.	Maida	-	17,20,000	1,61,465
241.	Nadia	-	17,20,000	-
242.	Jalpaiguri	7,37,140	7,37,140	-
243.	Murshidabad	-	-	-
244.	Hooghly	-	-	17,20,000
245.	Dakshin Dinajpur	5,35,500	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Island				
246.	Port Blair	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
247.	Nicobar	-	-	-
Puducherry				
248.	Karaikal	-	3,80,904	-
249.	Puducherry	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
250.	Silvassa	-	-	-
Daman and Diu				
251.	Diu	-	-	-

Statement -II

The details of grants released to the centres

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	National Institute (NIs)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai, Maharashtra	10.30	13.30	12.75
2.	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi	2.30	6.28	7.25
3.	National Institute of Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	3.91	12.60	9.77
4.	National Institute of Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, Uttarakhand	15.00	19.80	16.67
5.	National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	7.69	9.26	10.25

Sl. No.	National Institute (NIs)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
6.	National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata, West Bengal	4.08	10.20	16.10
7.	Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, Odisha	12.60	16.48	14.21
				(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Composite Regional Centre (CRCs)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	110.82	244.55
2.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Sundernagar, Himachal Pradesh	122.00	99.72	157.00
3.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	0.00	50.00	50.00
4.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	15.00	157.00	175.07
5.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Guwahati, Assam	0.00	88.18	78.43
6.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Patna, Bihar	0.00	112.50	461.64
7.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Ahmedabad, Gujarat	215.00	0.00	87.50
8.	Composite Regional Centre(CRC), Kozikhode, Kerala	0.00	25.00	98.00

Uplifting of weaker sections

873. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects being implemented by Government for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society; and

(b) the number of persons benefited there from during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) and (b) The details of various schemes/projects being implemented by Government for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society and the number of beneficiaries thereof are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*Details of the schemes/projects and number of beneficiaries
during last three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15)*

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	Unit	Number of Beneficiaries		
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of Scheduled Castes.	Nos.	19202	33332	20203
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes Students	Lakh	72.62	198.92	NA
3.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes Students	Lakh	38.42	33.19	NA
4.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	Seats	2100	2050	2950
5.	Assistant to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of OBCs	VOs	1310	5345	9480
6.	National Fellowship for OBCs *	-	-	-	300
7.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs. *	-	-	-	NA
8.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for Denotified Tribes (DNTs). *	-	-	-	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Nanaji Deshmuck Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls. *	-	-	-	@
10.	Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)*	-	-	-	NA
11.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for EBCs. *	-	-	-	@
12.	Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services	Nos.	74907	98892	108855
13.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	Nos.	30775	27913	18225
14.	Assistance to Disabled for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	Nos.	255905	258033	NA

(*) - The Scheme commenced in 2014-15.

@ - No releases were made during the year.

NA - Figures are not available.

Satellite launched by ISRO

†874. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the satellites successfully launched so far by ISRO along with those satellites ISRO failed to launch;

(b) whether there is any proposal to launch more satellites in near future, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to enter the global market for images and statistics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As on April 2015, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched 74 satellites. Out of these, 7 satellites failed to reach the orbit due to launch failure and 3 satellites failed in orbit.

In addition, ISRO has successfully launched 40 foreign satellites from 19 countries and 4 micro and nano satellites built by students of Indian Universities using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). The details are given in the Statement -I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. 6 more satellites are planned to be launched during 2015-16. These are two Communication Satellites GSAT-6 and GSAT-15; three Navigation Satellites IRNSS-IE, IRNSS-IF and IRNSS-IG; and one Space Science Satellite ASTROSAT.

In addition, it is also planned to launch 13 more satellites from four countries using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Antrix Corporation Ltd. the commercial arm of Department of Space is already marketing remote sensing data (images) from Indian Remote Sensing satellites in the global market through establishment of International Ground Stations and reseller network.

Statement -I

Satellites launched by ISRO (As on April 2015)

Sl.No.	Satellite	Launch Date	Remarks	Purpose of Satellite
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aryabhata	19-04-1975	Successful	Experimental Space Science
2.	Bhaskara-I	07-06-1979	Successful	Earth Observations
3.	Rohini Technology Payload	10-08-1979	Launch Failed	Experimental

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Rohini RS-1	18-07-1980	Successful	Experimental
5.	Rohini RS- D 1	31-05-1981	Successful	Experimental
6.	APPLE	19-06-1981	Successful	Experimental Communication
7.	Bhaskara-2	20-11-1981	Successful	Earth Observations
8.	INSAT-IA	10-04-1982	Failed in Orbit	Communication
9.	Rohini RS-D2	17-04-1983	Successful	Earth Observations
10.	INSAT-IB	30-08-1983	Successful	Communication
11.	SROSS-1	24-03-1987	Launch Failed	Scientific Experiments
12.	IRS-IA	17-03-1988	Successful	Earth Observations
13.	SROSS-2	13-07-1988	Launch Failed	Scientific Experiments
14.	INSAT-IC	22-07-1988	Failed in Orbit	Communication
15.	INSAT-ID	12-06-1990	Successful	Communication
16.	IRS-IB	29-08-1991	Successful	Earth Observations
17.	SROSS-C	20-05-1992	Successful	Scientific Experiments
18.	INSAT-2A	10-07-1992	Successful	Communication
19.	INSAT-2B	23-07-1993	Successful	Communication
20.	IRS-IE	20-09-1993	Launch Failed	Earth Observations
21.	SROSS-C2	04-05-1994	Successful	Scientific Experiments
22.	IRS-P2	15-10-1994	Successful	Earth Observations
23.	INSAT-2C	07-12-1995	Successful	Communication

1	2	3	4	5
24.	IRS-IC	28-12-1995	Successful	Earth Observations
25.	IRS-P3	21-03-1996	Successful	Earth Observations
26.	INSAT-2D	04-06-1997	Failed in orbit	Communication
27.	IRS-ID	29-09-1997	Successful	Earth Observations
28.	INSAT-2E	03-04-1999	Successful	Communication
29.	OCEANSAT-I	26-05-1999	Successful	Ocean Observations
30.	INSAT-3B	22-03-2000	Successful	Communication
31.	GSAT-1	18-04-2001	Successful	Communication
32.	TES	22-10-2001	Successful	Technology Experiments
33.	INSAT-3C	24-01-2002	Successful	Communication
34.	KALPANA-I	12-09-2002	Successful	Weather
35.	INSAT-3A	10-04-2003	Successful	Communication and Weather
36.	GSAT-2	08-05-2003	Successful	Communication
37.	INSAT-3E	28-09-2003	Successful	Communication
38.	Resourcesat-1	17-10-2003	Successful	Earth Observations
39.	GSAT-3 (EDUSAT)	20-09-2004	Successful	Communication
40.	CARTOSAT-1	05-05-2005	Successful	Earth Observations
41.	HAMSAT	05-05-2005	Successful	Communication
42.	INSAT-4A	22-12-2005	Successful	Communication
43.	INSAT-4C	10-07~2006	Launch Failed	Communication
44.	CARTOSAT-2	10-01-2007	Successful	Earth Observations
45.	SRE-1	10-01-2007	Successful	Space Capsule Recovery Experiment

1	2	3	4	5
46.	INSAT-4B	12-03-2007	Successful	Communication
47.	INSAT-4CR	02-09-2007	Successful	Communication
48.	CARTOSAT-2A	28-04-2008	Successful	Earth Observations
49.	IMS-1	28-04-2008	Successful	Earth Observations
50.	Chandrayaan-1	22-10-2008	Successful	Space Science
51.	W2M	21-12-2008	Successful	Communication
52.	RISAT-2	20-04-2009	Successful	Earth Observations
53.	OCEANSAT-2	23-09-2009	Successful	Ocean Observations
54.	GSAT-4	15-04-2010	Launch Failed	Communication
55.	CARTOSAT-2B	12-07-2010	Successful	Earth Observations
56.	HYLAS	27-11-2010	Successful	Communication
57.	GSAT-5P	25-12-2010	Launch Failed	Communication
58.	Resourcesat -2	20-04-2011	Successful	Earth Observations
59.	YOUTHSAT	20-04-2011	Successful	Space Science
60.	GSAT-8	21-05-2011	Successful	Communication and Navigation
61.	GSAT-12	15-07-2011	Successful	Communication
62.	Megha Tropiques	12-10-2011	Successful	Weather and Climate
63.	RISAT-I	26-04-2012	Successful	Earth Observations
64.	GSAT-IO	29-09-2012	Successful	Communication and Navigation
65.	SARAL	25-02-2013	Successful	Ocean Observations
66.	IRNSS-1A	01-07-2013	Successful	Navigation
67.	INSAT-3D	26-07-2013	Successful	Weather and Climate
68.	GSAT-7	30-08-2013	Successful	Communication

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Mars Orbiter Spacecraft	05-11-2013	Successful	Planetary Exploration
70.	GSAT-14	05-01-2014	Successful	Communication
71.	IRNSS-1B	04-04-2014	Successful	Navigation
72.	IRNSS-1C	16-10-2014	Successful	Navigation
73.	GSAT-16	07-12-2014	Successful	Communication
74.	IRNSS-1D	28-03-2015	Successful	Navigation

Student Satellites Launched by ISRO (As on April 2015)

1.	ANUSAT	20-04-2009	Successful	Experimental
2.	STUDSAT	12-07-2010	Successful	Experimental
3.	SRMSat	12-10-2011	Successful	Experimental
4.	JUGNU	12-10-2011	Successful	Experimental

Foreign Satellites Launched by ISRO (As on April 2015)

Sl. No.	Satellite Name	Country	Date of Launch	Remarks
1.	DLR-TUBSAT	Germany	26-05-1999	Successful
2.	KITSAT-3	Republic of Korea	26-05-1999	Successful
3.	BIRD	Germany	22-10-2001	Successful
4.	PROBA	Belgium	22-10-2001	Successful
5.	LAPAN- TUBSAT	Indonesia	10-01-2007	Successful
6.	PEHUENSAT-I	Argentina	10-01-2007	Successful
7.	AGILE	Italy	23-04-2007	Successful
8.	TECSAR	Israel	21-01-2008	Successful
9.	CAN-X2	Canada	28-04-2008	Successful

Sl. No.	Satellite Name	Country	Date of Launch	Remarks
10.	CUTE-1.7	Japan	28-04-2008	Successful
11.	DELFI-C3	The Netherlands	28-04-2008	Successful
12.	AAUSAT-II	Denmark	28-04-2008	Successful
13.	COMPASS-I	Germany	28-04-2008	Successful
14.	SEEDS	Japan	28-04-2008	Successful
15.	NLS-S	Canada	28-04-2008	Successful
16.	RUBIN-8	Germany	28-04-2008	Successful
17.	CUBESAT-1	Germany	23-09-2009	Successful
18.	CUBESAT-2	Germany	23-09-2009	Successful
19.	CUBESAT-3	Turkey	23-09-2009	Successful
20.	CUBESAT-4	Switzerland	23-09-2009	Successful
21.	RUBIN-9.1	Germany	23-09-2009	Successful
22.	RUBIN-9.2	Germany	23-09-2009	Successful
23.	ALSAT-2A	Algeria	12-07-2010	Successful
24.	NLS 6.1	Canada	12-07-2010	Successful
25.	NLS 6.2	Switzerland	12-07-2010	Successful
26.	X-SAT	Singapore	20-04-2011	Successful
27.	VESSELSAT -1	Luxembourg	12-10-2011	Successful
28.	SPOT-6	France	09-09-2012	Successful

Sl. No.	Satellite Name	Country	Date of Launch	Remarks
29.	PROITERES	Japan	09-09-2012	Successful
30.	SAPPHIRE	Canada	25-02-2013	Successful
31.	NEOSSAT	Canada	25-02-2013	Successful
32.	NLS-8.1	Austria	25-02-2013	Successful
33.	NLS-8.2	Austria	25-02-2013	Successful
34.	NLS-8.3	Denmark	25-02-2013	Successful
35.	STRAND-1	UK	25-02-2013	Successful
36.	SPOT-7	France	30-06-2014	Successful
37.	AISAT	Germany	30-06-2014	Successful
38.	NLS 7.1	Canada	30-06-2014	Successful
39.	NLS 7.2	Canada	30-06-2014	Successful
40.	VELOX-1	Singapore	30-06-2014	Successful

Statement-II

Foreign Satellites Planned for Launch in 2015-16

Sl. No.	Satellite Name	Country
1.	DMC-3/1	United Kingdom
2.	DMC-3/2	
3.	DMC-3/3	
4.	Carbonite-I	
5.	De-orbitsail	
6.	TeLEOS-I	Singapore
7.	VELOX-CI	
8.	Kent Ridge-I	
9.	VELOX-II	

S. N.	Satellite Name	Country
10.	Athenoxat-I	Singapore
11.	Galassia	
12.	NLS-14	Canada
13.	LAPAN-A2	Indonesia

National Evaluation Policy Mechanism

875. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to frame National Evaluation Policy to provide direction to monitoring and evaluation in order to promote good governance; and

(b) if so, the details of mechanisms to be adopted under National Evaluation Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The evaluation of the programmes and initiatives has been entrusted by the Government of India to NITI Aayog. Accordingly, NITI Aayog accords high priority to the evaluation of programmes. However, there is no proposal at present under consideration of NITI Aayog to frame a National Evaluation Policy.

(b) Not applicable.

Barat Ghars/ Community Centres in Okhla

†876. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications are pending for construction of new Barat Ghars/ Community Centres or Multipurpose Hall at Noor Nagar, Madanpur Khadar village and J.J. resettlement colony, Madanpur Khadar falling under Okhla Legislative Assembly of DDA;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the response on the above said applications as of now, details thereof; and

(c) the status of money allocation for the above said project, details thereof; the time by which the above said work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that the land for Community Hall at Noor Nagar has not been decided. The construction of Community Hall/ Barat Ghar at Madanpur Khadar Village and J.J. resettlement colony Madanpur Khadar are at planning stage.

(c) DDA has informed that the money is allocated after finalization of layout plans and drawings and the work starts thereafter.

Water Supply Projects in Tamil Nadu under UIDSSMT

877. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu was given for water supply projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) so far, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) 77 water supply projects were sanctioned for the State of Tamil Nadu under Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of these projects are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of financial assistance provided to water supply projects under UIDSSMT in Tamil Nadu*

(Amount in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	Number of Instalment released	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mission Phase							
1.	Tamil Nadu	Abiramam	339.00	24-Feb-07	271.20	2	271.20
2.	Tamil Nadu	Amoor	110.00	16-Dec-06	88.00	2	88.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	844.70	24-Jul-06	675.76	2	675.76
4.	Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	340.00	24-Jul-06	272.00	2	272.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	458.97	27-Sep-10	367.18	2	367.18
6.	Tamil Nadu	Avelalapatty	347.30	9-Feb-09	277.84	2	277.84
7.	Tamil Nadu	Boonthipuram	61.18	16-Dec-06	48.94	2	48.94
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	71.07	17-Mar-08	56.86	2	56.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	615.60	9-Feb-09	492.48	2	492.48
10.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	1,852.65	27-Sep-10	1,482.12	1	741.06
11.	Tamil Nadu	Oevakottai	30.00	16-Dec-06	24.00	2	24.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	Oharapuram	918.29	27-Sep-10	734.63	1	734.63
13.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	588.16	16-Dec-06	470.53	2	470.52
14.	Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Nagar	29.15	24-Feb-07	23.32	2	23.32
15.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalore	165.10	17-Mar-08	132.08	2	132.08
16.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	525.00	24-Jul-06	420.00	2	420.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	Hayankudi	1,121.00	24-Feb-07	896.80	2	896.80
18.	Tamil Nadu	Kallinjur	105.27	16-Dec-06	84.22	2	84.22
19.	Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	801.00	24-Feb-07	640.80	2	640.80
20.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	1,391.83	27-Sep-10	1,113.46	2	1,113.46
21.	Tamil Nadu	Karumathampatti	561.41	17-Mar-08	449.13	2	449.12
22.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	110.38	16-Dec-06	88.30	2	88.30

23.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	2,967.00	27-Sep-10	2,373.60	2	2,373.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	Keelakarai	2,015.50	24-Feb-07	1,612.40	2	1,612.40
25.	Tamil Nadu	Kombai	223.00	16-Dec-06	178.40	2	178.40
26.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	7,060.14	27-Sep-10	5,648.11	1	2,824.05
27.	Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	893.00	24-Feb-07	714.40	2	714.40
28.	Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	130.84	16-Dec-06	104.67	2	104.68
29.	Tamil Nadu	Maraimalai nagar	254.00	16-Dec-06	203.20	2	203.20
30.	Tamil Nadu	Marungoor	31.26	16-Dec-06	25.01	2	25.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	1,247.19	17-Mar-08	997.75	2	997.73
32.	Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraipatti	226.00	16-Dec-06	180.80	2	180.80
33.	Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur	1,127.00	24-Feb-07	901.60	2	901.60
34.	Tamil Nadu	Mylady	25.91	16-Dec-06	20.73	2	20.72
35.	Tamil Nadu	Nalloor	62.69	16-Dec-06	50.15	2	50.16
36.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	990.50	24-Jul-06	792.40	2	792.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	314.00	24-Feb-07	251.20	2	251.20
38.	Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	581.17	17-Mar-08	464.94	2	464.94
39.	Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam	51.52	17-Mar-08	41.22	2	41.22
40.	Tamil Nadu	Palayam	159.18	17-Mar-08	127.34	2	127.34
41.	Tamil Nadu	Palladam	891.23	24-Jul-06	712.98	2	712.98
42.	Tamil Nadu	Panaipuram	155.37	16-Dec-06	124.30	2	124.30
43.	Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	5,824.30	24-Feb-07	4,659.44	2	4,659.44
44.	Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathy	721.00	24-Feb-07	576.80	2	576.80
45.	Tamil Nadu	R.S. Mangalam	567.00	24-Feb-07	453.60	2	453.60
46.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	4,770.00	24-Feb-07	3,816.00	2	3,816.00
47.	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram	3,376.50	24-Feb-07	2,701.20	2	2,701.20
48.	Tamil Nadu	Rashipuram	669.20	17-Mar-08	535.36	2	535.36
49.	Tamil Nadu	Samalpuram	337.87	17-Mar-08	270.30	2	270.30
50.	Tamil Nadu	Sarlarsamakulam	78.27	17-Mar-08	62.62	2	62.62

51.	Tamil Nadu	Sayalkudi	853.60	24-Feb-07	682.88	2	682.88
52.	Tamil Nadu	Sevugapatti	141.84	16-Dec-06	11347	2	11348
53.	Tamil Nadu	Shenbakkam	78.65	16-Dec-06	62.92	2	62.92
54.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	3,279.90	24-Feb-07	2,623.92	2	2,623.92
55.	Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	2,949.19	24-Jul-06	2,359.35	2	2,359.36
56.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	904.00	16-Dec-06	723.20	2	723.20
57.	Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	252.25	16-Dec-06	201.80	2	201.80
58.	Tamil Nadu	Thimiri	101.00	16-Dec-06	80.80	2	80.80
59.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	603.55	27-Sep-10	482.84	2	482.84
60.	Tamil Nadu	Thirukazhukundram	105.00	16-Dec-06	84.00	2	84.00
61.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayampalayam	57.62	17-Mar-08	46.10	2	46.10
62.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	648.00	24-Jul-06	51840	2	51840
63.	Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	1,447.00	24-Feb-07	1,157.60	2	1,157.60
64.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruthani	512.30	24-Jul-06	409.84	2	409.84
65.	Tamil Nadu	Thodni	930.00	24-Feb-07	744.00	2	744.00
66.	Tamil Nadu	Valparai	221.40	24-Jul-06	177.12	2	177.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	930.62	27-Sep-10	744.50	2	744.25
68.	Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	236.68	17-Mar-08	189.34	2	189.34
69.	Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	947.06	17-Mar-08	757.65	1	378.82
70.	Tamil Nadu	Vikramsingapuram	246.00	24-Jul-06	196.80	2	196.80
71.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	955.00	16-Dec-06	764.00	2	764.00
SUB TOTAL-MISSION			63,538.36		50,830.69		46,88648
Transition Phase							
72.	Tamil Nadu	Kangeyam	1,423.71	4-Jun-13	1,138.97	1	56949
73.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	3,228.05	4-Jun-13	2,58244	1	1,291.22
74.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	1,349.68	4-Jun-13	1,079.74	1	539.87
75.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvathipuram	1,121.41	4-Jun-13	897.13	1	448.57
76.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	4,506.91	4-Jun-13	3,605.53	1	1,802.77
77.	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	4,223.00	23-Jan-14	3,378.40	1	1,689.20
SUB TOTAL-TRANSITION			15,852.76		12,682.21		6,341.12
TOTAL			79,391.12		63,512.90		53,227.60

JNNURM in Uttarakhand

†878. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of schemes approved under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Small and Big Cities of Uttarakhand during financial year 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively and the amount sanctioned for it and its present status;

(b) whether any time limit had been fixed for completion of these schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any scheme would be formulated for the State under said scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) The details of projects sanctioned for the State of Uttarakhand under JNNURM during the years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 along with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released are given in the Statement (*See below*). These projects are at various stages of implementation. Projects under JNNURM are implemented by ULBs/Parastatals under the State Governments and are to be completed within the stipulated period.

(c) No, Sir. The JNNURM has already ended on 31.03.2014. No new projects can be sanctioned under it.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of projects sanctioned under JNNURM in Uttarakhand*

		(Amount in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved cost sanctioned by SLSC	Date of approval by SLSC	Total commitment (Central Share)	Date of release (Last Instalment)	Number of Instalment released	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Haldwani	Solid Waste Management	3,488.00	11-Aug-13	2,790.40	26-Nov-13	1	1,395.20
2.	Rishikesh	Heritage	1,765.60	11-Aug-13	1,412.48	26-Nov-13	1	706.24
3.	Nandprayag	Road	95.55	11-Aug-13	76.44	26-Nov-13	1	38.22
4.	Karnaprayag	Road	220.77	11-Aug-13	176.62	26-Nov-13	1	88.31
5.	Rudraprayag	Road	506.25	11-Aug-13	405.00	26-Nov-13	1	202.50
6.	Munikireti	Storm Water Drainage	94.01	11-Aug-13	75.21	26-Nov-13	1	37.60
7.	Narendranagar	Road	485.04	11-Aug-13	388.03	26-Nov-13	1	194.02

8.	Purola	Road	420.02	11-Aug-13	336.02	26-Nov-13	1	168.00
9.	Joshimath	Road	730.88	11-Aug-13	584.70	26-Nov-13	1	292.35
10.	Barkot	Road	510.76	11-Aug-13	408.61	26-Nov-13	1	204.30
11.	Uttarkashi	Road	454.30	11-Aug-13	363.44	26-Nov-13	1	181.72
12.	Mangalaur	Water Supply	3,587.00	25-Oct-13	2,869.60	19-Feb-14	1	1,434.80
13.	Gopeshwar	Road	718.18	11-Oct-13	574.54	19-Feb-14	1	287.27
TOTAL			13,076.36		10,461.09			5,230.54

Inclusion of more Districts in National Capital Region

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

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from State Government for inclusion of more districts in National Capital Region, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has given approval to all such proposals received from the State Government, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) The Ministry of Urban Development considers only those proposal for inclusion of districts in National Capital Region which are received with the approval of National Capital Region Planning Board. There is no such proposal at present with the Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Discussions for Smart Cities

880. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has asked to enunciate discussion especially among the youth in the cities for bringing in the best ideas for smart cities and to focus on the building of the friendly cities for children; and

(b) if so, whether the necessary steps have been taken by the Ministry in this direction, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Involvement of youth during planning and stages and building child friendly cities is being examined to be included in Smart Cities Mission and National Urban Rejuvenation Mission.

Lesser landfill sites for garbage dumping

†881. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lesser landfill sites, lakhs of tonnes of garbages are being disposed on old sites in Delhi while disposing everyday garbage which has resulted in creation of big heap of garbage; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) in view of the said situation, whether there is any exclusive plan with Government so that the increasing grave problem of garbages could be solved, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) While garbage is being disposed off in the landfill sites at Bhalaswa, Okhla and Ghazipur, the following alternative measures have been taken for addressing the problem of garbage management;

- (i) A waste processing facility for composting and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and sanitary landfill site has been constructed near Bawana village.
- (ii) A waste to energy plant has been set up at Okhla to process the garbage.
- (iii) Composting of garbage using compost pit in gardens, conversion of organic waste into pellets using Foodies machines at many places like PSOI-Nehru Park, Malcha Marg Market has also been followed for garbage disposal. Small waste to energy plants have been installed at Arjun Das Camp-Lodhi Garden etc. to convert the waste of particular area into electricity.
- (iv) In addition to the above, Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. One of the admissible components is municipal solid waste management with central support in the form of VGF/ grant upto 20% of project cost. Under solid waste management, all feasible waste processing and disposal facilities are eligible for central support.

Fare revision of Delhi Metro

882. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost 40 per cent of Delhi Metro's overall expenses go towards paying electricity bills, with the power consumption rising to around 63 crore units amounting to almost 450 crore in 2014-15;
- (b) whether Government has set up any Committee for Metro fare revision to meet a significant rise in the operational costs; and
- (c) when was Metro fare revised last with minimum and maximum fare hike, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has

informed that during the year 2014-15, the Energy Cost was ₹ 455.00 crore which is 37.03 per cent of the total Operational and Maintenance Expenses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) DMRC has informed that fare structure of Delhi Metro was last revised in September, 2009. The minimum and maximum fare hike in September, 2009 was ₹ 2.00 and ₹ 8.00 respectively.

Metro and Monorail proposals in country

883. SHRI. AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal received by Government for Metro and Monorail in the country so far and the estimated cost of each project, project and State-wise;

(b) the proposals cleared and funds sanctioned and released during the last three years, project and State-wise along with the criteria for funding;

(c) the number of proposals still pending and the reasons for such pendency alongwith the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the current status of ongoing metro projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed, project and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details of proposals received and sanctioned and funds released during last three years are at given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The funds are sanctioned in line with National Urban Transport Policy, 2006.

(c) Appraisal and approval of the proposals is a continuous process wherein the Ministry of Urban Development seeks comments from various stakeholders and the issues raised by the stakeholders are addressed by the concerned authorities. The approval of the project also depends on its viability and availability of funds. As such no time frame can be given for clearance of proposals. The proposals, which are in the process of appraisal/approval, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The status of ongoing metro rail projects as on 31 st March, 2015 along with scheduled completion time is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of the proposals received/sanctioned and funds released during the last three years*

State/UT from which Proposal received	Project Name	Estimated/ Approved Cost (₹ in crore)	Fund released during last three year (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Phase-III	35242.00	6374.52
NCT of Delhi and Haryana	Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad	2494.00	219.81
NCT of Delhi	Dwarka to Najafgarh	1070.00	Nil
NCT of Delhi	Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	281.78	Nil
NCT of Delhi	Mundka to Bahadurgarh, Haryana	1991.00	96.79
Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line 3	23136.00	Nil
Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-2	26405.14	468.23
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	5181.79	688.79
Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I	3149.00	Nil

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I	10773.00	Nil
Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	8680.00	0.5
Tamil Nadu	Extension of Chennai Metro	3770.00*	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro Rail Project Phase 1A	6928.00*	Nil
Maharashtra	Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-I	11802.00*	Nil
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Metro to Ballabgarh Haryana	564.00*	Nil
NCT of Delhi	Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad (New Bus Adda)	1770.00*	Nil
NCT of Delhi	Metro Extension from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	1807.00*	Nil
NCT of Delhi	Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	845.00*	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	Metro Connection between Noida and Greater Noida	5533.00*	Nil
NCT of Delhi	Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase-IV	55208.00*	Nil

NCT of Delhi	Extension of Metro from Badli to Siraspur	215.00*	Nil
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project Extension	420.00*	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Mono Rail Project Phase-I	3235.00**	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Mono Rail Mass Transit System for Chennai Phase-II	3135.63*	Nil

* Still not sanctioned; cost indicated is estimated.

** In principle approval granted on Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) mode.

Statement-II*Current Status of ongoing Metro Rail Projects*

State	Project	Status (as on 31-3-2015)		Schedule date of	
		Physical Progress	Financial Progress	Completion	Completion
1	2	3	4	5	5
Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro I Phase-IA	96%	96%	May, 2015	
	Rail Project I Phase-IB	9%	9%	March, 2018	
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I	Work started	Nil	March, 2018	
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project	72%	71.63	December, 2015	
West Bengal	Kolkata East-West Metro Corridor Project	41%	38.6%	January, 2015. The project is under the Administrative control of Ministry of Railways (MoR).	
Maharashtra	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	Work started	Nil	March, 2018	
Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	37%	33%	June, 2017	

Delhi	MRTS	Mukundpur to Shiv Vihar	50.39		
	Project	Janakpuri West to Kalindikunj	50.97		
	Phase-III	Central Sectt. to Kashmir Gate	70.07	39.58	December 2016
		Jahangirpuri to Badli Corridor	92.12		
NCR (Haryana)		Metro Extension to Faridabad	94.38	61.26	May, 2015
Delhi		Metro from Dwarka to Najafgarh	25.4	13.33	-do-
		Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh	37.99	11.89	-do-
		Bengaluru Metro Phase-I	92	91.5	December, 2015
Karnataka		Bengaluru Metro Phase-II	1	Nil	December, 2019
		Hyderabad Metro Rail Protect	50	50	June, 2017
Maharashtra		Mumbai Metro Line-3 (Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ)	Nil	Nil	December, 2019

Graveyard at Jasola village

†884. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allotted land bearing Khasara number 409 (Jasola village) situated at Abul Fazal Enclave-II Okhla for graveyard, if so, details thereof;

(b) the area of the above said land allotted to graveyard the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the department under which the above said land bearing Khasara no. 409 (Jasola village) comes, the reasons for which this land was not yet transferred to any Resident Welfare Association or organization for graveyard, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has not allotted land bearing Khasara number 409 (Jasola village) situated at Abul Fazal Enclave-II Okhla for graveyard in compliance of Hon'ble High Court's order dated 06.08.2010 in Writ Petition No. 712612007.

Use of high technology engine in buses

†885. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of CNG buses in Delhi, complete details of the buses running under DTC and other schemes;

(b) the number of DTC buses running every day, during operation on the road these buses have mechanical/technical defect, whether these defects are due to some special reasons, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration regarding the use of any exclusively high quality engine or technology bus based on CNG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) As per information provided by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), the number of CNG buses in Delhi is 15,765 as on 20.04.2015. The details are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Buses running under DTC and other Scheme	No. of buses
1.	Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC)	4,705
2.	Cluster Scheme	1,402
3.	Private Mini Stage Carriage	802
4.	Metro Feeder	237
5.	Contract Carriage Buses	5,357
6.	School Buses	3,262

(b) GNCTD has informed that as on 20.04.2015, 4211 buses are road-worthy and 468 buses are held up in various depots/ units for preventive maintenance/running repairs/under police custody etc. Besides these, 26 buses are held up for scrapping/deletion purposes.

(c) GNCTD has informed that no such proposal is under their consideration. Further, they have conveyed that DTC is already operating advanced technology Low Floor CNG Buses.

Rainwater harvesting norms

886. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working to make it compulsorily to make the establishment of rainwater harvesting unit a pre-requisite to get a building plan approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Provision of rainwater harvesting has been incorporated in the Building Bye Laws of various states making it mandatory pre-requisite to while obtaining building plan approval. The State-wise details and views of States are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement*Incorporation of provisions of Rainwater harvesting by various State Governments*

(As on Feb., 2015)

Sl. No.	State Government	Action Taken
1.	Kerala	The State Government has amended the Kerala Municipality Building Rules, 1999 <i>vide</i> G.O. No. 188/99 dated 1st October, 1999 and have incorporated the provision of rainwater harvesting by including a separate chapter (Chapter XVI-A). The rainwater harvesting in terms of residential building is for 100 sq. mt. of floor area or more and plot area of 200 sq. mt. or more.
2.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984 under Rule 78 (4) provides for mandatory implementation of Rain / Roof Water Harvesting measures for all types of buildings having plot size more than 500 sq. mt. The towns for which the planning areas have been notified under the provisions of Chhattisgarh T and CP Act, 1973 are required to follow the Chhattisgarh Bhumi Vikas Niyam, 1984.
3.	West Bengal	The State Government has incorporated the provisions for rainwater harvesting in the KMC Building Rules, 2005 with an amendment in 2010.
4.	Tripura	In the Tripura Building Rules, 2004 <i>vide</i> Section 110, the provision for Rain Water Harvesting and Waste Water treatment has been made. Water harvesting through storing of rain water runoff is mandatory in all new buildings having plinth area more than 300 sq. mt. for all types of uses and in group housing of any size. All non-residential buildings having a discharge of 10,000 liters per day shall incorporate wastewater re-cycling system. Recycled water should be used for horticultural purpose.

Sl. No.	State Government	Action Taken
5.	Haryana	Haryana Municipal Building Bye-laws, 1982, after clause 23 thereof the following clause shall be inserted, namely (a) Arrangement of roof top rain-water harvesting will have to be made by the plot owner, constructing the building on the plot where the area of the roof is 100 square meters or more.
		The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Act 6 of 1974), with all amendments made from time to time shall be applicable.
6.	Karnataka	The Guidelines prepared by TCPO regarding Rainwater Harvesting have already been incorporated in the Building Bye Laws prepared for Towns/cities in the State and necessary directions have been issued to all the authorities concerned.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The Urban Development Department <i>vide</i> its letter No. UD-H(C)-(10)-Engg. Cell 3/99 dated 28.4.05 has issued necessary directions to all the Urban Local Bodies of the State for making compulsory provision of Rain Water Harvesting in their Building Bye Laws.
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Government of Arunachal Pradesh has notified the Building Bye-laws, 2009 which include provision for rain water harvesting.
9.	Maharashtra	All the layout open spaces/amenity spaces of housing societies and new construction/reconstruction/addition on the plots having area not less than 1000 sq.mt. in non gaathan areas of Municipal Corpn. of Greater Mumbai shall have one or more Rain Water Harvesting structures having a minimum total capacity as detailed in Schedule. The Authority may impose a levy not exceeding Rs. 1000/- per annum for every 100 sq.mt. of built up area for the failure of the owner of any building mentioned in (a) above to maintain Rain Water Harvesting structure as required under the bye laws.

Sl. No.	State Government	Action Taken
10.	Gujarat	The State Government have issued necessary instruction to make provision of rainwater harvesting and circulated to all Urban Local Bodies under Section 122 of Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976.
11.	Meghalaya	The State Government is actively considering incorporating the provision of rainwater harvesting in the Meghalaya Building Bye-laws, 2001.
12.	Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	Development Regulations in Draft Master Plan (2026) has incorporated Rain Water Harvesting.
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Development Regulations in Draft Master Plan (2021) has incorporated Rain Water Harvesting Master Plan.
14.	Delhi	Water Harvesting through storing of water runoff including rain water in all new buildings on plots of 100 sq. mts. and above will be mandatory. Further, all buildings having a minimum discharge of 10,000 litres should use harvested rain water for horticultural purposes.
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Provision of Rainwater Harvesting has been incorporated in the Building Bye-laws, 1999.
16.	Rajasthan	State Government has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all public buildings and establishments and all properties in plots covering more than 500 sq. mts. in urban areas.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	In 1998, State Government has directed all the Development Authorities of the State to take steps for rainwater harvesting at Master Plan/Zonal Plan and Layout level and provision has to be made in all plots with minimum size of 1000 mt. and Group Housing Plots.
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in all new buildings with an area of 250 sq. m. or more.

Sl. No.	State Government	Action Taken
19.	Bihar	Bihar Municipal Code and Building Bye Laws is being prepared by Town Development and Hosing Department. In this regard approval from the Government is under process.
20.	Uttarakhand	(Awas Evam Shahari Vikas) has made rules for compulsory installation of RWH system and directed to adopt rules in building Bye-laws <i>vide</i> order dated 15.11.2003. Accordingly, all the Development Authorities had made partial amendments in the prevalent House Building and Development Bye-laws/Regulations.
21.	Chandigarh	Bye-laws requiring permission of Chandigarh Administration for withdrawal of ground water in Capital Project Areas exists. Provision has been made that all projects will incorporate provision for RWH.
22.	Daman and Diu	Incorporated in D and D Building Bye Laws.
23.	Puducherry	Incorporated in Puducherry Building Bye Laws.
24.	Manipur	NA
25.	Nagaland	The State Government has already made provision for rooftop rainwater compulsory for all new Government buildings.
26.	Sikkim	NA
27.	Assam	Incorporated in Guwahati Building Construction (Regulation) Act, 2010.
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Incorporated in Jammu Municipal Corporation Building Bye Laws, 2011.
29.	Goa	Incorporated in Goa (Regulation of Land Development and Building Construction) Act, 2008.
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Incorporated in Dadra and Nagar Development Control Regulations, 2014.
31.	Jharkhand	State Government has initiated action for construction of RTRWH structures in Government/Public buildings in a phased manner. A promotional scheme has also been started for

Sl. No.	State Government	Action Taken
		awareness of protection of ground water and artificial recharge by grant of Rs. 25000/- for construction of artificial recharge structures. Ranchi Regional Development Authority (Jharkhand) has made Building Bye-laws for RWH.
32.	Mizoram	NA
33.	Odisha	Incorporated in the Bhubaneswar Development Authority (Planning and Building) Regulations, 2008.
34.	Lakshadweep	NA
35.	Punjab	Punjab Building Bye-laws amended to make RWH System mandatory in all buildings of above 200 sq. yds. The Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) is in the process of amending the PUDA (Building) Rules 1996 for making this system mandatory. Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana and Jalandhar have framed Bye-laws to make RWH mandatory in new buildings.

Delhi Metro third phase

887. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started Delhi Metro third phase; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof, new lines identified and ongoing works in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they have started construction work of Delhi Metro third phase. The details and status of Delhi Metro third phase and its extensions, as given by DMRC, are as below:

	Line	Current Status	Anticipated Completion Date
Delhi Metro Phase-III	Mukundpur- Yamuna Vihar (Gokulpuri) Janakpuri West - Kalindikunj Central Secretariat - Kashmere Gate Jahangirpuri - Badli	Overall progress as on 31.03.2015	Scheduled to be completed by December, 2016 in stretches.
Extension to Faridabad	Badarpur - YMCA Chowk	is 56.90 per cent.	
Extension to Shiv Vihar	Mukundpur - Yamuna Vihar corridor to Shiv Vihar		
Extension to Bahadurgarh	Mundka - Bahadurgarh		
Connection to Najafgarh	Dwarka - Najafgarh		

Warangal under HRIDAY schemes

888. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Warangal has not been included in the final list for Heritage city development and augmentation yojna appeared in the Ministry's website;

(b) whether it is a fact that Warangal was included in the first list of HRIDAY; and

(c) whether any consultation in this regard have been held with State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) The Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) has been approved by the Ministry of Urban Development and Warangal is one of the twelve cities identified for development under the scheme.

Memorials for former Prime Ministers

889. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to erect memorials for former Prime Ministers in New Delhi, including for late Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the architect of economic reforms, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that way back in 2013 the then Government came out with a policy prohibiting constructions of memorials in Delhi;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has decided that memorials could be placed at one place close to Shakti Sthal in New Delhi; and

(d) whether Government in October, 2014 had rejected a similar demand for memorial of former Prime Minister late Shri Charan Singh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (d) Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to construct a Memorial Ghat in respect of late Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao in New Delhi. The proposal is under examination of the Ministry. No final decision has been taken. The Government is not in receipt of any decision of the Supreme Court that memorials could be placed close to Shakti Sthal, New Delhi. The proposal to convert Government bungalow into memorial of former Prime Minister late Shri Charan Singh was rejected, as there is a total ban imposed on the conversion of Government bungalows into memorials of the departed leaders *vide* O.M. No. 12035/8/94-Pol.-II dated 02.11.2000.

Policy regarding occupying ground spaces in government colonies

890. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) the guidelines of Government about permitting allottees of ground floor flats of Central Government employees residential colonies of Delhi to occupy ground spaces around their flats;

(b) how much space each allottee is permitted to occupy;

(c) the reasons for permitting allottees of ground floor flats to occupy ground spaces which they use exclusively as safe and secure personal car parking-cum-gardens and other personal activities despite the fact that allottees of upper floor flats are facing serious car parking problem in these colonies; and

(d) the reasons for not charging any penalty from ground floor allottees for occupying such ground spaces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) Directorate of Estates has no such guidelines permitting allottees of ground floor flats of Central Government employees residential colonies of Delhi to occupy ground spaces around their flats;

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) In case of unauthorized occupation /encroachment in Government quarters/public premises, after due enquiry, cancellation of allotment and eviction proceedings are initiated against the allottees.

Improvement in drainage system of Maharashtra

†891. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for improvement in drainage system in different cities and towns during last three years till date on behalf of Maharashtra and other State Governments;

(b) State-wise details thereof specially backward and tribal areas; and

(c) State-wise details of sanctioned/rejected/pending proposals during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO) : (a) to (c) The details of proposals received/sanctioned/rejected/pending for improvement in drainage system in different cities and towns during last three years on behalf of Maharashtra and other State Governments are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) *Proposals received and sanctioned under 10% Lumpsum scheme during last three years for improvement of sewerage/drainage system*

[illegible]

(ii) Proposal received and their status for drainage projects during last 3 years under urban infrastructure Governance (UIG)/JNNURM

Sl. No.	State	City	Sector	Project	DPR Cost (INR Crores)	DPR Appraised cost (INR Crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	SWD	Construction of Storm Water Drain at Itanagar Township	252.49		Returned
2.	Assam	Guwahati	SWD	Storm Water Drainage for Guwahati	754.50		Returned
3.	Bihar	Patna	Drainage	Patna Drainage	1,829.18		Returned
4.	Bihar	Patna	Drainage	Phulwarisharif Drainage	147.52		Returned
5.	Bihar	Patna	Drainage	Comprehensive Development of Patna Saheb	1,565.00		Returned
6.	Goa	Panaji	Drainage	St. Inex Nallha/creek for the Mission City of Panaji	27.74	19.56	Sanctioned but Fund not Released
7.	Gujarat	Vododara	SWD	DPR on Construction of storm water drain to divert storm water entering in to vadodara city	41.86		Returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Kerala	Kochi	SWD	Renovation of SWD	60.00		Returned
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	SWD	Development works of roads, construction of drains etc. in different wards of Bhopal city	76.93		Returned
10.	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage	Storm Water Drainage project for Pune city - Phase -II	490.18	461.73	Returned
11.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	Drainage	Rejuvenation of Storm Water Drainage system in Navi Mumbai	437.41		Returned
12.	Maharashtra	Thane	Drainage	Storm water drainage arrangement for Diva village in Thane city/ Integrated naila development programme for Diva	57.00		Returned
13.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Drainage	Shillong Drainage Master Plan Phase -II	152.48		Returned
14.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Storm water drainage	Submission of DPR for development of storm water drains and rehabilitation of natural drains of Aizwal City (Phase I - Zone A and Zone 1A)	60.39		Returned

15.	Nagaland	Kohima	SWD	Construction of Retaining Wall	1.52	1.52	Sanctioned
16.	Nagaland	Kohima	SWD	DPR - Kohima Strom Water Drainage - Phase II	115.00		Returned
17.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Drainage	Storm Water Drainage Project from Bhagat Singh Chowk to Ranipur Row	99.62		Returned
18.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	SWD	Revival of Nallahs	20.8		Returned
19.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage	Drainage scheme for Baruipur- Kolkata	60.86	64.02	Sanctioned
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage	Storm water drainage scheme for Rishra Municipality - Kolkata	39.13	51.07	Sanctioned
21.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage	Storm water drainage scheme for South Dum-Dum Municipality, Kolkata	68.47	66.17	Sanctioned
22.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage	Storm drainage scheme for Municipal town of Rajpur Sonarpur, district 24 Parganas	116.22	116.22	Returned
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	SWD	Construction of SWD Scheme in Maheshtala Municipality	149.94		Returned

(iii) Proposal received and their Status for drainage projects during last 3 years under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)/JNNURM

Sl. No	State	Town	Sector	DPR Cost (cr.)	Appraised Cost (cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Bakalia	SWD	8.79	8.53	returned
2.	Assam	Kampur	SWD	22.94	22.38	returned
3.	Assam	Mangaldoi	Road and Drain	16.77	16.28	returned
4.	Assam	Marghertia	Road and Drain	20.52	18.62	returned
5.	Assam	Nalbari	SWD	20.04		returnea
6.	Assam	Pathsala	SWD	38.81		returned
7.	Assam	Sivasagar	Road and Drain	20.98	21.85	returned
8.	Assam	Tangla	SWD	17.5	17.04	returned
9.	Assam	Tinsukia	Road and Drain	19.56	16.5	returned
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kundukur	SWD	97.78		returned
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	SWD	116.46	88.24	returnea
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	SWD	8.74	8.27	returned

13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Deomali	Drainage	18.97	returned
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	SWD	14.56	returned
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	SWD	20.07	returned
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	Drainage	30.56	returned
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	Drainage	9.55	8.01 returned
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro	SWD	35.00	16.15 returned
19.	Bihar	Buxar	Drainage	57.87	returned
20.	Bihar	Jamui	Drainage	66.39	returned
21.	Bihar	Katihar	Drainage	126.32	returned
22.	Bihar	Khagaria	Drainage	43.82	returned
23.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Drainage	82.73	returned
24.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Drainage	53.55	returned
25.	Bihar	Madhubani	Drainage	111.88	returned
26.	Bihar	Motihari	Drainage	89.64	returned
27.	Bihar	Munger	Drainage	58.13	returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Drainage	147.57		returned
29.	Bihar	Nawada	Drainage	42.64		returned
30.	Bihar	Prurnia	Drainage	229.66		returned
31.	Bihar	Samstipur	Drainage	76.12		returned
32.	Bihar	Sasaram	Drainage	32.76		returned
33.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Drainage	76.91		returned
34.	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur	SWD/Nallah	30.48		returned
35.	Chhattisgarh	Bhatapara	Drain	14.26	23.81	returned
36.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	SWD	75.34		returned
37.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai - Charoda	SWD/Nallah	17.81	11.64	returned
38.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	SWD	333.92	333.91	returned
39.	Chhattisgarh	Birgaon	SWD/Nallah	54.38		returned
40.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	SWD/Nallah	21.62		returned
41.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Roads and Drains	49.44	54.07	returned
42.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	SWD/Nallah	14.74	24.47	returned

43.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	SWD/Nallah	8.37	returned
44.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	SWD/Nallah	12.5	returned
45.	Chhattisgarh	Shankar Nagar	SWD	14.59	returned
46.	Gujarat	Anand	SWD	7.83	returned
47.	Gujarat	Himatnagar	SWD	54.24	returned
48.	Gujarat	Nadiad	SWD	22.91	returned
49.	Gujarat	Pardi	SWD		returned
50.	Gujarat	Prantij	SWD	21.23	returned
51.	Gujarat	Radhanpur	SWD	36.96	returned
52.	Gujarat	Umargaon	SWD		returned
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Rewalsar	Roads and Drains	4.75	sanctioned
54.	Himachal Pradesh	Santokhgarh	Road and Drain	8.63	returned
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Sujanpur	Drain/Nallah	7.62	returned
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Sundernagar*	Drain/Nallah	43.23	returned
57.	Karnataka	Afzalpur TP	Roads with Drains	42.6	returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	Karnataka	Afzalpur TP	SWD	1.6		returned
59.	Karnataka	Aland	Roads and Drains	16.81		returned
60.	Karnataka	Aland	SWD	12.93		returned
61.	Karnataka	Ankola	SWD	4.03	3.76	returned
62.	Karnataka	Arakalagud, TP	Roads and Drains	29	30.09	returned
63.	Karnataka	Arasikere (TMC)	Road and Drain	25.2	24.51	returned
64.	Karnataka	Arasikere (TMC)	SWD	4.75	4.9	returned
65.	Karnataka	Badami	SWD	6.28		returned
66.	Karnataka	Bagalkote CMC	Roads and Drains	110.13		returned
67.	Karnataka	Baihongal (TMC)	Drains	17.41	17.59	returned
68.	Karnataka	Bankapura	Drains	9.33		returned
69.	Karnataka	Belur	SWD	10.36	9.21	returned
70.	Karnataka	Belur	Road and Drain	19.58	19.86	returned
71.	Karnataka	Bhatkal	SWD	2.66	2.58	returned
72.	Karnataka	Bilagi TP	SWD	5.63		returned

73.	Karnataka	Birur, TMC	Road and Drain	24	returned
74.	Karnataka	Birur, TMC	SWD	13.74	returned
75.	Karnataka	Byadgi	Drains	12.33	returned
76.	Karnataka	Challakere	Drains	7.55	returned
77.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	Roads and Drains	40.94	returned
78.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagara	SWD	12.97	returned
79.	Karnataka	Channarayapatna, TMC	Roads and Drains	21	returned
80.	Karnataka	Channarayapatna, TMC	SWD	9	returned
81.	Karnataka	Chikkodi	SWD	6	returned
82.	Karnataka	Chikkodi	Roads and Drains	29	returned
83.	Karnataka	Chikkodi	SWD	23.71	returned
84.	Karnataka	Chincholi	SWD	5.51	returned
85.	Karnataka	Chingamani	Road and Drains	92.29	returned
86.	Karnataka	Chintamani	SWD	8.06	returned
				8.3	returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87.	Karnataka	Chittapura	SWD	24.12	22.8	returned
88.	Karnataka	Dandeli	SWD	10.05	10.06	returned
89.	Karnataka	Devadurga	Road and Drain	30	28.88	returned
90.	Karnataka	Doddaballapura- CMC	Roadside Drains and Storm Water Drains	27.4		returned
91.	Karnataka	Gokak	Road and Drain	9.75	9.92	returned
92.	Karnataka	Gokak	SWD	23.09	22.72	returned
93.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	88.57		returned
94.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	67.3		returned
95.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	95.07		returned
96.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Roads and Drains	79.96		returned
97.	Karnataka	Guledagudda	SWD	5.45		returned
98.	Karnataka	Guledagudda	Roads and Drains	8.86		returned
99.	Karnataka	Gundlupete	SWD	10		returned
100.	Karnataka	Gundlupete	Road and Drain	10.76		returned
101.	Karnataka	Haliyal	SWD	22.22	22.25	returned

102.	Karnataka	Hangal	SWD	8.04		returned
103.	Karnataka	Hanur- TP	Road and Drain	33.01		returned
104.	Karnataka	Hanur- TP	SWD	7.3		returned
105.	Karnataka	Haveri CMC	Road and Roadside Drain	72.35		returned
106.	Karnataka	Haveri CMC	Road and Roadside Drain	17.94		returned
107.	Karnataka	Haveri CMC	SWD	5.35		returned
108.	Karnataka	Hirekerur	SWD	14.65		returned
109.	Karnataka	Hiriyur	SWD	15.96		returned
110.	Karnataka	Honnagara	SWD	5.10	5.1	returned
111.	Karnataka	Hosadurga	SWD	8.50	8.74	returned
112.	Karnataka	Hunagund, TP	Roads and Drains	11.31		returned
113.	Karnataka	Hunagund, TP	SWD	18.48		returned
114.	Karnataka	Jamkhandi	SWD	9.82		returned
115.	Karnataka	Jamkhandi	Roads and Drains	65.65		returned
116.	Karnataka	Jewargi	SWD	2.96	3.03	returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
117.	Karnataka	K.R. Pet	SWD	2.65		returned
118.	Karnataka	Kanakpura	Roads and Drains	61.88	61.71	sanctioned
119.	Karnataka	Karkala	Road and Drain	27.38	26.77	returned
120.	Karnataka	Karwar	SWD	8.1	7.97	returned
121.	Karnataka	Kerur	Roads and Drains	13.88		returned
122.	Karnataka	Kerur	SWD	15.33		returned
123.	Karnataka	Khanapura	Road and Drain	30		returned
124.	Karnataka	Kollegal - CMC	Roads and Drains	18.05		returned
125.	Karnataka	Kollegal - CMC	SWD	7.09		returned
126.	Karnataka	Kumta	SWD	11.08	11.08	returned
127.	Karnataka	Kundapura	Road and Drain	25.15		returned
128.	Karnataka	Kundapura	SWD	35		returned
129.	Karnataka	Lingasugur	Roads and Drains	28.5	27.45	returned
130.	Karnataka	Lingasugur	SWD	1.5	1.93	returned
131.	Karnataka	Maddur	Roads and Drains	49.85		returned

132.	Karnataka	Mahalingapura	Roads and Drains	38.05	returned
133.	Karnataka	Mahalingapura	SWD	2.5	returned
134.	Karnataka	Malavalli	Drain	0.84	returned
135.	Karnataka	Malavalli TMC	Road and Drain	26.62	returned
136.	Karnataka	Mandya	SWD	42.28	returned
137.	Karnataka	Mandya CMC	Roadside Drains	45.02	returned
138.	Karnataka	Manvi	Road and Drain	34.3	32 returned
139.	Karnataka	Mudagal	Roads and Drains	10	9.3 returned
140.	Karnataka	Mudhol	Roads and Drains	48.54	46.67 returned
141.	Karnataka	Mudhol	SWD	13.74	returned
142.	Karnataka	Mundgod	SWD	1.00	0.99 returned
143.	Karnataka	Nagamangala (TP)	Drains	3.96	returned
144.	Karnataka	Nippani	Road and Drain	42.01	31.71 returned
145.	Karnataka	Nippani	SWD	8.79	7.50 returned
146.	Karnataka	Pandavpura TP	SWD	12.15	returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147.	Karnataka	Rabakavi Banahatti	Roads and Drains	41		returned
148.	Karnataka	Rabakavi Banahatti	SWD	15.08		returned
149.	Karnataka	Raichur	Roads and Drains	30	31.74	returned
150.	Karnataka	Raybag	Road and Drain	40		returned
151.	Karnataka	Renebennur	SWD	5.99		returned
152.	Karnataka	Sadalga TP	SWD	12.07		returned
153.	Karnataka	Sagar	Roads and Drains	22.62		returned
154.	Karnataka	Sankeshwara	Road and Drain	29.4		returned
155.	Karnataka	Savanur	Drains	18.95		returned
156.	Karnataka	Sedam	SWD	13.93		returned
157.	Karnataka	Shahabad	SWD	2.08		returned
158.	Karnataka	Shiggaon	SWD	9.48		returned
159.	Karnataka	Siddapura	SWD	9.40	9.38	returned
160.	Karnataka	Sindahanur	Road and Drain	30	29.04	returned
161.	Karnataka	Sirsi	SWD	6.75	6.72	returned

162.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Drain	10.49		returned
163.	Karnataka	Tarikere, TMC	Road and Drain	20.54		returned
164.	Karnataka	Tarikere, TMC	SWD	9.68		returned
165.	Karnataka	Teradal	SWD	10.59		returned
166.	Karnataka	Teradal	Storm Water Drains	3.73		returned
167.	Karnataka	Udupi	Road and Drain	44.37	41.32	returned
168.	Karnataka	Wadi	SWD	0.91		returned
169.	Karnataka	Yellapura	SWD	5.0	4.90	returned
170.	Karnataka	Laxmeshwar	Road and Drain	68.26	63.58	returned
171.	Kerala	Guruvayur	Drains	7.76		returned
172.	Kerala	Kalamassery	SWD	54.01		returned
173.	Kerala	Kozhikode	SWD	18.10		returned
174.	Kerala	Kozhikode	SWD	36.70		returned
175.	Kerala	Mallappuram	SWD	63.00		returned
176.	Kerala	North Paravur	SWD	15.48		returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
177.	Kerala	Palakkad	SWD	19.81		returned
178.	Kerala	Thodupuzha	SWD	4.12		returned
179.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Drainage	34.14		returned
180.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	Drainage	43.56		returned
181.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Drainage	12.84		returned
182.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Drainage	68.93		returned
183.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Roads and Drains	27.37		sanctioned
184.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Khar Nallah (Drainage)	9.81	9.81	sanctioned
185.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Roads and Drains	29.8		returned
186.	Madhya Pradesh	Baraud Nagar (Shajapur)	Roads and Drains	6.96		returned
187.	Madhya Pradesh	Bichhla	Road and Drains	3.81		returned
188.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandmeta	Roads and Drains	2.16		returned
189.	Madhya Pradesh	Jeerapur	Road and Drains	2.47		returned
190.	Madhya Pradesh	Kothi	Road and Drains	2.04		returned
191.	Madhya Pradesh	Maksi	Road and Drains	2.06		returned

192.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	Road and Drains	4.18	returned
193.	Madhya Pradesh	Sailana	Road and Drains	4.25	returned
194.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura (Dindori)	Road and Drains	2.00	returned
195.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura (Jabalpur)	Road and Drains	4.92	returned
196.	Madhya Pradesh	Talen	Road and Drains	1.60	returned
197.	Madhya Pradesh	Tonkikhurd	Road and Drains	4.99	returned
198.	Madhya Pradesh	Ishagarh	Roads and Drains	4.05	returned
199.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Drainage	10.07	returned
200.	Mizoram	Lunglei	SWD	39.93	returned
201.	Nagaland	Chumukedima	Drainage	9.35	8.43 returned
202.	Odisha	Jajpur (Ph-I)	SWD	37.51	returned
203.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Road and Drains	55.40	54.69 returned
204.	Rajasthan	Khaitoon	Roads and Drains	20.27	returned
205.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazibad- THA	Drainage	85.69	returned
206.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Drainage	432.92	166.42 returned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
207.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	Drainage	95.32		returned
208.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Drainage	37.81		returned
209.	Uttarakhand	Almora	Roads and Drains	13.86		returned
210.	Uttarakhand	Bajpur	Road with Drain	4.46		returned
211.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	Roads and Drains	5.75	5.11	sanctioned
212.	Uttarakhand	Bhowali	Road and Drains	4.83		returned
213.	Uttarakhand	Chinyalisaud	Roads and Drains	16.57		returned
214.	Uttarakhand	Dharchula	Road and Drain	1.19		returned
215.	Uttarakhand	Dineshpur	Road and Drains	11.57		returned
216.	Uttarakhand	Gauchar	Roads and Drains	3.16		returned
217.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Road with Drain	49.53	39.94	returned
218.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani Part - II	Roads and Drains	52.97	40.43	returned
219.	Uttarakhand	Herbatpur	Roads and Drains	17.46		returned
220.	Uttarakhand	Jaspur	Road and Drain	12.07		returned
221.	Uttarakhand	Kaladhungi	Road with Drain	6.22		returned

222.	Uttarakhand	Kamaprayag	Roads and Drains	1.45	2.30	sanctioned
223.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	Road and Drains	16.04		returned
224.	Uttarakhand	Kichehha	Road and Drains	14.11		returned
225.	Uttarakhand	Kotdwar	Road with Drain	1.83		returned
226.	Uttarakhand	Mahuadabara	Roads and Drains	6.57		returned
227.	Uttarakhand	Muni Ki Reti	SWD	1.61	1.66	sanctioned
228.	Uttarakhand	Musorie	Roads and Drains	40.2	34.93	returned
229.	Uttarakhand	Nandprayag	Road and Drain	0.53	1.04	sanctioned
230.	Uttarakhand	Narender Nagar	Road and Drain	4.9	4.85	sanctioned
231.	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	Roads and Drains	13.56		returned
232.	Uttarakhand	Pokhri	Roads and Drains	34.84		returned
233.	Uttarakhand	Purola	Roads and Drains	5.41	4.2	sanctioned
234.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	Roads and Drains	4.38	5.06	sanctioned
235.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	Road and Drains	27.24		returned
236.	Uttarakhand	Swarag Ashram (Jonk)	Road with Drain	1.41		returned
237.	Uttarakhand	Ukhimath	Road with Drain	29.81		returned
238.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakashi	Roads and Drains	5.02	4.54	sanctioned
239.	Uttarakhand	Vikasnagar	Roads and Drains	3.75		returned

Urban sewage scheme in Rajasthan

†892. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the urban sewage schemes are not working properly due to the increasing population of cities every year;
- (b) if so, the scheme to improve the sewage system in the big cities of Rajasthan; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Water supply and sewerage is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute and operate the schemes in urban areas of the country.

(b) and (c) A New Urban Rejuvenation Mission being formulated in the Ministry would provide access to States/ULBs for ACA for implementing sewerage projects.

Financial assistance to orphanages

893. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the eligibility criteria to receive the financial assistance to run orphanages;
- (b) the details of the share of the Union and State Government in running the orphanages;
- (c) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of orphans/destitute/neglected/street children in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for setting up and maintenance of Children's Homes including Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) either by itself or in association with

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

voluntary organisations for reception of children in need of care and protection. Any institution or organisation providing institutional or non-institutional care services for children in need of care and protection, including orphans, are required to make an application to the State/UT Government, together with a copy each of rules, by laws, memorandum of association, list of governing body, office bearers, balance sheet of past three years, statement of past record of social or public service provided by the institution or organisation. The State/UT Government after verifying the provisions made in the institution/organisation for the care and protection of children, health, education, boarding and lodging facilities, if any, vocational facilities and scope of rehabilitation, can issue a registration certificate to the organisation as per the provision of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Thereafter, based on the recommendations of the States and UTs, the financial proposals, for receiving grants under the ICPS, are considered and approved by the Central Government in the meetings of the Project Approval Board.

(b) The details of the funds share of the Union Government, State Government and NGOs in running the Children Homes and SAAs under ICPS is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Ministry is providing grants under ICPS to the States/UTs which in turn disburse it to the concerned NGOs. Therefore, the list of NGOs receiving grants is not maintained centrally. However, the Ministry directly gives grant to Child line India Foundation (CIF), which is a mother NGO, for emergency outreach services (1098).

(d) The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under ICPS by the State Government/CIF during the last three years and the current year State-wise is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Cost Sharing Ratio for Children's Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies

Sl.No.	Component	Cost sharing ratio for orphanages		
		Central Share	State Share	NGO Share
1.	All Homes/SAA run by Government	75%	25%	—
2.	All Homes/SAA run by NGOs	75%	15%	10%

Statement-II

Details of Fund Sanctioned, Released and Utilized by State Government during FY 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 of the Grant released to the States/UTs under ICPS

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			(₹ in lakhs)
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1689.48	1689.48	1953.42	1206.50	1206.50	-	301.62	301.62	*	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	147.05	147.05	-	54.74	54.74	26.50	130.68	130.68	*	
3.	Assam	740.36	740.36	415.02	1080.00	1080.00	1020.50	1010.36	1010.36	*	
4.	Bihar	871.78	871.78	791.62	957.56	957.56	515.42	204.75	204.75	*	
5.	Chhattisgarh	397.30	397.30	340.90	213.34	213.34	213.34	821.24	821.24	*	
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	*	
7.	Gujarat	1213.28	1213.28	802.81	979.35	979.35	1004.35	1925.75	1925.75	*	
8.	Haryana	748.85	748.85	669.14	1085.51	1085.51	846.59	1526.72	1526.72	*	

9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	60.33	84.96	84.96	153.23	835.71	835.71	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	*
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	11.53.	144.96	144.96	471.75	36.03	36.03	*
12.	Karnataka	1856.50	1856.50	2125.05	2403.63	2403.63	2388.38	3689.87	3689.87	*
13.	Kerala	-	-	428.16	718.17	718.17	426.65	1354.35	1354.35	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1223.10	1223.10	514.84	546.03	546.03	-	1889.69	1889.69	*
15.	Maharashtra	976.71	976.71	1115.11	557.56	557.56	1510.80	762.32	762.32	*
16.	Manipur	311.28	311.28	0.00	658.15	658.15	511.26	138.48	138.48	*
17.	Meghalaya	474.30	474.30	555.86	762.45	762.45	762.45	2003.83	2003.83	*
18.	Mizoram	504.95	504.95	553.22	696.42	696.42	712.76	1919.02	1919.02	*
19.	Nagaland	838.32	838.32	838.32	911.41	911.41	911.41	957.41	957.41	*
20.	Odisha	671.33	671.33	537.93	1227.20	1227.20	1224.57	2544.82	2544.82	*
21.	Punjab	-	-	10.46	191.27	191.27	216.10	507.12	507.12	*
22.	Rajasthan	2014.93	2014.93	1930.62	2347.56	2347.56	2288.27	3395.82	3395.82	*
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	15.97	15.97	54.55	390.24	390.24	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4326.82	4326.82	1672.87	2131.05	2131.05	1541.83	3067.10	3067.1	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	2087.59	2087.59	*
26.	Tripura	190.30	190.30	190.30	124.42	124.42	124.42	1227.34	1227.34	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1662.48	1662.48	1608.77	1109.39	1109.39	1009.45	1798.90	1798.90	*
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	333.92	333.92	-	83.48	83.48	*
29.	West Bengal	547.06	547.06	691.92	2373.04	2373.04	2046.26	2574.04	2574.04	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.9	145.9	*
31.	Chandigarh	49.84	49.84	49.84	17.58	17.58	42.26	362.22	362.22	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.78	12.78	12.78	2.09	2.09	3.15	68.61	68.61	*
33.	Daman and Diu	16.53	16.53	7.86	69.28	69.28	19.32	80.61	80.61	*
34.	Delhi	1093.98	1093.98	319.15	404.73	404.73	502.44	606.22	606.22	*
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	*
36.	Puducherry	150.00	150.00	348.09	64.66	64.66	340.46	1168.57	1168.57	*
37.	CIF	3006.63	3006.63	2570.80	3232.40	3014.53	2343.64	6356.86	5361.74	*

*Statement of expenditure have not been received from any States/UTs/CIF.

Note: No funds have been sanctioned under ICPS in the current year i.e. 2015-16.

National Children Fund

894. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up the National Children's Fund (NCF) in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of the Fund;
- (b) the fund raised towards NCF during each of the last three years;
- (c) whether the funds released from the NCF for various schemes have been reportedly diverted to meet the administrative expenses during the said period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the funds released from the NCF for various schemes during the said period and its utilization reported thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, in the International Year of the Child (1979), created the National Children's Fund (NCF) under Charitable Endowments Act 1890. As the Government funding of child welfare and development programmes is confined to a schematic pattern, it was felt appropriate to set up a separate fund to promote innovative projects by voluntary organizations. In view of the changed societal scenario, the Scheme of NCF was revised by Government of India. The revised scheme was notified on 24 November 2004. The aims and objectives of the National Children's Fund are as following:-

- (i) Raise funds from individuals, institutions, corporates and others;
 - (ii) promote and fund the various programmes for children who are affected by natural calamities, disasters, distress and in difficult circumstances through voluntary agencies and State Governments, in unserved and underserved areas including tribal and remote areas and children in difficult circumstances including children of prisoners, children affected by riots, aggression, children affected by trafficking and children of prostitutes;
 - (iii) implement various programmes; and
 - (iv) do all other things that are incidental and conducive to the above objects.
- (b) The details of the fund raised towards NCF during the last three years are as under:

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Donation Received in NCF	10,000.00	38,334.00	1,59,781.00
Grant received from GOI	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) No. Sir. The funds released from the NCF for various schemes have not been diverted to meet the administrative expenses during the said period.

(d) Question does not arise.

Anganwadi Centres in Chhattisgarh

†895. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received request from State Government of Chhattisgarh for making provision for building and drinking water in 10597 Anganwadi Centres and 5339 Mini Anganwadi Centres which do not have their own buildings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a request with a proposal for approval of 1600 Anganwadi buildings under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and to increase the standard cost estimates to 7 lakh rupees had been received in 2014-15; and

(c) if so, the present status of said proposals and the time by which both proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) No such proposal has been received from Government of Chhattisgarh.

(b) and (c) The Government of Chhattisgarh had made a proposal for construction of 1600 Anganwadi Buildings at a unit cost of ₹ 4.5 lakhs under ICDS Scheme in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan for the year 2014-15. However, construction of Anganwadi Buildings for the year 2014-15 was not approved for any State/UT including Chhattisgarh due to budget constraints.

Creche facilities for working women

896. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) with the constant increase in the job opportunities for women in various fields, whether the Ministry is considering opening of additional creches for the children of working women within the premises of their office for better care of the child, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Ministry considers opening of creches in the premises of an office or a group of offices in close proximity of the offices of the working women; and

(c) if so, by when does the Minister proposes to implement such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs) since 01.01.2006 through Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) throughout the country. The Scheme provides day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working and other deserving women, whose monthly income (both the parents) does not exceed ₹ 12,000/-. As per Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) guidelines, 5% of the existing Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) are to be converted into AWC-cum-creche to take care and development of children in the 6-72 months of age for working mothers. States/UTs have the flexibility in choosing such AWCs. As on 31.12.2014, 13.42 lakhs AWCs are operational. There is no provision to open creches in the office premises under ICDS Scheme. Also under Working Women Hostel Scheme, 344 day care centre for the children of inmates of the hostel have been sanctioned so far all over the country.

Department of Personnel and Training has initiated a welfare measure through which Ministries will be given financial assistance under Non-Plan Head for setting up creches and augmentation of infrastructure in the existing creches. This will be implemented in the year 2015-16.

National mission for empowerment of women

897. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed by the Government for the appointment of the Chairman and the members of the National Mission for Women Empowerment (NMEW); and

(b) the details of norms fixed for term of office, qualification, salary, powers, terms and references and privileges?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. No such norms have been fixed.

(b) Question does not arise.

Budgetary allocation for Chhattisgarh

898. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) latest budget allocation for Integrated Child Scheme, nutrition for children and to fight against malnutrition amongst the pregnant women and how much allocation made for Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the budget for all welfare schemes of women and children particularly in the States having sizeable tribal population has been drastically reduced; if so, comparison with last three years;

(c) the manner in which Government will ensure adequate compensation to Aanganwadi workers who have been demanding better remuneration; and

(d) if so, whether Government will increase its component to States for all these welfare schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Budget allocation for the year 2015-16 for the following schemes dealing with malnutrition among children and pregnant women is given below:

	(₹ in crore)
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	8335.77
National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	205.79
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	438.00
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA	75.50

There is no State/UT-wise allocation of funds made under these schemes including for Chhattisgarh.

(b) The budget allocation for some centrally sponsored schemes including ICDS has been reduced for the year 2015-16 against the backdrop of substantial higher devolution of taxes of 42 per cent to the States irrespective of type of population in the

States/ UTs. The details of allocation at BE stage for the last three years for the above schemes is given below:

	(₹ in crores)		
Name of the Scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
ICDS	15850	17700	18195
NNM	250	300	300
IGMSY	520	500	400
SABLA	750	650	700

(c) Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs), being honorary workers, are paid monthly honoraria as decided by the government from time to time. The honorarium to AWWs was revised from ₹ 1500/- per month to ₹ 3000/- per month and AWWs of Mini-AWCs and AWHs from ₹ 750/- to ₹ 1500/- *w.e.f.* 1.4.2011 respectively. The honorarium to AWWs of Mini-AWCs has been further revised from ₹ 1500/- to ₹ 2250/- *w.e.t.* 4.7.2013. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria are also being paid by most of the State Governments/UT Administrations from their own resources. The Government has been revising the rate of honoraria of these frontline honorary workers from time to time.

(d) There is neither reduction nor increase in the type of existing programme components as on date.

Malnourishment in Chhattisgarh

899. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite State Government of Chhattisgarh having own Food Security Legislation, malnourishment of children and women is very high;

(b) whether the schemes meant for women and children are not reaching at the targeted people, if so, what Government has done to correct the delivery system;

(c) whether malnourishment is very severe in tribal areas where even police finds it difficult to reach; and

(d) whether Government has credible data from tribal areas, if so, the details thereof and steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per the data of Vajan Tyohar (Online software based departmental annual weighing data survey) 2014 received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, there is reduction in malnourishment among children (0-5 years). In 2012, percentage of malnourishment among children (0-5 years) was 40.87% which was reduced to 37.24% in 2013 and further reduced to 32.9% in 2014. No such data is available for malnourishment amongst women in the State.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme covering children (0-6 years) and pregnant women and lactating mothers is implemented by the States/UTs. It is a self selecting scheme and open to all eligible beneficiaries without any economic or other criteria. The scheme has since been universalized covering all States/UTs with 7067 projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). As on 31.12.2014, more than 10 crore beneficiaries had availed the scheme.

In order to strengthen the performance of the scheme, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/State/District/Block and Anganwadi level) by involving public representatives for monitoring the status of AWCs. These Committees are mandated to monitor the implementation of the scheme. States/UTs are also addressed from time to time to optimize coverage of beneficiaries at the AWCs.

(c) As per Vajan Tyohar-2014 data received from the State Government, malnourishment in children in tribal areas of Chhattisgarh is higher than the State average.

(d) District-wise data as per Vajan Tyohar-2014 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Due to the steps taken by the Government of India and the State Government, as detailed below, there is visible reduction in the level of malnourishment amongst the children (0-5) years in the State.

- (i) Kuposhan Mukti Abhiyan
- (ii) Effective ICDS implementation
- (iii) Mukhya Mantri Sal Sandarbh Yojana
- (iv) Nawa Jatan Yojana
- (v) Sneh Shivir
- (vi) Supposhan Choupal
- (vii) Dattak Putri Suposhan Yojana

(viii) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (Coordination with Health Deptt.)

(ix) Fulwari Centres.

Statement

Vajan Tyohar data year- 3/2014

District-wise nutrition status report as entered: (2014)

Sl.No.	District/Name	N	M	S	Total	M+S	Malnutrition %
1.	Balod	38793	15998	4771	59562	20769	34.87
2.	Balod Bazar	82240	27430	10579	120249	38009	31.61
3.	Balrampur	67297	21414	9601	98312	31015	31.55
4.	Bastar	45705	22146	10399	78250	32545	41.59
5.	Bemetara	53350	16025	6086	75461	22111	29.30
6.	Bijapur	12938	4279	2823	20040	7102	35.44
7.	Bilaspur	133736	40307	10563	184606	50870	27.56
8.	Dantewada	14622	6231	4201	25054	10432	41.64
9.	Dhamtari	40840	16127	4637	61604	20764	33.71
10.	Durg	64864	20746	5697	91307	26433	28.96
11.	Gariyaband	34891	14471	5658	55020	20129	36.58
12.	Janjgir -Champa	106380	28945	10360	145685	39305	26.98
13.	Jashpur	51140	18283	7094	76517	25377	33.17
14.	Kanker	37044	16110	6846	60000	22956	38.26
15.	Kawardha	56998	19002	6471	82471	25473	30.89
16.	Kondagaon	30794	15439	6715	52948	22154	41.84
17.	Korba	72944	22701	6398	102043	29099	28.52
18.	Koriya	42923	13373	4905	61201	18278	29.87
19.	Mahasamund	58110	22409	7565	88084	29974	34.03
20.	Mungeli	45300	14674	5049	65023	19723	30.33

Sl.No.	District/Name	N	M	S	Total	M+S	Malnutrition %
21.	Narayanpur	9265	4403	2279	15947	6682	41.90
22.	Raigarh	77384	27008	9888	114280	36896	32.29
23.	Raipur	93377	32774	10893	137044	43667	31.86
24.	Rajnandgaon	82682	36132	14597	133411	50729	38.02
25.	Sarguja	60722	19018	7817	87557	26835	30.65
26.	Sukma	18047	4376	2566	24989	6942	27.78
27.	Surajpur	56360	17791	7761	81912	25552	31.19
TOTAL		1488746	517612	192219	2198577	709831	32.29

Funds for victim of malnutrition

†900. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money Government proposed to spend on Women and Child Development Department in the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 the amount of money spent every year; and

(b) the amount of money Government proposes to spend in the year 2015-16 on Health Programme of Women and Children who are victims of malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) The amount of money Government proposed to spend on Ministry of Women and Child Development in the last three years and the amount of money spent every year is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Revised Allocation (RE)	Actual Expenditure
2012-13	18,500.00	17,180.00	16,954.00
2013-14	20,350.00	18,200.00	17,978.41
2014-15	21,100.00	18,500.00	16,854.41

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The scheme-wise details are available in the Annual Report of respective year of the Ministry, which are available in the website of the Ministry, i.e., wcd.nic.in.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, a Nationwide Information, Education and Communication campaign against malnutrition was launched in the country during 2012-13 with an aim of creating awareness about nutrition challenges, importance of optimal nutrition and creating an enabling environment to mobilize communities to prevent malnutrition.

Further, the Ministry is implementing some Schemes/ programmes which include nutrition component, namely:

- (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers, including of rural women and children, by providing a package of services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition, (ii) Pre-school non-formal education, (iii) Nutrition and Health Education, (iv) Immunization, (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centres at grassroots level.
- (ii) Under the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sabla, a Centrally-sponsored scheme being implemented in 205 districts from all the States/UTs across the country, the out of school AGs in the age group of 11-14 years and all girls in the age group of 14-18 years attending Anganwadi Centre are provided Supplementary Nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. The Nutrition is provided in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) or Hot Cooked Meals.
- (iii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB), a centrally sponsored scheme for Pregnant and Lactating (P and L) women to improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and lactating mothers.
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme is being run across the country *w.e.f.* 01.01.2006 to provide day care facility to the children (age group of 0-6 years) of working and other deserving women whose monthly income (of both parents) does not exceed ₹ 12,000/- per month. The Scheme provides supplementary nutrition @ ₹1217/- p.m. per creche, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, pre-school education (03-06 years), emergency medicine and contingencies.

The amount of money Government proposes to spend *i.e.* Budget Estimate (BE) under these schemes (including Nutrition Component) in the year 2015-16 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)	
Name of the Scheme	BE 2015-16
ICDS	8335.77
Sabla	75.50
IGMSY	438.00
RGNCs	205.94
National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	205.79

Funds for Nirbhaya Fund

901. SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the fund allocated to the Nirbhaya Fund in the years 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (b) the actual spending from the Nirbhaya Fund in the years 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- (c) the measures that have been taken to enhance the safety of women through the Nirbhaya Fund in the above mentioned years;
- (d) the number of rape crisis centres that have been established, and the total number that is proposed to be established; and
- (e) the measures taken to make public transport safer for women and the reported impact of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) A total amount of ₹ 3,000 crore has been allocated to Nirbhaya Fund so far. Year-wise details of allocation are as under:

Year	Allocation
2013-14	₹ 1,000 crore
2014-15	₹ 1,000 crore

(b) and (c) Out of Nirbhaya Fund, a proposal of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on "Security for women in Public Road Transport in the Country" with the estimated cost of ₹ 1405 crore and a proposal of Ministry of Home Affairs for establishing an emergency response system to attend women in distress with the estimated cost of ₹ 321.69 crore had been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 2nd January, 2014 and 4th February, 2014 respectively. An amount of ₹ 150 crore and ₹ 50 crore were provided to Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways respectively for their sanctioned projects during the year 2014-15. Apart from this, recently two schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development *i.e.* One Stop Centre for Women affected by violence with total project cost of ₹ 18.58 crore approved on 4th March, 2015 and Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline with a total project cost ₹ 69.49 crore approved on 19th February, 2015 to be funded through Nirbhaya Fund for implementation from the financial year 2015-16.

(d) The One Stop Centre Scheme initiated by the Ministry which is being implemented by States/UTs from 1st April, 2015 aims at facilitating/providing medical aid, police assistance, legal counselling/court case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme envisages establishment of One Stop Centre in each State/UT.

(e) A proposal of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on "Security for Women in public road transport in the country" with estimated cost of ₹ 1405 crore was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 2nd January, 2014. The proposal will be implemented initially in 32 cities across the country and eventually will cover all cities. All public transport will be equipped with GPS device, emergency button and CCTV system which would support faster response time in attending to distress calls.

Modification of LTC rules

902. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government is planning to modify the LTC Rules and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Review of rules relating to service conditions of Government servants including Central Civil Services (Leave Travel Concession) Rules, 1988 is an ongoing process. Suitable amendments are made as and when necessary.

Mid Himalayan Projects in Himachal Pradesh

†903. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of district-wise expenditure of crores of rupees being provided by the World Bank for 'Mid Himalayan Projects' in 2013-14 in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount being provided by the World Bank for Mid Himalayan projects in Himachal Pradesh has not been allocated to all the district panchayats and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The detail of district-wise expenditure incurred under Himachal Pradesh Mid Himalayan Watershed Development Project during the year 2013-14 received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, the funds provided by the World Bank have been allocated to only 710 selected Gram Panchayats on the basis of following criteria as approved by the World Bank:

- (i) Altitude varying from 660 to 1800 metres
- (ii) Ecological Degradation
- (iii) Poverty (BPL Families above 30%)
- (iv) Backwardness of the area
- (v) Potential and amenability of the Panchayat to be treated under Watershed Management.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District-wise expenditure incurred under Himachal Pradesh MID Himalayan Watershed Development Project during the year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Expenditure (in ₹)
1.	Una	2,25,76,615
2.	Bilaspur	5,84,09,491
3.	Solan	5,18,29,848
4.	Sirmour	6,72,79,957
5.	Shimla	3,03,81,877
6.	Kullu	4,23,25,165
7.	Mandi	4,85,18,792
8.	Kangra	9,20,46,060
9.	Chamba	4,06,96,416
10.	Hamirpur	4,34,10,563

Lack of modern urban facilities

904. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether residential areas of metro city of Delhi have all modern urban facilities including electricity;

(b) whether developing colonies of metro city of Delhi lack these facilities and there are still unelectrified areas also, the details thereof, locality area-wise;

(c) whether D-Block of Shyam Vihar colony, Najafgarh, Delhi is one of those unelectrified areas; and

(d) whether residents of block D of Shyam Vihar have been denied electricity connections as this area is unelectrified, if so, by when it would be converted into electrified area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The subject matter pertains to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). GNCTD has informed that all the residential areas in Delhi are electrified. Electricity connections for new dwelling units are provided by concerned Distribution companies as and when applied for.

(c) and (d) GNCTD has informed that as per the information furnished by BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL), D Block of Shyam Vihar Phase-2 has been provided temporary connections as per capacity of the existing transformers. They have further informed that BRPL has prepared a scheme for electrification of C and D Blocks of Shyam Vihar Phase-2.

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

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**CALLING ATTENTION TO SITUATION ARISING OUT OF KILLING OF
TWENTY WOODCUTTERS FROM TAMIL NADU IN ANDHRA PRADESH
FORESTS BY ANDHRA PRADESH POLICE**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the killing of twenty woodcutters, the poor people, in the forests of Andhra Pradesh recently.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, as per the report received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Red Sanders Anti Smuggling Task Force (RSASTF) while conducting combing operations at Seshachalam Reserve Forest area of Chandragiri Mandal on the intervening night of 6th/7th April, 2015, noticed hundreds of people transporting red sanders logs. They encircled and attacked the Task Force personnel with stones and deadly weapons who consequently opened fire in self-defence resulting in the death of 20 persons and injuries to 11 Task Force staff.

The Collector and District Magistrate had ordered a magisterial enquiry and appointed District Revenue officer, Chittoor District, as Enquiry Officer. Chandragiri Police has registered two cases under various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Andhra Pradesh (AP) Forest Act, the Indian Arms Act, 1959 and the Biological Diversity Act.

As reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, red sanders smuggling from Chittoor, Kadapa and other districts has been going on for quite some time. The precious red sanders trees are cut and transported causing damage to the forest wealth and loss to the exchequer. On 15.12.2013 two forest officials were hacked to death by the Red Sanders smugglers. The Government had invoked the provisions of Preventive Detention (PD) Act and detained 63 persons from 02.06.2014 onwards who have caused damage to the forest wealth; 18,703 have been arrested; 7,220 vehicles have been seized; and, 12,863 metric tonnes of Red Sanders wood has been seized. In order to check the smuggling of Red Sanders in a comprehensive way, the Government has created a separate wing for containing Red Sanders smuggling and appointed a DIG rank officer.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to constitute Special Investigation Team (SIT) under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to investigate the case as this case needs a detailed and comprehensive investigation.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, most of the persons killed in the police firing in Chittoor district are natives of Thiruvannamalai and Dharmapuri districts of Tamil Nadu. The relatives of the persons who were killed in the police firing have filed Writ Petitions in the hon. High Court of Judicature for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana at Hyderabad. The hon. High Court has ordered a re-post mortem of certain dead bodies and the same has been carried out by the State Government. In the interest of fair and independent investigation, the hon. High Court has further directed that no officer of any level will divulge the result of investigation to anyone else except before the appropriate court or appropriate official under law confidentially. The investigation is going on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, with great amount of anguish, agony and sadness, I have drawn the attention of the Home Minister. Sir, as the Home Minister admitted, 20 woodcutters who belonged to the poor tribal sections of the society, who were wage-earners, labourers...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. Why are you intervening? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have drawn the attention of the Minister. I am giving my version. Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that part. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Mr. Raja is saying is his view. So, do not worry about that.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, they were killed. Three eye witnesses escaped from the Andhra Pradesh police. They have given their testimonies to the NHRC, not to me. They have approached the local court also to record their testimonies because they are all eye witnesses. What happened in the forests adjoining Tamil Nadu, the Chittoor forest, was not an encounter. It was cold-blooded murder. It was a massacre. It was gross violation of the human rights. They were twenty fellow citizens. I have drawn your attention not because they happened to be people of Tamil Nadu or they were Tamil-speaking persons. Even if they were Telugu-speaking labourers, I would have been the first to raise my voice. Even if they were Kannada-speaking labourers, I would have been the first to raise my voice. It is not a question of Tamil-speaking or Telugu-speaking or Kannada-speaking labourers. They are our fellow citizens. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you address the Chair. Do not look there.

SHRI D. RAJA: They have been brutally murdered. It was murder, cold-blooded murder. It was not an encounter, as claimed by the Home Minister that the Andhra Pradesh police did it in self-defence. I do not agree at all. These labourers, displaced, jobless, poor people were looking for some jobs, looking for some wages for their livelihood. They were used as pawns by the smugglers and by the smuggling mafia. These people know how to cut the wood. These people know how to carry the wood. But these people do not know under whom they were working and under whom they were serving. You cannot call such people as smugglers. That is my first point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay, Sir.

A few years back, the Minister admits, a few officials were killed by unidentified persons and hundreds of people were arrested. They are in jail. After that thousands of people were arrested and they are also in jail.

Sir, we all know that a few years back, the current Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu — I take his name because it is part of history — was attacked. It was not an isolated incident. The Home Minister should take note that it was not an isolated incident. I think that incident was linked to the operations of the smuggling mafia in Andhra Pradesh. Let us allow a thorough inquiry. Let us investigate. You are telling us that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted a Special Investigation Team. I am asking you : Are you prepared to constitute a Special Investigation Team at the Centre to be supervised by the Supreme Court, the

apex court of the country? Why not? It is not confined to one State, Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu. It is an inter-State issue. The mafia is operating inter-State. The inter-State operation of the mafia should be exposed and broken for which, I think, there is a need for constitution of the SIT at the Central Government level which has to be supervised by the Supreme Court. Mr. Home Minister, I am asking, are you prepared and are you ready? I am making the first suggestion. There is a nexus between smugglers and political party leaders. Maybe they belong to several States. As the Minister in the Government, you explain. As a Member of Parliament, I am asking you, how the timber, the Red Sander was smuggled to the Chennai Port, or, the Visakhapatnam Port, or, the Mumbai Port. Do you think that these poor labourers did that? Do you want us to believe such a story, or, a fairytale? How is it happening? It is not a one-day affair. It has been going on for several years. Without the political patronage this could not have happened. The Home Minister should explain this.

Finally, I am coming to the last point because other colleagues will speak. Sir, the Parliament had enacted the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Have you ever thought of reviewing the implementation of that Act? Since the Act was enacted in 2006, several State Governments, I can go on giving the data, including Odisha Government has given the land to the Tribal people and displaced people. The Government of Chhattisgarh, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Tripura have given the land to the Tribal people. Tripura has given more than 1.2 lakh acres. Now, I am asking whether the Union Government is willing to review the implementation of the Forest Rights Act so that the rights of the Tribal people, the poor people who live in forests, whose livelihood is forest, whose place of worship is forest are restored. The trees are their Gods, the plants are their Gods. But they are being evicted; they are being displaced. They have no livelihood. What do you expect those people to do? They have become pawns in the hands of anti-social elements; they have become pawns in the hands of smugglers, and they use them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, the Minister has to reply.

SHRI D. RAJA: And what happened in Andhra Pradesh? Again, it is a brutal murder. Even the police forces and security forces have been brutalized. (*Time-bell rings*) This brutalization of police should stop and our fellow citizens must be protected. The victims' families must be paid adequate compensation. The Home Minister must be magnanimous enough to consider these points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Raja. Now, Shri T. K. Rangarajan; you have to put your questions within three minutes.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a tragedy occurred in Andhra Pradesh forest, Seshachalam. It is most inhuman and barbaric. I have a request to the Home Minister. Now, he has given the version of the Andhra State Government. We believe, Mr. Home Minister, that you would render justice to the affected people. Out of the 20 victims, 12 are tribals and others are poor, most backward people.

Sir, the august House must know about the brutality of Police. In Tamil Nadu, my Party MLA, Dillibabu, has visited those places and affected persons and he has looked at the dead bodies. There was one Lakshmanan, whose tongue had been cut. I am mentioning even the names. Then, there was one Hariharan, whose eyes had been removed. One worker's face was completely burnt and others were shot dead with bullets on their forehead and chest. Sir, none of them were smugglers. They were poor, daily-rated workers. They were poor workers and bread-winners of their families. Shri Chandrashekhar, a forensic expert, who had handled the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case, has said that the scale of crime and drag-marks on the ground, etc., show that it is not an encounter. The Andhra Pradesh High Court has expressed its anguish over not arresting the culprits even after 25 days of the incident. The Thanthi TV showed actual visuals of how workers were beaten up before they were shot dead.

The Human Rights Commission has registered a case. It has been conducting an inquiry and has accused the Police for delay in registering the case. Sir, Chittoor Superintendent of Police, Shri G. Srinivas, has said that all transactions in red sanders smuggling activity is running through hawala mode. Do you think that these poor people who cut trees for livelihood are hawala people? Definitely not! The Superintendent of Police again says that 500 metric tons worth about ₹ 354 crores, were taken by the gang. And now you have given some other figures, that is, the total figure.

Sir, when will the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, DRI, unravel the links? There is a Department, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. Are they seized of these matters? Are they following these matters? What is their answer to all these things? So far, nothing has happened. I would like to know the steps that the Government proposes to take against smugglers who exploit these poor and helpless victims.

Sir, the Government proposes to stop illegal export of Red Sanders. But what

are the steps that they propose to take? In this country, there are sand smugglers, wood smugglers, coal smugglers, etc. The country is engulfed with smugglers and hawala people. I demand a CBI inquiry, compensation to the families of these victims, provision of a job and land to the affected families. They are very poor bread winners. Sir, this country is again and again seeing these types of things. Some of them are reported. What do they do? First they commit atrocities on them and then the police people pick them up and attack them. Then they create a case; they manufacture a case. Sir, the truth will come out only if you conduct a proper inquiry in a proper way. People like us and others were not allowed to go there. Why weren't we allowed to go there? MLAs could not go there; MPs could not go there. Why is the Government afraid? This is the situation. Sir, we depend on the Central Government. Therefore, my request to the Central Government is, please order a CBI inquiry. Please give adequate compensation to these families. I request the Home Minister to look into the matter. The statement of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is there. You have read it. Let it be there. The Government of India must allow the CBI to conduct a full inquiry, and then only the truth will come out.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is my notice. Please allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it. But I have to go by the rule.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is my notice. I should be allowed to speak first. My name is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi's notice is also there.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir. There are others also. So, you must allow us to speak first. You must allow us to speak first because we have given the notice.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): My name is also there, Sir.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying that I will not call you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Then you must allow me to speak first. I will be very brief. I will only be seeking clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, Shrimati Kanimozhi has also given notice.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We have given it jointly. So, you must allow me to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want me to read the direction?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I do not want you to read it. I only want you to allow me to speak first.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem in allowing you if there is time.

First I have to allow all the parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point in fighting with me. You should have taken it up when it came.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I assure you that I will be very brief.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, I will try. Shrimai Kanimozhi, please take three minutes. Everybody is given three minutes.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got 12 names. Then it will take 60 minutes. The Minister has also to speak. We have allowed only one hour.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu is filled with grief over the death of 20 people from Tamil Nadu. People would like to call them in different names. They want to call them smugglers, woodcutters, mafia, etc. They want to give them different names. They have already declared them criminals. The court is just looking into the case. These 20 people, who have been shot dead in cold blood, are already being labelled as smugglers. They have already been convicted for no crime of theirs. It is true, as the Minister has said in his statement, that the precious red Sanders trees are cut and transported causing damage to the forest wealth and loss to the Exchequer. But are these people behind it? That is the most important question which we should be asking. These people were taken from Tamil Nadu as coolie workers. They were not even told that they would be taken to the forest to cut woods. Most of them were taken in the name of coolie workers for masonry and other kinds of works. They were not completely aware of what kind of work they would be given. Because of poverty, any work, any wage or any income is welcomed by them. They were taken over there. Sir, they are not highly educated people to find out the details. Most of them are Scheduled Tribe and Most Backward Class people. They were taken over there. Sir, I would just like to explain the scene of the crime. These people were lying around in a circle with one log of wood next to every body. If they had tried to attack, where were the weapons? There were no weapons. These workers were not carrying any weapons. There was only a log of wood. And the police claimed that

they were trying to attack them and that, in self-defence, they shot at them. Then, where were the stray bullets? Even if the police were trying to defend themselves, there were no stray bullets. And how can dead bodies lie around in a circle? There is one log of wood next to every dead body. Does the Andhra Pradesh police sound convincing when we look at the picture of the scene of crime? And I would like to quote one or two examples of eye witnesses who, actually, escaped. Twenty year old Elangovan was travelling with his friend Paneerselvam. They were taken on the promise of some coolie work across the border. Then they were stopped. The same story has been said by Elangovan, Sekhar, Balachandran and so many others that these people were off-loaded from the buses. They were not shot at in the forest. They were offloaded from the buses, taken away to some headquarters...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: They were kept there for a few days and then they shot at them in close quarters. This is clear now because there are so many independent inquiries going on. The Institutes of Social Sciences have, actually, gone into it and are investigating what happened there. And they say that these people were taken away and then shot at. So, how can we believe that the police had shot at them in self-defence?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Your time is over.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: One more thing, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Forest Minister, while speaking to the media, had said, "They were smugglers and there is proof for this." So, he is already trying to label them as smugglers. Smugglers are somewhere else and being protected. Just because these smugglers, rich people, have to be protected, these poor, innocent people, who were taken as coolie workers there, have been shot at. So, we want a judicial probe into it. We want that nobody less than a Supreme Court Judge should probe into this so that there will be some fairness and justice because politicians are already convicting the people who have been killed. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in this situation, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the entire statement is based on the Andhra Pradesh Government's information. I would like to know whether the Government of India has got its own intelligence report about what exactly happened and what were the reasons why it happened. Secondly, Sir,

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

this statement itself is not believable because we have to know the exact date, time and location when these occurrences happened. Unnecessarily, there is an allegation, which I am quoting: “They encircled and attacked the Task Force Personnel with stones and deadly weapons who, consequently, opened fire in self-defence resulting in the death of 20 persons and injuries to 11 Task Force staff.” In this particular case, how many people were actually involved in the Task Force? How many people were encircled? No such information has been given. Therefore, this is purely a make-believe affair. When you have a Member of the TDP as a Minister of the NDA Government, you should have a clear understanding that it is an all-India affair. Many migrant workers are working in Tamil Nadu but no such occasion has ever happened like this. Once when the Andhra workers were killed by the collapse of a building, immediately, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh visited there and they made arrangements for rehabilitating them. Similar arrangements were not properly made in this case. Thirdly, even though there are many cases registered against migrant labourers, in the Chennai city itself and in the deep South, for involvement in criminal affairs, none of the people were encountered like this. But why were these twenty people belonging to Tamil Nadu encountered? Will it not cause a prejudice on the Tamil Nadu population who are living in Andhra Pradesh and throughout the country as well as migrant workers living in Tamil Nadu? The Tamil Nadu Government is protecting migrant workers from all over India but the Andhra Pradesh Government is not protecting the interests of the Tamil migrant labourers. This discrimination should not be there. Finally, I would like to request the Government that there should be a clear probe by way of filing the FIR against the forest officers, local police who are involved in the so-called fake encounter and there should be an investigation by the CBI as other hon. Members have inquired about it. Fact-finding matter is already taken up by different agencies, but for settling all these matters there should be an intervention of proper apex court and there should be a clear way of settling these types of issues when the migrant labourers are involved in certain encounters. (*Time-bell rings*) Encountering is a very bad name. We are treating it in a colonial way. Human rights issues are there. These aspects should be gone into and the Central Government should give a detailed report on this matter again to this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next name is Shri C. M. Ramesh.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): I will speak after hearing all the Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramesh, my point is, what is the guarantee that time will be left for you in the end? I am telling you that the time is limited. I cannot guarantee you the time.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, I will speak in the end.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is better that you speak now.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: No, Sir, there are some allegations. I have to answer that also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not to answer. The Minister has to answer.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: The Minister also will answer. Sir, I am from that district. I am from the same place. I know about the incident. I know what is happening on this.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The answering authority will be the Home Minister.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: I know the history.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I don't want that culture to come in the House. We cannot accept that.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister has to answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramesh, the Member has the right to only seek clarifications within three minutes. You are not supposed to reply to the queries of other Members. This is my first point.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, some allegations are there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. The second point is, if you say you will speak in the end, I have no guarantee that time will be left. Now, it is left to you. Do you want to speak now or later?

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, I will speak later.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no guarantee about the time. Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil. I have to dispose of the names. Then only I will call you. I have to go by the rules.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot violate the rules for Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is my notice. You have to allow me to speak. This is my notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? I will read it out for you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I do not like to disturb, but you have to call my name.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आंध्र प्रदेश के जंगलों में जो बीस लकड़ी काटने वालों की मौत हुई है, निश्चित रूप से यह एक अमानवीय घटना है। इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में लोगों का मरना, यह सब के लिए दुखदायी है। इनकी मौत की सत्यता बाहर आनी चाहिए, ऐसा मैं चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना की हाई कोर्ट ने स्वयं पिटीशन लेकर इस मामले में फिर से एक बार पोस्टमार्टम करके इसकी इन्क्वायरी करने और उसके सारे डॉक्यूमेंट्स सीक्रेट रखने का जो आदेश दिया है, उसके लिए मैं यहां पर उस हाई कोर्ट की इम्पार्शियल इन्क्वायरी के आदेश पर अभिमान करता हूँ। यहां मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि देश के माननीय गृह मंत्री जी भी एक बात को ध्यान में रखें और आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु की सरकार भी ध्यान में रखे कि वहां पर एक साल में 18,000 लोग अरेस्ट होते हैं, एक साल में 722 गाड़ियां पकड़ी जाती हैं, एक साल में 12,863 मीट्रिक टन रेड वुड पकड़ा जाता है, तो निश्चित रूप से यह कोई गैंग है। आज तो ये लोग गरीब लोगों को लेकर इसमें धंधा करते हैं, कल दूसरा धंधा करके देश में बड़े घातक काम कर सकते हैं। ये मूल अपराधी तत्व, अगर तमिलनाडु के हैं तो तमिलनाडु सरकार इनके बारे में सीरियसली सोचे और अगर इनमें आंध्र प्रदेश के ट्रक और गाड़ी रखने वाले लोग शामिल हैं तो उनके बारे में आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार सीरियसली सोचे। इसमें भारत सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है, इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार के माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में जो अपराध होते हैं, क्योंकि इससे पहले भी, एक साल पहले सदन में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में जवाब मिला था कि केवल चार साल के अंदर हजारों ट्रक पकड़े गए हैं, हजारों लोग अरेस्ट हुए हैं, यह जो धंधा इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में देश में चल रहा है, यह शर्म की बात है। इस बात को कहते हुए मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसी चीज न हो। अगर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इसको सीरियसली नहीं लेंगे, तो फिर यह देश के लिए खतरनाक होगा। इस दिशा में भारत सरकार क्या करेगी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, in which order are we going? You have not called anybody from my party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go by the rule.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: What is the rule? We have given the names. Sir, our turn comes before the AIADMK.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is not the rule here.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Oh! We have to give notice to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the rule here.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: So, tell us the rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to read the rule. It is not my job to read it for you. Rule is here with me.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: But, we have also given the name.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I thank hon. Amma.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are thanking hon. Amma for allowing time!

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is only because of Amma I am here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is correct.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is an unfortunate incident that took place in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, 24 people have been done to death. It shows clearly that our laws fail to protect the poor. Also, the Police of Andhra Pradesh failed to follow the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court time and again, because, as and when, encounter theory is floated by the police, it goes to show that it is an utter lie. So, guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India with regard to encounter are not followed in this encounter. As rightly pointed out by our BJP brother Member, we have to thank the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. It has ordered repost-mortem in six cases and, subject to correction, the investigation is supervised by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

Now, with poor people, whether it is Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu or Kerala, it is immaterial, police is not behaving properly. That is the aspect which we have to look into. The police should have made efforts to apprehend them alive rather than take such a drastic action and cause such high causalities. Police should have taken them into custody, obtain their statements and find out the truth as to who are involved

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

in this heinous crime. The Police of Andhra Pradesh failed to do it. But, as usual, our Government of Tamil Nadu, headed by hon. Amma, paid a sum of ₹ 1 crore to the diseased families — ₹ 60 lakhs from the Government and ₹ 40 lakhs by hon. Amma. We hope that fair investigation would be conducted by the State Government, the truth comes out and those who are involved in the heinous crime and also police must be taken to task and they must be given appropriate punishment as per law.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तामिलनाडु वर्सेस आंध्र प्रदेश, जो बहस चल रही है, उससे थोड़ा हटकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में जो 20 गरीब मजदूरों का एनकाउंटर हुआ उसी के साथ तेलंगाना के पांच विचाराधीन कैदियों की हिरासत में मौत हुई और यह सिलसिला केवल यहां का नहीं है, बल्कि समूचे देश का है।

महोदय, जहां से देश के गृह मंत्री जी, लोक सभा का प्रतिनिधित्व कर चुके हैं, मुरादनगर की नहर पर मलियाना से 42 लोगों को लाकर फर्जी मुठभेड़ में मारा गया और अदालत ने कह दिया कि कोई साक्ष्य मौजूद नहीं है। इस प्रकार से लगभग 2 लाख से ज्यादा लोग देश भर में फर्जी मुठभेड़ों में मारे जा चुके हैं।

महोदय, सारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का यही हाल है, जे. एंड के. का यही हाल है और नक्सलाइट्स, रैड जोन तथा डिस्टर्ब एरिया के नाम पर जो 105 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स देश में हैं, वहां पर भी यही हाल है।

महोदय, मैं पुलिस के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वह आंध्र प्रदेश की पुलिस हो, चाहे तेलंगाना, चाहे यू.पी., चाहे गुजरात या फिर बिहार की हो, फर्जी मुठभेड़ों के आरोप हर राज्य की पुलिस पर लगे हैं।

मान्यवर, मेरा गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है, चूंकि वे एक संवेदनशील पॉलीटिकल लीडर हैं, इसलिए देश भर में जितनी भी फर्जी मुठभेड़ें हुई हैं या जिनके बारे में ह्यूमन राइट्स के वॉयलेशन के मामले चल रहे हैं, जो ह्यूमन राइट्स कमिशन के सामने आए हैं या पीपल्स यूनियन ऑफ सिविल लिबर्टी ने जिन मामलों को टेक-अप किया है, उनके बारे में सी.बी.आई. जांच कराएं या एस.आई.टी. की जांच कराएं। क्योंकि अब गरीबी के खिलाफ आदिवासियों की जो आवाज उठी है, उसके तहत इन इलाकों में ऊंचे पैमाने पर मुठभेड़ें हो रही हैं। नक्सलाइट्स भी retaliate कर रहे हैं, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं, वह भी एक खतरा है, लेकिन उसके नाम पर एक-एक जिले में पांच-पांच, छः-छः सौ आदमी, औरतों समेत जेलों में बंद हैं। इसलिए मैं इसको मानवीय संवेदनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ *Telangana vs Tamil Nadu* नहीं मानता हूँ। यह सीमाओं से बाहर का मामला है और अब गरीब आदमी जब अपने हक के लिए लड़ा है, चाहे वह सिंगूर का मामला हो ...**(समय की घंटी)**... चाहे वह टप्पल का मामला हो, चाहे**(व्यवधान)**.... का हो**(व्यवधान)**....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put questions and conclude.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सबको ऐसे ही फर्जी मुठभेड़ों में मारा जा रहा है, इसलिए सर, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से एस.आई.टी. की डिमांड करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise with a heavy heart to speak on the issue of killing of 20 woodcutters from Tamil Nadu by the Andhra Pradesh Police in the jungle. It is not a case of ordinary police firing. Every Police Manual of every State clearly lays down that in the dispersal of illegal mob, they should use minimum force. What we see is a use of maximum force. Twenty people are killed! Sir, it is a miniature of Jallianwala Bagh. The difference is, instead of General Dyer, who was an officer of the colonial power, we are killing our own people by our own armed forces. This is highly reprehensible.

Sir, in our State, we also witnessed such atrocities for a pretty long time. The police fired on peaceful farmers in the Nandigram where 14 farmers were killed in a march in 2007. This resulted in such a popular unrest that the Government in power was voted out. We have only the one-sided version. We want to know the other version. The other version will never come because there is no one to tell the tale. Therefore, we demand a judicial inquiry by a Supreme Court judge or the Chief Justice of a High Court to look into the whole thing. We can't allow such wanton killings. The people involved will go unpunished. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, this incident has shocked the entire country. It is inhuman killing of woodcutters, the poor people who were engaged by the smugglers to cut the precious, valuable trees and to smuggle them outside. As my friend, Tyagiji, mentioned, this has been taking place in different States of India. The timber smugglers are so active in various States that the State power, the Government, is unable to tackle them. Day by day, it is increasing. Sir, here, no smuggler is arrested or killed in this attack. This is showing how the so-called police Task Force is active there. Hon. Home Minister's report is based on the recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Government. It is giving rise to so many questions, such as whether it is an attempt by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to cover up the whole story. Who are these woodcutters? Who employed them to cut trees? How many of them were there? Was the Task Force compelled to fire them indiscriminately? Did the situation arise or not? That should be inquired. As my comrade said, the CBI inquiry is very, very essential to unearth the truth.

It will show the way to stop the inhuman killing and smuggling of trees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Only put the question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I will not take even full three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You don't have three minutes. You have only two minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my question is that the matter was elaborated. It is not a case of encounter. I think a broader question is involved. As my colleague, Mr. Tyagi has told us, it is not Tamil Nadu *versus* Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the broader question is that some seventy thousand trucks were seized and then, some 18,000 people were arrested, and so on and so forth. It does not justify the cold-blooded killing of 20 migrant workers, who came unknowingly from some other States, and who are having no choice, because they require some earning to feed themselves. So, they don't have any choice. Cold-blooded murder of such choiceless and poor labouring population cannot be justified by your seizing 78,000 trucks and 18,000 arrests. So, the basic issue which is urged upon the Home Minister to deal with this particular thing is that, even today, accordingly to the law of the land, even criminals cannot be killed without a trial. And it is not a case of encounter. There are enough circumstantial evidences which shows that this is not an encounter. So, in that event, such kind of trend should be nipped in the bud in any administration, whichever State it may be; otherwise, there will be a complete *jungle raj* and the democratic system will be trampled under the feet. I think, precisely, these issues need to be addressed, particularly when the people from the poorest of the community and migrants workers are involved. I think that should be the approach and on that point, I urge upon the hon. Minister to institute a judicial inquiry to go into the thing, by appointing a sitting judge to go into the aspect and find out the truth, so that these *trends* are nipped in the bud. In any administration, this trigger-happy trend will dangerously damage the whole democratic setup.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am extremely sorry, we expected a statement from the Home Ministry, but it is only a photostat copy of what the Andhra Pradesh Government has so long been given. Sir, it is said in the statement that those who were killed were smugglers and they were trying to attack the police people. This was the statement of the police officials when they met the journalists. It was said that these people were found cutting down illegally the red sanders. When they were asked to surrender, they attacked the police with stones and axes. So they were compelled to open fire. Sir, it is very clear, had the Home Ministry gone into the details, it could be known that no police officer has been injured. Whereas those

people who have been killed, most of them, have been shot at the back. That means that they have been fleeing, they were afraid of the police. Actually, they are poor woodcutters and they have attacked them and unnecessarily killed them, and they were charging them as smugglers. Sir, the National Human Rights Commission has said that it is gross violation of human rights. It also said that on the grounds of self-defence, these killings cannot be justified. So in the name of curbing red sander smuggling, they must not violate or ignore the human rights and take their lives. Sir, 20 innocent lives have been lost. I don't want to go deep into that; who they are and what they have been done. Sir, it is gross violation of human rights and the Andhra Pradesh High Court itself has said that the investigation is not going on the right path and the Court will be compelled to appoint a special public prosecutor from its side. Such is the investigation going on. So I urge the Home Ministry to go into the details. It is an incident involving two States, it is not with one State only. Apart from these two States, the Home Ministry has got its own responsibility. I would like to urge that only a CBI inquiry into it can bring out the details and do justification. Sir, don't take this incident very lightly. This has been happening and we have to put a full-stop. Actually, the people who are behind the smuggling, are scot-free. So the Home Ministry has got a very big responsibility and I would again urge the Home Minister to kindly go into the details and institute a CBI inquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohd. Ali Khan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mohd. Ali Khan. Mr. Khan, just put the question.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): थैंक्यू चेयरमैन साहब। मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश के वुड कटर के साथ जंगलात में जो वाकया हुआ, उससे अपने आपको वाबस्ता करता हूँ। होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस हाउस में हैं, मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि तेलंगाना के अंदर जो एनकाउन्टर हुआ, उसकी एक अजीब तारीख है। मैं हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी हूँ, मैं कानून का एहताराम करता हूँ, कानून को सैल्यूट करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मेरा एक हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी होने के नाते यह फर्ज है कि मैं पुलिस के साथ तआवुन करूँ और अमन व अमान बरकरार रखने के लिए मैं पुलिस के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलूँ। लेकिन आलेर के अंदर, तेलंगाना के अंदर अदालत में जो केस था, उस केस में पुलिस ने उनको अपने एक एक्ट के दायरे के अंदर शामिल किया, उन्होंने पांच लोगों के खिलाफ केस बुक किया। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि आलेर में जो पांच आदमी का एनकाउन्टर हुआ, उसकी तहकीकात की तरफ आप सीरियस तवज्जो दें। सवाल यह नहीं है कि पुलिस ने क्या किया? सवाल यह नहीं है कि इससे वहां की अवाम के दिल में क्या डर पैदा हुआ? मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम के मन में एक शक पैदा हुआ है। हम आपको याद दिलाते चलें कि जब मुम्बई पर हमला हुआ था, तो हम गैर-मुल्की को भी कानून के दायरे में लेकर आए और इन्साफ के कटघरे में

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

उसको खड़ा किया था, इन्साफ को मांगने के लिए हमने उसको इजाजत दी थी, लेकिन जब कानून का, इन्साफ का तकाजा पूरा हुआ, तो हिन्दुस्तान के कानून के हिसाब से हमारी पुलिस ने उस पर अमल कराया। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिन पांच लोगों को आप लेकर आ रहे थे, उसी दिन अदालत में पेशी थी, कानून का तकाजा था ... (समय की घंटी)... कि उनको अदालत में पेश किया जाए। ... (समय की घंटी)... उनका एनकाउंटर हुआ। मैं यह बात सरकार से खुसूसन वजीरे दाखिला से जानने की कोशिश करूंगा कि ... (समय की घंटी)... रियासती तेलंगाना सरकार ने जो कमेटी बनाई है, उस कमेटी के ... (समय की घंटी)...

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : تھینک یو چیئرمین صاحب، میں آندھرا پردیش کے 'ووڈ کٹر' کے ساتھ جنگلات میں جو واقعہ ہوا، اس سے اپنے آپ کو وابستہ کرتا ہوں۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب اس باؤس میں ہیں، میں ان سے درخواست کروں گا کہ تلنگانہ کے اندر جو انکاونٹر ہوا، اس کی ایک عجیب تاریخ ہے۔ میں

ہندوستانی شہری ہوں، میں قانون کا احترام کرتا ہوں، قانون کو سیلیوٹ کرتا ہوں۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ میرا ایک ہندوستانی شہری ہونے کے ناطے یہ فرض ہے کہ میں پولیس کے ساتھ تعاون کروں اور امن و امان برقرار رکھنے کے لئے میں پولیس کے ساتھ قدم سے قدم ملا کر چلوں۔ لیکن آئیر کے اندر، تلنگانہ کے اندر عدالت میں جو کیس تھا، اس کیس میں پولیس نے ان کو اپنے ایک ایکٹ کے دائرے کے اندر شامل کیا، انہوں نے پانچ لوگوں کے خلاف کیس بک کیا۔ میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے درخواست کروں گا کہ آئیر میں جو پانچ آدمیوں کا انکاونٹر ہوا، اس کی تحقیقات کی طرف آپ سیریس توجہ دیں۔ سوال یہ نہیں ہے کہ پولیس نے کیا کیا؟ سوال یہ نہیں ہے کہ اس سے وہاں کی عوام کے دل میں کیا ڈر پیدا ہوا؟ میں ایک بات ضرور کہوں گا کہ ہندوستان کی عوام کے من میں ایک شک پیدا ہوا ہے۔ ہم آپ کو یاد دلاتے چلیں کہ جب ممبئی پر حملہ ہوا تھا، تو ہم غیر ملکی کو بھی قانون کے دائرے میں لیکر آئے اور انصاف کے کٹگھرے میں اس کو کھڑا کیا تھا، انصاف کو مانگنے کے لئے ہم نے اس کو اجازت دی تھی، لیکن جب قانون کا، انصاف کا تقاضہ پورا ہوا، تو ہندوستان کے قانون کے حساب سے ہماری پولیس نے اس پر عمل کرایا۔ مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جن پانچ لوگوں کو آپ لے کر آ رہے تھے، اسی دن عدالت میں پیشی تھی، قانون کا تقاضہ تھا ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)... کہ ان کو عدالت میں پیش کیا جائے ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)... ان کا انکاونٹر ہوا۔ میں یہ بات سرکار سے خصوصاً وزیر داخلہ سے جاننے کی کوشش کروں گا کہ ... (وقت کی گھنٹی) ... ریاست تلنگانہ سرکار نے جو کمیٹی بنائی ہے، اس کمیٹی کے ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, एक मिनट। ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, यह बहुत अहम मसला है। ... (समय की घंटी)... मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानने की कोशिश करूंगा ... (समय की घंटी)...

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، ایک منٹ، ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)... سر، یہ بہت اہم مسئلہ ہے ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)... میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے یہ جاننے کی کوشش کروں گا ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)...

* Not Recorded.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you start speaking; otherwise you won't get the time. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करूंगा कि सरकार ने जो कमेटी बनाई है ...(समय की घंटी)...

†جناب محمد علی خان : میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے اپیل کروں گا کہ سرکار نے جو کمیٹی بنائی ہے ---وقت کی گھنٹی)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: †*

†* : جناب محمد علی خان

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh, just put the question. That is all.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a gross humanitarian tragedy, and we are all filled with anguish. Atrocities by institutions of the State have not been unknown in our country, and only a full-fledged independent inquiry will establish the facts of the case. But I want to say only one point. There are two Ministers of Environment sitting here. I have also been a Minister for Environment, and I know, Sir, this red sanders' issue is an issue that involves a very large network of cross-border smuggling. The poor woodcutters, the labourers, the daily wagers, who have been shot are really not the culprits, if at all they were the culprits. The real culprits are elsewhere.

Sir, red sanders is in the prohibited list. The cutting of red sanders is not regulated, it is prohibited. There is a demand for red sanders in other countries which is fed by Kadapa and Chittoor districts. I think we should exercise the greatest amount of vigilance on this issue, and the real culprits, the nexus that exist between the local population with political connections, with money connections, who are responsible for this tragedy should be unearthed. (*Time-bell rings*) I think an independent inquiry, as has been demanded by many Members, is required, and I request the hon. Home Minister because, Sir, the truth will never come out as the red sanders is deeply embedded in the system, and we need, once and for all, to deal with this issue ruthlessly.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

* Not Recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ambeth Rajan, just put a question. केवल एक प्रश्न पूछिए।

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I will put only one question. Sir, I need some clarifications from the hon. Minister on the Statement given by him. It is stated in the Statement that three persons escaped from the spot where the firing took place. What is the statement of the eyewitnesses? I think that should have been included in it. There is one more question. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the recent arrest of a T.V. actress under money laundering charges in red sand wood smuggling which brings an entirely different dimension to this case. It also shows how hastily the Andhra Pradesh police acted in taking the innocent lives of daily wage labourers. Sir, I would request the Minister to include these questions in his answer. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You have put relevant questions. Shri C.M. Ramesh, the last speaker.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I also have to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; you are a Minister. I will call you. I will give you a chance.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): *Muddalla, nam ella tamil sagodarkalukku vanakkam.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Only to Tamil brothers; to all brothers.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I am sorry to say that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, on the same day, five encounters took place in Telangana and 20 in Andhra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: On Telangana deaths, we will give a separate notice in this Session itself. I assure you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, this encounter issue is *sub judice*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only ask clarifications. You need not reply to any of these points here.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, this encounter matter is already *sub judice*. It is there in the High Court and Supreme Court. I am not going to that subject. Sir, some facts have to be brought to the notice of this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Don't look there.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: But, at the same time, I would like to submit that Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are historically one. Even though we are different States, we are one. So, literally, there is no difference between Tamilians and Telugus. We are all brothers. We were part of Tamil Nadu. You will find Telugu people in every district of Tamil Nadu and Tamilians in every district of Andhra Pradesh.

Our beloved leader, Shri N.T. Ram Rao, lived in Tamil Nadu for decades. He had so much of love and affection for Tamil Nadu and Tamil people. He promised, looking at the drinking water problem of Chennai, that after becoming Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he would give water to Chennai.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My friend, you have only three minutes. Put your questions.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Yes, Sir. And, after becoming Chief Minister ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only three minutes. I am telling you.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: ...he fulfilled that promise and through Telugu Ganga Project, he gave water to Chennai and even today, we are continuously giving them water. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, while participating in an earlier discussion in 2013 on an issue raised by my friend, Dr. Maitreya, on the issue of killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka, I had supported my Tamil brothers and condemned the action of Sri Lankan Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you talking? You ask clarifications. ...(Interruptions)... See, he is having only three minutes.

3.00 P.M.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, people are creating difference between Tamils and Telugus. That is what I am telling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, ...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Okay. I will come to the subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, rules do not permit you to say anything else. You can only ask clarifications on this subject from the Minister. If you say anything else, I will expunge that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no time also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, the next point I wish to make is, Red Sanders are endemic to the Seshachalam forest. It is available only in this forest and nowhere else in the world. Red Sanders has been classified as endangered species in 1997 in the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is already three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I have given others only two minutes. You unnecessarily wasted your time.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: No, no; not wasted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want, you put your questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. What you want to know from the Minister, you ask that. We don't want to listen to your lecture on this subject. We don't want to listen to your lecture. ...*(Interruptions)*... Gundu Sudharaniji, I have to go to the next subject also. There is Private Members' Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, 20 people were killed in this and there were arrests on three-four occasions. There were cases. Recently, 4,750 people have been arrested and 7,000 vehicles have been seized. They are selling each tonne of red sanders for two crores. All this money is again coming to politics.

They are spending five crores of rupees for each candidate. This is a big market.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Nothing will go on record. Mr. Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Your time is over. You have taken four minutes. Sit

down. Mr. Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken four minutes. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken four minutes. That is all. Mr. Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I will take three minutes and raise a question not for the Minister, but for all of us. The question is this.

Sir, 12,000 tonnes of Red Sanders is seized. You can imagine how much must be getting smuggled. It is all... ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. I am putting the question. We know the whole Veerappan saga in sandalwood. So, there is absolutely a need to re-think... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: That was a different case. This is different.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: One minute. I will speak only for three minutes. Why are you disturbing?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ambeth Rajan, please.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am raising a question for our conscience. The issue is that, now, there is a great demand for Red Sanders in China and Japan. China is using it for furniture and it happens to be very costly furniture. The question is how to stop this. That is the real issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The issue is that we must think of policies in the right way so that we can produce it; today, sandalwood हम आस्ट्रेलिया से आयात करते हैं। I mean, it is the height! It is our produce. Kadapa and Chittoor are such a wonderful agro-climatic zone for Red Sanders that we can supply it to the whole world. But we have created such policies whereby we cannot do it. It has a forty-year cycle, but that also can be factored. It must be allowed and it should be taken in the right spirit so that you can grow and harvest and sell it in the regular market, and not smuggle it out. Therefore, that policy is one issue. And this incident has happened because of this. Therefore, that is the issue. When we come out with something, please support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, hon. Minister, Shri Raj Nath Singh.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश की इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य श्री डी. राजा, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन, श्रीमती कानीमोझी, डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

नाच्चीयप्पन, श्री बसावाराज पाटिल, श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन, श्री मोहम्मद अली खान, श्री जयराम रमेश, श्री अम्बेथ राजन, श्री सी.एम. रमेश, श्री के.सी. त्यागी, श्री बैष्णव परिडा, श्री तपन कुमार सेन, श्री तिरुची शिवा, कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने मुझसे क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि 'पुलिस और पब्लिक ऑर्डर', यह एक स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। हमने जो भी स्टेटमेंट दिया था, वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा हमें जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई थी, उसी पर पूरी तरह से बेस्ड था। हमने इसमें न कुछ एडिशन किया है, न कोई सबट्रैक्शन किया है। जैसी रिपोर्ट हमें प्राप्त हुई थी, वही रिपोर्ट मैंने इस सदन के पटल पर रख दी है, क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा कि 'पुलिस और पब्लिक ऑर्डर', यह एक स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। कुछ सम्मानित सदस्यों ने इसमें जो क्लैरिफिकेशन सीक किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप मुझसे सीबीआई एन्क्वायरी सेट अप करने की डिमांड करते हैं, तो आप भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि एक Delhi Special Police Establishment Act है, जिसके सेक्शन 6 के तहत जब किसी स्टेट से कोई रिकमेंडेशन प्राप्त होती है, तभी सीबीआई एन्क्वायरी सेट अप की जा सकती है, अथवा कोई एन्क्वायरी किसी दूसरी एजेंसी को ट्रांसफर की जा सकती है। हमारी यह मजबूरी है। चूँकि मुझे किसी भी प्रकार की कोई रिकमेंडेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सीबीआई एन्क्वायरी सेट अप नहीं कर सकती है। दूसरे सदस्य, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन जी ने यह सवाल खड़ा किया था कि क्या उन्हें कोई कम्पेंसेशन अथवा फाइनांशियल एसिस्टेंस मिली है अथवा नहीं मिली है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी मैंने क्लैरिफिकेशन सीक की थी, उसका उल्लेख मैं यहां पर कर देना चाहूंगा। पहले मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि National Human Rights Commission और State Human Rights Commission ने स्वयं इस घटना का कॉग्निजेंस ले लिया है। As per section 18(a)(i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission may take any of the following steps during or upon the completion of inquiry held under the Act, namely, where the inquiry discloses the commission of violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of violation of human rights or abetment thereof by a public servant, the National Human Rights Commission may recommend to the concerned Government or Authority to make payment of compensation or damages to the complainant or to the victim or the members of his family. यह बात क्लीयर है। यह प्रोविज़न National Human Rights Commission का जो Protection of Human Right Act है, उसके सेक्शन 18 (a) (i) के अंतर्गत दिया गया है।

State Human Rights Commission ने भी इसका कॉग्निजेंस ले लिया है, साथ ही National Human Rights Commission ने भी इसका कॉग्निजेंस ले लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी जजमेंट आने के बाद जो भी आदेश होगा, उसका पालन हमारी आंध्र प्रदेश की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा किया जाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की गाइडलाइंस हैं, उनको फॉलो किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक जजमेंट है, जिसका मैं यहां पर उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। एक केस था, *People's Union for Civil Liberties Vs. State of Maharashtra and others*. उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, उसमें 16 ऐसे प्वाइंट्स हैं, जिनका उल्लेख सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने किया है। किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा यदि कोई ऐसी घटना होती है या कोई एन्काउंटर होता है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इन गाइडलाइंस का फॉलोअप होना चाहिए। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी प्राप्त की है, मुझे यह जानकारी दी गई है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने उनको पूरी तरह से फॉलो अप किया है। According to the Director General of Police, Andhra Pradesh, the Police Department submitted a Report on 10.04.2015 before the High Court of Hyderabad and reported that all the formalities have been complied with on the 20 dead bodies as per the direction of the Supreme Court. The sub-divisional Police officer, Tirupati West, intimated the said incident to the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi and also the State Human Rights Commission, Hyderabad on 08.04.2015. सुप्रीम कोर्ट की गाइडलाइंस को फॉलो करने के सम्बन्ध में यह रीयल क्लैरिफिकेशन हमें प्राप्त हुई है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी ने हमसे यह जानकारी चाही है कि इस प्रकार की जो so-called fake encounters की घटनाएं होती हैं, मैं इसे तब तक सीधे fake encounter नहीं कह सकता, जब तक कोर्ट अथवा Human Rights Commission का कोई जजमेंट न आ जाए, तो उन्होंने पूछा है कि इस प्रकार की जो घटनाएं होती हैं, उनका कोई रिकॉर्ड अथवा जानकारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास रहती है या नहीं रहती है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि the Government has not maintained any record in this regard. However, in pursuance to the guidelines issued by the National Human Rights Commission, every case of death during the course of Police action is to be reported to the National Human Rights Commission within 48 hours of its occurrence. As per information furnished by the National Human Rights Commission, the number of encounter cases by Police personnel registered, disposed of and pending during the last three years is with me and I can mention it here. In 2012-13, the number of cases registered is 168, the number of cases disposed of is 34 and the number of cases pending is 134; in 2013-14, the number of cases registered is 137, the number of cases disposed of is 25 and the number of cases pending is 112; in 2014-15, the number of cases registered is 188, the number of cases disposed of is 6 and the number of cases pending is 182 and in 2015-16, the number of cases registered is two, the number of cases disposed of is zero and the number of cases pending is two. यह रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है, जो so-called fake encounters के सम्बन्ध में National Human Rights Commission के द्वारा हमें प्राप्त हुई है।

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने यह जानना चाहा है कि रिपोर्ट रजिस्टर करने में यह डिले क्यों हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, उसके अनुसार, “After the incident, the team personnel of the Anti-Smuggling Task Force approached STF Police Station for filing a report regarding the incident. However, the in-charge of the STF Police Station, in pursuance of the Supreme Court’s guidelines in police exchange fire cases, advised the STF personnel to approach the nearest police station for lodging their complaints. When STF officer approached the Chandragiri Police Station, Tirupati, the SHO asked them to approach STF Police Station, as STF station was also deemed to be a police station. In such circumstances, the matter was referred for legal consideration. As per the legal advice, it was decided to lodge the case at the nearest police station, that is, Chandragiri Police Station, in obedience to the hon. Supreme Court’s guidelines. That is why the incident occurred at early hours of 7.4.2015 and the case was registered at 12.30 p.m. on 7th April, 2015.” This is the clarification which I have received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में judicial inquiry set up की जाने की माँग की गई थी। यह मामला, एक PIL कोर्ट में भी दाखिल है। यदि कोर्ट का कोई ऐसा आदेश होता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही यह judicial inquiry set up करने के लिए बाध्य होगी। मैं पुनः इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इस inquiry को transfer करने के सम्बन्ध में, SIT से transfer करने के सम्बन्ध में अथवा यह inquiry CBI को दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिकमेंडेशन हमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

महोदय, श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात कही है। उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया है। मैं उसका स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बात का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए कि nexus कितना बड़ा है, कौन लोग इसके पीछे हैं, जोकि इन सारी हरकतों में, स्मग्लिंग की हरकतों में लगे हुए हैं। तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करूँगा कि क्या किया जा सकता है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the role of the Home Ministry when such incidents take place? He is pleading helplessness. ...(Interruptions)... We are asking for justice. ...(Interruptions)... You are saying nothing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Pleading helplessness by the Home Minister on such an important issue is a matter of serious concern. ...(Interruptions)... He was not even able to address the issue raised by Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, motion for withdrawal of the Bill...
(Interruptions)... Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari...(Interruptions)...

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, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Radhakrishnan, please wait.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, while appreciating the Home Minister's response to the larger issue raised by Shri Jairam Ramesh, and in view of this hands-off attitude of the Home Ministry giving the State Government all the independence, I only wish that they had the same attitude towards the Delhi State Administration because they seem to be interfering in the Delhi State Administration.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is over. Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari...
(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, twenty people have been killed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; there is no provision for asking further questions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This is a larger human issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Home Minister is pleading helplessness! Where else can we go? ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you are the Deputy Chairman. Twenty innocent people have been killed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Home Minister is pleading helplessness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, he has already told...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Where is the justice? Please tell us. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is a matter of great concern that on such

an issue, the Government at the Centre and the Home Minister is pleading such helplessness. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, we ourselves feel...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, you know, it is a federal setup. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want the Centre to interfere in the State matters! ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. What he can do, he has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You have to take the call. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will take care of the ...*(Interruptions)*... The politicians ...*(Interruptions)*... It is all over the places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Sen, you are an advocate of federalism. Now, you want him to interfere. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, no. We are advocates of healthy politics, which demands that on these issues, there should not be any compromise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर*(व्यवधान)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Depending on the court, he said that whatever ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I would like to... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am coming to your issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, it is related to this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there cannot be any compromise on a humanitarian issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, we should appreciate the hon. Home Minister. As the matter is *sub judice*, he could have washed his hands by saying that this matter is *sub judice*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Even though the matter is *sub judice*, he has taken up and covered all the areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up Motion for withdrawal of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Shri P. Radhakrishnan.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014**

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 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 further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 2014 and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2014."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

**DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF MINISTRY
OF LAW AND JUSTICE — Contd*...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now, we will take up Reply to the Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice, which was raised yesterday by Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan. It was agreed to by the Leaders of the political parties that the reply would be taken immediately after the Calling Attention. Accordingly, I am taking it up. Hon. Minister, please.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDAGOWDA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, issues raised during the discussion on the working of Ministry of Law and Justice have given me some good feedback, and, certainly, I hope that it will strengthen me in carrying out the functions of my ministerial works. As many as 19 Members have participated in the discussion initiated by Dr. Natchaippan. The issues were discussed at length. I thank all the Members for their valuable suggestions, and, certainly, I would like to assure the Members, who participated in the discussions, that their views would be taken into consideration. Whenever a situation comes up in that direction, certainly, we will take up the issue while considering the suggestions given by the Members who participated in the deliberations.

Before I go into the details for replying to the queries and suggestions given by the hon. Members, I would like to place on record the working of the Ministry of Law and Justice after this new Government has taken over charge.

*Further discussion continued from 29th April.

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

Sir, the Ministry of Law and Justice has three departments, namely, Department of Legal Affairs, the Legislative Department and the Department of Justice. The Department of Legal Affairs mainly handles the work of providing legal opinion and legal advice to various departments, appointing Law officers, conducting Government litigation and matters related to the Law Commission of India. The Legislative Department deals with the drafting and vetting of various laws, enactments and rules being framed by various departments, apart from looking into the election-related matters. The Department of Justice looks after the matters relating to judiciary, ranging from appointment and service conditions of judges, infrastructure for the Supreme Court and High Courts to judicial reforms and legal aid to the poor.

However, I would like to inform this august House that the issues relating to investigation and prosecution of cases, issues relating to under-trials and issues relating to jail management are often linked with the Law Department, but this Department has no role to play as far as those issues are concerned, except whenever the bail matters come before the court, only the Department of Law and Justice will look into the matter. Rest of the matters are concerned with various departments because Home Department is the main Department which looks after all other things.

Department of Legal Affairs — a National Litigation Policy has been already formulated. Mr. Natchiappan knows very well that the Law Commission of India has given a Report, the 251st Report, wherein it has stated that a National Litigation Policy is very important because there are so many previous litigations. To reduce the pendency of cases in various courts, a National Litigation Policy is required. Already, various States have come out with State Litigation Policies. So, the Government is already working on a National Litigation Policy. We have drafted it. We are bringing it before the Cabinet and we are getting an approval so that it may reduce the considerable litigations which are pending before the courts.

The Law Commission of India was specially requested to give reports on various reforms of the Government keeping in view the ease of doing business and good governance. It has submitted seven Reports on some important issues. Report on the amendments to the Arbitration Act — yesterday, so many of our friends raised the issue that ease of doing business in India is the need of the hour. So, the Arbitration Act has to be amended and some stringent laws should be incorporated in the amendments so that arbitration should be made easier in India and time-bound arbitration disposal should be made. So, we have already taken the amendments to the Arbitration Act to the Cabinet and we are bringing the Arbitration Amendment Bill before the Parliament

at the earliest. Report on setting up of commercial courts and a commercial division in the higher courts — I have already moved a Bill before this House. So, it is under consideration. Report on amendments to be brought on Prevention of Corruption Act — a Cabinet approval is already taken on this also. So, we are moving that Bill. Repeal of obsolete laws is one of the important areas. I moved two Bills, and the Bill for repealing of 758 Appropriation Acts is also placed before the Parliament. The Department has proposed to decentralize the legal assistance to various Ministries and Departments providing Indian Legal Service officers to be stationed at department level so that legal opinion for all proposals can be speeded up. This is one of the important areas because all departments should have their own legal officers so that the department can dispose of the cases at the earliest. Of course, our Department has opened a new branch office at Bengaluru to cater to the needs of the southern States.

Legislative Department is one of the important departments. My friend was also referring that some simple laws should be made so that each and every individual can understand the law. This Department has drafted a huge number of Bills. Sir, 24 important Bills of various Departments have been drafted since last six months and the Department also drafted about 11 Ordinances of various Departments and Ministries in a short period of six months. The Department has drafted about 13 Amendment Acts in six months. The Department has also scrutinised 23 State Bills and Ordinances. The Department has repealed about 35 original Acts by passing the Bill in the Parliament. The Department has examined repeal of 197 Amending Acts and already moved a Bill to repeal about 758 Appropriation Acts. Department of Justice is one of the areas where almost all the speakers spoke with regard to a speedy delivery of justice and a speedy disposal of the cases. A major achievement of this Department is bringing the National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill by amending the Constitution. Of course, I do not want to talk much about this because the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. The Government has already taken steps. We have already notified the Act and, in fact, the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. It amounts to *sub judice*; so, I do not want to traverse in detail as far as this matter is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): It does not prevent the Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: No; I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Certainly, I do concede that the supremacy of the Parliament should be there. At the same time, independence of the Judiciary also should not be encroached upon. So, to a certain extent, the Government should see that the independence of the Judiciary is there. Of course, I would like to place before this House that almost all the proceedings

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

to bring into effect the Act were taken seriously by the Government. It was taken seriously. We had notified it. Afterwards, we wanted to have selection of two eminent personalities but the Chief Justice of India sent a letter to the Prime Minister stating that 'As the matter is pending before the Court, I am unable to participate in the proceedings.' So, the matter was stuck. So, we sought the directions of the Court as to what should be done when the matter is pending before the Court. How should we select two eminent personalities? The directions of the Court would certainly be followed by the Government. Of course, I too feel that Shantaram Naikji has rightly said that the supremacy of the Parliament has to be kept up and it should not be taken away by anybody. So, if NJAC becomes fully functional, the filling up of the posts can speed up and there will be a sharp decline in the pending cases also. I do not dispute that fact. Of course, there are a few other areas. A sum of ₹ 933 crores has been released to the States during the year 2014-15 for infrastructural development of the subordinate judiciary. About 2,251 court halls and about 1,799 residential units for Judicial officers of district and subordinate courts are under construction. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has increased from 906 to 998. The sanctioned strength of Judicial officers in district and subordinate courts has increased from 19,518 to 20,214. Against a target of computerising 14,249 district and subordinate courts in the country under e-court mission mode project, 13,672 courts have been computerised at the end of the phase-I of the project on 31st March, 2015. We are taking up the phase-II of the project also. We have already taken the Cabinet approval for the same. The Department has set up a National Judicial Data Grid to provide online access to case data in respect of more than 4.5 crore cases and about 95 lakh judgments. This data can be accessed by lawyers, litigants and also by common man, if need be. Pendency of cases in district and subordinate courts has declined from 2.68 crore as on 31.12.2013 to 2.64 crore as on 31.12.2014. Pendency of cases in the High Courts has also declined from 44 lakh as on 31.12.2013 to 41 lakh as on 31.12.2014.

There are three Departments of the Ministry of Law and Justice. We are working on it. We will see to it that all possible efforts are made to fill up the vacancies so that the pendency of cases comes down and infrastructure and other benefits should be given to the judiciary.

Dr. Natchiappan has raised a very important issue relating to development of international law and bilateral agreements. He said that these should be handled by the Ministry of Law and Justice. He said that now things are moving very fast, so

international law and bilateral agreements should be handled by a separate wing in the Ministry of Law and Justice.

There is a move by the Ministry of Law and Justice to see to it that a Group of Secretaries sits to draft bilateral agreements and this should be vetted by the Ministry of Law. At present, it is with the Ministry of External Affairs. As per the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, each Department will have its own wing which will draft all these things and finally the Law Department will look into the matter whenever it is taken to the Cabinet. The implementation of treaty relating to any matter allocated to a specific Ministry is the subject of the concerned Ministry. In certain cases, the subject matter is assigned to different Ministries under the Allocation of Business Rules. The role of the administrative Ministry arises as and when the treaty is related to one of the subjects assigned to it.

The Ministry of External Affairs being the nodal Ministry dealing with the international law assists in facilitating the negotiation and conclusion of such treaties. But as per the Transaction of Business Rules, whenever a proposal is brought before the Cabinet, we assist them. Certainly, your suggestion is well taken. We will see to it that a separate wing in the Ministry of Law and Justice is there. We will work on it in the coming days. We take serious note of your suggestion.

Another important area that has been debated yesterday was pendency of cases in various courts. I would like to say that it is not in the domain of the Government. The disposal of cases is in the domain of the judiciary. As I said earlier, we do not want to encroach upon the independence of the judiciary. Still, there are several aspects which need to be taken care of by the Government to assist courts in speedy disposal of cases. Pendency of cases in courts is coming down. I can give you the data of previous four years. The number of new cases is huge and that is why the pendency of cases has also gone high. At the same time, I don't dispute that there are several areas that need to be taken care of. Only then can the pendency be reduced. I have the statistics before me of the last four or five years from 2010. In the Supreme Court, 61,081 cases are pending as on 1st March, 2015. But, in the year 2012, it was 66,692; in 2013, it was 62,791. Now, it is reduced. Against that, number of institution of cases has gone up. In 2012, 76,917 new cases have been filed in the courts. In 2013, it was 76,742. In 2014, 89,164 cases have been filed in the courts. So, the filing of new cases has gone up. But, subsequently, the pendency has come down in the Supreme Court also. of course, in the Supreme Court, three vacancies are there. Disposal of cases in the High Courts also has gone up. I can give the statistics for the last five years. In 2010, institution of new cases was about 18,64,975; pendency was 42,49,344. But, in 2014,

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

it has come down. It has come down substantially. Now, the pendency is 41,53,957 as on 31.12.2014. In subordinate courts also, sufficient cases have been disposed of even though filing of cases has gone up. In 2010, 1,80,04,311 new cases had been filed. In 2014, it was 1,89,57,097. Now, the pendency has come down. Pendency in 2004 was 2,77,51,191. Now, it has come down to 2,64,88,405. of course, I do concede that the disposal is not up to the expectation of the litigants or the public. But, still, there is a substantial decrease in pendency in spite of the vacancies being not filled up in the courts.

I would like to place before this House various reasons for pendency. Increasing number of State and Central legislations is one of the important reasons. Accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions, appeals and adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction, lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing, etc., are the main reasons for pendency. Of course, several measures have been taken by the Government to reduce the pendency in courts. Pendency reduction drive has been launched during the last four years. Mega Lok Adalats have been conducted. Chief Justices of High Courts have been repeatedly requested to take advance action for filling up backlog vacancies as well as anticipated vacancies in the High Courts. In-principle concurrence has been given to increase the sanctioned strength of High Courts by 25 per cent over the existing strength. State Governments have requested them to operationalise all sanctioned posts by filling up vacant posts of judicial officers. Under the e-court project, 13,672 courts have been computerised by March 31. State Governments have been encouraged to notify State Litigation Policies so as to reduce Government litigations. These are the various steps that have been taken by the Ministry of Law and Justice to ensure speedy disposal of the cases. Of course, even other areas are also covered by us. As far as the infrastructure is concerned, as on 30th June, 2014, there were 15,419 court rooms available for the functioning of the District and Subordinate Courts. In addition to that, 1,300 courts are available in rented premises. Compared to the figures against the working strength of 15,634 Judges as on 31 December, 2014, reported by High Courts, it is noted that adequate infrastructure is available to the current judicial manpower. Yesterday, one of my learned Members said that somewhere the court is functioning in the toilet. But it has not been brought to our notice. It is not true also. So, sufficient court rooms are available. Further, there are about 2,251 additional court rooms under construction and they are at various stages. of course, there are three posts of Judges vacant in the

Supreme Court as on 24th April, 2015; 366 posts of Judges are vacant in High Courts, 4,580 posts of Judicial officers are vacant in District Courts and Subordinate Courts. I think if the NJAC becomes fully functional, all these issues can be resolved. Certainly we can put an end to this.

The National Litigation Policy is one of the important areas. As I said, the National Litigation Policy is under the consideration of the Government. The informal team of Ministers, consisting of the Home Minister, the Finance Minister, the Minister of Road Transport, myself, the Law Minister and the Minister of Communication and IT will meet and evaluate the proposal. We will bring it as early as possible.

Another area that is important is the National Legal Service Authority. The National Legal Service Authority is organising Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes. This has reduced the pendency of the cases to a large extent thereby reducing litigation expenses also.

In the second National Lok Adalat which was held on the 6th and 13th December, 2014, nearly 40,81,637 cases which were pending in courts were disposed of, apart from the pre-litigation cases. So, the Lok Adalat has played a very important role in disposal of the cases.

Some of the hon. Members have raised an issue as to why a National Judicial Service Commission should not be constituted. If the National Judicial Service Commission is formed, then, automatically so many things could be resolved through that. The hon. Members also said that the National Judicial Commission should be set up as early as possible. Of course, proposals were prepared on this matter and those were sent to the State Governments and State High Courts. But majority of Judges of High Courts and State Governments have strong reservations against this proposal. High Courts are having an apprehension that they would lose control over the Subordinate Courts, and it would dilute the administration of the Subordinate Courts. They have also said that some language problem will arise, and promotional chances also will be reduced.

Some friends raised the issue of the establishment of a Supreme Court Bench in the southern part of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... of course, my friends from various corners wanted to have a High Court Bench.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have dealt with most of the points.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: From Kerala, my friend raised this issue. For Uttar Pradesh also, my friend raised this issue.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Goa also.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes, yes. The only thing is, High Court Benches could be established, if there is a proposal from the State Government, after consultation with the Chief Justice. Certainly, their proposals would be considered.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): From Odisha, the proposal has come.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Of course, I don't say that the Parliament does not have the power. I will not say all that because even the Parliament can, as it is said in the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your assurance, that you will try for that, is enough.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: If a proposal comes from any State after due consultation with the Chief Justice of that State, certainly we would consider it and we will take the necessary steps in that direction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, there may be instances where the Chief Justices do not agree. Then, what will you do?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I just want one minute only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Let him finish first. Have you finished?

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you have dealt with all the points.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: No, Sir. I have only two more things.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Junior advocates.

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Yes, yes. As far as benefits for advocates are concerned and as far as assistance to junior lawyers is also concerned, under the Advocates Act several benefits are being given to advocates who are enrolled under the Advocates Act. If they want any assistance, it is being given under the Advocates Act. Sir, as far as the Benches are concerned, I would like to say one more thing. As far as the Supreme Court Benches are concerned, it can be finalised only after judicial scrutiny. It was sent to the Supreme Court twice, but the Supreme Court has declined. The full team of the Supreme Court sat together and declined to have any Benches in any part of the country. In future, if any proposal comes, the Government will certainly try and will do its level best to see to it that speedier justice is delivered. That is one of the very important areas before us. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, Duaji.

SHRI H. K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I would just seek a clarification from the hon. Law Minister. He has not touched upon the aspect which has become very, very important. The three organs of the State, Legislature, Judiciary and the Executive, are supposed to function in an atmosphere of trust, with restraint and caution. We are witnessing today is an atmosphere of confrontation that is developing between the Executive and the Judiciary. I will not go into the cases why it is developing, and who is to blame. But a palpable confrontation is developing which needs to be checked urgently. Will the Minister assure the House and the country that the Government will do everything possible lest the confrontation becomes more serious and goes out of hand?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am raising this question which is exclusively in the domain of the Government, not in the domain of the Judiciary. Several Members raised the issue of providing adequate representation to SCs and STs in the appointment of judges. I would like to know whether the Government will give a thought to it and consider such a proposal. Secondly, a number of cases of massacres of Dalits have ended in acquittals at high courts and trial courts-level. Sir, the Minister of Social Justice is also here. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking to go on appeal in all these cases. The issue is very sensitive and also very important because it relates to delivery of justice to SCs and STs.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, successive Governments in Kerala have been consistently demanding a High Court Bench in Trivandrum for the last 25 years. I also took it up as Chief Minister twice. All Governments have been demanding it consistently for the last 25 years. We have consulted the Chief Justices. But, unfortunately, the Chief Justices are not agreeing to it. Then what is the meaning of consultation? Successive State Governments, all political parties and the Bar Association of Trivandrum have been making this request unanimously for the last 25 years. Even agitations are going on continuously. Please find a solution to this.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 40 सालों से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना का संघर्ष पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान, वकील, सब लोग करते आ रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के दस करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी में रहने वाले लोगों की सस्ते न्याय की कल्पना को पूरा करते हुए पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना करने का ऐलान आज माननीय मंत्री जी करेंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दूसरा, एस.सी./एस.टी. और ओबीसी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक रिजर्वेशन मिले, इस बारे में भी अपना जवाब देने का कष्ट करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my first point is in regard to a High Court Bench. Hon. Member, Shri A.K. Antony, has raised the same point. I have also raised this issue. In his recent reply, the Minister said that the High Court was not accepting the demand for a Bench. Sir, if they do not accept this demand which is being made for the last 25 years continuously, then the scenario has to change. What will the Government do?

SHRI D. RAJA: I also support it.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Secondly, in the Advocates Act, there is a provision to promote and support the junior lawyers. The junior lawyers need to be promoted with some financial support. While speaking earlier, I said that like JRF under UGC, there should be a separate fellowship scheme for two years or three years. That can be used for legal service authority or any other authority. Through a national test, junior advocates can be selected for this scheme. What is the reply of the Government?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have one suggestion and one question to the hon. Minister. The suggestion is, repeatedly, when this issue of pendency comes up, macro statistics are given that so many cases are pending in the Supreme Court; so many cases are pending in High Courts and so many cases are pending in district courts. That by itself does not convey anything because as the hon. Minister himself has admitted the number of laws has expanded. It is better for Governments to present the time distribution of pendency. It is very difficult to get this information out of Governments. I have tried it. It has been very difficult even for me being in Government. We only get to know that 60,000 cases are pending, two crore cases are pending, etc. It is much better and it is much more useful to have what the time distribution of pendency is; how many of the cases are pending for more than one year or more than two years or more than five years so that we really know...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The other day, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy had mentioned about a case pending for 50 years.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yesterday, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy raised one issue and I would like the hon. Minister's response to that. He raised the issue relating to the Bail Act, that we need to codify the provisions under which we can bail. We know that there are huge variations within our country on conditions under which the bail is given. I would like the hon. Minister to reveal what his thinking is on the suggestion of having a Bail Act in India.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the points raised by the hon. Members, Shri Jairam Ramesh...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only seek your clarification. You need not support him.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: The cases are pending. The poorest of the poor are standing before the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts. So, when will they get the relief? Otherwise, we know that police intervenes and rowdies intervene, and they try to settle the cases. Here also, the innocents get affected. Secondly, there are States which have not passed the Lokayukta Act. What is the Government's position on those Governments? Will they insist on them to pass the Lokayukta Act as early as possible?

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned that the Government has hardly a role in controlling the pendency. I agree with that. But I suggested one thing yesterday. Forty per cent of pendency relates to cases where the Government itself is involved. Now take the cases of the Government going against the employees. Many times, it happens that when things can be sorted out within the Government, they say, "No, no, you go to the Court." Okay, let the people go to the Court. But will the Government, at least, take a decision that they would not indulge in appeals against the Court decisions in favour of its employees?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And spending enormous amounts. Mr. Minister, if you have the reply now, you give. If you don't have, you can write to them later.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, one of the issues that has been raised by Shri Dua is that there is confrontation. I don't think that there is any confrontation between the three wings of the Government. There may be difference of opinion but, obviously, no confrontation. This is quite clear that on matters pending before the Courts, the Government has said that they do not want to encroach upon the powers of the Judiciary. At the same time, we also say that our Parliamentary democracy should be given responsibility. That is what we are saying. So, there is no confrontation as far as that matter is concerned. As far as High Court Benches are concerned, the infrastructure needs to be provided by State Governments, and the management of court affairs and other things will be done by High Courts. So, there should be a proper proposal from the State Government. It is only after due consultation with the Chief Justice, can the Government go ahead with this.

Then, with regard to advocates, specially, junior advocates, which was raised by my friend, the Advocates' Welfare Fund Act, 2001, entails social security for such

[Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda]

4.00 P.M.

persons. of course, as far as junior advocates are concerned, usually, it is the concern of State Governments. Some State Governments are providing some stipends to advocates...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is a meagre amount of ₹ 3,000 or ₹ 5,000.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: This is an issue that needs to be taken care of.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair.*]

As regards High Court Benches of Western U.P., in the recent communication from the Ministry of Law and Justice, the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court has stated that there is no proposal from the State Government in this regard. So, we are unable to take up that issue as far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned. But we do appreciate the views of our hon. senior Member, the former Minister, Shri Antony. His Government is there in Kerala. So, if he is able to coordinate with the Chief Justice of the Kerala High Court and if the Chief Minister sends a proposal, certainly, the Government will look into the matter and we will take care of these things.

Sir, my friend says that. Certainly, I will verify if there is a proposal from Odisha by the Chief Minister, and, if acceptance is given by the Chief Justice, certainly I will look into the matter.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: This proposal is there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Shri Bhupinder Singh to move a Resolution urging upon the Government to take measures to complete all the pending projects of the country, particularly in Odisha.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Resolution re. deep concern over long pending Railway Projects in Odisha and other States; and taking urgent measures for their speedy completion

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ :

"इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि:-

- (i) स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 67 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी देश के अनेक जिलों को रेल मार्ग द्वारा नहीं जोड़ा गया है;

- (ii) ओडिशा के सात जिलों में कोई रेल मार्ग नहीं है;
- (iii) केंसिंगा से भवानीपटना, बौध और कंधमाल से होकर संबलपुर से बहरामपुर, खरियार, सिनापली और धर्मगढ़ से होते हुए कांटाबंजी से नबरंगपुर, लांजीगढ़ जूनागढ़ को जेपोर, नबरंगपुर और मलकानगिरि तक बढ़ाया जाना, बदामपहाड़ से क्योझर, गुनुपुर-तेरुवली-रायगढ़, भद्राचलम रोड (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)- मलकानगिरि - जेपोर-जूनागढ़ - लांजीगढ़ रोड-तलचर - बिमलागढ़, पदमपुर से होते हुए बरगढ़-नुआपाड़ा तक, तालचेर - गोपालपुर, पुरी - कोणार्क, रुप्सा-बांगरीपोसी से गोरुमहिसणी तक, ब्रह्मपुर से फूलबनी तक, रजतगढ़-तपंग उपमार्ग भुवनेश्वर, गुनुपुर - भीष्मगिरि और दिगापाहांडी से होते हुए रायगढ़-गोपालपुर तक नई रेल लाइन के विस्तार का कार्य अभी भी लंबित है;
- (iv) वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 के दौरान कुल रेल राजस्व के लगभग 10% का योगदान ओडिशा राज्य द्वारा किया गया था;
- (v) खुर्दा रोड-बोलांगीर रेल लाइन का कार्य अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है और यह पिछले लगभग 20 वर्षों से लंबित है;
- (vi) पारादीप पत्तन - धमरा पत्तन; जाजपुर, अर्दी होते हुए जाजपुर - क्योझर रोड - धमरा पत्तन के सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूर्ण नहीं हुए हैं;
- (vii) हरिदासपुर से होते हुए दांकुनी से ब्रह्मपुर तक डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कोरिडोर को बढ़ाने और बारीपाड़ा से जाजपुर - क्योझर रोड तक नई रेल लाइन को बढ़ाने का कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है;
- (viii) कोरापुट, बोलांगीर और कालाहांडी (केबीके) क्षेत्र देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में से एक हैं, राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए गए सिनापली - चंदाहांडी - उमरकोट से होते हुए खारियार रोड - नबरंगपुर तक रेल लाइन के सर्वेक्षण हेतु अनेक प्रस्ताव दिए गए हैं और राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अनेक अन्य प्रस्ताव भी रेलवे के पास लंबित हैं;
- (ix) ओडिशा के केबीके क्षेत्र के भीतर नया डीआरएम कार्यालय खोलकर पूर्वी तटीय रेल का पुनर्गठन करने का यह सही समय है; और
- (x) शीतलापल्ली, बरहामपुर में रेल डिब्बा फैक्टरी, कालाहांडी के नराला में रेल डिब्बा अनुरक्षण कार्यशाला, कोरापुट में कौशल विकास केन्द्र और कांटाबंजी में कंक्रीट स्लीपर संयंत्र की स्थापना संबंधी कार्य अभी भी लंबित हैं।

यह सभा देश और विशेष रूप से ओडिशा राज्य में लंबे समय से लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं के संबंध में अपनी गहरी चिंता व्यक्त करती है और सरकार से देश में और विशेष रूप से ओडिशा में सभी लंबित परियोजनाओं को युद्ध स्तर पर और निश्चित समयावधि में पूर्ण करने का आग्रह करती है..."

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना रिजोल्यूशन मूव करने के साथ-साथ यह भी प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि आज प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स डे है, हाउस का सेशन चल रहा है, यह रिजोल्यूशन हमने काफी दिनों पहले दिया था और यह आया भी है, लेकिन आज यहां रेलवे के देहाती क्षेत्र से हमारे मंत्री, मनोज

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

भाई तो हैं, किन्तु रेलवे के जो शहरी क्षेत्र से मंत्री हैं, उनका यहां दर्शन नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि जब इस पर चर्चा चलेगी, अगर इस बीच कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर भी यहां आ जाएँ, तो अच्छा होगा। सर, आपके और हम सबके माध्यम से प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स रिजोलूशन और बिल ने इस हाउस में इतिहास बनाया है कि 42 साल के बाद यहां प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल एक्सेप्ट किया गया है। आज मैं यहां जो मुद्दा लाया हूँ, वह यह है कि आजादी के 67 साल बाद भी देश के कई जिलों में रेल की पटरी नहीं पहुँच पाई है। उसका हिसाब कहीं से भी नहीं मिलता है, न नेट से मिलता है और न ही मुझे रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से मिल पाया। यह मुझे कहीं से नहीं मिला। मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी अगर आज यहां मिनिस्ट्री यह बता दे कि कितने ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां पर रेल की पटरी नहीं पहुँच पाई है। सर, मेरे यहां 30 जिले हैं, जिनमें से 7 जिलों में अभी तक लोगों ने रेल की पटरी नहीं देखी है। मैं यहां कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश, हमारे लोग, हमारे इंजीनियर्स, हमारे पास ऐसी व्यवस्था होते हुए भी, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं यहां पर चीन के कुछ आंकड़े दूंगा या जापान के बारे में कुछ कहूंगा, तो मैं अपनी कमजोरी बता रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं ऐसा इसलिए कहूंगा कि हमारे अन्दर भी थोड़ी-सी तेजी आए, हमारे अन्दर भी सूर्य की किरण का थोड़ा-सा प्रभाव आए और कुछ कण हममें भी आए कि हम ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते। जहां 1990 से लेकर हर साल चीन में एक हजार किलोमीटर रेल की पटरी बनती है, वहां हम अपने यहां 10 साल में 661 किलोमीटर पटरी बना पाते हैं। ऐसा क्यों? आज मैंने यह मुद्दा इसीलिए उठाया कि हाउस में सबको यह बात करने का मौका मिले कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से जिले हैं, जहां पर आज तक रेल लाइन नहीं पहुँच पाई है। सर, मैं यह बात कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में टोटल 65,808 किलोमीटर की रेल पटरी है, लेकिन आजादी के बाद, 1947 के बाद हम सिर्फ 13,212 किलोमीटर पटरी बना पाए। उससे पहले अंग्रेजों ने, गोरों ने जो पटरी हमें बना कर दी थी, उसी पर हमारी रेलें चल रही हैं। आज यह सारे देश को मालूम होना चाहिए कि 65,808 किलोमीटर की पटरी में से 30.37 प्रतिशत, 31 प्रतिशत भी नहीं है, जहां पर अब तक डबलिंग हो पाई है, जबकि आजादी के समय जो जनसंख्या थी, आज उसमें 5 गुना वृद्धि हो गई है। हम गर्व करते हैं कि हमारी रेल विश्व में सबसे बड़ी आर्गेनाइजेशन है। यह विश्व में seventh largest organization है, जो लोगों को यात्रा कराती है, जहां 14 लाख से ज्यादा लोग नौकरी करते हैं। सारे विश्व में seventh largest employees are there in our Railways. सर, आज मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ आपके सामने यह बात कहना चाहूंगा। सब लोगों को सब जानकारी नहीं हो सकती है, यह सम्भव भी नहीं है, लेकिन कब हमारे मंत्रियों ने हमारे इस दुःख को जानने की कोशिश की?

महोदय, आज क्वेश्चन ऑवर में भी मैंने यह बात उठाई थी कि सरकार ने 272 जिलों में Backward Region Grant Fund को बंद कर दिया है। हमारा Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir (KBK) भारत के सबसे पिछड़े इलाकों में से है। एक तो यह drought-prone area है, दूसरा, tribal area है, तीसरा, वहां पर Left Wing Extremism सबसे ज्यादा है। सर, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने स्वयं इन जिलों के लिए स्वीकृति दी कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के ये तीन जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनकी संख्या आज आठ हो चुकी है, जो अति-पिछड़े इलाके के अंतर्गत आते हैं। इनके लिए एक Long-Term Action Plan भी बना था। उस वक्त Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) तो पैदा भी नहीं हुआ था, यह स्कीम तो बाद में आई थी।

Sir, I belong to Kalahandi district. उस वक्त हमने जो KBK बनाया था, इसने ही आगे जाकर सरकार को रास्ता दिखाया कि देश में 272 और भी ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां पर आवश्यकता है कि उनका Socio-Economic Status बनना चाहिए और ऐसे प्रदेशों के लिए कुछ स्कीम्स बनाई जानी चाहिए। यह स्कीम बनाने के लिए KBK ने ही एक रास्ता निकाला, लेकिन आज आपने KBK को कहां लाकर रख दिया है? आज आपने उसको Backward Region Grant Fund में डाल दिया है।

दूसरा, आपने Planning Commission की जगह नीति आयोग बना दिया, लेकिन हिन्दी में 'कमिशन' के लिए 'आयोग' शब्द गलत है। अंग्रेजी में जिसको हम 'कमिशन' कहते हैं, हिन्दी में वह आयोग नहीं होता है। इसमें भी आपको संशोधन करना चाहिए और उस आयोग के नाम में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

इसके लिए जो लास्ट कमेटी बनी, Raghuram Rajan Committee, जो आज RBI के गवर्नर हैं, उन्होंने लास्ट कमिशन की रिपोर्ट दी और कहा कि उड़ीसा में एक ही कमी है और वह यह है यहां पर किसी देश का कोई international border नहीं है, बाकी सब क्राइटीरिया आप फुलफिल करते हैं, जिसके कारण इसको स्पेशल कैटेगरी का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। Fourteenth Finance Commission के द्वारा आपने वह काम भी बन्द कर दिया और आज हमको समझाया जाता है कि वे सब पैसे इसमें दिए जाएंगे, जबकि आज यह राज्य आपके साथ खड़ा हुआ है और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी 50% देने को तैयार हैं।

जब आपकी सरकार बनी, तो बार-बार हमारे मुख्य मंत्री यहां पर आए और आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले, रेलवे मंत्री जी से मिले, फाइनांस मिनिस्टर से मिले और सबसे मिलकर उन्होंने बार-बार मेमोरेंडम दिया।

उड़ीसा एक ऐसा प्रान्त है, जहां पर हम लोगों ने सब पार्टियों को साथ लेकर, अपनी लेजिस्लेटिव असेंबली में एक House Committee on Railways बनाई है। हर साल हम रेलवे को मेमोरेंडम देते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी को मेमोरेंडम देते हैं और रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मिलते हैं।

सर, यहां मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, पिछले दिनों वहां पर नई रेलवे लाइन की 6 योजनाएं शुरू हुईं। मनोज जी, आप इसके बारे में सोचिएगा, आपके कैबिनेट के साथी, कलराज मिश्र जी भी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं और लॉ एंड जस्टिस मिनिस्टर गौड़ा जी भी अभी बात कर रहे थे। आपको यह सोचना चाहिए कि जस्टिस कहां पर है? 1993-94 में मेरे यहां Langijarh to Ambaguda तक की जो railway line एप्लूड थी, उसको काटकर Langijarh to Junagarh कर दिया गया और यह 56 किलोमीटर पूरा करने के लिए हमें पूरे 21 साल लग गए, चूंकि यह काम 1993-94 में स्टार्ट हुआ था। सरकार ने वहां पर लैंड भी free of cost दी है।

हमारे यहां Khurda-Bolangir का प्रोजेक्ट 1994-95 का है, Haridaspur-Paradip का प्रोजेक्ट 1996-97 का है, Angul-Duburi-Sukinda का प्रोजेक्ट 1997-98 का है, Talcher-Bimlagarh का प्रोजेक्ट 2004 का है और Jaleswar-Digha का प्रोजेक्ट 2010-11 का है। इनमें अभी तेजी से काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। ये जो पाँच-छः प्रोजेक्ट हैं, इन सबका ऐलान उस समय किया गया था, जब या तो श्री पी.वी. नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार थी या जब डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट बना था, उनकी सरकार थी या

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

यूपीए की सरकार थी या कांग्रेस सपोर्टेड देवेगौड़ा जी या गुजराल जी की सरकार थी। उन सरकारों के वक्त ये ऐलान किए गए थे। अब आप सोचिए कि एनडीए की सरकार को उड़ीसा के लिए क्या करना है? Khurda-Bolangir प्रोजेक्ट Khurda से शुरू हुआ हम चाहते हैं Bolangir से भी शुरू हो तो Sonepur and Boudh district cover हो जाएगा।

महोदय, मैंने बार-बार आपसे निवेदन किया है, गौड़ा जी भी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। जब गौड़ा जी रेल मंत्री थे और अपना पिछला बजट लाए थे, तब भी मैंने इनसे कहा था कि सुबह जब आप ऑफिस जाएंगे, तो सबसे पहले इंडियन रेलवेज का मैप देखिएगा और खोजने की कोशिश कीजिएगा कि इस भारत भूमि में उड़ीसा की धरती कहां पर है। अपने रेलवे मैप में आप उड़ीसा को खोजने की कोशिश जरूर कीजिएगा। अब मैं यह बात इस दुख से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब all India average of rail kilometers per 1000 population में आपका average, in railways, is about 20 kilometres, बंगाल हमारा पड़ोसी है, वहां 42 से ज्यादा, almost 42.8 किलोमीटर का एवरेज आता है, दिल्ली नेशनल कैपिटल है और क्योंकि यह छोटी है, इसलिए यहां highest 138 किलोमीटर का एवरेज है, लेकिन बाकी सब जो राज्य हैं, वहाँ ओडिशा में 12 या 13 के अन्दर है। आपका all india average 20 है, लेकिन ओडिशा 12 या 13 के अन्दर ही है। आपके पास आंकड़े होंगे, it is subject to correction, तो आप बता सकेंगे।

गौड़ा जी, आज आप यहां बैठे हैं। मनोज साहब, मैंने गौड़ा साहब को 2013-14 में एक बात कही थी कि 2013-14 के बजट में 1,40,000 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च था, उसमें से 10 प्रतिशत यानी 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये आपको ओडिशा ने दिया था। आपको वहाँ तालचर कोयलरी से, जो सम्भलपुर-तालचर महानदी कोल फील्ड है, वहां पर आयरन ओर का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता है, आपको गुड्स फ्रेट वहां से 70 परसेंट मिल रहा है। तो आपको 10 परसेंट यानी 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये वहां से मिल रहे हैं। आपको मैंने कहा था कि आप वहां 10 हजार करोड़ दिल खोल के दें। इसमें नाम तो आपका ही आयेगा, मोदी जी का ही नाम आयेगा। मैंने दूसरों का जो नाम लिया, कल हम फिर आपका नाम लेकर पढ़ेंगे कि आपने भी कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स दिए हैं, ओडिशा के लिए कुछ किया है, आपने भी उसे याद किया। यह बात थोड़ा आपके दिल में आये, जहन में आये, इसलिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप कुछ करके दिखाइए। वहाँ का इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी ज़रा गौर से सुनें। आप भी गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया में लेबर मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। मैं आपको भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सोचिए, आपकी पांचों उँगलियां एक बराबर नहीं हैं। पंडित नेहरू जी ने प्लानिंग कमिशन किसलिए बनाया? प्लानिंग कमिशन इसलिए बनाया कि जहां पर भी जब कोई ग्रोथ होती है, प्रोग्रेस होती है, तो वह सारा विकास पूरे देश को लेकर होना चाहिए, यह नहीं कि एक ही जगह में कंसंट्रेट करके विकास का काम हो। जहां से रेलवे मिनिस्टर बने, वहां रेलवे जायेगी या जहां से जिस डिपार्टमेंट का मिनिस्टर बने, वहीं उसका प्रोजेक्ट बनेगा और इस देश में कोई कंसीडरेशन की हमें आवश्यकता नहीं है। गौड़ा जी, आपने तो कोई नया नहीं किया, इसलिए on public interest also I have congratulated you. बात वह नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे समझ में नहीं आया कि आपको क्यों Law and Justice में ले आये। क्या आपके पास ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं थी या

आपके पास क्या नहीं था कि रेलवे में नहीं जाते? यह सही है कि सुरेश प्रभु जी हमारे भी मित्र हैं, लेकिन कम से कम जब यह आपके पास था, उस हिसाब से 5-6 महीने में आपने भी कोशिश की थी।

मैंने आपसे एक छोटी सी बात कही थी, तो 'समता' ट्रेन, जो विशाखापत्तनम से पांच दिन आती है, उसको आपने वहीं सात दिन चलाने के लिए और अमृतसर तक उसका एक्सटेंशन करने के लिए ऑर्डर कर दिया था, लेकिन आप चले गये, तो वह भी वहीं रह गया। हमारे देश में यह विडम्बना है कि अगर मंत्री परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं, तो वह कागज भी वहीं रह जाता है, उसमें भी वह बात नहीं रहती। यहां दुख की बात यह है कि अगर यहां सेक्रेटरी या चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड का भी बदल जाता है, तो उसमें भी फर्क पड़ जाता है। चाहे मंत्री न बदले, चेयरमैन भी बदल जाता है, तो पॉलिसी चेंज हो जाती है, यही दुख है। हमारे भारत भूमि के सपूत, भारत मां के सपूत, जिन्होंने दुनिया में जाकर अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज खोली हैं, उनका विस्तार किया है, उनका यही दुख है, अफसोस है और इसी दुख के कारण वे इंडिया में आकर कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जापान में प्राइम मिनिस्टर चेंज होते हैं, जैसे हम लोग यहां दो-तीन साल में गाड़ियां बदलते हैं, घड़ियां और ड्रेस बदलते हैं, विंटर सूट बदलते हैं, लेकिन वहां की पॉलिसी चेंज नहीं होती।

सर, आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा, हम सब को यह ग्रहण करना पड़ेगा, चाहे इसको स्वीकार करे या न करे, इतिहास इसका साक्षी है कि दुनिया में कभी भी कोई देश अगर आगे बढ़ा है, तो जिसके पास कम्युनिकेशन है, वही आगे बढ़ा है। कम्युनिकेशन का मतलब यह नहीं है कि कुछ बसें चल पड़ीं, कुछ ट्रेनें चल पड़ीं या एयर सर्विसेज चल पड़ीं। मैंने गडकरी जी को उस रोज यहां कहा था कि ऐसी क्या बात है कि जिस देश में हजारों-हजार साल पहले हमारे ओडिशा से लोग बाहर व्यापार करने जाते थे और जहाज भी अपना बनाते थे, वे शिप के माध्यम से इंडोनेशिया जाते थे, दूर श्रीलंका भी जाते थे और छः-छः महीने व्यापार करके लौटते थे, लेकिन आज हम उस ट्रांस्पोर्ट को भूल गये। जिस तरीके से आबादी बढ़ रही है, हमें कम्युनिकेशन को बढ़ाना है। यह बात सही है कि आज हमने इस दिमाग में, इंसान की इतनी छोटी सी इस मशीन के अन्दर यह डाल दिया कि आज इसने सारी दुनिया को इतना छोटा बना दिया, तो वहां आज हमें भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि हम कहां पर हैं, हिन्दुस्तान इसके अन्दर कहां पर है। जापान से टेक्नोलॉजी अमेरिका ने ली। जापान में unmanned Metro Service चली। 1991 में जब मैं "बास्केटबॉल फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया" का chef de mission बनकर कोवे गया, तो वहां मैं सात दिनों तक रहा। वाइस चेयरमैन जी, वहां पर मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपकी प्रायोरिटी क्या है? 1945 में सेकंड वर्ल्ड वार के दौरान नागासाकी पर बम गिरा। वहां एक आइलैंड है, जापान का पांचवां सिटी, कोवे, जो 15 लाख लोगों का काफी सुंदर शहर है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी सबसे पहली प्रायोरिटी कम्युनिकेशन है। आप सुबह टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मांगिए, शाम को चार बजे के पहले आपके घर टेलीफोन लग जाएगा। मैंने उनसे कहा कि आज आपकी तकलीफ क्या है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी तकलीफ यह है कि हम आने वाले दिनों में अपनी गाड़ियां कहां पार्क करेंगे? यह हमारी भी तकलीफ है, लेकिन हमारे यहां चाहे वह रायपुर सिटी हो, भुवनेश्वर सिटी हो या कैपिटल सिटी दिल्ली हो, इनमें जो स्टेशंस बने हैं, उनका एक्सटेंशन करने के लिए हमने विज़न नहीं रखा। हमने इसके बारे में नहीं सोचा और आज रेलवे स्टेशंस के बाहर पार्किंग की जगह नहीं है। हम आज तक यह नहीं सोच पा रहे हैं कि वहां पर कैसे सेकंड स्टेशन डेवलप कराएँ या बढ़ाएँ। उसके लिए हमारे पास समय नहीं है और हम विचार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

सर, मैंने यहां पर देश के बारे में अभी कुछ चर्चा की है। अब मैं ओडिशा के बारे में थोड़ी अच्छी तरह से बोलने के लिए विस्तार से समय लूंगा, क्योंकि मेरा रिजॉल्यूशन जो है, वह particularly, the negligence in Odisha के बारे में है। मैं यहां यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मुझे खुशी है कि आपने अभी करीब 481 रोड ओवरब्रिज लिए हैं, जिनमें से 95 आपने गुजरात में दिए हैं। इसके लिए मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है, प्रधान मंत्री जी का राज्य है, होना चाहिए। आप 4,897 रोड अंडरब्रिज सेंक्शन करने जा रहे हैं, जिनमें से 486 आपने गुजरात में रखे हैं। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है, आपको करना भी चाहिए, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ आप इस देश को भी देखिए। Odisha में कितने ROB/RUB करने जा रहे हैं? केसींग (Kesinga) में RUB कब करेंगे? जब प्लानिंग कमीशन "नीति आयोग" में बदला गया, तो हमने सोचा कि नीति उन लोगों तक पहुँचेगी, जिनके पास आज तक प्लानिंग कमीशन नहीं पहुँच पाया था। अगर वहां नीति पहुँचे, तभी हम समझेंगे कि प्लानिंग कमीशन को रिप्लेस करके नीति आयोग बनाने का जो मकसद है, उसमें कुछ ताकत है, उसमें कुछ सच्चाई है, उसमें कुछ स्वच्छता है। अगर आपको देश को स्वच्छ बनाना है, तो आप above politics, above party and above everything देश के उन लोगों तक पहुँचने की कोशिश कीजिए, जिनके बच्चों ने अभी तक ट्रेन का डिब्बा तक नहीं देखा, ट्रेन की लाइन तक नहीं देखी।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमने ओडिशा में गुनुपुर-तेरुवली-रायगढ़ न्यू बिजी लाइन के बारे में बोला है। इसी प्रकार, लांजीगढ़ रोड-तालचेर-बिमलागढ़, बरगढ़-नुआपाड़ा टू पदमपुर न्यू लाइन, तालचेर-गोपालपुर 240 किलोमीटर, पुरी-कोणार्क 35 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाईंस हैं। सर, पुरी देश का एक धाम है, यह सबसे बड़ा धाम है and Konark Sun Temple is one of the world heritage sites recognised by UNESCO. सर, आज पुरी-कोणार्क, रुप्सा-बांगरीपोसी-गोरुमहिसणी न्यू लाइन, उसके बाद Brahmapur to Phulbani, and Phulbani-Kandhamal are totally tribal and backward areas. राजठगढ़-तपंग बाइपासिंग टू भुवनेश्वर, रायगढ़-गोपालपुर वाया गुनुपुर-भीष्मगिरि एंड दिगापाहांडी मिसिंग लिंक हैं। सर, रुप्सा-ब्रह्मपुर 35 किलोमीटर का चकुलिया तक मिसिंग लिंक है। बरसुआं-बांसपानी/नयागढ़ 40 किलोमीटर का मिसिंग लिंक है। बांसपानी-बरबिल रेल लिंक 15 किलोमीटर का मिसिंग लिंक है। सर, ये सब बड़े छोटे-छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, लेकिन ये आपको बहुत ज्यादा रेवेन्यू देंगे। ये पूरा ही माइनिंग जोन हैं। यहां तक कि खुर्दा बाईपास लिंक 1.3 किलोमीटर का है। सर, ये बहुत छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं। हमने doubling of three line के बारे में कहा है कि आज आपने SPV का जो प्रोग्राम लिया, Odisha has come up. Our Chief Minister, honorable Shri Navin Patnaik, has come forward. आपके एमसीएल के साथ मिलकर हमने वहाँ इस बात पर ऐग्री किया है कि तालचेर से सम्बलपुर, सम्बलपुर से टिटलागढ़, टिटलागढ़ से रायपुर, जहाँ पर आज डबलिंग नहीं है, वह लोड मेरे इलाके की ओर जा रहा है, ऐसी छोटी-छोटी बातें हमने उठाई हैं और आपके साथ पूरी तरह से सहयोग करना चाह रहे हैं। हम लोग वहाँ आपको free of cost जगह दे रहे हैं। Fifty per cent of the project cost आपको दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जैसा मैंने कहा कि आज लांजीगढ़ से जयपुर-अम्बागुड़ा 1279 करोड़ रुपए का एस्टीमेट आपने किया है। आपने 500-600 करोड़ रुपए का बलांगीर-खुर्दा लाइन का किया था 1994-95 में और 1993-94 में लांजीगढ़ का किया था। वाइस चेयरमैन सर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, आप

हमसे एम.ओ.यू. साइन कराइए, एग्रीमेंट का 50 परसेंट आप कब देंगे? 'Time saved is money saved' कंसेप्ट लाना पड़ेगा आपको। अगर आप 5 साल के प्रोजेक्ट को 25 साल तक लेकर जाएंगे तो 300 करोड़ की जगह में वह तीस हजार करोड़ होगा तो उसका 50 परसेंट राज्य सरकार नहीं देगी। यह आपको सोचकर चलना है। एम.ओ.यू. साइन करने से नहीं होता है। कुछ सोच-विचार करके काम करना पड़ता है। इसीलिए मैं आज आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि Jharsuguda-Allahabad via Sundargarh, Gumla, Ambikapur, Sidhi, Paradeep Port-Dhamra Port; Jajpur-Keonjhar Road-Dhamra Port via Jajpur Road; Jajpur-Keonjhar Road-Jajpur 30 किलोमीटर यह सर्वे के लिए और यहां पर Extension of Dedicated Freight Corridor from Dankuni to Brahmapur via Haridaspur; extension of new rail line from Baripada to Jajpur-Keonjhar Road; Kharihar Road-Nabarangpur via Sinapali-Chandahandi-Umarkot. सर, भवानी-पटना से केसिंगा और केसिंगा से भवानी-पटना मेरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है जहां मेरी कंस्टीट्यूएंसी है। 27 किलोमीटर की केसिंगा टू भवानी पटना एक लाइन आप बना देते हैं, एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है कालाहांडी, वह के.बी.के. के अंदर आता है। लांझीगढ़ से भवानी पटना हमको आजादी के 65 साल के बाद ट्रेन मिली और ट्रेन भी हम 637 किलोमीटर घूमकर आंध्र प्रदेश से भुवनेश्वर जाते हैं। हमने बार-बार यहां रिक्वेस्ट किया कि आप हमको वह ट्रेन वाया टिटलागढ़-संभलपुर दीजिए, जहां पर 150 किलोमीटर हमको स्टेट केपिटल जाने के लिए कम पड़ेगा। आपको जब प्रश्न करते हैं तो आपके उत्तर वहां से आ जाते हैं कि there is a link between Bhawanipatna-Bhubaneswar. There is a link from South Avenue to Parliament House. But from South Avenue one has to come straight to the main gate of Parliament House. One would not go to Gyara Murti and Talkatora Stadium and come via Annexe side to the Parliament House. If you give the answer that there is such a route to Parliament, then, this is very unfortunate. ऐसा उत्तर जो ऑफिसर दे देते हैं, आप लोग भी दया करके उन ऑफिसर्स के ऊपर मत जाइए। हमारे सेंटिमेंट को सोचिए, आपकी भी वही सेंटिमेंट है जब आप मंत्री नहीं होते और एम.पी. होते हैं। क्योंकि हम जो यहां बात करते हैं वह लोगों की बात करते हैं। वह 150 किलोमीटर कम किया जाए तो उससे गरीबों का कितना पैसा कम होगा तथा टाइम भी काफी सेव होगा। अगर हम एक ट्रेन वहां से दे देते हैं। हमने कहा कि अगर आप जूनागढ़ से जयपुर लाइन नहीं बना पा रहे हैं तो धर्मगढ़ सबडिविजनल हैडक्वार्टर है, वहां धर्मगढ़ को वह लाइन जल्दी दे दीजिए, वह सबडिविजनल हैडक्वार्टर है। आप जूनागढ़-भवानी पटना से वाइजैक के साथ हमारा कोई लिंक नहीं है। एक ट्रेन हमें दे दीजिए हमने मांग की है। इंटरसिटी सुबह जाएगी और शाम को आएगी। Visakhapatnam to Junagarh Bhawanipatna. हमको जूनागढ़ से एक भिलाई स्टील प्लांट तक रायपुर तक एक ट्रेन दे दीजिए जो सुबह जाकर शाम को आएगी। इस्पात ट्रेन कोलकाता से हावड़ा जाकर टिटलागढ़ में खड़ी होती है। उसको आप भवानी पटना-जूनागढ़ तक एक्सटेंड कीजिए। जो 12-14 घंटे खड़ी रहती है। यह डेढ़ घंटा आगे जाएगी और डेढ़ घंटे में वापस आएगी। हमने कुछ ऐसी छोटी-छोटी बातें बार-बार कही हैं। नरलारोड, रोपरारोड आपका सबसे बड़ा कॉमर्शियल टाउन है। जहां पर आपकी टिकटें सबसे ज्यादा बिकती हैं। वहां पर हमने एक-दो ट्रेन रखने के लिए कहा है। हम लालू यादव जी के टाइम से लिखते आ रहे हैं। सभी प्रधान मंत्री को लिखते आए हैं कि एक पॉलिसी बनाइए, फिर किसी के रिक्वेस्ट की जरूरत नहीं है। एम.पी. के पास लोग क्यों आएंगे, क्यों उनका रिकमंडेशन लेंगे। जहां-जहां नए डिस्ट्रिक्ट आप बनाते हैं, जहां-जहां जिला कलक्टर

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

का ऑफिस है, वहां हर ट्रेन दो मिनट के लिए रुकनी चाहिए। Let it become a policy matter. Not that कि मैं यहां एक रिजॉल्यूशन लाऊंगा और आपके ऊपर प्रेशर डालूंगा, क्वेश्चन लाऊंगा, लाटरी में निकले या न निकले, यह सब क्यों? Why can't we have a policy, on principle, that we will have stoppage of trains in all district headquarters whatever it may be? सर, के.बी.के. डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आप जानते होंगे कि सब पिछड़े इलाके हैं। ईस्ट कोस्ट में हमारा राउरकेला, झासुगुड़ा, चक्रधरपुर वह आप बंगाल में मत मिलाइए, साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में। हमको ईस्ट कोस्ट के अंदर ओडिशा के जितने भी हमारे स्टेशन हैं, अगर आपने हमको ईस्ट कोस्ट एक जोन दिया तो सबसे छोटा जोन बनाकर रख दिया। उसका एक्सपेंशन करने के लिए आप आज तक कुछ नहीं सोच पा रहे हैं। यह के.बी.के. के अंदर मैंने डिमांड की है कि वहां एक डी.आर.एम. ऑफिस बनाया जाए। ईस्ट कोस्ट को हाथ मत लगाइए। आप सोचते होंगे उसको वहां से उठाकर और कहीं वह जोन ले जाएंगे तो वहां आग भड़केगी। महोदय, कालाहांडी, नरला में एक रिपेयरिंग एवं मैनुफैक्चरिंग फैक्ट्री बनाने के लिए निवेदन किया गया था। सितलापल्ली में वैगन फैक्ट्री और नरला रेलवे स्टेशन के पास में एक वैगन रिपेयरिंग फैक्ट्री बनाने की रिक्वैस्ट की थी। आज कोचेज की कितनी ज्यादा कमी है, इस पर आप सोचिए।

महोदय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि यह देश तब तक तरक्की नहीं करेगा जब तक ईस्टर्न इंडिया की तरक्की नहीं होगी। बिहार से लेकर गुवाहाटी तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश से उड़ीसा एवं बंगाल तक की तरक्की जब तक नहीं होगी, तब तक देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। ईस्टर्न और नॉर्दर्न ईस्टर्न इंडिया में आपको रेलवे का काम बढ़ाना है। वहां जलेस्वर से लेकर दीघा तक लाइन ली गई थी। यह टूरिज्म सैक्टर है। रिलीजियस इम्पौर्ट्स की जगह है। हमने उसके लिए कहा है। कांटामांजी में रेलवे की बहुत जगह पड़ी है। वहां आप कांक्र्रीट स्लीपर की एक फैक्ट्री बनाइए।

महोदय, देश का सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका कोरापुट है। वह जिला मुख्यालय है। वहां गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के टाइम में स्कीमें दी थीं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो भी स्कीम निकलती है, उसे वहां दे देती है। फिर आप क्यों पीछे रह रहे हैं? वहां रेलवे के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने हेतु एक सेंटर बनाने की भी हमने मांग की है। ये जो बातें मैं कह रहा हूं, इन्हें मैं आज नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि इन सबके बारे में हमारे उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी पिछले 10-15 साल से बार-बार यहां आकर और लिखकर बार-बार दे रहे हैं और मैं इन सभी मांगों के ऊपर बराबर जोर दे रहा हूं।

महोदय, नबरंगपुर से हमारे श्री ए.वी. स्वामी जी आते हैं। वहां के लिए हमने कहा, गवर्नमेंट ने भी कहा, चीफ मिनिस्टर भी राजी हैं, लेकिन वहां आप फिर आर.ओ.बी. को ले आते हैं। वहां से क्या रिटर्न मिलेगा? जहां से 11 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा रिटर्न मिलना है, उसे लीजिए। यहां हम 50 परसेंट देते हैं, उसके बाद भी हमारे सवाल के बारे में आपका जवाब अगस्त में आया कि आप 50 परसेंट देते हैं, लेकिन यह इकनॉमिकली वाएबल नहीं होगा। जब हम फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट दे रहे हैं, 50 परसेंट राज्य सरकार देने के लिए राजी है, उसके बावजूद भी अगर आप कहेंगे कि यह इकनॉमिकली वाएबल नहीं होगा, तो यह बड़े खेद की बात है।

महोदय, अब मैं कुछ ट्रेनों के बारे में कहूंगा। As regards introduction of new trains, a large number of passengers from various places of Odisha travel to Pune, Bengaluru, Mumbai and Jaipur for business, Government duties, education, healthcare, tourism and entertainment purpose. Existing trains for these destinations are running to the full capacity with long waiting list.

सर, पुरी से मुम्बई और इन सभी जगहों के लिए दो-दो और तीन-तीन महीने तक हम लोगों को टिकिट नहीं मिलती है। इतनी ज्यादा वेटिंग लिस्ट होती है। हालांकि, आपने वहां के लिए 23 कोच की ट्रेन कर दी है, तब भी जगह नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इन सब ट्रेनों (i) Bhubaneswar-Mumbai (ii) Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur (iii) Bhubaneswar-Pune (iv) Bhubaneswar-Bengaluru and (v) Puri-Surat को दूरंतो टाइप की सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों के रूप में चलाया जाए, ताकि लोगों को स्थान उपलब्ध हो सके और उन्हें वेटिंग में न रहना पड़े।

सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रदेश, गुजरात के सूरत में ही हमारे साउथ उड़ीसा से कम से कम 10 लाख लोग जाकर सेवा कर रहे हैं। वे लोग अहमदाबाद आते हैं, तो उन्हें बहुत कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए हमने प्रीक्वेसी बढ़ाने के लिए आपसे कहा है। जो ट्रेन पुरी से अहमदाबाद जाती हैं, उनमें से कुछ विजयनगर होकर जाती हैं और कुछ भुवनेश्वर एवं सम्भलपुर होकर जाती हैं, वे वीकली हैं। इसलिए हमने कहा है कि उन्हें वीक में कम से कम तीन दिन किया जाए। Superfast Express Train from Visakhapatnam to Allahabad को भी सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलाया जाए, क्योंकि हमारे यहां से ज्यादातर लोग अस्थिरां विसर्जन के लिए आते हैं। हमने वहां से सारनाथ के लिए एक ट्रेन की डिमांड की है। उसे भवानीपटना से चलाया जाए, जिससे पूरे वैस्टर्न उड़ीसा और सदरन उड़ीसा और छत्तीसगढ़ के लोग भी उससे लाभ उठा सकें। इसके साथ-साथ आंध्र प्रदेश के लोग भी उससे बेनीफिट उठा पाएंगे।

महोदय, Express train from Titlagarh to Bhubaneswar via Rayagada, Express train from Keonjhar to Howrah, Express train from Barbil to Visakhapatnam via Keonjhar, Superfast Express between Rourkela and New Delhi, Direct Train between Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh-Kalka, Intercity Express between Puri-Tata via Keonjhar, Tata-Brahmapur/Palasa via Hijli by-passing Kharagpur. चलाई जाए। जयपुर-खड़गपुर पास करने से टाटा शॉर्टेस्ट हो जाएगा एवं दिल्ली भी शॉर्ट हो जाएगा। Jeypore-Koraput-Kottavalasa-Bhubaneswar, Paralakhemundi-Bhubaneswar Intercity Express, Brahmapur-Howrah Intercity Express, Raigarh-Bhubaneswar, 2nd Intercity from Bhubaneswar in morning to Rourkela, Express train service between Brahmapur-Rourkela via Keonjhar, passenger train service between Barbil to Puri, passenger train service between Rayagada to Bolangir, Express train service between Jagdalpur and Kolkata, Intercity Express between Brahmapur and Puri, Intercity Express between Brahmapur and Bhubaneswar, Express train between Bhubaneswar-Siridi, Express train between Bhawanipatna-Bhubaneswar via Sambalpur, Express train between Puri-Bhopal via Sambalpur-Jharsuguda, उस एरिया का भोपाल के साथ कोई डायरेक्ट

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

कनेक्शन नहीं है, एक भी ट्रेन डायरेक्ट नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी के साथ कोई भी डायरेक्ट ट्रेन लिंक नहीं है और न ही लखनऊ या इलाहाबाद के साथ कोई डायरेक्ट ट्रेन लिंक है। पटना के लिए तो हमारी काफी ट्रेन्स हैं। Express train between Baripada-Bhubaneswar, Superfast /Intercity/DMU/fast passenger between Gunupur-Bhubaneswar, new shuttle train between Gunupur to Palasa, Rourkela-Keonjhar via Barbil, Bhubaneswar-Rourkela via Kalinga Nagar-Keonjhar, direct train from Bhawanipatna to New Delhi, new train from Bhadrak to Rourkela, Cuttack to New Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Guwahati and Sambalpur, Kesinga to Bhubaneswar via Cuttack in the morning, another Rajdhani express via Jharsuguda, Brajrajnagar and one Rajdhani via Brahmapur Vishakhapatnam and Rayagada-Titlagarh and Raipur, Rourkela to Puducherry or extension of Asansol-Chennai Express to Puducherry, Rourkela to Balasore via Keonjhar, Benaras-Vishakhapatnam AC Express, Vishakhapatnam-Jammu Tawi Express.

Sir, there are eleven ring express within the State of Andhra. But there is not a single ring express in Odisha. सर, हम लोगों ने कोशिश करके हीराखंड एक रिंग एक्सप्रेस का कराया था, उसको भी आपने डायवर्ट कर दिया। जब भुवनेश्वर से कोरापुट न्यू लाइन बनी, तो उसे वहां चला दिया और उसके बदले आज तक कोई भी रिंग एक्सप्रेस भी ओडिशा को नहीं मिल पाई। विशाखापत्तनम-निजामुद्दीन समता एक्सप्रेस को प्रति दिन अमृतसर तक चलाने के लिए मैंने निवेदन किया था और गौड़ा जी ने उसके लिए ऑर्डर कर दिया था कि इसको पांच की जगह सात दिन कर दो।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN), *in the Chair*]

सर, पुरी-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस इसको वाया संबलपुर-विजयनगरम, उसके साथ भुवनेश्वर-कुर्ला, यह आपका ट्वाइस चल रहा है, चार दिन करने के लिए निवेदन था। भुवनेश्वर-यशवंतपुर की भी फ्रीक्वेन्सी बढ़ाने के लिए, तीन दिन करने के लिए हमने निवेदन किया है। पुरी-हावड़ा वीकली एक्सप्रेस जो है, keeping in view the high level of patronization, this train should be made bi-weekly. इसको बाइ-वीकली करना है, क्योंकि जगन्नाथ धाम के लिए कोलकाता से बहुत लोग आते हैं, जिनको आने-जाने में बहुत प्रॉब्लम होती है। भुवनेश्वर-हावड़ा जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस, जो 6 दिन चलती है, इसको 7 दिन कर दीजिए। पुरी-जोधपुर वीकली एक्सप्रेस है, उसको भी थ्री डेज ए वीक कर दीजिए। जो पुरी-लोकमान्य तिलक एक्सप्रेस है, वह अभी थ्राइस ए वीक चल रही है, बहुत पापुलर ट्रेन है, आप इसको 2003-2004 से चला रहे हैं, खाली इसकी फ्रीक्वेन्सी बढ़ानी है। पुरी-बेंगलुरु गरीब रथ, यह सप्ताह में एक दिन चल रही है, इसकी फ्रीक्वेन्सी बढ़ानी है, क्योंकि बेंगलुरु आज आईटी का सबसे बड़ा हब हो गया है, और Odisha is parallel with Bengaluru now in information technology. भुवनेश्वर-नई दिल्ली दुरंतो एक्सप्रेस जो चल रही है, हफ्ते में एक दिन चल रही है, इसको आप तीन दिन कीजिए। यह ट्रेन आपको बहुत ज्यादा रेवेन्यू दे रही है। उसी तरीके से भुवनेश्वर-चेन्नई, यह पापुलर ट्रेन है, इसे थ्राइस ए वीक करना है और भुवनेश्वर-रामेश्वरम,

उसको भी थ्राइस ए वीक करने के लिए हम निवेदन करते हैं। भुवनेश्वर से पुडुचेरी को थ्राइस ए वीक कीजिए। इसे डेली सर्विस कर दीजिए, शालीमार-बारीपाड़ा इंटरसिटी एक्सप्रेस, जो अभी ओडिशा के अंदर चलाई है, यह ईस्ट कोस्ट के हाथ में है, आप उनको पावर दीजिए। आप यहां उत्तर देते हैं कि उनको आपने पावर दे दी है, लेकिन उनके पास कोच नहीं हैं। आपकी तो रेलवे की मीटिंग भी, जोनल मीटिंग या डीआरएम की मीटिंग एक-एक साल तक नहीं होती है। अभी एक साल में एक दिन हुई, जबकि तीन महीने में एक बार होनी चाहिए, ऐसा हमने कहा था। जब सेशन नहीं रहता है, तो वहां एम.पीज. को बैठकर चर्चा करने की जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, उससे भी वे वंचित हो जाते हैं। इसलिए हमें यहां आकर रोना-धोना करना पड़ता है। उसको तो आप कर सकते हैं, उसमें किसी रेवेन्यू की जरूरत नहीं है। उसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अथॉरिटी की जरूरत है, इच्छाशक्ति की जरूरत है। Yashwantpur-Hatia Express daily करने के लिए, Vishkhapatnam-LTT from weekly to bi-weekly करने के लिए Yashwantpur Tata Express को डेली चलाया जाए। Extension of train - Raigarh-Gondia Jansatabdi को झारसुगुड़ा तक, बिलासपुर-रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस को झारसुगुड़ा तक, extension of Jansatabdi between Howrah and Barbil to Keonjhar, extension of Puri-Patna-Baidyanathdham को देहरादून तक, extension of Sambalpur-Rayagada को विशाखापट्टनम तक, extension of Bhubaneswar-Bolangir Express to Bhawanipatna via Kesinga, extension of Kharagpur-Bolasore Passenger to Nilgiri. Nilgiri was the first State in the country, जहां पर हिंदुस्तान में 15 अगस्त, 1947 को पंडित नेहरू और यूनियन गवर्नमेंट के तहत मर्जर ऑफ स्टेट्स शुरू हुआ। तब ओडिशा भी नहीं था, बहुत से प्रांतों के बहुत से जिले, बहुत से स्टेट्स नहीं थे, तब वल्लभ भाई पटेल जी के नेतृत्व में वह 1948 में स्टार्ट किया गया था और वह नीलगिरि से शुरू हुआ था, तो इसका सम्मान करते हुए आप इस बात को ग्रहण करेंगे, ऐसी मुझे उम्मीद है। Extension of Baripada-Bhubaneswar Super Fast Express to Puri, extension of Tatanagar-Badampahar Passenger Train from Tatanagar to Rourkela, तो यह सब टोटल माइनिंग एरिया है। आपका झारखंड, बिहार और ओडिशा - ये सब मिला-जुला है। Puri-Talcher Passenger may be extended to NTPC, वहां पर आपका नेशनल थर्मल प्लांट है। New Delhi-Ranchi Samparka Kranti Express को राउरकेला तक biweekly किया जाए, अभी यह weekly once है। अमृतसर-टाटा जलियांवाला बाग एक्सप्रेस टाटा तक आती है, रुकती है, तो उसको राउरकेला तक एक्सटेंड किया जाए। Gorakhpur-Hatiya Maurya Express को राउरकेला तक डेली एक्सटेंड किया जाए। New Delhi-Ranchi Garib Rath Express को राउरकेला तक एक्सटेंड किया जाए। Hazur Sahib Nanded Nagarali-SBP Express को राउरकेला तक एक्सटेंड किया जाए, जहां आप जानते हैं कि गुरु नानक जी ने केवल सिखों के लिए नहीं कहा था, गुरु नानक जी ने सारे देश में, सारी दुनिया में इंसानियत से बढ़कर कोई धर्म नहीं, कोई जाति नहीं, अगर सबसे बड़ा कोई है तो इंसान है और उसकी कद्र अगर करनी है, तो मैं आपसे उम्मीद करता हूं कि आप इस जगह पर कुछ करके दिखाइए।

सर, ऐसे ही हमारे यहां जगन्नाथ जी के धाम में "नव कलेवर" होता है और वहां पर हम लोगों ने कुछ extra trains मांगी हैं। वह 22 जुलाई को होने वाला है और सरकार हमें वहां कुछ दे या न दे, लेकिन हम वहां बहुत expansion कर रहे हैं, बहुत जोरदार तरीके से कर रहे हैं और वहां 50 लाख

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

यात्रियों के आने की उम्मीद हम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उसमें हम आपका भी और केंद्र का भी सहयोग चाहते हैं, मगर हमने जो यह मांग की है(व्यवधान)....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Six more Members have to speak.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I will just sum up. हावड़ा-टिटलागढ़(व्यवधान).... 3 घंटे 39 मिनट(व्यवधान)....

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इनका 3 घंटे 39 मिनट का रिकॉर्ड है।(व्यवधान)....

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, विशाखापट्टनम इंटरसिटी... यह सब बाकी लिखा हुआ मैं आपको दे दूंगा। मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा। मैं आप सबकी रिस्पेक्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के कोने-कोने से आवाज़ यहां उठे और मनोज जी को मजबूत किया जाए। सुरेश जी तो पीछे रह गए, आपको थोड़ा मजबूत किया जाए, क्योंकि बुलेट ट्रेन और बड़ी-बड़ी बातें होंगी और टेक्नालॉजी की बात होगी। आप यहां गरीब रथ की बात और छोटी-छोटी बातें कराइए। हम चाहते हैं कि कुछ पावर मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट को भी देनी चाहिए। Railways is such a large organisation. Some independent powers should also be given to the Minister of State. मेरे ख्याल से मेरे साथ सब एकमत होंगे।(व्यवधान).... इसीलिए तो कह रहा हूँ कि कुछ चीजें ऐसी होनी चाहिए और आदर्श स्टेशन... मैं बोलना चाहूंगा कि 'world class' का क्वेश्चन बार-बार उठाया गया। पुरी एक तीर्थ धाम है, तो यह वर्ल्ड क्लास का प्रश्न किसने पैदा किया, यह शब्द कहां से आया, मैं इसकी बड़ी खोज करता हूँ। What is the definition of 'world-class'? वह वर्ल्ड क्लास क्या है? वर्ल्ड क्लास तो इंडिया ने दिया है वर्ल्ड को! अगर किसी ने दुनिया को तीन चीजें दी हैं, तो वह इंडिया ने दी हैं। जिसको ज़ीरो नहीं मिला, वह हमारे देश ने दिया। जिसको सत्य का प्रमाण नहीं मिला, वह मेरे देश के महात्मा गांधी ने दिया और जिसको शांति की वार्ता और नॉन-वायलेंस के अगेन्स्ट खड़ा होना सिखाया, तो वह हमारे देश ने दुनिया को सिखाया। तो यह वर्ल्ड क्लास क्या है? आप इंडिया में गोल्डन चिड़िया जैसे स्टेशन बनाइए, यह वर्ल्ड क्लास शब्द हमारे दिमाग में आज तक बैठ नहीं पा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे Banspani, Bolangir, Bhawanipatna Station, Kesinga Station, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput Junction, Rayagada-Titlagarh Junction— इनको थोड़ा सा बढ़ाइए। इसी तरह से आदर्श स्टेशनों में Anugul, Belpahar, Barbil, Bobbili, Jakhpura, Jharsuguda, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramandali, Rengali, Raghunathpur, Titlagarh – इन सबको उसके अंदर लाइए। सर, मैं आप लोगों के लिए फ्लोर छोड़ने से पहले लास्ट में कहना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम वैगन....(व्यवधान)... मनोज जी, कृपया इस बात को थोड़ा सा सुन लीजिए। वैगन मैन्युफैक्चरिंग युनिट के लिए Sitalapalli, Ganjam में आपने एक करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। हम आपको पूरी जमीन दे रहे हैं। आपने अभी तक एक करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने बार-बार कहा है। इसी तरह से स्लीपर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग Kantabanji में बनाने के लिए मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। वैगन मेंटेंस वर्कशॉप Kalahandi के Narla में, मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में

वैगन फैक्टरी बनाने के बारे में बजट में था, वहां पर इसे बनाने के लिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूं। स्किल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर Koraput में बनाने के लिए और MEMU, Maintenance Facilities, Khurda, जो सबसे पुराना अंग्रेजों के समय का divisional region है, वहां पर बनाने के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां हमारे साथी लॉ एंड जस्टिस मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। उन्होंने यहा कहा था, Vision 2020; मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि Vision 2020 जल्दी हो, उसके लिए हम सब आपका साथ देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आपने कहा था Vision 2020 envisages Railways' share in the GDP to increase from 1.2 per cent to 3 per cent. आपने कहा, Vision 2020 envisages Railways' revenue to grow 10 per cent annually. आपको तो हमने पिछले साल 15 परसेंट दिया है, आप यहां 10 परसेंट लिख रहे हैं, आपको उससे और ज्यादा रेवेन्यू मिलेगा। हमारे यहां जितना भी स्क्रेप, जिस-जिस ज़ोन में भी पड़ा है, उस स्क्रेप को बेचकर आप वहां पर एक पटरी या लाइन बनाएं और उसे वहीं पर खर्च करें। एक सिद्धांत आप बना लीजिए कि जहां-जहां आपका रेलवे का स्क्रेप पड़ा हुआ है, उसको वहीं बेचिए और वहीं पर उस पैसे को लगाकर उसका इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर कराइए। कम से कम इसे आप करिए। Vision 2020 of Indian Railways expects to make investment of 14 lakh crore rupees by 2020. मैं कहता हूं कि आप 14 लाख करोड़ जरूर इन्वेस्ट कीजिए, लेकिन Vision 2020 का दिया है। यह विज़न जो आपने दिया है - some of the major goals - आप कहते हैं कि आप 25,000 किलोमीटर नयी लाइने बनाएंगे। मैंने तो आपको अपने राज्य के लिए जो कहा है वह 1,000 किलोमीटर से 1,200 किलोमीटर भी नहीं है। आप Vision 2020 के अंदर उस 25,000 में से, ओडिशा जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्र को, जिसको इंडियन रेलवे में खोजने से भी नहीं देख पाते हैं कि ओडिशा कहां है, उस विज़न में से आप कुछ वहां पर भी डालिए। इसके अलावा आप 6,000 किलोमीटर पैसेंजर ट्रेन का बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और electrification of 14,000 kilometres करना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां तो आपको सबसे ज्यादा आयरन ओर मिलता है, bauxite - 90 per cent; 20 to 30 per cent of coal. यह सब हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा ओडिशा में पड़ा है, अभी तक वहां से 5 परसेंट भी एक्सप्लोर नहीं हुआ है, आपको वहीं से ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा। Completion of gauge-conversion, upgradation of speed - 160 से 200 किलोमीटर and construction of 2,000 kilometre high-speed rail-line. अगर यह बनाते हैं तो अच्छा होगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस संबंध में आप थोड़ा सा ओडिशा की ओर ध्यान देंगे। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे दूसरे साथी भी यहां बोलेंगे। सर, मुझे आपकी मदद चाहिए। मैंने जो कुछ भी कहा है, अगर इसमें एक भी बात गलत है तो जो रेजोल्यूशन मैं लेकर आया हूं, उसको मैं इंस्टिस्ट नहीं करूंगा — अगर आप अपने जवाब में यह बात कहेंगे कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है, उसमें एक भी चीज़ गलत है। अगर नहीं है तो मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि this House will adopt the Resolution. आपके बोलने के बाद I will give the reply. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने एक अच्छा विषय सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 67

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

वर्ष के पश्चात भी देश के अनेक जिलों को रेल मार्ग द्वारा नहीं जोड़ा गया है। वास्तव में रेल का सीधा सम्पर्क जन-सामान्य से है। रेल से बेहतर जन-यातायात का उपयोगी और प्रभावी साधन भी नहीं है। मैं अपनी बात करूँ तो मुझे रेल में यात्रा करना ज्यादा सुविधाजनक लगता है बजाय किसी अन्य साधन के। इसलिए कि रेल में लोगों से मिलना होता है, बातचीत हो जाती है, सफर भी अच्छा हो जाता है, परन्तु यह जो रेल बनाने का काम है, मैं याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि एक समय में, मध्य प्रदेश में अमरकंटक एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान रहा है, प्रसिद्ध स्थान रहा है, वहाँ पर कंटोनमेंट रहा है और एक समय में वह गतिविधियों का केन्द्र भी रहा है, एक समय वह जिला भी रहा है, अब भी जिला है। जैसा कि विषय के अंतर्गत जिलों को जोड़ने की बात आई हुई है। यह इतना पुराना जिला है और अब भी जिला है, उसको रेल देखने का मौका नहीं है। वहाँ पर पहले रेल थी, वहाँ पर नैरो गेज लाइन चला करती थी, उस नैरो गेज लाइन पर यात्रा करने का मुझे अनुभव भी हुआ, किन्तु आपातकाल के दौरान उस रेल लाइन को उखाड़ दिया गया। वह क्षेत्र पूरा उजड़ गया, रेल यातायात की दृष्टि से वह बहुत ही सुविधाजनक साधन था, यह बात अलग है कि वह नैरो गेज थी। अब सब नैरो गेज में परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, नैरो गेज परिवर्तित होकर मीटर गेज बन गए हैं, कुछ जगह अभी भी चल रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उज्जैन -आगर-सोयत-सुसनेर होकर झालावाड़ को जोड़ने वाली जो रेल लाइन की बात है, उसका सर्वेक्षण भी हुआ है। उस सर्वेक्षण के कारण लोगों में उम्मीद जगी है कि नई रेल लाइन जो हमारी छिन गई है, जो इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए बहुत जरूरी है, वह वापस आने वाली है। अब हम सोच रहे हैं कि अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं, अच्छे दिन आने की शुरुआत तो इस सरकार के आने के बाद से शुरू हो गई है। आगाज़ अच्छा है, अंजाम भी अच्छा होगा और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर पूरा ध्यान देगी। पहले यह रेल लाइन उज्जैन से झालावाड़ बनने वाली थी, यह 214 किलोमीटर की रेल लाइन थी, अब इसमें थोड़ा-सा कुछ कम- ज्यादा हुआ होगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस रेल लाइन को प्रारम्भ करने की गतिविधि प्रारम्भ होनी चाहिए। रेलों को बनाने में समय बहुत लगता है और संसाधन कम होते हैं। रतलाम से खण्डवा तक का गेज कन्वर्जन होना था, उसमें वर्षों लग गए हैं, किन्तु संतोष यह है कि रेल कन्वर्जन रतलाम से इंदौर तक का और आगे का जारी है। इसी के साथ जुड़ी हुई बात यह है कि उज्जैन से फतेहाबाद जो मीटर गेज लाइन थी, उसको गेज कन्वर्जन के कारण से बंद कर दिया गया है। इसको ऐसे समय में बंद कर दिया गया है जबकि 2016 में कुम्भ का मेला उज्जैन में होने वाला है। यह मीटर गेज की रेल लाइन बहुत ही लाभदायक थी और आम आदमी के लिए, गरीब जनता के लिए, गांवों के लिए सम्पर्क लाइन शहरों को जोड़ने के लिए थी। अभी भी वह मीटर गेज लाइन है, इसके बारे में हमने कहा है कि यदि इस लाइन को आप एक साल के अंदर नया नहीं बना सकते हैं, वैसे तो युद्ध स्तर पर क्योंकि कुम्भ का मेला आ रहा है, वहाँ पर करोड़ों लोग आने वाले हैं, देश और दुनिया से लोग आने वाले हैं, उनकी सुविधा के लिए यदि इस रेल लाइन को भी पूरा कर लिया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से एक प्रतिमान होगा। यदि किसी कारण से यह सम्भव नहीं हो, तो मेरा आग्रह होगा कि यह जो मीटरगेज लाइन है, इसको चालू करने के उपाय कर लिए जाएं। अब यह कहना जरूरी है कि न इस छोर पर न उस छोर पर, चूंकि इस मीटर गेज लाइन का कुछ नहीं है, परन्तु उज्जैन का स्टेशन तो बड़ा है। उज्जैन में सारी सुविधाएं रही हैं, इसलिए एक बड़े प्रयोजन की दृष्टि से, एक बड़े आयोजन की दृष्टि से यदि हमें कुछ सुविधाएं जारी रखने की आवश्यकता पड़े, तो निश्चित रूप से उसे करने के लिए विशेष उपाय करने चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा कहना है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इन सारे कामों को करने के लिए मेलों के आयोजन होते हैं, तो विशेष प्रबंध करने की आवश्यकता होती है, नये स्टेशन्स बनाने पड़ते हैं, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। ये मेले गर्मियों के मौसम में आते हैं और जब गर्मी का मौसम होता है, तो पीने के पानी के साथ छाया के लिए शेड्स बनाने के काम और स्टेशन्स बनाने के काम वर्षों से होते आए हैं। उसके बाद उनको आगे मेंटेन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं हुई है। इसलिए विक्रम नगर के रेलवे स्टेशन के विकास की सारी संभावनाएं अभी भी हैं। मैं सोचता हूं कि नागदा स्टेशन बड़ा जंक्शन है, उसके प्लेटफार्म का और विस्तार करने की जरूरत है। चूंकि वहां एक एक काम तो बहुत अच्छा हो गया है कि जो शहर का मुख्य स्टेशन है, उसको बनाने के लिए रेलवे ने रुचि ली है। किन्तु उसके ठीक सामने जो स्टेशन का भाग है, वह अभी तक नहीं बना है। यह बिरला ग्राम की ओर जाता है और यह बिरला ग्राम की तरफ है। उस प्लेटफार्म को भी विकसित करके, हम अपने कैपेसिटी को बढ़ा सकते हैं। यदि इसको बढ़ाने के निश्चित रूप से उपाय किए जाएंगे, तो सारे संसाधन और सारी जमीन तथा बाकी की सुविधाएं वहां उपलब्ध हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि जिस प्रकार के कन्वर्जन आदि के काम चल रहे हैं, उनमें इन सारी बातों को सुविधा देने का काम किया जा सकता है। आगे के समय में निश्चित रूप से छोटे-छोटे अंडरब्रिज बन सकते हैं। उनके बनाने से सड़क यातायात में बड़ी सुविधा हो सकती है। जब हम खाचरोद से लेकर जावरा सड़क पर जाते हैं, तो वहां यातायात बरसों से रुक जाता है। जब हम नागदा से खाचरोद जाते हैं, तो वे सारे यातायात रुक जाते हैं। चूंकि वह मेन ट्रंक रोड पर है, इस कारण से बार-बार उसकी क्रॉसिंग रुक जाती है और लेबल क्रॉसिंग के रुक जाने से निश्चित रूप से यातायात बाधित होता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि वहां पर काफी संभावनाएं हैं और आप अंडरपास बना सकते हैं, इसलिए नागदा और खाचरोद के बीच में भी अंडरपास बनाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह से खाचरोद और जावरा के बीच में जो गिनोबा की तरफ मार्ग जाता है, वहां भी अंडर पास बनाकर बनाकर जनता को सुविधा देने का काम किया जा सकता है।

इसी प्रकार से उज्जैन में नील गंगा का जो स्टेशन है और मैं जिस स्टेशन के विकास की बात कर रहा हूं, चूंकि वहां विकास तो हुआ है, परन्तु वहां शेड्स नहीं हैं। वह यदा-कदा जरूरत पड़ने पर चालू हो जाता है। चूंकि अब कुंभ के मेले के आयोजन में ज्यादा समय नहीं रहा है, एक वर्ष भी नहीं रहा है, यदि उसको अभी से विकसित किया जाए, तो उचित होगा। वहां भी एक अंडरपास बनाया जा सकता है। वहां की जनता उसको गदापूनिया के नाम से जानती है, क्योंकि वे लोग वहां से आराम से निकल जाते हैं। वहां लोग इस तरह से पास हो जाते हैं, तो उसको गदापूनिया ही कहा जाता है, परन्तु उसमें से इनसान भी जाते हैं, साधन भी जाते हैं और यदि उसका विस्तार करके ठीक प्रकार से बनाया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से वह आवागमन के लिए नील गंगा से जोड़ने की दृष्टि से बड़ा साधन हो सकता है।

यहां माननीय मंत्री जी उपस्थित हैं, इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि उनको सारे कामों को करने में ज्यादा कठिनाई महसूस नहीं होगी, क्योंकि यह कुंभ मेला है और प्रासंगिक है, इसलिए उन सारे स्टेशनों के निर्माण करने की बातें हैं, रेलवे शेड्स का निर्माण बात करने की बात है। मैंने नागदा रेलवे स्टेशन के बारे में कहा है। आलोट रेलवे स्टेशन के पास चूंकि नागेश्वर तीर्थ है और बड़ा तीर्थ है,

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

वहां धर्मावलम्बियों का लगातार आना-जाना होता है। वहां पर अच्छा प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है। वह स्थान बड़ा रेवेन्यू देने वाला है, इसलिए आलोट का एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन होने के साथ-साथ उज्जैन के अलावा भी और भी बाकी लोगों के आवागमन की दृष्टि से वहां यदि यात्री प्रतीक्षालय को बहुत अच्छा बनाया जाए, तो उचित होगा। इस बारे में पहले बात चली थी, परन्तु वह बात आई-गई हो गई। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि आलोट के रेलवे स्टेशन को बढ़ाया जाए। वह एक बड़ा स्थान है और अब गेज कन्वर्जन हो गया है, उसको भी कर सकते हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

हमारे DRM का हेडक्वार्टर रतलाम है। चूंकि वहां विकास की संभावनाएं हैं और वह मुख्य स्टेशन से सामने वाले स्टेशन पर रेलने कॉलोनी की तरफ जाता है, उस स्टेशन की भी बहुत सारी संभावनाएं हैं। मैं भोपाल के स्टेशन की बात कर रहा हूं। भोपाल का स्टेशन निश्चित रूप से मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी का एक प्रमुख स्टेशन है। उस स्टेशन पर सुधार करने के लिए हबीबगंज को स्टेशन बनाने के लिए रेलवे ने बहुत काम किए हैं। जो भोपाल का मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशन है, जो मुख्य शहर की तरफ स्टेशन बना हुआ है, अभी उस पर छाया नहीं है और लोगों का खुले में ही आवागमन होता है। That is open Station. वह खुला स्टेशन है और वहां लोग आते हैं और वहां से रेलगाड़ियां पकड़ने का काम करते हैं। उस स्टेशन को भी छायादार बनाकर सुविधायुक्त बनाने का काम करें। वहां खानपान की सुविधा के अलावा और कुछ भी सुविधा नहीं है। जो शहर की तरफ प्लेटफार्म बना हुआ है, जो स्टेशन का दूसरा छोर है, जो सामने वाला हिस्सा है, उस स्टेशन का विकास करने की काफी संभावनाएं हैं। गाड़ियों के संचालन में रेल विभाग ने ज्यादा रुचि ली है। इन्दौर से निजामुद्दीन एक रेल चलती है, उसके कोचेज एकदम खराब हैं। उसमें लोग यात्रा तो करते ही हैं, किन्तु वे ठीक नहीं हैं। लंबे समय से वे ही कोचेज हैं, इसलिए उन्हें बदलने की जरूरत है। नए कोच की जरूरत भी हो रही है। अभी एक उत्सव है। महाकाल के दर्शन करने के लिए दिल्ली से, गाजियाबाद से, इस क्षेत्र से हजारों की संख्या में लोग वहाँ जाते हैं, यात्रा करते हैं। इसलिए इस रेलगाड़ी, जिसका ट्रेन नम्बर 12415-12416 है, उसके कोचेज को नए कोचेज से बदलने की जरूरत है। उसमें कोचेज बढ़ाने की बात भी है। आप जनरल कोचेज भी बढ़ाइए, रिजर्वेशन के कोचेज भी बढ़ाइए, एसी के कोचेज भी बढ़ाइए। अगर पूरा कंपार्टमेंट करना है, तो एसी फर्स्ट कंपार्टमेंट कर सकते हैं, एसी सेकंड भी कर सकते हैं। एसी थर्ड में ज्यादा लोग सफर करते हैं, तो उसको भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से नया रिक चाहिए। यदि वह रिक मिल जाता है, तो निश्चित रूप से महाकाल, जो द्वादश ज्योतिर्लिंगों में से एक महत्वपूर्ण ज्योतिर्लिंग है, उसके दर्शन करने वाले यात्रियों को रिजर्वेशन में असुविधा नहीं होगी। यह गाड़ी बहुत अच्छी चलती है, यह लाभप्रद गाड़ी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार उपाय करेगी।

उन्होंने नागदा के स्टेशन के बारे में बताया कि नागदा स्टेशन पर गर्म खान-पान की सुविधा नहीं है। बीच में कुछ कारण से वह बंद हो गई होगी, किन्तु सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ गर्म खान-पान की सुविधा करने की दृष्टि से यदि माननीय मंत्री जी थोड़ा सा निर्देश देंगे, तो अच्छा होगा। वह एक जंक्शन स्टेशन है और ट्रंक रोड पर है। यदि उसके बारे में भी ठीक प्रकार से निर्देश हो गए, तो अच्छा होगा।

अब तो हमारी सिफारिश हो ही गई है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उसके बारे में भी आप निर्देश देने का काम करेंगे। यह गर्मी का मौसम है। बीच के जो रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं, चाहे वे उज्जैन से नागदा-रतलाम तक के हों या फिर और भी स्टेशंस हो सकते हैं, नागदा से कोटा तक के स्टेशंस हों, उनमें आप छाया का प्रबन्ध करें। आप छाया के लिए अच्छे शेड्स बनाते हैं, अच्छी सीटिंग्स बनाते हैं, लोगों के बैठने के लिए आप अच्छी बैठकें बनाते हैं। उसको कवर करने से लोगों को बड़ी राहत मिलती है। आप उसकी संख्या बढ़ा दीजिए। आप उनके लिए पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध करने का काम करिए।

मैं आपको फिर से याद दिलाते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि उज्जैन के कुंभ पर्व को शानदार तरीके से सफलतापूर्वक मनाने के लिए, चूँकि यह इस सरकार का पहला कुंभ पर्व होगा, उसको मनाने के लिए आप ठीक प्रकार से प्रबन्ध करेंगे और रेलवे की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराएँगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इतना निवेदन करते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan is not there.
Shrimati Kanak Lata Singh.

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में अपनी बात रखना चाहती हूँ। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का कुशीनगर जनपद महात्मा बुद्ध का बहुत बड़ा पर्यटक स्थल है और बहुत दूर-दूर से पर्यटक यहां पर महात्मा बुद्ध का दर्शन करने के लिए आते हैं। यह जो कुशीनगर का क्षेत्र है, यह महात्मा बुद्ध का निर्वाण स्थल है। मुझे बहुत ही दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी हमारे सांसद महोदय ने कहा कि आजादी के 67 साल के बाद भी यहां पर कोई विकास नहीं हुआ। मैं उनके साथ स्वयं को जोड़ते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत ही दुख की बात है कि इतने सालों के बाद भी इस क्षेत्र को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मुख्यालय गोरखपुर से नहीं जोड़ा गया है, जबकि इसकी दूरी मात्र 55-60 किलोमीटर है। मैं बहुत खुश थी कि हमारे मंत्री गौड़ा जी भी यहां थे, पिछले साल भी मैंने उनसे मांग की थी, देवरिया-कुशीनगर क्षेत्र के एमपी, आदरणीय मिश्रा जी भी थे, मैं बड़ी प्रसन्न थी कि आज मुझे आश्वासन मिल जाएगा। चूँकि यह बहुत बड़ा पर्यटक स्थल है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी यात्रा पर जापान गए थे और वे बड़े समझौते करके आए कि जापान से मिल कर अपने देश का, भारत का विकास करेंगे, लेकिन जब वहां से पर्यटक कुशीनगर आएँगे, तो उनको बड़ी निराशा हाथ लगेगी। मैं बहुत लंबा-चौड़ा भाषण नहीं देना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन इस सदन में इस उम्मीद से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप कुशीनगर को गोरखपुर से जोड़ने का काम जरूर करेंगे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आज इस सदन में आप मुझे आश्वासन देंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री महोदय, आपने उनकी बात सुनी।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा) : मैं बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनके लिए कुछ करिए।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : आज आप मुझे आश्वासन दे दीजिए।

5.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very genuine request.

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह : सर, मेरी रिक्वेस्ट बहुत जेनुइन है, 55 किलोमीटर की दूरी कोई ज्यादा भी नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने ठीक बात कही, आप बैठ जाइए। आपने बहुत अच्छा बोला। जितना बोलना चाहिए, उतना ही बोला और अच्छी तरह से बोला। Very Good.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री भूपिंदर जी के संकल्प पर बल देना बहुत ही उचित और अच्छा महसूस हो रहा है। जिस तरह से उन्होंने उड़ीसा के गम्भीर विषय को, खास तौर से सात जिलों में रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी न होने के संदर्भ में, हाउस में प्रस्तुत किया है, यकीनन भूपिंदर जी का यह प्रस्ताव विचार के योग्य है। रेल विभाग हमारे देश के यातायात का सबसे बड़ा साधन है, जिसके लिए संविधान और सिस्टम में अलग से बजट की व्यवस्था की गई है। दो करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग प्रतिदिन इस रेल का लाभ उठाते हैं। हर भारतीय की इच्छा होती है कि मुझे भी ट्रेन में बैठने का मौका मिले, मैं सुगमता के इस यातायात का आनन्द ले सकूँ। आजादी के बाद से अभी तक, हमारे देश का बहुत सारा क्षेत्र, बहुत सारा इलाका उपेक्षित रहा है, जहां पर आज तक लोगों ने ट्रेन में बैठकर भी नहीं देखा है, ट्रेन के सफर को कभी नहीं देखा है। हम महसूस करते हैं कि आज इस सदन के माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी इस संकल्प पर कोई न कोई सकारात्मक राय अवश्य व्यक्त करेंगे।

महोदय, यह केवल उड़ीसा का ही मामला नहीं है, यह मामला पूरे देश का है। अगर हम उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा करें, आप भी उसी प्रदेश से आते हैं और मैं भी उसी प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहां पर हस्तिनापुर महाभारत का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र बिन्दु रहा है। जिस हस्तिनापुर के लिए महाभारत हुआ था, जिस जमीन पर अन्याय के खिलाफ न्याय की लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी, उस हस्तिनापुर के लोग आज भी यह देखने के लिए तरसते हैं कि रेल कैसी होती है, इंजन कैसा होता है, रेल का सफर कैसा होता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से इस बात की गुजारिश करूंगा कि ऐसे ऐतिहासिक स्थल, जिन स्थलों से हमारे देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता का आभास होता है, जिन स्थलों से भारत की पहचान का दुनिया में डंका बजता है, कम से कम वहां तक तो ट्रेन पहुंचा दीजिए और वहां की जनता को यह लाभ दे दीजिए।

महोदय, हापुड़ से मवाना, मवाना से हस्तिनापुर, हस्तिनापुर से बिजनौर, यह बहुत लम्बा रूट है, लेकिन महोदय, आज तक उस रूट पर कोई रेलवे लाइन, कोई रेलवे का यातायात शुरू नहीं हो सका है। हमें इस सदन में सेवा करते हुए पाँच साल हो गए हैं, संभवतः हर सत्र में हमने इस विषय को उठाया है। मुझे लगता है कि या तो परम्परा ऐसी है या कुछ होने में अभी मुश्किलें हैं, लेकिन वजह चाहे कुछ भी हो, हमारी इस मांग पर अभी तक कोई गौर नहीं किया गया है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे।

महोदय, हमारे देश के लाखों लोग वैष्णो देवी में दर्शन करने के लिए जाते हैं। हमारी समाजवादी पार्टी की सदस्य ने कुशीनगर के लिए, जो कि बौद्ध धर्म की एक बहुत बड़ी स्थली है, रेल कनेक्टिविटी को सुदृढ़ करने की बात उठाई है। जम्मू-कश्मीर, वैष्णो देवी के नाम से दुनिया भर में पहचाना जाता है और जाना जाता है। पिछली सरकारों के प्रयास से जम्मू से कटरा तक का रेलवे ट्रैक तैयार किया गया। वहां रेलवे स्टेशन भी तैयार हुआ और देश के मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री महोदय उसकी ओपनिंग करने के लिए भी गये। देश के लोगों में, खास तौर से उस भावना से प्रभावित लोगों में एक भाव बना कि अब वैष्णो देवी जाने के लिए उनका सफर सुगम हो जायेगा, उनको और अधिक जल्दी से मौका मिल जायेगा। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, जम्मू से कटरा जाने के लिए बहुत सीमित, दो से तीन ट्रेनें हैं। सारे पैसेंजर्स, जिन्हें कटरा जाना होता है, उनको उधमपुर से जम्मू आना पड़ेगा या उन्हें कटरा से दूसरा व्हीकल लेकर जम्मू आना पड़ेगा। अभी वहां रेलवे लाइन भी फैल गयी है, स्टेशन भी बन गया है, लेकिन दिल्ली से या अन्य बाहर की जगहों से जो ट्रेनें आती हैं, वे जम्मू तक तो जाती हैं, लेकिन कटरा तक उनका स्टॉपेज नहीं है। यानी रेलवे लाइन बनने के बावजूद भी और वहां स्टेशन बनने के बावजूद भी जो वैष्णो देवी जाने वाले श्रद्धालु हैं, उनकी कठिनाई अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर गम्भीरता से आप जांच करायेंगे, इस पर संज्ञान लेंगे, तो शायद महसूस करेंगे कि उधमपुर या जम्मू तक जाने वाली ट्रेनों का स्टॉपेज अगर थोड़ा सा आगे कटरा तक कर दिया जाता है, तो बहुत बड़ी सुविधा वहां के यात्रियों को हो जायेगी और इसमें कोई खर्चा भी नहीं बढ़ेगा। आपके पास ट्रेनें हैं, स्टेशन वहां पर उपलब्ध है, तो इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। सवाल सिर्फ इतना सा है कि उन ट्रेनों का विस्तार कटरा तक किया जाना है, इस पर भी विचार करने की कृपा करेंगे।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी शिमला है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको बहुत बार वहां जाने का अवसर मिला होगा। शिमला, हिमाचल की राजधानी है, लेकिन उस राजधानी तक ट्रेन की कोई सुविधा सरकार अभी तक नहीं कर सकी है। तो इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश एक ऐसा राज्य है, जिस राज्य को जाने वाली किसी भी ट्रेन में एसी फर्स्ट क्लास नहीं है। एक ऐसा सूबा, जिसको 'देवों की भूमि' कहा जाता है, उस प्रदेश के लिए कोई भी ऐसी ट्रेन नहीं है, जिसमें एसी फर्स्ट क्लास हो, तो इस पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, चूंकि मैं गाजियाबाद से आता हूँ, तो मैं वहां की एक बात बताता हूँ। महोदय, नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा, गाजियाबाद और वेस्टर्न यूपी रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा करने के लिए, देश को राजस्व देने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है, एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, हमारे गाजियाबाद के रेलवे स्टेशन की एक विडम्बना देखिए। पूरे देश में हर जगह जो प्लेटफार्म नम्बर वन होता है, वह ग्राउंड पर होता है। वह ग्राउंड पर इसलिए होता है, ताकि कोई बीमार, बूढ़ा या कमजोर व्यक्ति भी जाकर अपनी ट्रेन में, अपनी बोगी में बैठ सके। लेकिन, हमारे गाजियाबाद स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म नम्बर वन पर भी किसी बूढ़े को, बीमार को, बच्चे को या महिला को अगर जाना है, तो उसको स्टेप्स पर चढ़ कर ही जाना पड़ेगा। बहुत सारे बेचारे बूढ़े लोग या बीमार लोग तो सफर से इसलिए मुँह चुरा लेते हैं कि वे ऊपर चढ़ नहीं पायेंगे, क्योंकि वे बीमार हैं। अभी तक दिल्ली से लगे हुए हमारे गाजियाबाद शहर के स्टेशन की ऐसी स्थिति है कि वहां के रेलवे स्टेशन को बाकी रेलवे स्टेशंस के मानक के हिसाब से आज तक विकसित नहीं किया गया। नोएडा और ग्रेटर नोएडा, दुनिया के नक्शे पर एक बहुत ही विकसित सिटीज में से अलग हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, दिल्ली से

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

नोएडा या नोएडा से कहीं के लिए भी या ग्रेटर नोएडा से कहीं के लिए भी आज तक कोई रेल सुविधा नहीं है। जिस नोएडा से देश का दुनिया में नाम है, आज वहां फिल्म इंडस्ट्री भी है, बड़े उद्योग भी हैं, बड़े साधन भी हैं, लेकिन कोई भी ऐसी सुविधा आज तक रेल की वहां पर नहीं जुड़ सकी, जिसका लाभ नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा के लोग ले सकें। हां, बीच में हम इस बात का आभार व्यक्त करते हैं कि राजनीति से दूर हटकर — जब कुछ समय उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी पार्टी की लीडर, आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को 2007 से 2012 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री बनने का अवसर मिला, चूंकि रेलवे लाइन बिछाना उनके अंडर में नहीं था, तब उन्होंने नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा और गाजियाबाद की चिन्ता करते हुए दिल्ली से वसुंधरा और नोएडा के लिए मेट्रो ट्रेन चलाकर कुछ सुविधा देने की कोशिश जरूर की थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी अपील करूंगा कि वे कृपापूर्वक नोएडा, ग्रेटर नोएडा और गाजियाबाद, जो कि दिल्ली से लगे हुए शहर हैं और जहां से बहुत बड़ी आबादी का आवागमन होता है, उन पर भी ध्यान देंगे, तो आपकी मेहरबानी होगी।

महोदय, नई दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद के लिए एक ईएमयू ट्रेन चलती है। पहले उसका टाइम 2 बजकर 10 मिनट पर था, जिससे स्कूल को आने वाले और स्कूल से जाने वाले बच्चे आराम से अपने घर आ-जा सकते थे, लेकिन अब उस ट्रेन का टाइम बदलकर 1 बजकर 35 मिनट हो गया है, जिससे पढ़ने वाले बच्चों को बहुत बड़ी असुविधा हो गई है। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह बहुत छोटी-सी बात है, उसका टाइम केवल एक घंटा चेंज करने की बात है, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय पर भी ध्यान देंगे।

अंत में, मैं श्री भूपिंदर सिंह जी के संकल्प पर बल देते हुए इस बात की उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो विषय आज इस संकल्प पर हमारे सदस्यों ने और मैंने भी उपस्थित किए हैं, उन विषयों पर सरकार और रेल मंत्रालय ध्यान देगा। इस देश के लोग जिस तरह की कल्पना हमारे रेल विभाग और रेल यातायात के बारे में करते हैं, वे सारी कल्पनाएँ पूरी हों और हमारा यह रेल विभाग दुनिया में एक सफल विभाग साबित हो। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to make only a small submission. I have got a little more affinity with Odisha because I happened to be there for some time as an observer of the Congress Party in 2004. Also, the southern part of Odisha was once a part of the Madras Presidency. The laws of the Madras Presidency were once applicable there. That is why I have a special affinity for Odisha. I felt that the people of Odisha were very pious, patient and industrious. They are very civilized and deeply cultural. There is a very rich cultural heritage in Odisha. The Puri Temple is one such example. I used to ask my friends from Odisha why, despite all this, it has not developed adequately. They used to give varied reasons for that. But when I saw my friend, Shri Bhupinder Singh's Resolution, I felt that this was the main reason why this State has not developed. We have to develop the Railways in the State of Odisha. We should not classify it as backward. It is a forward State in every aspect except in

infrastructure. If infrastructure is created there, Odisha would show its mettle. Many countries in Europe and the West, like the UK and the USA, have people from Odisha working there in top-most positions. So, I feel that the Resolution must be supported by the Congress Party as well and, therefore, I support this Resolution.

Sir, I wish to make another submission here. The hon. Minister, Mr. Manoj Sinha, is a powerful and capable man. The Look East policy needs to be followed in the case of Odisha too. Hon. Member, Haji Abdul Salam is here. He comes from Imphal. When I was the Minister for Commerce and Industry, I found that there was a road link till the end of Myanmar border. But railway facilities need to be developed up to the border of Assam and Manipur. If it is linked, the Look East policy could be well used. At one end is Arunachal Pradesh and at the other is Manipur. If infrastructure facilities are well developed in these two regions, then we can have good trade all over Asia. Also, culturally we are well-bound together. Hinduism was developed there. We also have the history that the Chola Kingdom was expanded to the South-East Asian countries till Laos and Cambodia. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take a pain of looking towards Odisha and the East so that these backward areas can come forward. The people there are hard working, innocent and intelligent people, and we have to bring them into the mainstream. With these observations, I support the Resolution.

Allocation of time for disposal of Government Legislative and other Business

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 30th of April, 2015, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Repealing (To be discussed together) and Amending Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	
3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Three Hours
4. Consideration and return of the Finance Bill, 2015, (To be discussed together) after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	

Business	Time Allotted
5. Consideration and passing of the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2014.	Two Hours

Resolution re. deep concern over long pending Railway Projects in Odisha and other States; and taking urgent measures for their speedy completion—Contd...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा) : महोदय, आज सदन में यह जो प्राइवेट मेंबर रिजॉल्यूशन श्री भूपिंदर सिंह जी के द्वारा लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज रेलवे के बिना हमारे परिवहन तंत्र की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। मगर आज समय की मांग है कि सदन इस बात पर विचार करे कि रेलवे की जो परियोजनाएँ हैं, उनके पूरा होने में इतनी देरी क्यों होती है। परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में विलम्ब से उनकी लागत दोगुनी, तीगुनी तक हो जाती है। इसके अलावा यह सचमुच चिंता की बात है कि आजादी के 67 सालों के बाद भी हम देश के सैकड़ों जिलों को रेल नेटवर्क से नहीं जोड़ पाए हैं। खासकर ओडिशा के 7 आदिवासी बाहुल्य और पिछड़े जिले आज तक रेल की पहुँच से दूर हैं, जैसा हमारे माननीय भूपिंदर जी ने कहा है। रिजॉल्यूशन में जिन परियोजनाओं का जिक्र है वह 10 साल, 20 साल से लटकी हुई हैं। जबकि पिछले वर्ष रेलवे के कुल राजस्व में ओडिशा का योगदान लगभग 10 प्रतिशत था। पिछली यू.पी.ए. सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान रेल परियोजनाओं के मामले में ओडिशा हमेशा भेदभाव का शिकार होता रहा है। मौजूदा एनडीए सरकार ने भी हालांकि पहले के आवंटन की तुलना में कुछ वृद्धि की है। मगर ओडिशा की कई उचित मांगों की अनदेखी की है। इस साल जुलाई के महीने में पुरी में नवकलेवर महोत्सव होने वाला है। यह 12 साल में एक बार होता है और इस साल 19 साल बाद आ रहा है। इसमें राज्य के बाहर से लाखों श्रद्धालुओं के आने की संभावना है। इस महोत्सव के लिए यातायात को सुचारु बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने पुरी और मालतीपुर स्टेशन के विस्तार की मांग की थी, मगर उसे भी अनसुना कर दिया गया। रिजॉल्यूशन में वैगन फैक्टरी और स्किल सेंटर के प्रस्तावों के लम्बित होने का भी जिक्र किया गया है। यह रोजगार के लिहाज से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है। ओडिशा का के.बी.के. जोन अत्यन्त पिछड़ा है। इसलिए रिजॉल्यूशन में उचित मांग की गई है कि ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे का पुनर्गठन करते हुए ओडिशा के के.बी.के. जोन में एक नया डी.आर.एम. ऑफिस खोला जाना चाहिए। अन्त में, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस रिजॉल्यूशन के माध्यम से उठाए गए मुद्दे न सिर्फ अहम हैं, बल्कि इसमें सरकार को तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस रिजॉल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, this is my third year in Parliament. All the three years I have been speaking about the Railways. That is the major subject which I have dealt with. Therefore, if I say something now, it will be a repetition. Actually, Shri Bhupinder Singh has very well highlighted about the entire state of affairs in

Odisha. It is almost a thousand-year Plan for Railways because whatever we have been asking, ever since independence, over the last 68 years, it has not been done and therefore, what he has said is a thousand-year programme. It is good in one sense. Now, problems of almost all the districts have been elaborated. Now it is for the Railways to pick up whether you want today a 35-mile new line or 100 metres of doubling or where exactly you want to do. He has given the entire picture of our state and, therefore, you don't have an escape route. You will have to choose from whatever has been given. In the last three years, I have given an appealing personal history of Railways. KBK, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput, are the three districts which form the most serious Naxalite belt in the country. On all the three occasions, whenever I talked, I attributed the Naxalite uprising and backwardness to the lack of communication, more particularly, the Railway lines. I say, as an example, that as a student, while I was in high school, I was writing essays on Railways without ever seeing one. Now, my grandchildren are doing the same thing without seeing a Railway line. That is in Koraput, Nabarangpur of Koraput district. Nabarangpur which is now the district headquarters. This is the state of Railway lines which has created Naxalism. It is in this KBK region which is capital Naxalism in the country. Therefore, out of the districts that our friend has served, I would highlight a few of them in which you may try to do it. First and foremost is the extension of new Railway line from Kesinga to Bhawanipatna, Kantabanji to Nabarangpur *via* Khariar, Sinapali and Dharamgarh, Lanjigarh Junagarh and extended to Jeypore. I have specially mentioned it as this is the Naxalite area, and therefore, that should be given priority. And within Western Odisha there is another line, Bargarh to Raipur *via* Padampur and Naupada. That is another one which has been investigated, but no attempt has been made.

I have the last suggestion to make. The number of Railway lines that will have to be taken up in Odisha cannot be done particularly giving concentration to Western Odisha unless one DRM office is established within the KBK district of Odisha. If it is established, they will be able to just feed the Railway Board on the problems and prioritisation. Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I am particularly thankful to you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for you have supported us and Koraput is the area where you said you had been long back. Now also, there is not much change. If you come to Koraput, now also the blame could be squarely put on Railways. Thank you.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने आपको भाई भूपिन्दर सिंह के संकल्प के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। उन्होंने अपने संकल्प में उड़ीसा की रेल व्यवस्था को लेकर जिस विस्तार से अपना दर्द बयान किया है, उससे महसूस होता है कि आजादी के 67 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी रेल विभाग में कोई बुनियादी और क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन नहीं आया है।

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान जब आजाद हुआ, तो 50 हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइनें डल चुकी थीं और आज करीब 67 हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइनें हैं। यहाँ माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। रेलों के विकास की जो यह दर है, यह बहुत बड़ी दर नहीं है।

महोदय, रेल भारतवर्ष में लगभग 2 करोड़ 30 लाख लोगों को रोज लेकर चलती है। यह हमारे integration का एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिस देश में 16 और 18 भाषाएं बोली जाती हों, जिस देश में विभिन्न प्रकार की संस्कृति, समाज और धर्म वास करते हों, वहाँ रेल मात्र हमारे लिए आवागमन का साधन नहीं है, बल्कि सांस्कृतिक एकता की एक चेन है। यह लोगों को कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक मोहब्बत का संदेश देती है, सांस्कृतिक एकता का संदेश देती है, सद्भाव का संदेश देती है और निरन्तरता का संदेश देती है। उस पर जितना फोकस होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ। मैं श्री भूपिंदर सिंह के दर्द को महसूस कर सकता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं बहुत लम्बी बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं और मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि मध्य प्रदेश मेरा जन्म स्थल है और माननीय श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव जी की कृपा से, माननीय आजम खां साहब और प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी की मेहरबानी से मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से राज्य सभा में आया हूँ। मैं इस दर्द को बयान करना चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल से पुष्पक एक्सप्रेस गुजरती है, जो लखनऊ को जाने वाली तन्हा गाड़ी है। बाराबंकी और लखनऊ के हजारों-हजार परिवार भोपाल में और उसके आस-पास बसे हुए हैं। उससे आगे यदि बढ़ते हैं, तो एक रेलवे स्टेशन विदिशा है, जो मेरा जन्म-स्थल है। माननीय मंत्री जी, यह मेरा बड़ा मार्मिक दर्द है। मैं पिछले तीन वर्ष से लगातार कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि पुष्पक एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉप विदिशा हो जाना चाहिए। विदिशा स्टेशन आज भी उपेक्षित है। आज से 100 साल पहले यह स्टेशन जहाँ था, आज भी वहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आपकी विचारधारा के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि विदिशा का क्या उपकार है। विदिशा से राजनीतिक रूप से श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी नुमाइंदगी करते रहे, राजमाता श्रीमती सिंधिया वहाँ से नुमाइंदगी करती रहीं, श्री रामनाथ गोयनका वहाँ से नुमाइंदगी करते रहे, श्री शिवराज चौहान वहाँ से नुमाइंदगी करते रहे और अब श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी नुमाइंदगी कर रही हैं। इसके बावजूद, आज भी विदिशा रेलवे स्टेशन सुविधाओं से महरूम है। अगर आप वहाँ के वेटिंग रूम में जाकर बैठ जाएं, तो मेरा दावा है कि आपको मलेरिया हो जाएगा, क्योंकि वहाँ इतने मच्छर हैं।

महोदय, जिन स्टेशनों को डेवलप करना था, कभी उनमें विदिशा रेलवे स्टेशन को भी लिया गया था, लेकिन अब पता नहीं, वह लिस्ट कहाँ चली गई। विदिशा संसदीय क्षेत्र में पड़ने वाले रायसेन क्षेत्र के बच्चे, टेलीविजन में देखकर कहते हैं कि क्या ट्रेन हिन्दुस्तान में चलती है? यहाँ माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, रायसेन का पूरा अंचल, आजादी के 67 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी विकास के लिए तरस रहा है। इसलिए पहले वालों से शिकायत है और अब वालों से मांग है कि वहाँ ट्रेन चलाई जाए। मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पूरा रायसेन का अंचल ऐसा है, जहाँ से ट्रेन नहीं गुजरती है। विदिशा जिले के सिरोंज से बड़े-बड़े नेता जीत कर जाते रहे और वहाँ के लिए रेल लाइन की मांग बराबर चलती रही कि गुना को सिरोंज होते हुए बीना से जोड़ दिया जाए। अब तक कम से कम 10 बार एनाउंस हुआ है। पिछली सरकार के जो माननीय मंत्री जी थे, मैंने रो-रो कर उनसे मांगा कि

دیکھو، سیراؤج کے لوگ بڑی مانگ کر رہے ہیں اس کے لیے اور ان کی یہ جائز مانگ ہے اور یہ ان کی سکیورٹ یोजना ہے، لیکن سیراؤج کو بیانا سے جوڑنے کا کام آج تک نہیں ہوا۔

مہودے، میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کاموبیش یہی حالت اتر پردیش کی ہے۔ اگر ویدیشا مہرا جنم-ستھل ہے، تو رامپور مہرا کرم-ستھل ہے۔ وہاں تین فٹ چوڑا ایک پول ہے، جو 110 سال پہلے بنا تھا اور اس کی 14 فٹ اونچائی ہے۔ میں وہاں کے پول پر جب چڑھتا ہوں اور چلتا ہوں، تو وہ پول ہلکتا ہے، یعنی ہر وقت یہ بھڑکتا ہے کہ کب یہ ٹوٹ جائے۔ پتا نہیں کیوں ہمارے ریل منٹریوں کی اس پر نگاہ نہیں جاتی ہے؟ بیلکول یہی حال یو.پی. کے بہت سارے جیلوں کا ہے۔ ابھی میرے ساتھ شری تیاروی جی کہہ رہے تھے، ماننیہ منٹری جی، مہاراج گنج آپ کے کسٹ سے لگا ہوا ہے۔ مہاراج گنج سے ریل گزرتی ہے، ریل لائن ہے، جیلا مریخا لای ہے، لیکن وہاں ریل کی سوبھا نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ کے سامنے موٹے تار پر دو-تین مانگے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ویدیشا میں اگر شاتابدی ایکسپریس کا اسٹاپ ہو جائے گا، تو شاتابدی خالی نہیں جائے گی، کیونکہ اتنی جیادا سواریاں وہاں سے جاتی ہیں۔ ساتھ ہی پوٹھک ایکسپریس کو اگر آپ ویدیشا میں روک دے گے، لالیتپور میں شاتابدی اور پوٹھک دونوں ہی رکتی ہیں، لیکن ویدیشا میں نہیں رکتی ہیں۔ ویدیشا ہسٹوریکل ایتبار سے بھی کالیدااس کی نگرہی ہے، سمراٹ اشوک کی سسورال ہے۔ سانچی وہاں سے لگا ہوا ہے، جو مہاتما بولڈ کی اکیستریوں کا ایتہاسیک ستھل ہے۔ وہاں شالمنجیکا کی وہ مورتی ہے، جو یہ اعلان کرتی ہے کہ ہارٹ کے کلاکار پتھروں کو بھی مسکان دیا کرتے تھے۔ وہ پتھروں کو بھی ہوسن دیا کرتے تھے۔ ویدیشا ہسٹوریکل پلس ہے۔ میں آپ سے گواریش کرتا ہوں کہ آپ اس کی طرف دھیان دیجیے۔ رامپور کے پول کی طرف دھیان دیجیے اور ویدیشا کے اسٹاپ اور سٹیشن کی طرف دھیان دیجیے۔ آپ نے مجھے وکت دیا، بہت شکریا۔ ریل میں کرائیکاری پریورٹن کی زرارٹ ہے۔ جن لوگوں کو دیکھ کر گاندھی جی نے اپنے کپڑے اٹارے تھے اور تھڈ کلاس میں چلنا شرو کیا تھا، ان کو آج بھی کوئی سوبھا نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے اے.سی. کمپارٹمنٹ بہت بڑھ گیا، لیکن وہ کمپارٹمنٹ، جس میں ہماری مانگ، بھرنے اور بے چلنے ہیں، یعنی جنرل کمپارٹمنٹ، اس میں آج بھی ایک پر ایک آدمی سوار ہے۔ آج بھی وہی دھکا-موکھی ہے، جو کل تھی، تو میں ماننیہ ریل منٹری جی کے لیے یہ دوا کرتا ہوں، چونکہ میں ان کے ایتہاس کو جانتا ہوں کہ یہ اس ستھتی میں آئے کہ فیسلے کر سکنے، بڑے فیسلے کر سکنے، موٹے فیسلے تو کر ہی لیتے ہیں۔ میں اس دوا کے ساتھ یہ اتمیہ کرتا ہوں کہ یہ اپنے ماننیہ بڑے منٹری جی سے کہیں گے کہ مہاراج گنج کے االاوا اتر پردیش اور مڈھ پردیش کی طرف بھی اپنی نجر دواؤں، بہت شکریا۔

† چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): ماننیہ آپ سبھاادھیکش مہودے، میں اپنے آپ کو بھائی بھوپندر سنگھ کے سنگلپ کے ساتھ سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے اپنے سنگلپ میں اڑیسہ کی ریل ویوسٹھا کو لیکر جس تفصیل کے ساتھ اپنا درد بیان کیا ہے، اس سے محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ آزادی کے 67 سال بیت جانے کے بعد بھی ریل کے شعبہ میں کوئی بنیادی اور کرائنتی کاری تبدیلی نہیں آئی ہے۔

ماننیہ آپ سبھاادھیکش مہودے، یہ سچ ہے کہ ہندستان جب آزاد ہوا، تو پچاس ہزار کلومیٹر ریل لائنیں ڈل چکی تھیں اور آج قریب 67 ہزار کلومیٹر ریل لائنیں ہیں۔ یہاں ماننیہ ریل راجیہ منٹری جی بیٹھے ہیں۔ ریلوں کی ترقی کی جو یہ در ہے، یہ بہت بڑی در نہیں ہے۔

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[चौधरी मुनवर सलीम]

مہودے، ریل پورے بھارت میں لگ بھگ دو کروڑ تیس لاکھ لوگوں کو روز لیکر چلتی ہے۔ یہ ہمارے انٹیگریشن کا ایک ایسا ذریعہ ہے، جس دیش میں سولہ اور اٹھارہ زبانیں بولی جاتی ہوں، جس دیش میں مختلف طرح کی تہذیب، سماج اور دھرم واس کرتے ہوں وہاں ریل ماتر ہمارے لئے آواگن کا سادھن نہیں ہے، بلکہ سنسکرت تک ایکتا کی ایک چین ہے۔ یہ لوگوں کو کشمیر سے کنیا کماری تک محبت کا پیغام دیتی ہے اور نرنترنا کا پیغام دیتی ہے۔ اس پر جتنا فوکس ہونا چاہئے تھا، اتنا نہیں ہوا۔ میں شری بھوپندر سنگھ کے درد کو محسوس کر سکتا ہوں۔

مہودے، میں بہت لمبی بات نہیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مانئیے منتری جی، آپ اتر پردیش سے آئے ہیں اور میرا یہ سوبھاگیہ ہے کہ مدھیہ پردیش میرا جنم استھل ہے اور مانئیے شری ملانم سنگھ یادو جی کی کریپا سے، مانئیے شری اعظم خاں صاحب اور پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی کی مہربانی سے میں اتر پردیش سے راجیہ سبھا میں آتا ہوں۔ میں اس درد کو بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھوپال سے پشپک ایکسپریس گزرتی ہے، جو لکھنؤ کو جانے والی تنبا گاڑی ہے۔ بارہ بنکی اور لکھنؤ کے ہزاروں ہزار خاندان بھوپال میں اور اس کے آس پاس بسے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس سے آگے اگر بڑھتے ہیں، تو ایک ریلوے اسٹیشن ودیشہ ہے، جو میرا جنم استھل ہے۔ مانئیے منتری جی، یہ میرا بڑا مارمک درد ہے۔ میں پچھلے تین سال سے لگاتار کوشش کر رہا ہوں کہ پشپک ایکسپریس کا اسٹاپ ودیشہ ہوجانا چاہئے۔ ودیشہ اسٹیشن آج بھی آپیکشت ہے۔ آج سے سو سال پہلے یہ اسٹیشن جہاں تھا، آج بھی وہیں ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ کی وچار دھارا کے لئے یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ودیشہ کا کیا آپکار ہے۔ ودیشہ سے راجنیتک روپ سے شری اٹل بھاری واجپئی نمائندگی کرتے رہے، راج ماتا شریمتی سندھیا وہاں سے نمائندگی کرتی رہیں، شری رام ناتھ گوئنکا وہاں سے نمائندگی کرتے رہے، شری سوراج چوبان وہاں سے نمائندگی کرتے رہے اور اب شریمتی سشما سوراج جی نمائندگی کر رہی ہیں۔ اس کے باوجود، آج بھی ودیشہ ریلوے اسٹیشن سہولیات سے محروم ہے۔ اگر آپ وہاں کے ویٹنگ روم میں جاکر بیٹھ جائیں، تو میرا دعویٰ ہے کہ آپ کو ملیریا ہو جائے گا، کیوں وہاں اتنے مچھر ہیں۔

مہودے، جن اسٹیشنوں کو ڈیولپ کرنا تھا، کبھی ان میں ودیشہ ریلوے اسٹیشن کو بھی لیا گیا تھا، لیکن اب پتہ نہیں، وہ سٹ کہیں چلی گئی۔ ودیشہ پارلیمانی حلقہ میں پڑنے والے رائے سین شیتر کے بچے، ٹیلی ویژن میں دیکھ کر کہتے ہیں کہ کیا ٹرین بندستان میں چلتی ہے؟ یہاں مانئیے منتری جی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، رائے سین کا پورا انچل، آزادی کے 67 سال گزر جانے کے بعد بھی ترقی کے لئے ترس رہا ہے۔ اس لئے پہلے والوں سے شکایت ہے اور اب والوں سے مانگ ہے کہ وہاں ٹرین چلائی جائے۔ میں آپ کے دھیان میں لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پورا رائے سین کا انچل ایسا ہے، جہاں سے ٹرین نہیں گزرتی ہے۔ ودیشہ ضلع کے سرونج سے بڑے بڑے نیتا جیت کے جاتے رہے اور وہاں کے لئے ریل لائن کی مانگ برابر چلتی رہی کہ گونا گونا کو سرونج بوتے ہوئے بینا سے جوڑ دیا جائے۔ اب تک کم سے کم دس بار اعلان ہوا ہے۔ پچھلی سرکار کے جو مانئیے منتری جی تھے، میں نے رو رو کر ان سے مانگا کہ دیکھو، سرونج کے لوگ بڑی مانگ کر رہے ہیں اس کے لئے اور ان کی یہ جائز مانگ ہے اور یہ ان کی سویکرت یوجنا ہے، لیکن سرونج کو بینا سے جوڑنے کا کام آج تک نہیں ہوا۔

مہودے، میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کم وبیش یہی حالت اتر پردیش کی ہے۔ اگر ودیشہ میرا جنم استھل ہے، تو رام پور میرا کرم استھل ہے۔ وہاں تین فٹ چوڑا ایک پل ہے، جو 110 سال پہلے بنا تھا اور اس کی چودہ فٹ اونچائی ہے۔ میں وہاں کے پل پر جب چڑھتا ہوں اور چلتا ہوں، تو وہ پل ہلتا ہے، یعنی ہر وقت یہ خوف رہتا ہے کہ کب یہ ٹوٹ جائے۔ پتہ نہیں کیوں ہمارے ریل منتریوں کی اس پر نگاہ نہیں جاتی ہے؟ بالکل یہی حال یوپی کے بہت

سارے ضلعوں کا ہے۔ ابھی میرے ساتھی شری تیواری جی کہہ رہے تھے، مانٹھے منتری جی، مہاراج گنج آپ کے شیئر سے لگا ہوا ہے۔

مہاراج گنج سے ریل گزرتی ہے، ریل لائن ہے، ضلع مکھیالیہ ہے، لیکن وہاں ریل کی سہولت نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ کے سامنے موٹے طور پر دو تین مانگیں رکھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ودیشہ میں اگر شتابدی ایکسپریس کا اسٹاپ ہو جائے گا، توشتابدی خالی نہیں جائے گی، کیوں کہ اتنی زیادہ سواریاں وہاں سے جاتی ہیں۔ ساتھ ہی پشپک ایکسپریس کو اگر آپ ودیشہ میں روک دیں گے، لٹ پور میں شتابدی اور پشپک دونوں ہی رکتی ہیں، لیکن ودیشہ میں نہیں رکتی ہیں۔ ودیشہ تاریخی اعتبار سے بھی کالی داس کی نگری ہے سمرات اشوک کی سسرال ہے۔ سانچی وہاں سے لگا ہوا ہے، جو مہاتما بدھ کی استھیاں کا تاریخی مقام ہے۔ وہاں شالیہنجیکا کی وہ مورتی ہے، جو یہ اعلان کرتی ہے کہ بھارت کے کلاکار پتھروں کو بھی مسکان دیا کرتے تھے۔ وہ پتھروں کو بھی حسن دیا کرتے تھے۔ ودیشہ تاریخی جگہ ہے۔ میں آپ سے گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ آپ اس کی طرف دھیان دیجئے۔ رامپور کے پل کی طرف دھیان دیجئے اور ودیشہ کے اسٹاپیج اور اسٹیشن کی طرف دھیان دیجئے۔ آپ نے مجھے وقت دیا، بہت شکریہ۔ ریل میں کرائتی کاری تبدیلی کی ضرورت ہے۔ جن لوگوں کو دیکھ کر گاندھی جی نے اپنے کپڑے اتارے تھے اور تھرڈ کلاس میں چلنا شروع کیا تھا، ان کو آج بھی کوئی سويڈھا نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے اے سی کمپارٹمنٹ بہت بڑھ گئے، لیکن وہ کمپارٹمنٹ، جس میں ہماری مائیں، بہنیں اور بیٹے چلتے ہیں، یعنی جنرل کمپارٹمنٹ، اس میں آج بھی ایک پر ایک آدمی سوار ہے۔ آج بھی وہی دھکا مکی ہے، جو کل تھی، تو میں مانٹھے ریل منتری جی کے لئے یہ دعا کرتا ہوں، چونکہ میں ان کے انتہاس کو جانتا ہوں کہ یہ اس استھتی میں آئے کہ فیصلے کر سکیں، بڑے فیصلے کر سکیں، چھوٹے فیصلے تو کر ہی لیتے ہیں۔ میں اس دعا کے ساتھ یہ امید کرتا ہوں کہ یہ اپنے مانٹھے بڑے منتری جی سے کہیں گے کہ مہاراج گنج کے علاوہ اترپردیش اور مدھیہ پردیش کی طرف بھی اپنی نظر دوڑائیں، بہت شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. A.U. Singh Deo is not present; now, Mr. Minister, please.

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनोज सिन्हा): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज 30 अप्रैल, 2015 को माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी द्वारा पेश किए गए संकल्प के दौरान हुई चर्चा के संदर्भ में मैं कुछ तथ्य इस सदन के सामने बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि पूरे देश में एक बड़ी भ्रांति है और यह बात मैं अक्सर देखता हूँ कि अनेक वरिष्ठ और विद्वान सदस्य भी इस तरह की बात करते हैं कि आज़ादी के बाद कुल 15 हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइन हमने बढ़ाई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि तथ्य थोड़े इसके उलट हैं और उन तथ्यों को जानने की जरूरत है। हमने नई लाइन बनाई है 15 हजार किलोमीटर से ज्यादा, लेकिन हमने गेज कन्वर्जन, आमाम परिवर्तन किया है 22,667 किलोमीटर और लगभग 18 हजार किलोमीटर हमने दोहरीकरण किया है। तो अगर आप देखें, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि कुल 55 हजार से ज्यादा, लगभग 56 हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइन इस देश ने बनाई है। इसलिए जो हमारे पूर्वजों ने किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका गुणगान न किया जाए, तो शायद हम उनके साथ अन्याय करेंगे। ये तथ्य मैंने इसलिए माननीय सदन के सामने रखे कि लोगों के ध्यान में यह बात रहे।

जहां तक माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने, ओडिशा के कुछ जिले, जो वास्तव में मैं कहूँ कि पिछड़े जिले हैं, देश जानता है और वे स्वयं जिस तरह से उनका वर्णन कर रहे थे, मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी संवेदनशील व्यक्ति उससे निश्चित रूप से द्रवित होगा, तो उन जिलों की और देश के कुछ और जिलों

[श्री मनोज सिन्हा]

की चर्चा इन्होंने की, जहां अभी तक भारतीय रेल अपनी पहुंच नहीं बना सकी है। यह सच है कि देश भर में रेलवे का जो कुल नेटवर्क है, उसमें से ओडिशा के अंदर 2,516 किलोमीटर भारतीय रेल की उपस्थिति अभी तक है।(व्यवधान).... तो 2,516 किलोमीटर भारतीय रेल का नेटवर्क ओडिशा राज्य में है और नेशनल एवरेज के हिसाब से देखें, तो जो तथ्य माननीय सदस्य ने बताए हैं, 5.44 किलोमीटर रेल पथ के राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में लगभग 6 का औसत ओडिशा में है। दूसरा जो उन्होंने बताया कि 20 किलोमीटर का राष्ट्रीय औसत जो रेल नेटवर्क घनत्व का क्षेत्रवार आधार पर है, उस दृष्टि से ओडिशा 16.16 पर आकर ठहरता है। निश्चित रूप से भारतीय रेल ने अभी तक ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनायी थी कि हर जिले तक रेल पहुंच जाए। हमारे यहां धर्म ग्रंथों में कहा जाता है कि जो पाप करता है, उसका भागीदार वही होता है, लेकिन एक दिन मैंने सुना, हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह राजनीति ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें पूर्वज पाप करते हैं और दंड हमें भोगना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार किसी ने किया, 30-35 साल में नहीं बनाया और गाली हम सुन रहे हैं कि रेलवे कुछ नहीं कर रही है, जबकि मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय रेल का कर्मचारी, 13 लाख, 14 लाख, जो भी उसकी संख्या है, वह एक अकेली देश की ऐसी संस्था है जिसका कर्मचारी 24/7, यानी 24 घंटे - ईद हो, दीपावली हो, होली हो - ट्रेन चलाता है, इतनी मेहनत करता है और देश के करोड़ों लोगों की सेवा करता है, लेकिन फिर भी गाली जरूर खाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें थोड़ी कमी जरूर होगी। वह एक असैनिक-सैनिक है, जो युद्ध तो नहीं लड़ता, लेकिन पूरे राष्ट्र की सेवा में लगा रहता है। मुझे लगता है कि सदन को इस बात की भी तारीफ जरूर करनी चाहिए।

माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी की बात से मैं भावनात्मक रूप से जुड़ा हुआ हूं। उन्होंने जिन नयी रेल लाइनों के बारे में या जिन परियोजनाओं के बारे में जिक्र किया है, उनका विस्तार से उत्तर लिखित रूप से सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है। कुछ बातों का जिक्र मैं जरूर करना चाहता हूं। यह सच है कि अनेक परियोजनाएं, जिनका जिक्र उन्होंने किया है, उनमें से बहुत सारी परियोजनाओं को अभी शुरू नहीं किया जा सका है, लेकिन अगर मैं कहूं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में, 10-11 महीने से श्रीमान् डी.वी. सदानन्द गौड़ा जी ने पहले रेल मंत्रालय का भार संभाला, उसके बाद माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी हैं। इन 10-11 महीनों में जो धन का आवंटन ओडिशा राज्य को हुआ है, उसका जिक्र मैं जरूर करना चाहता हूं, ताकि तथ्य ज्यादा स्पष्ट हो जाएं। 2013-14 में जो ओडिशा के हिस्से में बजट आवंटन आया था, वह 750 करोड़ रुपए था, 2014-15 में जब सदानन्द गौड़ा जी भारतीय रेल का बजट प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे, तो ओडिशा के खाते में 750 करोड़ की तुलना में 1,350 करोड़ रुपए और अब जब 2015-16 आया है तो 3,817 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय रेल ने ओडिशा में खर्च करने का मन बनाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि मोदी जी की सरकार की नीयत स्पष्ट है कि अगर ओडिशा पिछड़ा राज्य है या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं पांच बार जा चुके, दो रेल परियोजनाओं का लोकार्पण कर चुके और अनेक स्थानों पर कहा गया कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के विभिन्न प्रदेशों की राजधानियों को जोड़ना हमारी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की प्राथमिकता उसकी नीयत से तय होती है और धन के आवंटन से भी तय होती है। यह ठीक है कि जो कुल स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं हैं, उनकी लागत अगर हम देखें तो अभी 41,313 करोड़ रुपए की परियोजनाएं ओडिशा में स्वीकृत हैं। यह सबको मालूम है, मैं उस बात को नहीं दोहराना चाहता हूं। जब सदानन्द गौड़ा जी ने रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया था, उस

समय उन्होंने एक विस्तृत ब्यौरा दिया था कि 35 वर्ष पूर्व परियोजना स्वीकृत हो गयी और अभी तक नहीं बनी। पिछले दस वर्षों में 99 में से केवल एक परियोजना बनी थी। उस लिस्ट में नाम लिखवाने से बेहतर है कि नयी परियोजना न ली जाए। जिसका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे थे कि यह परियोजना फलों के जमाने में स्वीकृत हुई, वह परियोजना फलों के जमाने में स्वीकृत हुई। मैं समझता हूं कि उससे बेहतर यह है कि जो स्वीकृत हो, वह कम से कम चार-पांच वर्ष में बन जाए। अभी नेता जी चले गए हैं, अनेक परियोजनाएं ऐसी हैं जिनका 1994 में सर्वे हुआ, परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हुईं लेकिन अभी तक बनी नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वास्तविक धरातल पर काम करने की जरूरत है। हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय रेल का नेटवर्क बढ़ना चाहिए। यात्रियों की संख्या को अगर हम देखें तो वह 16 गुणा बढ़ गयी, माल भाड़े की ढुलाई में भी 7-8 गुणा वृद्धि हो गयी, लेकिन रेलवे का नेटवर्क हम सवा दो गुणा बढ़ा पाए हैं। इस चीज को सरकार पूरी तरह से समझती है और ये जो गैप है, इसको मोदी जी की सरकार भरना चाहती है इसीलिए दीर्घकालिक योजना सरकार ने बनायी है और तय किया है कि जो अंडर इन्वेस्टमेंट रेलवे में था उसको किसी हाल में खत्म किया जाए। वैकल्पिक संसाधनों का उपाय करके अगर आप हाईवे से तुलना करें तो रेलवे की तुलना में हाईवे में पिछले दस वर्षों में पांच गुणा निवेश हुआ है। कैसे भारतीय रेल मुकाबला करेगी? इसलिए इस सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में तय किया है कि अधिक से अधिक निवेश भारतीय रेल में करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि उसका हल्का सा दृश्य इस बजट में दिखायी पड़ा। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इसमें लगभग 52 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का निवेश भारतीय रेल में हम करने जा रहे हैं। एक दीर्घकालिक पांच वर्ष की योजना बनाई है कि साढ़े आठ लाख करोड़ रुपये निवेश करके भारतीय रेल का कायाकल्प वास्तव में हो सके और माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी की जो इच्छा है, उनकी इच्छा पूरी हो सके। उनकी पूरी इच्छा का तो समादर करने में मुझे लगता है कि बहुत ज्यादा धन लगेगा, लेकिन उनकी इच्छा का समादर भारतीय रेल अपनी सामर्थ्य और संसाधनों से कर सकती है, निश्चित रूप से करे, इस दिशा में भारतीय रेल प्रयत्न कर रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिंदुवार कुछ बातों का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। इस समय 1160.07 किलोमीटर की सात नई लाइन की परियोजनाएं ओडिशा राज्य के लिए स्वीकृत हैं और 3336.48 किलोमीटर की 26 दोहरीकरण की परियोजनाएं हैं, जिनमें 2015-16 में अकेले 26 में से 12 डबलिंग, ट्रिपलिंग और फोर्थ लाइन के प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, करीब 90 किलोमीटर के आमाम परिवर्तन यानी गेज परिवर्तन के पूरे परिव्यय के बारे में हमने जिक्र किया है। एस.पी.वी. बनाकर दो परियोजनाएं, जिनमें ओडिशा सरकार की बड़ी भूमिका है, खास तौर से ओडिशा के मुख्य मंत्री जी की, जिनकी मैं सराहना करता हूं, अंगुल-सुकिंडा रोड नई लाइन और दूसरी हरिदासपुर-पारादीप नई लाइन, इन दो परियोजनाओं के लिए ओडिशा सरकार के साथ भारतीय रेल का पहले से एक स्पेशल परपज व्हीकल बना हुआ है। जहां तक कोरापुट-बोलांगीर-कालाहांडी की नई परियोजना को स्वीकृत करने का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, ओडिशा सरकार ने इन दोनों अस्वीकृत नई रेलवे लाइन परियोजनाओं, पहला जयपुर-नवरंगपुर और दूसरा जयपुर-मलकानगिरी नई रेलवे लाइन में भागीदारी की पेशकश की है। मैं भारतीय रेल की ओर से ओडिशा सरकार का धन्यवाद करता हूं। नई लाइनों के लिए चालू परियोजनाओं में भारी बकाया और निधि की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण इन परियोजनाओं को अभी शुरू नहीं किया जा सका है, लेकिन जिस तरह का आश्वासन मुख्य मंत्री जी की ओर से और ओडिशा सरकार की ओर से दिया गया है, हम एडवांस्ड स्टेज में

[श्री मनोज सिन्हा]

एस.पी.वी. का काम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं और जैसे ही उस पर काम शुरू होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से ओडिशा की भावनाओं का हम ध्यान रखेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सामान्य बात चली है कि फलां स्टेशन सबसे ज्यादा पैसा देता है, फलां क्षेत्र से सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी मिलती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तथ्य को भी वास्तविक रूप से समझने की जरूरत है कि राज्यों द्वारा राजस्व के योगदान के संबंध में आरम्भिक स्थल से गंतव्य स्थल तक आमदनी पर विचार किया जाता है और आरम्भिक रेलवे स्टेशन को उस रेलवे की रेल पथ की लम्बाई से अधिक आमदनी नहीं दी जाती है, यह मोटे तौर पर भारतीय रेल में लम्बे काल से एक नियम चला आ रहा है। इसके बावजूद आमदनी हो या न हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि भारतीय रेल की एक सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी है, खासतौर से जिन क्षेत्रों का जिक्र माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी ने किया है, पूरा देश जानता है कि कालाहांडी हो या बोलांगीर हो, ये पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं और इनको शीघ्रताशीघ्र रेल कनेक्टिविटी मिलनी चाहिए, इस राय से सिद्धांत तौर पर हम सहमत हैं। इस दिशा में वर्तमान सरकार प्रयास भी कर रही है और ओडिशा सरकार का जो रुख है उसके कारण हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि आने वाले समय में भूपिंदर सिंह जी की शिकायत अगले बजट के बाद थोड़ी कम हो जाएगी। इनका दर्द मैं खुद समझ सकता हूँ, महसूस कर सकता हूँ।

जहां तक खुर्दारोड-बोलांगीर-नईबड़ी आमान लाइन परियोजना का संबंध है, इसमें खुर्दारोड-बेगुनिया, ये 32.5 किलोमीटर का खण्ड पूरा हो गया है, यह यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने इसमें 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी की पेशकश की है। यह एडवान्सड स्टेज पर है और इस पर शीघ्रताशीघ्र हम निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि ओडिशा में 2015 के जुलाई में "नव कलेवर" बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण त्योहार है, लोकसभा सदस्य सतपथी जी हैं, उनके एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में, मैंने लिखित रूप से जवाब दिया था कि जुलाई में जब आपका पर्व है, उससे पहले Delansakhi-Gopalpuri के दोहरीकरण का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य निश्चित रूप से हम पूरा कर लेंगे। केवल यही नहीं, वहां पर 13 करोड़ रुपये लगाकर पुरी स्टेशन पर रेलवे और पर्यटन विभाग यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए हमने अनेक कार्य प्रारम्भ किए हैं। उस पर्व के पूर्व ही हम सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि वह कार्य पूरा कर लिया जाए। मैं माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी की और सदन की आकांक्षा से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि पूरे देश में अधिक से अधिक रेल की कनेक्टिविटी होनी चाहिए। माननीय सभापति जी, आप विद्वान व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन सीमित संसाधनों में भारतीय रेल हरसंभव प्रयत्न कर रही है कि हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों तक पहुंच सकें। यह सच है कि इस सरकार की जो दिशा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी रेल में विशेष रुचि रखते हैं, वर्तमान मंत्री जी ने भी वैकल्पिक संसाधन जुटाने के अनेक उपाय किए हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से उन पिछड़े इलाकों में, जो हमारी प्राथमिकता है और मैं समझता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी का "Look East" केवल नारा नहीं है, यह हमारी सरकार का संकल्प है। हमारी सरकार दृढ़ संकल्पित है कि पिछड़े इलाकों में नार्थ-ईस्ट के प्रदेशों की हर राजधानी तक भारतीय रेल पहुंचे। इसके लिए हमें जितना कुछ करना होगा, निश्चित रूप से सरकार करेगी।

हमें यह मालूम है कि हमारे पास भारी परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत पड़ी हैं और यदि हम कुल देखें तो,

पांच लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा की स्वीकृतियां हमारे पास पड़ी हैं। आज की तारीख में अगर हम उनका परिव्यय निकालें, तो पांच लाख करोड़ रुपया और लगाएंगे, तब कहीं जाकर उन परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया जा सकता है। आरोप लगता है कि 16 सालों में नहीं बना, तो यदि पैसा होगा तो तभी 16 सालों में बनेगा। परियोजना है एक हजार करोड़ रुपए की और पैसा दिया दस करोड़ रुपया, तो फिर इंजीनियर कैसे बनाएगा? मैं मानता हूँ कि भारतीय रेलवे के पास बड़े दक्ष और कुशल डिफिकल्ट टेरिन में काम करने वाले इंजीनियर हैं। जिन लोगों ने चुनाव में बनता हुआ पुल देखा होगा या अभी यहां एक साथी जिस तरह से जिक्र कर रहे थे, अब उसके आगे न्यायालय में कुछ पेचीदगियां हैं, हम उनका समाधान शीघ्र करने जा रहे हैं। वास्तव में देश तो चाहता है कटरा तक नहीं बल्कि बनिहाल तक रेलवे लाइन शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पहुंचे। चूंकि वह काम 1994 में शुरू हुआ था और आज 2015 चल रहा है, तो हम इतने लम्बे समय में भी वह काम पूरा नहीं कर सके, तो हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी कठिन चुनौतियों को जैसे डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर है, इसको शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा किया जाए। आपने जिक्र किया है कि उसको बढ़ाया जाए, तो पंजाब से चलकर दानपुनी बंगाल तक जाएगा। उसमें ओडिशा पहले से ही नहीं है। आज की स्टेज पर उसको बढ़ाना, मैं समझता हूँ संभव नहीं है। लेकिन यह भारत सरकार की एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन में है कि जो दो डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर बन रहे हैं, इनको आने वाले समय में और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि गुड्स को या माल को हम पहुंचा सकें, इसके लिए हम निश्चित रूप से बढ़ाने की स्थिति हों, ऐसी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। खास तौर से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में जिस तरह से पूरी दुनिया उम्मीद कर रही है कि आने वाले दो वर्षों के अंदर आठ से नौ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो सकती है, इसको देखते हुए, जो हमारी कमाई का जरिया है, जिसको मैं मानता हूँ कि भारतीय रेल को माल भाड़े से 66 प्रतिशत आय होती है, इस दृष्टि से भी हमने कुछ योजनाएं बनाई हैं और 492 ऐसे रेल-खंड हैं, जो 100 प्रतिशत क्षमता से ज्यादा से चल रहे हैं। ऐसे रेल-खंडों को डी-कंजस्ट करना, दोहरीकरण करना, तेहरीकरण करना और forth line बनाने का काम हमारी शीर्ष प्राथमिकता में है। अब भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून देश में राजनीति का मुद्दा हो गया है। भूपेन्द्र सिंह जी, मैं आपकी नई रेल लाइन की बात से सहमत हूँ और आप मेरी राय से भी सहमत होंगे कि कैसे भूमि का अधिग्रहण होगा, कैसे रेल लाइन बनेगी, इस पर भी माननीय सदन को गंभीरता से राजनीतिक आधार पर नहीं, ईमानदारी से विचार करने की जरूरत है। कहना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन मैं कोई राजनीतिक बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।(व्यवधान).... मैं जानता हूँ और मैंने कानून पढ़ा है। यदि आप कहेंगे तो मैं शब्दशः बता दूंगा। मैं केवल व्यावहारिक कठिनाई की बात कर रहा हूँ। भाषण करना और उसको जमीन पर उतारना, दोनों अलग-अलग बातें हैं। मैं इसमें कोई राजनीति नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि हम लोगों ने इन परियोजनाओं को निश्चित रूप से शीर्ष वरीयता पर लिया है। जैसे मैंने ओडिशा के बारे में बताया, वैसे मैं विभिन्न राज्यों के बारे में भी विवरण दे सकता हूँ।

जो एसपीवी वाला प्रयास है, उसमें ओडिशा का रुख बड़ा सकारात्मक है। अभी हाल ही में भारतीय रेल, कोयला मंत्रालय और ओडिशा सरकार ने एक एमओयू साइन किया है, यह आपकी जानकारी में है। उसमें हमने 5 परियोजनाएँ ली हैं। रेलवे की ओर से इस्कॉन, जो हमारी एक संस्था है, इसमें भागीदार है। उसमें हमने दोहरीकरण की 5 परियोजनाओं को लिया है और हम कुल 731 किलोमीटर पर 3,689 करोड़ रुपए ओडिशा में व्यय करने वाले हैं। मैंने जिन परियोजनाओं का जिक्र किया है, उनके बनने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि ओडिशा को बहुत लाभ होगा। यह ठीक है कि

[श्री मनोज सिन्हा]

हम उस नीति पर नहीं चले हैं कि हमारा प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है या हमारा जिला गाजीपुर है, तो सारी परियोजनाएँ वहीं स्वीकृत होंगी। सदानन्द गौड़ा जी रेल मंत्री रहते हुए इस नीति पर नहीं चले कि वे रेल मंत्री थे, तो सारा पैसा कर्णाटक चला गया या सुरेश प्रभु जी ने सारा पैसा महाराष्ट्र या हरियाणा में लगा दिया। कुछ सरकारें थीं, जिनके कारण आपके अगल-बगल के प्रदेशों में ही रेल घनत्व 42 प्रतिशत पहुँच गया, आप कारण स्पष्ट समझ सकते हैं। वैसे कुछ प्रदेश हैं, जहां रेल घनत्व बढ़ गया, क्योंकि वहां से ज्यादा रेल मंत्री हो गए या कुछ लोग ऐसे हो गए। आज उन बातों में पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। भारतीय रेल को राजनीति से ऊपर उठाने की जरूरत है। निश्चित रूप से जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, उन तक भारतीय रेल पहुँचे, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे पूरा सदन सहमत होगा। यह सरकार पूरी तरह इस बात को मानती है।

आपने कुछ ट्रेन्स का जिक्र किया है। एक बात के लिए मैं माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं विज्ञान का विद्यार्थी था, तो मैंने भूगोल नहीं पढ़ा। मैंने इसे छठी, सातवीं, आठवीं कक्षा में पढ़ा था। आज भूपिंदर सिंह जी का भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे ओडिशा के भूगोल की जानकारी बिना नक्शा देखे और पढ़े हो गई। इस बात के लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि इससे मेरा ज्ञानवर्धन भी हो गया है। कुछ ट्रेन्स के फेरे बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में मैं समझता हूँ कि उस विषय में यहां कोई आश्वासन दिया जाए, यह उचित नहीं है। निश्चित रूप से उसमें जो भी संभव होगा, उसे देख कर, कल तो सदन नहीं है, जब हम लोग 6-7 मई को मिलेंगे, तो मैं आपसे इन सब परिस्थितियों पर जरूर चर्चा करूँगा।

अन्य सात माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है। माननीय सत्यनारायण जटिया जी ने कहा कि उज्जैन में महाकुंभ लगता है। महाकाल की कृपा रहेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से कुंभ भी सफल होगा। भारतीय रेल यात्री सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से और उस मेले की तैयारी की दृष्टि से पूरा प्रयत्न करेगी, चाहे वह नागदा हो, चाहे उज्जैन हो। हमारी बहन कनक लता सिंह जी ने(व्यवधान).... मैं एक-एक बात का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन आपकी भावना से मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। कनक लता सिंह जी ने भगवान बुद्ध का जिक्र किया है। कुशीनगर की गोरखपुर से कुल दूरी 50-55 किलोमीटर है। वहां एक चीनी मिल थी, जिसकी रेल लाइन के बारे में मुझे अभी भी मालूम है, उस भूगोल को मैं जानता हूँ। वहां के हमारे सांसद, माननीय राजेश पांडे जी अनेक बार हमसे मिल चुके हैं, उस दिशा में प्रयत्न हो रहा है, लेकिन प्रयत्नों के बारे में आज यह कह दिया जाए कि वह मूर्त रूप ले रहा है, उचित नहीं होगा। चौधरी मुनवर सलीम साहब ने विदिशा की बात कही है। उनके ध्यान में है कि विदिशा में क्या-क्या कार्य स्वीकृत हैं। जब कार्य स्वीकृत हैं, तो वे पूरे होंगे, आप थोड़ा इंतजार कीजिए।

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम : मैंने स्टॉपेज के बारे में भी कहा था।

†چودھری منور سلیم : میں اسٹاپیج کے بارے میں بھی کہا تھا۔

श्री मनोज सिन्हा : स्टॉपेज के बारे में मैं थोड़ा आगे बात करूँगा।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : इसे आप अटल जी की ज़िन्दगी में ही कर दीजिए।

† چودھری منور سلیم : اسے آپ اٹل جی کی زندگی میں ہی کر دیجئے۔

श्री मनोज सिन्हा : अटल जी स्टॉपेज की बात से बहुत बड़े हैं, अटल जी का नाम लेकर स्टॉपेज की चर्चा की जाए, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं होगा। आप बड़े आदमी हैं।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : सर, ये उनके जमाने की मांगें हैं। वे तो इतिहास पुरुष हैं, लेकिन ये मांगें, जब वे एमपी थे, उस जमाने के हैं।

† چودھری منور سلیم : سر، یہ ان کے زمانے کی مانگیں ہیں۔ وہ تو استیاس پرورش ہیں، لیکن یہ مانگیں، جب وہ ایم۔ پی تھے، اس زمانے کے ہیں۔

श्री मनोज सिन्हा : अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर चर्चा की है, मैं सबका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके प्रति विशेष रूप से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी से आग्रह करता हूँ, आप सरकार की नीयत समझ रहे हैं और सरकार पूरी ईमानदारी से कोशिश कर रही है कि ओडिशा का रेल घनत्व जल्द-से-जल्द राष्ट्रीय औसत से ऊपर चला जाए। मैं आपको इतना भरोसा जरूर देता हूँ कि जो परियोजनाएं हमने स्वीकृत की हैं और उनके लिए जितने धन का आवंटन किया है, इस आधार पर दो वर्ष में ही निश्चित रूप से आप राष्ट्रीय घनत्व से बहुत ऊपर चले जाएंगे। ओडिशा हमारी शीर्ष प्राथमिकता पर है।

महोदय, जहां तक ठहराव का सवाल है, उसमें एक बात के लिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे जटिया जी कह रहे थे, मैं भी ट्रेन में बहुत लम्बे समय से, करीब 20-25 सालों से लगातार यात्रा कर रहा हूँ। हमारी एक हावड़ा राजधानी ट्रेन है, जो 2.23 पर या 3.00 बजे के आसपास इलाहाबाद में रुकती है। मैं कम से कम उस ट्रेन से 200 बार आया-गया हूँ, इन 200 बार में से केवल एक या दो बार ही किसी यात्री को इलाहाबाद से चढ़ते या उतरते हुए देखा है, लेकिन राजनैतिक आधार पर उस समय यह फैसला कर दिया गया। जब हावड़ा राजधानी चली थी, तो वह कलकत्ता से चलती थी, उसके बाद मुगलसराय में रुकती थी, हालांकि वहां उसका कॉमर्शियल स्टॉपेज नहीं था, केवल टेक्निकल स्टॉपेज था, लेकिन उसके बाद सीधे वह दिल्ली आकर रुकती थी, लेकिन अब ठहरावों के साथ राजनीति करके आज हमने उसे इस हाल तक पहुंचा दिया है। बजट में हम 1500 ठहरावों की घोषणा तो कर देते हैं, लेकिन इससे आज हमने स्थिति यह कर दी है कि राजधानी जैसी ट्रेन की एवरेज स्पीड 65 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा रह गई है। इसके कारण परिस्थिति यह हो गई कि मालगाड़ी की एवरेज स्पीड केवल 24-25 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा रह गई है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्र की क्षति है। दो मिनट का ठहराव कोई बड़ा सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन दो मिनट के ठहराव के कारण एक गाड़ी, दूसरी अन्य गाड़ियों के कई मिनट बरबाद कर देती है, जिससे राष्ट्र की कितनी क्षति होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात पर माननीय सदन के द्वारा एक दिन विशेष रूप से, केवल इसी विषय पर चर्चा हो जानी चाहिए। हम लोग भी, चाहे कार्यालय में हों, सदन में हों,

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री मनोज सिन्हा]

लोक सभा के सदस्य हों अथवा राज्य सभा के हों, हर जन-प्रतिनिधि या राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता को यह लगता है कि हमारे यहां भी ट्रेन रुके।

मेरी खुद की काँस्टीट्यूएँसी में 13 रेलवे स्टेशन हैं। मुझे आए हुए 10 महीने हो गए हैं, लोग कहते हैं कि आप क्या काम कर रहे हैं, जब यहां पर आप एक स्टॉपेज भी नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो आप बेकार हैं। हमने भी यह तय कर लिया है कि चाहे मैं बेकार ही रहूँ, लेकिन कम से कम अब ट्रेन में ठहराव देकर भारतीय रेल को और अधिक क्षति पहुंचाने का काम नहीं किया जाएगा। जब वाजिब होगा, तभी ठहराव दिया जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो विदिशा स्टेशन की बात कही है, मुझे लगता है कि उसके लिए अभी यहां इस सदन में कुछ भी कहना उचित नहीं होगा, लेकिन अगले सप्ताह तक उसका विवरण लेकर मैं आपको जरूर इसके बारे में बताऊँगा।

इसके साथ ही पुनः मैं माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप अपना यह रेजोल्यूशन वापस ले लीजिए। निश्चित रूप से यह सरकार कम से कम पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Bhupinder Singh, would you like to make any reply?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Yes, Sir, I would like to reply. I know my friend is waiting there. I have to give some time to him also because he also has a very important Resolution regarding the change in the election system, about which we have been talking for a long time.

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपके साथ, सभी माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने इस संकल्प के ऊपर आज मुझे समर्थन दिया है। आज लाइब्रेरी और पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंग में यह एक इतिहास बन गया है, जिसे आने वाले दिनों में कोई भी पढ़ सकेगा। जो नाम मैं आपके साथ यहां पर लूंगा, जिन लोगों ने मेरे राज्य के लिए दो शब्द कहे, जो राज्य हम सबका है, केवल मेरा नहीं है, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। आप लोगों ने मेरे राज्य के लिए जो अच्छे शब्द बोले, उनमें सबसे पहले मैं माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका, श्री सत्यनारायण जी का, नरेन्द्र जी का, चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम जी का, बहन कनक लता जी का, भाई दिलीप जी का और बड़े भाई ए.वी. स्वामी जी का तहेदिल से आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मान्यवर मंत्री महोदय, मनोज भाई जी ने जिस तरीके से अपने विचार यहां रखे हैं, वे हमारे दिल तक पहुंचे हैं। मैं कालाहांडी में पैदा हुआ, लेकिन छात्र जीवन से लेकर आज तक, हर वक्त मेरा एक विजन रहता है कि मैं हर चीज को एक पॉजिटिव एंगल से देखता हूँ। अगर मैं कभी किसी की आलोचना भी करता हूँ, तो उसमें जान भरने के लिए करता हूँ, ताकि उस आलोचना से उस अनुष्ठान को, उस व्यक्ति को और उस संस्था

को कुछ शक्ति मिल सके, कुछ ताकत मिल सके कि हम भी किसी से कम नहीं हैं, किसी से छोटे नहीं हैं।

न मैं, न मेरा देश, न मेरी जन्म भूमि, हम किसी से छोटे नहीं हैं, कम नहीं हैं। यही मैं अपने छात्र जीवन से हरेक साथियों से हर बार कहता आया हूँ। आज भी मैंने यहां न आपकी आलोचना की, न पहले जो सरकारें थीं, उनकी ही आलोचना की। मैंने ये जो छः प्रोजेक्ट्स पिछले 25 साल से ओडिशा में चल रहे हैं, उनका जिक्र किया। हमारे यहां Lanjigarh एक पिछड़ा आदिवासी बहुल इलाका है, आज जहां पर वेदांत है। जब राजीव गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो 25 सितम्बर, 1987 को वहां मैं उनको लेकर गया था। मैंने उनको कहा था कि हमारे पोते-परपोते भी कभी जिंदगी में हमारे इस जिले में रेल लाइन नहीं देख सकते। मैं यहां आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ। दो एल्युमीनियम फैक्टरीज हैं, लेकिन अगर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं बनता है, तो रेलवे नहीं आ सकती है। नरेन्द्र भाई ने अपने इलाके के बारे में कहा, गाजियाबाद, नोएडा और ग्रेटर नोएडा से देश को जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मिला है, उसकी बात कही। अन्य भाइयों ने भी अपने इतिहास की बात कही। South-India एक culturally-rich heritage वाली जगह है। उन्होंने जैसे उज्जैन में कुम्भ मेले की बात कही, वैसे ही हमने जगन्नाथपुरी की बात कही। हमारे यहां "नव कलेवर" 1996 में हुआ था, अब 19 साल के बाद वह फिर होने जा रहा है। मैंने इन सबके उपर सबके सहयोग की कामना की। मैंने ये सब कुछ इसीलिए कहा था कि जब पी.वी. नरसिंहराव जी की progressive Government थी, तो 1994-95 में Khurda Road-Bolangir line sanction हुई और Lanjigarh-Junagarh जो 92-93 में हुई, उसको काट दिया गया। यह originally Lanjigarh से Ambagura-Jagdulpur तक थी। अब जगदलपुर लाइन हो गयी, इसलिए अब उसके लिए बोल रहे हैं कि उसे Jeypore तक करा दीजिए। Nabarangpur-Jeypore के बारे में भी कहा गया था, जिसका अभी आपने भी जिक्र किया है। वहां भी हम 50 परसेंट, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री पहले ही — जो जमीन अधिग्रहण की बात आप कर रहे हैं, तो जमीन अधिग्रहण होने के बावजूद भी वहां काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। अपने यहां हम एडवांस पोजिशन दे रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन साहब ने कहा, हमारे यहां जमीन अधिग्रहण के लिए — हमारे यहां के जो लोग हैं, उनसे एक महीने में मिल कर देखें, बहुत ही सरल हैं। हमने बहुत बड़ा इंद्रावती प्रोजेक्ट बनाया। भाखड़ा-नांगल के बाद, हीराकुड डैम बना और उसके बाद हमने अपने इलाके में इंद्रावती प्रोजेक्ट 650 मेगावाट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए बनाया। 52 किलोमीटर लम्बे कैनाल और four-way के notification से पहले ही हमने किसानों को एक करके वहां अपनी सिंचाई के लिए पूरा काम किया। वह देश का सबसे पिछड़ा और drought-prone area था, जो KBK में था। उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री राजीव जी को हमने दिखाया था, जब वे देश में सब जगह घूम-घूम कर देखते थे, तो उन्होंने उस पर विचार किया। बीजू पटनायक जी एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे। वे 1990 से 95 तक वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। वे भी देश की आजादी के साथ जुड़े हुए एक व्यक्ति थे। उन्होंने उस इलाके के लिए सोच कर एक स्वीकृति दी कि KBK can be treated as a special category region of the country. KBK is not under BRGF. Later on, it came under BRGF. अब आपने BRGF का उच्छेद कर दिया। हम सत्यता के ऊपर ही यहां कुछ आलोचना कर रहे हैं। If you take it as criticism, it is constructive-criticism; criticism with definite information, criticism with definite dates. It is not just to criticize. It is just because आपने प्लानिंग कमिशन की जगह अगर 'नीति आयोग' बनाया, तो उस नीति आयोग से आप कम से कम इसे सिद्ध कीजिए। हम

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

तो चाहते हैं कि रेलवे को Budgetary support मिलना चाहिए, उसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा Budgetary support मिलना चाहिए। आपकी जो obligation है, आप जो physically handicapped से लेकर, blind, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, एक्स-एमपीज तथा बहुत सारी संस्थाओं को आज सुविधायें दे रहे हैं, तो उसके लिए भी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से फाइनांस बजट में कुछ support आना चाहिए। जब यहां सदानन्द जी रेलवे बजट लाये थे, तब मैंने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए थे, जबकि उन्होंने कहा कि किसी ने सजेशन नहीं दिया है। काफी लोगों ने अपनी-अपनी बात कही और गलतियां निकाली, लेकिन मैंने गलतियां नहीं निकाली थी। मैंने आपको यह भी सुझाव दिया कि आपका फ्रेट कैसे चोरी हो रहा है और आज कैसे वहां underweight में goods trains load हो कर जा रही हैं। आज आपके सामने वह आ गया और सीबीआई ने 4000 करोड़ रुपये का गबन भी पकड़ा है। जब इसके अन्दर सीबीआई घुसेगी, तब आपको पता चलेगा कि कितने हजार करोड़ का गबन वहां हो रहा है। सदानन्द जी, आपको याद होगा यह बात मैंने उस वक्त भी आपको कही थी। मैंने यह सूचना दी थी कि वहां underweight में कितना काम हो रहा है। आपके पास कितनी जमीन है? रेलवे के पास 4 लाख 47 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन है। तो आपकी जो सम्पत्ति है, उसको utilise करके आप वहां revenue का resource बनाइए। यह मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर तो आप राजी हुए कि ओडिशा नेशनल एवरेज से बहुत पीछे है। ओडिशा के साथ और भी बहुत से राज्य हैं, मैं यहां उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। ओडिशा के बाद ऐसे 10 स्टेट्स हैं, जो नेशनल एवरेज से अभी बहुत पीछे हैं। जैसा आपने कहा वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, आपने ठीक ही कहा कि यह एक लाइफलाइन है और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बगैर कोई भी प्रान्त आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता और उसकी सोश्यो-इकोनॉमिक कंडीशन कभी भी आगे नहीं जा सकती। Railway is a major lifeline. कोल मिनिस्टर यहां से अभी जा रहे हैं, तो इनका ही काम सबसे ज्यादा है। जब इनकी वैगनें नहीं जाती हैं, तो हमारा फूडग्रेन बन्द हो जाता है, इसलिए इनकी वैगनें आप प्रायोरिटी पर भेजते हैं, जबकि प्रायोरिटी यह है कि PDS system is to go first. रेलवे बजट के समय मैंने यह भी कहा था। पहले हमारे मुख्य मंत्री आए। इनको मैं बधाई दूँगा कि ये पहले जाकर हमारे मुख्य मंत्री — यहां भी आए और वहां भी जाकर, मिलकर बोले कि एसपीवी में आप दोहरीकरण कराइए। आप जो 3,600 करोड़ रुपये की बात कर रहे हैं, उसमें एमसीएल का, कोल इंडिया का हिस्सा है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का हिस्सा है और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का हिस्सा है। इन तीनों का हिस्सा मिलाकर उसमें काम हो रहा है। जैसा मैंने आपको बताया, आप जो दोहरीकरण कर रहे हैं, उसमें इन सब को मिलाकर काम हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैंने कुछ ट्रेनों की बात कही है, कुछ कोचेज की बात कही है और सदस्यों ने स्टॉपेज के लिए कहा है। मैंने ट्रेनों की बात क्यों कही? इसलिए कि इस वक्त — मैं सुरेश प्रभु जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे तरीके से रेलवे बजट को end कर दिया कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट में किसी को यह बोलने का स्कोप ही नहीं दिया कि हमारी ट्रेन क्यों नहीं चली। उन्होंने उसका जिक्र तक नहीं किया। वे उसे अब करेंगे, इसलिए मैं उम्मीद कर रहा हूँ कि जब आप करेंगे, तो जो मैंने कहा है, उसको आप नजरअंदाज नहीं करेंगे। मेरी आपसे स्पेशल रिक्वेस्ट है कि मैंने रोड ओवरब्रिज के बारे में जो बातें कही --- सुरेश प्रभु जी ने यहां एक स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन का जवाब देते हुए wrong information दे दी थी। Sir, the State PWD road has been upgraded to national highway. National highway, later on, handed over to National Highways Authority of India. Now, national highway roads were

taken care of by the State PWD Department and whatever road overbridge, जो रोड ओवरब्रिज वहां बन रहा था, उसके लिए शेयरिंग थी और जब आप उसको ले आए हैं, तो नेशनल हाइवे अथॉरिटी वाले बोल रहे हैं कि अब हम वहां और पैसा नहीं देंगे, हम उसके लिए नहीं जानते और उसका काम आधे पर ही रुक गया है, stall होकर रह गया है। इसलिए जो पीडब्ल्यूडी रोड नेशनल हाइवे को हैंडओवर हुई, वहां जो रोड ओवरब्रिज या रोड अंडरब्रिज का काम आधा हो रहा है, उसके लिए भी प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैं थैंक्स कहता हूँ कि आपने यह किया कि नेशनल हाइवेज पर जो भी रोड ओवरब्रिज या रोड अंडरब्रिज होगा, उसका हंड्रेड परसेंट एक्सपेंडिचर सरकार करेगी। कौन? नेशनल हाइवे करेगी। सर, अभी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और लीडर ऑफ द हाउस यहां नहीं हैं, सरकार ने जिस तरह से सबसे ज्यादा महत्व और सबसे ज्यादा बजटरी प्रोविजन नेशनल हाइवे के रोड्स के ऊपर दिया है, वैसे ही अगर वह थोड़ी-सी छींट दे दे और रेलवे के ऊपर ध्यान दे दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा जो सिस्टम है और हम जिन कामों की यहां बात उठा रहे हैं, उनमें बहुत सारी मदद मिल जाएगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay; please conclude Bhupinder Singhji.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: केसिंगा मेरा अपना स्टेशन है। It is a gateway of Western Odisha. 1936 में जब तीनों जिलों में रेल लाइन नहीं थी, तब वहां के लिए वही एक लाइफलाइन थी, क्योंकि तब वही एक रेललाइन वहां गई थी। इसलिए मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि केसिंगा से भवानीपटना डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर के लिए आप एक 25-26 किलोमीटर का लिंक दे दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude, Mr. Bhupinder Singh.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मैंने जो कहा है, उसके ऊपर मंत्री जी अपना विचार देंगे, ताकि उसके बाद मैं अपनी राय रख सकूँ। सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस पर कुछ वडर्स अवश्य बोलें।

श्री मनोज सिन्हा: सर, मैं माननीय भूपिंदर सिंह जी की भावना का पूरा सम्मान करता हूँ। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है, जो विषय आपने उठाया है, इसके बारे में मैं आपसे मिलकर विस्तृत रूप से बताऊँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Are you withdrawing the Resolution now?

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Yes, Sir.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

श्री मनोज सिन्हा: सर, इन्होंने इसे विदड्रा किया, इसके लिए मैं इनको विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): We shall now take up the next Resolution. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda to move the Resolution regarding the need to amend the various elections related provisions of the Representative of Peoples Act, 1951.

Resolution re: Amending Representation of People's Act, 1951 to eliminate ceiling on election expenditure limits and to make election process more fair, transparent and equitable

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

“Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) elections in India cost an exorbitant amount and election expenditure limits have proved to be unrealistic and counterproductive as they result in driving campaign spending underground;
- (ii) low limits ignore the numerous legitimate expenses associated with campaigning, which, by ensuring the competition of ideas and the sharing of information, enables voters to cast their votes knowledgeably and effectively, thereby strengthening democracy and potentially enhancing accountability;
- (iii) low limits force underground election expenditure and thus favour candidates with illegal money and the networks to spend illegal money thereby tilting the electoral field in favour of potentially criminal candidates who are better placed to win under the warped conditions induced by impractically low limits;
- (iv) the Government undertakes to prepare and update the electoral rolls and manage the conduct of the elections, but, apart from indirect subsidies, like free time on the State-owned electronic media since 1996 and tax deductions for donations to parties since 2003, there are no direct subsidies afforded to political parties or candidates;
- (v) currently, our laws allow individuals, corporations and electoral trusts to contribute to registered political parties by cheque and to get their taxable incomes reduced by that amount, however, this facility does not apply to donations to individual candidates which skews the funding process toward parties and inhibits the viability of individual candidates, centralises the control of party funds and weakens the connection between citizen and candidate;
- (vi) the Indrajit Gupta Committee instituted to study electoral reforms had, in principle, supported the idea of partial state funding and the Law Commission

as well as the Second Administrative Reforms Commission have also mooted the idea of partial and conditional state funding; and

- (vii) best practices adopted in several European and Scandinavian economies have sought to hybridize the campaign finance process by enabling political parties to accumulate funds via donations, membership fees, and State funding (all of which are ascribed shares of the total funds), which are then disclosed publicly;

This House urges upon the Government:—

- (a) to amend the Representation of People's Act, 1951 to eliminate the ceiling on election expenditure limits;
- (b) to allocate ₹ 100 per vote that is polled, to a political party from the Central Government's budget to be kept in a Bank account of that political party at the constituency level and independent candidates, with more than 2% of the votes polled should be eligible for similar State support, the details of which can be further worked out;
- (c) to additionally institute public funding of parties in proportion to the amounts raised openly from small-sum private donors;
- (d) notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, to allow all candidates to accept all kinds of donations and contributions from the general public, corporations and electoral trusts provided that such donations, exceeding Rupees ten thousand shall be accepted through cheque or draft and the names of the contributors shall have to be disclosed by the political parties or individual candidates on their websites;
- (e) to establish public notice and display areas in every constituency which are freely allotted to candidates to put up publicity material once an election is notified by the Election Commission;
- (f) to provide candidates with online platforms where candidates may share details about their agendas, records along with fully tabulated financial disclosures on the Election Commission website; and
- (g) to undertake any other proactive and practical measures that make it easier for candidates to contest elections, campaign, communicate their agendas and track records, thus ensuring the continued vibrancy of our electoral process and removing the impediments to healthy, open, transparent democratic contestation."

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

Sir, when we walk into Central Hall, we are filled with awe and respect when we see the portraits of the giants who built Modern India, who took part in the freedom struggle, who were men of outstanding integrity and who made the sacrifices that have made it possible for our democracy to thrive and survive. But 60-65 years after the freedom movement, when we look at the affidavits filed by various political candidates, we not only see evidence of education, evidence of assets and liabilities, but we also see another feature, evidence of criminal record, if any.

So, what has happened to our nation that people have to declare their criminal records? What has happened to our nation that those who have criminal records enter the Houses of Parliament and Legislature? Something has gone wrong between the freedom movement and the era in which we are today. Even worse, Sir, when we look at statistics that various NGOs and magazines brought out, we find that when candidates with clean records contest elections, they have a twelve per cent chance of winning re-election. When candidates with serious criminal charges contest elections, they have a twenty-five per cent chance of winning re-election.

Something fundamentally is flawed with our electoral system and I, for one have spent a significant amount of time looking into the realities of what is going on in the nature of India's electoral politics to see what we have done; why our system favours the tainted over the sainted. It turns out that there are systemic reasons for this. The reasons are the kinds of laws and rules that we have put in place to govern our election system.

If we have put in place laws that have counter-productive results, then we have the capacity, the wisdom to come up with solutions to get rid of counter-productive laws and rules and to come up with better solutions that will get us out of this vicious circle and get us back to a virtuous path that will take India forward. What are these suggestions? What are these ways in which we can amend the nature of the political process, amend the Representation of People's Act, that is what I would like to lay out for you.

Sir, the very, very first issue is that of election expenditure limits. Immediately after Independence, we had people living lives of extreme simplicity and the ideal was that even the common man, even a person who is poor, should be able to contest an election. Therefore, we said we will keep election limits low and, essentially, for the longest time, election expenditures were also quite low. People would get elected based on their historical track record as part of the freedom movement. They would get elected by their connection with various influential figures across the villages

and they did not have to spend an extraordinary amount in order to contest and win elections. But, over the time, things changed and over the time, elections became much more expensive. But the election limits did not keep pace with these increased expenses. As a result, what we have instead, Sir, is an Election Commission that tries to police and monitor the open election expenditures that candidates undertake. But when you have a situation of this sort, you actually drive expenses underground. There is very little of an election expense that is actually visible outside. Once upon a time, when you and I were much younger, elections were festivals of democracy. We would see buntings, we would see public meetings, we would see rallies, we would go around and campaign. We would put up posters, we would go around in auto-rickshaws and shout slogans. That is the kind of excitement we had. Today, because of election expenditure limits, the Election Commission moves around like a strict headmaster preventing even legitimate communication and legitimate campaigning and has taken the excitement out of an election process. Sir, even worse, the election is a time when officials harass politicians and try to ensure that their cars are put in cold storage for the rest of the election because they say that you have one extra car than you took permission for. Sir, this is all totally beside the point. You are policing overt expenditure. Something else is happening underground. Something else is happening covertly.

A good analogy for this would be prohibition. The law is intended to ensure that people do not fall victim to the evils of alcohol and people and families don't get destroyed by alcoholism. There is a Directive Principle that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to ensure that we would actually be a country where temperance would be something that we would instil into our daily lives. In any part of the world, when you impose prohibition — people are people, and people have fondness for distilled and fermented products and, historically, it is there in our mythology as well — you end up encouraging underground activity. People break the law. People brew illicit liquor. Sometimes that can be toxic to people and result in deaths. Even worse, we see the creation of a mafia. We see the creation of bootleggers and others, who become much more powerful, who corrupt the police establishment and who essentially destroy the very fabric of the law that was already working and functioning well until then. That is how a misguided law like prohibition can end up with counter-productive results. The impact of counter-productive laws on the Indian political system is no less troubling, no less impactful than what prohibition does to various legal and police systems.

Sir, you might recall, former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee once made a statement that every Member of Parliament begins his career with a lie. Why on earth would he make such a statement? It is because the election expenditure limit is very low. Every candidate spends much more than that and that reality they are not able to

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

disclose that. If they were to put that actual amount in their affidavit, then they would be automatically disqualified. That is why every elected candidate, to quote former Prime Minister Vajpayee, essentially begins his career with a lie by fudging election expenditure limits. What sort of a law is it if it turns our elected representatives into liars on the first day they take office? That is not the kind of law that we need to have in the first place. Let us get rid of that. Let us get rid of that by making either election expenditure limits more realistic or by getting rid of them altogether. It is an unnecessary detail that all election expenses come out. Let them be visible. Let them come out into the sunlight, into the open. Sunlight is the best disinfectant. You will be able to see who has momentum, who is spending and who is not, and the public will be able to make their own judgement.

Now, when we talk of underground activities and covert activities, it has resulted in all kinds of bad practices. At one point in time, it used to be distribution of liquor. It has now turned into distribution of money, jewels and various kinds of goods. This has created all kinds of fascinating stories. I once came across a story of a candidate who started giving out single earrings to women in his constituency. He would say that after he would get elected, he would give the matching pair. That is the kind of innovation that you see in underground activity in the electoral process. We do not want to corrupt the Indian voter. The Indian voter has served India well. The Indian voter has made our democracy flourish by throwing out incumbents and giving alternative parties a chance to come and deliver for us as well. This kind of faith we must repose in the Indian voter. And we cannot allow the voter to be corrupted because of bad election expenditure laws.

Sir, there is another problem with this election expenditure limit. There are many candidates who can actually raise money openly and who want to be honest in their political careers. And if they do raise money openly and want to spend that money openly, how much can they raise and spend? They can only raise and spend as much as the election expenditure limits allow. When everybody else who you are competing with is covertly spending many times that amount, what kind of competition is that? It is not a level playing field. It is not the kind of democracy where you have true competition.

Therefore, Sir, through you, I urge the Law Minister that the first and foremost measure that he can take to turn the process around is to get rid of election expenditure limits.

Sir, you go to the private sector and see. I used to teach at the Indian Institute of

Management. We teach subjects like marketing. If I were to stand there and tell my students that they can reach 20 lakh voters with a maximum of ₹ 70 lakh, they would have laughed me out of the classroom because any marketing campaign that needs to reach that many people will at least need to spend ₹ 100 per person that they are trying to reach. Instead, what is our limit? It turns out to be ₹ 3.50 per voter. Can you feed your volunteers? Can you send a postcard about yourself, your achievements and your promises to voters with that kind of money? It is impossible and we are not ready to confront that. That reality is what I am urging, through you, to the Law Minister to confront, to essentially turn us off this track that is leading us to all kinds of negative outcomes and turn us towards a track which leads us to positive futures.

The other real problem is this. If all the expenditure is driven underground, what happens? Who is adept at working with underground expenditure? They are people who not only have black-money, but also have the network, capacity and the experience to expend that black-money to get things done. That is what we are favouring in the current system and unless we get rid of this kind of a perverse and counterproductive law, we will be giving those people, who are law-breakers and who enter the political system for private profiteering rather than public service, a chance to prosper at the expense of a sincere, hard-working and idealistic Indian politician. So, let us get out of our deep denial. Let us get rid of the election expenditure limit. Let us get rid of this situation where you go to a political party and see who are the winnable candidates, who are the likely candidates who have the capacity to fight, who have the elusive criterion called winnability and let it not be only those with huge amounts of money and ill-gotten money.

Sir, the second point that I would like to make is about fixing the system through open political contributions to candidates. So far, it is possible – thankfully India has come up with laws – to make open political contributions to a political party from individuals and corporates. If individuals want to donate money through cheques to parties, it is entirely possible and they get a deduction on their taxable income for that purpose. Corporates also can give five per cent of their last three years' profits. Electoral trusts are possible. There have been attempts to try and clean up the system. But, typically, what you find is that very few individuals contribute through cheques and very few corporates also contribute using the schemes. Given the volatility of Indian electoral outcomes, they do not want to give to one person and one party, and then, discover that that party has lost; some other party will come to power and victimise them for having openly contributed. So, you have created a situation where this open contribution culture is not being nurtured and open contribution culture is not being encouraged and established. That is something which we need to change.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

One way by which you can change that is by allowing open contributions not just to political parties, tax-deductible contribution to political parties, but to political candidates and individuals. Typically, Sir, in any constituency, the voter and the person who wants to support somebody through even a contribution of ₹ 100 is a person who has a connect with the candidate and who says, "I am going to give you some support because you have done some good work for us so far and I am confident that you are going to transform my future, the future of my family, my neighbourhood, my constituency and my country." That is what the people want. They are reposing their faith in individuals. But, we do not have a method by which people can contribute to those individuals. If you give it to the main party, what are the chances that that party will divert that money back to the individual candidate? It is too much, either an accounting exercise of tremendous magnitude or, more than anything else, it removes the direct connect between the voter and the candidate, and thereby lowers the accountability in the entire process. People should develop a culture of contribution and in return, the candidate says, "You have contributed to me. I am responsible to you. I am accountable to you and, therefore, I will deliver. These are the promises I have made in my manifesto and this is the result you will see in five years' time." That is the kind of accountability we need. That is the kind of virtuous cycle we need to establish. For that we need to allow the same provisions that allow tax deductible contributions to the political parties to be extended to individual candidates.

Sir, this is not something new, this idea is about ownership and accountability. Think of Mahatma Gandhi; and the Congress Party. The Congress Party was built up on the *chaar anna* membership. Why did you have *chaar anna* membership? Because that way every single person who contributed — *chaar anna* was a lot in those days — *chaar anna* was able to feel I too am a part of this movement, and this movement belongs to me. I am integral to the freedom struggle of India and to the future that every Indian is going to experience after ushering in independence. We should similarly allow every other individual to essentially be part of political campaigns of individual candidates, as well as, political parties.

Sir, recently, there has been a lot of talk about making political parties come under the Right to Information Act (RTI) etc., and saying that they should declare every single contribution that they get, even below ₹ 20,000. Sir, the argument is much of this would be unaccountable funds. This is a diversion of the issue. You create an opportunity for everyone to get open resources. Then, it becomes perfectly appropriate to allow the RTI to apply to them. What we have not paid enough attention to is the kind of costs that democracy involves. We have been in denial about the cost of democracy.

Instead of playing cat and mouse games with political parties, India needs to wake up and smell the coffee. Free, fair and effective democracy cost money. Parties need huge resources to sustain themselves, whether they are in office or in the opposition. Politics is practically a full time job, and we expect politicians to live on love and fresh air. Where are our people going to get the kind of income to sustain themselves and their families while simultaneously serving their communities, serving their States, serving their parties and serving the nation?

Sir, when MPs salaries get increased from ₹ 16,000 to ₹ 50,000, as happened a few years ago, there was an uproar in the media. But nobody said: "What is this? Who will work for ₹ 16,000?" Do you know the kind of effort it takes to maintain a full time political career? Very few get that opportunity, and those who had that opportunity are grateful for that opportunity. But we need to create an opportunity where more people can participate, where more political parties can participate and compete openly and cleanly.

Sir, there is another third suggestion I have for the Minister, and this has to do with the State funding of the political parties. Historically this House and the other House have constituted multiple committees like the Indrajit Gupta Committee, the Dinesh Goswami Committee. Many of these committees have said, let the State come forward and bear some of the expenses of campaigns because these are the costs of democracy. If the costs of keeping democracy vibrant are borne by the country itself, then, you do not have to resort to all kinds of other methods and tactics. We have not faced up to that challenge, and instead we are running after RTI and other kinds of arguments when, instead, we need to figure out clean and open methods of raising resources.

Sir, I will give an analogy. Do we want a good strong defence? Yes, every single Indian wants a good strong defence. If you go around and ask people voluntary contributions, how many will give you money? Only, maybe, at the time of Kargil war, or, something like that, you will see some voluntary contributions. But we know that they want good defence. Therefore, as a Government, as a political leadership we go out and take the money out of the taxpayers' revenues, and essentially allocate it to the defence. We know that this is the one way of giving the people what they really want. Similarly, ask any Indian, and he would tell you he wants good governance. Every Indian would tell you that he wants cleaner politics. Then, ask them: are you willing to contribute directly? If you are not willing to contribute directly, then you have already paid taxes. We will achieve that goal of yours, to give you clean governance and clean politics by using the taxpayer's contribution to usher in improved political funding for political parties.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Rajeev, would you like to conclude it now or do you want to carry it over to the next appointed day?

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I would finish off my speech in five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no. Your time is over. You would get a chance to speak only on the next appointed day.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the next appointed day is very far away. Let me just finish off.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You can't do that. The time is over.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, my request to you is, I am at a... *...(Interruptions)...* We can take the sense of the House. I know that every one is eager to leave. Let the Minister reply later. *...(Interruptions)...*

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : माननीय सदस्य इसे बाद में कंटीन्यू कर सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No. You may continue on the next appointed day.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: All right, Sir. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): This Resolution will be taken up in the next Session.

Now, let us take up the admitted Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for encouraging research to find prevention and cure for Kyasanur Forest Disease (Monkey Disease) in country

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, laboratory tests have confirmed that people living in Pali, Sattari Taluka in Goa, have been afflicted by Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD), commonly known as Monkey disease.

The disease has so far claimed five lives. In the meanwhile, a team from the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, also visited the State to carry out

a detailed investigation of the outbreak and also give expert advice on prevention and control measures to be taken in the affected areas.

It is learnt that Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD) is caused by Kyasanur Forest Disease Virus (KFDV). It is also learnt that KFDV was first identified in 1957 when it was isolated from a sick monkey from the Kyasanur forests in Karnataka. About 400-500 cases of KFD in humans are reported every year. Transmission to humans may occur after a tick bite or contact with an infected animal, most importantly, a sick or recently dead monkey.

No person-to-person transmission has been found yet. After an incubation period of three to eight days, the symptoms of KFD begin suddenly with chills, fever and headache. In these cases, it is said, patients show abnormally low blood pressure and low platelet, red blood cell and white blood cell counts. The samples from humans and monkeys tested positive for KFDV in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

The Central Government has to take concrete steps by encouraging research in the matter of the disease with a view to preventing it from spreading further.

Demand for taking strict action against anti-secular forces suggesting to take away fundamental right of voting from minority community

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, भारतवर्ष की आज़ादी के पीछे एक ऐसा संग्राम है जो पूरी दुनिया से निराला है और धार्मिक सहिष्णुता और इंसानियत के शानदार माज़ी से भरा हुआ है। आज़ादी के पूरे आंदोलन में मुहब्बत और विश्वास की दास्तानें भरी पड़ी हैं। अंग्रेज़ शासक लार्ड डलहौज़ी ने “बांटों और राज करो” की रणनीति बनायी थी लेकिन भारतवासियों ने इस मंसूबे पर पानी फेर दिया था और अंग्रेज़ों की इस पॉलिसी को पूरी तरह नकार दिया था, लेकिन इतिहास के दुर्भाग्यशाली क्षण वे थे जब 14 अगस्त 1947 को भारतवर्ष का सियासी बंटवारा हुआ। उस वक्त मुल्क के मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान को अस्वीकार करते हुए धर्मनिरपेक्ष हिन्दुस्तान को अपना वतन बनाया था, परन्तु महोदय, अगर आज कोई धर्मनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों का विरोधी यह कहे कि “मुसलमानों के वोट के अधिकार को खत्म कर देना चाहिए” तब धर्मनिरपेक्ष भारत के पक्षधर मुसलमान अफसोस के अलावा क्या कर सकते हैं? बात यह नहीं है कि ऐसा होगा या नहीं होगा, बात यह है कि ऐसा नारा समाज में लगा ही क्यों? अगर इस महान सदन में संयुक्त रूप से नहीं सोचा गया तो यह देश की एकता को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली बात कहलाएगी इसलिए मैं मौलिक अधिकारों को रौंदने का नारा लगाने वाले संगठनों और लोगों पर कानूनी कार्यवाही चाहता हूं। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूं कि इस किस्म की बयानबाज़ी करने वाले लोगों और संगठनों की किसी बड़ी संस्था से जांच करायी जाए, ताकि यह मालूम हो सके कि मुल्क के धर्मनिरपेक्ष स्वरूप को कमज़ोर करने का षड्यंत्र कौन और कहां से कर रहा है?

मैं अपने इस दर्द में उन तमाम भारतवासियों को शामिल करना चाहता हूं जिनका विश्वास धर्मनिरपेक्ष मूल्यों पर आधारित संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में है। हिन्दुस्तान जिंदाबाद।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، بھارت ورش کی آزادی کے پیچھے ایک ایسا سنگرام ہے جو پوری دنیا سے نکالا ہے اور دھرمک سہیشنتا اور انسانیت کے شاندار ماضی سے بھرا ہوا ہے۔ آزادی کے پورے آندولن میں محبت اور وشواس کی داستانیں بھری پڑی ہیں۔ انگریز شاسک لارڈ ڈلہوزی نے 'بانٹو اور راج کرو' کی رنیتی بنائی تھی لیکن بھارت واسیوں نے اس منصوبے پر پانی پھیر دیا تھا اور انگریزوں کی اس پالیسی کو پوری طرح نکار دیا تھا، لیکن انتہاس کے بدقسمت پل وہ تھے جب 14 اگست 1947 کو بھارت ورش کا سیاسی بٹوارہ ہوا۔ اس وقت ملک کے مسلمانوں نے پاکستان کو نامنظور کرتے ہوئے دھرم نریپکش ہندوستان کو اپنا وطن بنایا تھا، لیکن مہودے، اگر آج کوئی دھرم نریپکش کے سہانٹوں کو ورودھی یہ کہے کہ 'مسلمانوں کے ووٹ کے ادھیکار کو ختم کر دینا چاہئے' تب دھرم نریپکش بھارت کے طرفدار مسلمان افسوس کے علاوہ کیا کر سکتے ہیں؟ بات یہ نہیں ہے کہ ایسا ہوگا یا نہیں ہوگا، بات یہ ہے کہ ایسا نعرہ سماج میں لگا ہی کیوں؟ اگر اس مہان سدن میں سنیکٹ روپ سے نہیں سوچا گیا تو یہ دیش کی ایکٹا کو نقصان پہنچانے والی بات کہلانے گی اس لئے میں مولک ادھیکاروں کو روننے کا نعرہ لگانے والے سنگٹھنوں اور لوگوں پر قانونی کاروائی چاہتا ہوں۔ میں یہ بھی مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ اس قسم کی بیان بازی کرنے والے لوگوں اور سنگٹھنوں کی کسی بڑی سنستھا سے جانچ کرائی جائے، تاکہ یہ معلوم ہو سکے کہ ملک کے دھرم نریپکش سوروپ کو کمزور کرنے کی شازش کون اور کہاں سے کر رہا ہے؟

میں اپنے اس درد میں ان تمام بھارت واسیوں کو شامل کرنا چاہتا ہوں جن کا وشواس دھرم نریپکش مولیوں پر آدھارت سنویدھانک ویوستھا میں ہے۔ ہندوستان زندہ آباد۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Md. Nadimul Haque - not there. Shri K.N. Balagopal - not there. Shri Majeed Memon -not there. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad - not there. Shri Ahmed Patel.

Demand for taking steps to resolve problems faced by workers of shipbreaking yard in Alang

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम दिवस है और राष्ट्र के अर्थ तंत्र को मजबूती देने में इनका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। यह हमारे सैकड़ों कामगार भाई-बहनों की सराहना करने का और उनकी समस्याओं को समझने का दिवस है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा करवाए गए एक अध्ययन में यह पाया गया है कि वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण की स्थिति चिंताजनक है। वहां करीब 35 हजार विस्थापित मजदूर हैं, लेकिन वहां व्यवस्थापकों ने सिर्फ 12 स्नानागार और 6 शौचालय बनाए हैं, इसका मतलब यह है कि अधिकतर श्रमिकों को खुले में शौच करना पड़ता है। मैं यही उम्मीद करता हूँ कि स्वच्छ भारत अभियान यहां भी पहुंचे।

महोदय, 1983 से इस यार्ड में 470 लोगों की जान जा चुकी है। ये आंकड़े मोटे तौर पर अनुमानित हैं, क्योंकि पोत भंजन के दौरान लम्बे समय तक रसायनों का सामना करना पड़ता है और इस बात को इस आकलन में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। पेशागत स्वास्थ्य के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान के मुताबिक 94

मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य का परीक्षण किया गया, जिसमें 15 लोगों को ऐसी बीमारियां थीं, जो एस्बेस्टस के साथ काम करने से होती हैं। वहां स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाओं की भी भारी कमी है। स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों की संख्या कम है और दवा सामग्री भी जरूरत से कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। यह बड़ी चिंता की बात है, क्योंकि अलंग में जो काम किया जाता है, उससे गंभीर दुर्घटना हो सकती है, जिसके लिए तत्काल रूप से चिकित्सा सेवाओं के लिए ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है। मजदूरों को वहां उचित सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण भी नहीं दिया जाता है और न ही उनको उचित रक्षात्मक सामग्री दी जाती है। अक्सर इन श्रमिकों को समय पर मजदूरी भी नहीं दी जाती है। अध्ययन ने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है, जो बात हम सब पहले से जानते हैं कि इन याइर्स के हालात बेहद खराब हैं और इसके संचालकों ने आंखें मूंद रखी हैं।

महोदय, मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि वह इस दिशा में उचित कदम उठाये ताकि इन मजदूरों के बुनियादी अधिकारों की रक्षा हो सके और सबसे बुनियादी मानवीय गरिमा इन लोगों को सुलभ हो सके।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri C.M. Ramesh - not there. Shri Motilal Vora - not there. Shrimati Vandana Chavan - not there. Shri Sanjay Raut - not there.

The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday the 5th May, 2015.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 5th May, 2015*