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सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday
30 July, 2014
8 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 30th July, 2014/8th Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. BUGGING OF TELEPHONES OF MINISTERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number 301 ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, एक गंभीर मसला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन ऑवर हो जाने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अनेक मंत्रियों के टेलीफोन टैप हो रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आपको जो उठाना है वह ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इस मसले पर इस सदन के अंदर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...
क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करने का नोटिस दिया गया है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप जीरो ऑवर में उठाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, Cabinet Ministers' phones are tapped ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, telephone bugging is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, यह ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप प्रश्नकाल को सस्पेंड कर दें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : यह जो यू.पी.एस.सी. की परीक्षा के विरोध में बच्चे वहां बैठे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनमें से चार बच्चे आमरण अनशन पर थे, वे उठा लिए गए। लेकिन यहां सदन के नेता बैठे हैं और होम मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, उनकी समस्याओं का कोई समाधान नहीं हुआ। इसलिए सरकार को आज इस पर बयान देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बच्चों की समस्याओं का कोई भी समाधान नहीं हुआ और उनको उठा लिया गया। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को मुझे जीरो ऑवर में उठाने की अनुमति दी जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : उसका नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in this very House, there was an issue pertaining to telephone call records of the then hon. Leader of the Opposition and now the Leader

of the House and this House discussed it. It took it very seriously. That was only the call records. Here, it is bugging of phones of seven Ministers. We do not know how many telephones have been bugged. ...*(Interruptions)*... We do not know. This matter cannot be overlooked by us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : The House would like to know the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need a discussion on this ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, there is a difference between fiction and reality. The hon. Home Minister is here. He will make a statement ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, it is not fiction. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is reality ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to know how many telephones have been tapped ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, the Government is making a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। जरा सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। Please listen. मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो प्रश्न इस सदन में उठाया है बर्गिंग से रिलेटेड, उस संबंध में मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मीडिया में जो भी खबरें इससे पहले आई हैं उनमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं है, जिनमें कहा गया था कि हमारे मंत्री श्री नितिन गडकरी के बैड रूम में हाई पॉवर लिस्निंग डिवाइस लगाई गई थी। स्वयं नितिन गडकरी जी ने भी पूरी तरह से इस खबर को बेबुनियाद और निराधार बताया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस संबंध में न तो उनके द्वारा कोई कम्प्लेंट कराई गई है और न ही किसी के द्वारा किसी प्रकार की कम्प्लेंट की गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह सब सरकार ने छिपाने की कोशिश की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इस प्रकार के स्पष्टीकरण को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, इस मसले के ऊपर बहस होनी चाहिए। इसलिए तत्काल प्रश्नकाल को निलम्बित करके इस पूरे मसले पर बहस कराई जाए।

श्री सभापति : अब आप बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्वेश्चन-301, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुन लीजिए, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : एक क्वेश्चन।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, यह क्वेश्चन आपका नहीं है, आपके पड़ोसी का क्वेश्चन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लॉट किए गए।

श्री सभापति : त्यागी जी, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please do not display any papers here. भाई, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I can't give permission, this is Question Hour. Please put supplementaries on the question.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the personal staff of Mr. Gadkari talked to the media about this whole episode. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Home Minister has clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. The hon. Home Minister has made a statement. Now, let us get on with Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर इस मुद्दे पर बहस होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रश्नकाल निलंबित होना चाहिए और सारे फैक्ट्स आने चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 301, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 301. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए...बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए...बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... भाई, क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग? See, the Statement has been made. Please allow the Question Hour to proceed now. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Promotion of Indian Hockey**

*301.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Central Government to promote Indian Hockey in the country;
- (b) the State-wise number of new astroturf grounds built in the country; and
- (c) the details of future plans of Government to promote Indian Hockey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, promotion and development of various disciplines of sports is primarily the responsibility of the States and of the relevant NSFs, which are autonomous in their functioning. The Government supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc.

Government of India recognizes the importance of the sport of hockey in India, its popularity among the masses and medal prospects of India in various international events, etc. Keeping these factors in view, the Ministry has placed the sport of hockey in the 'priority' category so that it gets the maximum admissible amount under the Scheme of Assistance to the National Sports Federations.

To facilitate participation of hockey players, financial assistance @ ₹ 2.00 lac is given for holding national championships in Sub-junior, Junior and Senior categories. Financial assistance is also given @ ₹ 1.00 lac for holding up to 6 zonal championships in a year. For holding international events in India, for senior category athletes, ₹ 10.00 lac for mandatory events such as World Cup and World/Commonwealth/Asian Championships and ₹ 6.00 lac for holding other international events is given to hockey. 90% of the financial assistance given to the NSFs for holding Zonal, National and International events is to be spent towards boarding/lodging and transportation of athletes @ ₹ 1,000/ per day per athlete in 'A' class cities and ₹ 700/- per day per athlete in other cities. In respect of the events held abroad, financial assistance is given towards cost of air travel, medical insurance, local transportation etc. Further, boarding/lodging is also given to the athletes of hockey at the following rates:-

- (i) **When boarding & lodging is provided by the Organizers free of cost:** 25% of DA as per Government of India (GOI) rates.
- (ii) **When the organizers make arrangements for boarding and lodging on payment:** Rates indicated for twin share accommodation in the brochure issued by organizers for lodging and 25% of DA as per GOI rates.
- (iii) **When NSF makes its own arrangement:** Ceiling of 75 USD per person per day for lodging and DA as per GOI guidelines.

The Government has recognised Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society also as NSFs for promotion of hockey among school children. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFs, is given to the society for organising National Championships at the School level.

Further, identification and nurturing of the identified talent from various disciplines including hockey is done under the following Schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI):

- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme
- SAI Training Center (STC) Scheme
- Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- Centre of Excellence (CoE) Scheme

Under these schemes, scientific training is imparted to the selected trainees under expert coaches. The trainees are provided assistance for boarding, lodging, equipment, sports kit, stipend, competition exposure, etc.

The Government also provides assistance to the States under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), [earlier called Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)] a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Under RGKA, assistance of ₹ 1.75 crore each is to be provided for construction of a Sports Complex in every rural block of the country to cater to various sports disciplines including Hockey. The Scheme of USIS provides for giving grants, *inter-alia*, for creation of sports infrastructure projects such as hockey turf/football turf/multi- purpose halls/athletic tracks, etc. Under the scheme, State Governments, local civic bodies, Schools, Colleges, Universities and Sports Control Boards are eligible for appropriate assistance.

(b) Government has funded 25 astroturf grounds across the country, the details of which are given in Statement (*See* below). The information on the number of grounds built by the State Governments is not maintained.

(c) Government has been making persistent efforts to promote hockey in the country.

Statement

Details of astroturf hockey grounds, funded by Government of India

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of astroturf grounds
1.	Punjab	4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Uttar Pradesh	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Maharashtra	1
8.	Karnataka	3
9.	West Bengal	1
10.	Odisha	2
11.	Assam	1
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Mizoram	1
14.	New Delhi	5
	TOTAL	25

Expansion plans of SAIL

*302. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expansion plans of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in the coming ten to fifteen years;

(b) the amount that would be required for this purpose;

(c) the manner in which SAIL is planning to pool the resources for this;

(d) the efforts the Ministry is making to touch the world standards in steel consumption;

(e) the details of Greenfield and Brownfield projects that SAIL is going to undertake as part of its expansion plan; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to set up a steel plant at Bayyaram in Telangana State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (e) SAIL has prepared a draft plan (Vision-2025) to increase its hot metal production to approximately 50 million tons by 2025 (in a phased manner), mainly through brownfield expansion. The proposal is under consideration of SAIL management.

(b) and (c) The estimated investment for increasing SAIL's hot metal production from a level of around 23 million tonnes (planned under on-going modernisation and expansion) to 50 million tonnes would tentatively be around Rs.1,50,000 crores. The expenditure will be met by SAIL through internal resource generation and market borrowings.

(d) Steel is a de-regulated sector. The Government plays the role of a facilitator and in this capacity, the Government announces various measures/policies for boosting domestic steel consumption. Demand for steel in India is directly linked to GDP growth. Various measures taken to boost GDP growth, including increased investment in sectors like infrastructure, housing, manufacturing etc. will help in increasing steel consumption in the country. Expansion of retail network, especially in rural areas will also help in increasing steel consumption. The Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INSDAG) is engaged in creating the environment for higher usage of steel in the country.

(f) No, Sir. There are no plans currently before SAIL to set up a Steel Plant at Bayyaram of Khamman District. However, as per the 13th schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, SAIL is to examine the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in Khammam district of Telangana within 6 months from the appointed day, *i.e.* 02/06/2014. The feasibility report is expected to be ready by December, 2014.

VRS for ONGC staff

303. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is working for Voluntary Retirement Scheme for its staff; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas

Corporation Limited(ONGC) has been implementing Voluntary Retirement Scheme(VRS) for its employees since 1989. The Scheme was implemented during the period from 1989 to 1999 and thereafter from 2003 to 2013. However, ONGC has not introduced VRS for its employees beyond the year 2013. Details of number of employees who took VRS during 1989 to 2013 are given as under:

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Total
1989	57	38	44	22	161
1990	62	8	21	10	101
1991	155	23	79	40	297
1992	233	28	105	49	415
1993	209	41	128	55	433
1994	249	51	120	93	513
1995	172	11	67	47	297
1996	113	29	59	66	267
1997	134	17	50	39	240
1998	477	132	176	42	827
1999	860	206	219	57	1342
2000	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0
2003	401	67	113	105	686
2004	361	42	51	42	496
2005	169	18	31	20	238
2006	64	9	12	11	96
2007	37	3	10	10	60
2008	31	2	13	8	54
2009	55	2	12	6	75
2010	60	4	12	10	86

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Total
2011	59	4	25	17	105
2012	73	6	21	21	121
2013	80	2	18	13	113*
TOTAL	4111	743	1386	783	7023

* Till date.

Linking NPR with Right to Vote

†*304. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Population Register and Unique Identification Number Projects are proposed to be brought under the Registrar General of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Population Register (NPR) is proposed to be linked with the Right to Vote also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

The creation of National Population Register(NPR) is undertaken as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules 2003. The demographic data for NPR has already been collected for the entire country in 2010 and also digitized, thereby creating an electronic database of 118 crore persons. Biometric enrolment has been completed for more than 25.25 crore persons (including capture of Aadhaar numbers).

To minimise the duplication of efforts between NPR and UIDAI, the capture of biometrics in the country has been divided between National Population Register (NPR) and Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) by allocating 12 States/UTs to NPR and 24 States/UTs to UIDAI. If during the course of NPR biometric enrolment, a person indicates she/he is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured for NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data will be sourced from the UIDAI.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has now decided to create the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) based on the information collected under the scheme of NPR by verifying the citizenship status of all individuals in the country and issue of National Identity Cards to the citizens.

Classical language status to Marathi

*305. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of granting classical language status to Marathi;
- (b) whether Government has received any report from the Sahitya Akademi on its opinion for granting classical language status to Marathi;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for expediting granting of classical language status to Marathi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Sir, the status of classical language is granted with the approval of Government on the basis of recommendations of the Committee of Linguistic Experts set up by the Government of India to consider such proposals and give its recommendations. Proposal for granting status of classical language to Marathi was submitted by Government of Maharashtra on 16.11.2013. The said proposal was sent to Sahitya Akademi on 14.03.2014 for considering the same by Committee of Linguistic Experts. On the advice of the Linguistic Experts Committee, Sahitya Akademi had entrusted the work of preparing a Report on Marathi Language to a Scholar who has submitted his Report on 14.07.2014 to Sahitya Akademi. Report of the Scholar alongwith the Report of Government of Maharashtra will be placed before the Linguistic Experts Committee for its consideration. A meeting of the same will be held very soon.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per part (a) above, on the advice of the Linguistic Experts Committee, Sahitya Akademi had entrusted the work of preparing a Report on Marathi Language to a Scholar who has submitted his Report on 14.07.2014 to Sahitya Akademi. Report of the Scholar alongwith the Report of Government of Maharashtra will be placed before the Linguistic Experts Committee for its consideration. A meeting of the same will be held very soon.

Minimum wages for tea garden workers

*306.SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is aware that the minimum wage of tea garden workers is different or varies in different parts of the country or within a State itself from garden to garden, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to have uniform minimum wages for tea garden labourers/workers throughout the country and fix the norms therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the fixation of minimum wages for the Plantation Sector, falls under the purview of State Government which is the appropriate Government to fix/revise the minimum wages.

The wages being paid (Rs/day) in the major four tea growing States are as under:

Year	Assam		West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Kerala
	Barak Valley	Brahmaputra Valley			
2014	95.00	112.00	95.00	209.27	216.53

The wages in the above mentioned major tea growing States are as per agreement reached between the producer associations and workers unions.

(b) and (c) It may not be possible to develop uniform system for fixing rates of wages throughout the country due to differences in socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity and local conditions influencing the wage rate. However, a concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage was introduced in 1996 to be applicable to all scheduled employments. This has been revised from time to time since then based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial workers and is presently fixed at ₹ 137 per day with effect from 01.07.2013. At present the National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) is not statutory in nature and State Governments are advised from time to time to fix the minimum wages not less than the National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW).

Production and import of petroleum products

*307.SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of domestic production of petroleum products;

(b) the quantum of petroleum products imported from other countries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to become self-dependent to avoid losing huge foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of domestic production, import and export of petroleum products during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:

Year	Production of petroleum products Million Metric Tonnes (MMT)	Import of petroleum products (₹ in crore)	Exports of petroleum Products (₹ in crore)
2011-12	203.99	68091	284643
2012-13	217.82	68363	320090
2013-14 (Provisional)	220.2	74605	368279

(c) The refinery sector has been delicensed since June, 1998 and a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a private or public sector company depending on its techno-commercial viability.

The country's refining capacity has more than tripled over the last fifteen years from 69.99 MMT as of 1.4.1999 to 215.066 MMT as of 1.4.2014. The domestic consumption of petroleum products was 158.2 MMT during 2013-14. Thus the present capacity is adequate to meet the demand of petroleum products in the country in near future on an overall basis, except for LPG which is being imported, to supplement the domestic production. Overall the country is now a net exporter of petroleum products. The country has been exporting surplus petroleum products since 2001-02.

As the country is net exporter of petroleum products, the question of losing huge foreign exchange on import of petroleum products does not arise.

Development of tourism in Tehri Dam area of Uttarakhand

†*308. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects are being operationalised by the Ministry for the development of tourism in Uttarakhand, including Tehri dam area of the State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, whether Government proposes to issue directions to the Ministry to prepare schemes in future; and

(c) whether Government would accept the request of the State and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Development, Promotion and Implementation of tourism projects are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories under the existing scheme of Product Infrastructure Development of Destinations/Circuits (PIDDC). The projects which are in accordance with the scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for development of tourism infrastructure in the State of Uttarakhand including Tehri Dam area. The details for last three years are given below and the list of projects sanctioned in the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of project	Amount Sanctioned
2011-12	12	97.74
2012-13	2	12.97
2013-14*	29	217.73
TOTAL	43	328.44

* In the Year 2013-14, out of 29 projects sanctioned 11 projects have been sanctioned under Special Financial Package for rebuilding/building Government tourism assets/destroyed/damaged during natural disaster that struck Uttarakhand in 2013.

Out of the total amount of ₹ 328.44 crore sanctioned for 43 projects in the last three years, CFA of ₹ 62.11 crore is sanctioned for development of tourism infrastructure at Tehri Dam area as detailed below:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
2011-12		Nil

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount sanctioned
2012-13		
1.	Development of Water Adventure Centre, District Tehri	497.47
2013-14		
1.	Development of Floating Marina with Budget Accommodation, Ghanshali, District. Tehri	499.80
2.	Integrated Development of Mega Project at Tehri Lake Mega Circuit	3597.86
3.	Development of Multi- Purpose Hall, Wayside Amenities at Koti, Tehri	329.18
4.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake	498.79
5.	Reconstruction, Restoration and Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit-TRH, Night Shelters, Restaurant/ Dining Hall, Ghat for Chhat Puja, Sulabh Toilets at Kaudiyala- Devprayag- Chamba- Rishikesh- Sheesham Jhadi- Tapovan Ghat-Selupani- Swargashram, District New Tehri	787.50
TOTAL		6210.60

Statement

List of Projects sanctioned in the last three years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 for Uttarakhand

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount sanctioned
2011-12		
1.	Development of lesser known Attraction circuit of Ramganga Valley and Kausani Range Kumaon, Uttarakhand	743.98
2.	Development of Panch Prayag (Vishnu, Nand, Karan, Kalimath. Kaleshwar, Gauchar) Circuit, Uttarakhand	772.76
3.	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand	5000.00

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount sanctioned
4.	Development of Haripura and Nanaksagar Reservoir-Lohaghat-Naukuchiyatal-Mayawati Ashram-Kathgodam Tourism Circuit in Uttarakhand	689.53
5.	Development of Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti Swargashram as Mega Circuit in Uttarakhand-CFA for Remaining Works	541.21
6.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Sat Tal, Uttarakhand	494.79
7.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Almora, Uttarakhand	490.80
8.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Abbott Monut, Distt. Champawat, Uttarakhand	495.70
9.	Development of Eco Tourism at Lansdowne, Uttarakhand	495.95
10.	International Yoga Festival, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand in March 2011	17.50
11.	Celebration of Ice Skating Carnival at Raipur Dehradun during 15th July to 14th August, 2011	25.00
12.	Organizing 8th International Rafting Championship during 20-22 May 2011 near Mori in Har Ki Dun Valley in Uttarakhand	6.78
TOTAL		9774.00
2012-13		
1.	Development of Water Adventure Centre, District Tehri in Utarakhand	497.47
2.	Development of Integrated Eco-Tourism Circuit (Bageshwar-Baijnath-Loharkhet in District Bageshwar in Uttarakhand	800.00
TOTAL		1297.47
2013-14		
1.	Destination Development of Convention Centre at Ramnagar, District Nainital in Uttarakhand.	500.00

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount sanctioned
2.	Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development at Nainital Circuit in Uttarakhand	799.05
3.	Development of Floating Marina with Budget Accommodation, Ghanshali, Distt. Tehri in Uttarakhand.	499.80
4.	Development of Water Sports and Eco-Tourism at Maneri, Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	498.22
5.	Construction of Sulabh Toilet Complex at different places in Sri Badrinath Dham in Uttarakhand	399.32
6.	Integrated Development of Mega Project at Tehri Lake Mega Circuit	3597.86
7.	Development of Eco-Tourism around Holy Dargah of Hazrat Alauddin Ali Ahmed Al Sabir (Sabir Kaliyar) near Haridwar in Uttarakhand.	798.92
8.	Development of Kurur-Nand Kesari Vaan/Wan-Bedni Jheel Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit- Integrated Circuit Development for Eco & Adventure Tourism, Distt. Chamoli in Uttarakhand	800.00
9.	Development of Wayside Amenities for Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra, District Pauri & Chamoli in Uttarakhand	800.00
10.	Development of Nauti- Kansawa-Chandpur-Garhi- Sem Heritage and Eco-Tourism Circuit in Uttarakhand	800.00
11.	Development of River Rafting Centre, Eco-Tourism and adventure Centre at Jaul Jibi, Distt. Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	499.54
12.	Development of Day Safari Adventure and Eco-Tourism Circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar in Uttarakhand.	799.32
13.	Development of Ramangar-Kosi Eco-Tourism Circuit between Ramanga and Nainital in Uttarakhand.	799.05
14.	Development of Multi-Purpose Hall, Wayside Amenities at Koti. Tehri Uttarakhand.	329.18
15.	Development of Dugadda-Sendhikhal-Vatanvasa Eco-Tourism Circuit. Distt. Pauri in Uttarakhand.	799.78

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount sanctioned
16.	Infrastructure Dev. at Kausani Someshwar- Tea Estate as an Eco-Tourism and Tea Tourism Circuit. Distt. Almora in Uttarakhand	799.84
17.	Development of River Rafting Centre and Eco-Tourism Destination, Tons River Valley. Mori, Dist. Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	499.02
18.	Development of Eco-Tourism at Back Waters of Tehri Lake in Uttarakhand.	498.79
Rebuilding/building Government Tourism assets damaged during 2013 - disaster in Uttarakhand		
19.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Ukhimath and surrounding areas enroute to Kedarnath including Tourist Reception and information Centre, Kiosks, Gender Based Wayside Amenities, Rain Shelter Solid Waste Management. Informatory Signages in District Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand.	787.50
20.	Integrated Development of Tourism Circuit-TRH, Sulabh Toilets, Public Yatri Niwas, TCC at Gangotri-Bhatwari - Sangamchhatti- Harshil- Arakot Jhala-Bhatwari- Harsil-Dharli in District Uttarakashi, Uttarakhand	787.50
21.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit at Askot (including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities. Rain Shelters, Solid waste management, Informatory Signages, etc.) District Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	782.78
22.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit of Restoration and repair of Huts, rafting centre, TRH, trek route, high way cafe, sulabh toilet at Bhikiyasain-Kausani-Jhakarsem-Kherna-Jageshwar-Kakrighat- Binsar-Padampuri, District Almora and Nainital in Uttarakhand	792.75
23.	Restoration of Tourist Rest Houses, Roof and Toilet at Kailash Mansarovar Pathway (Munsyari- Thal - Ralakot-Madkot), District Pithoragarh in Reconstruction and Development of Integrated Tourism Circuit at Kharsali enroute to Yamunotri including Tourist Reception/	777.00

Sl. No.	Name of projects	Amount sanctioned
	Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender Based Wayside Amenities. Rain Shelters, Solid Waste Management, Informatory Signages, etc. in District Uttarakashi, Uttarakhand	
24	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit of Wayside Amenities TRH, Bio Toilets, Tourist Facilitation Centre, Retaining wall, Pathway (Karnaprayag- Kaleshwar-Nandprayag-Kaldubagarh- Hemkund Sahib-Bhewdaar-Badrinath-Mana-Bhayundaar-Nauti-Mundoli-Gwaldam) and Reconstruction of Snan Ghat, Rafting Deck under Panch Prayag circuit in Chamoli District in Uttarakhand	719.25
25	Restoration of Tourist Rest Houses, Roof & Toilets at Kailash Mansarovar Pathway (Munsyari-Thal-Ralakot-Madkot), District Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand	458.85
26	Development of Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Joshimath enroute to Badrinath, Gobind Ghat enroute Circuit to Hemkund Sahib and Valley of Flowers including Tourist Reception/Information Centre, Kiosks, Gender based wayside amenities, Rain Shelters, Solid Waste Management, Informatory Signages, etc. in Uttarakhand	787.50
27	Restoration and Repair works of Wayside Amenities, Tourist Rest Houses, Pony Stand, Sulabh Toilets at Jankichatti- Badkoat- Asnorgad-Hanuman Chatt-Barnighat-Naugaon- Barsu- Raithali, District Uttarkashi in Uttarakhand	371.70
28	Construction of Retaining Wall & Damage Pathway at Binsar-Baijnath-Bageshwar Circuit-Saug, Loharkhet, Khati, Dwali, Dhakuli, Fhukiya, Kafni, Jaitoli, Kathliya. Construction of Retaining Wall & Toilet for Protection. District Bageshwar in Uttarakhand	202.65
29	Reconstruction, Restoration and Development of Tourism Infrastructure Circuit-TRH, Night Shelters Restaurant/Dining Hall, Ghat for Chhat Puja, Sulabh Toilets at Kaudiyala-Devprayag-Chamba-Rishikesh-Sheesham Jhadi- Tapovan Ghat- Selupani-Swargashram, District New Tehri in Uttarakhand	787.50
	TOTAL	21772.67

Duty hours for CISF personnel at airports

*309. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the international airports in the country are manned by Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and other Paramilitary personnel;

(b) if so, what are the hours of their duty prescribed under the rule;

(c) whether any instructions, oral or written, were issued recently prohibiting sitting during duty hours which are about 18 hours; and

(d) whether humanitarian consideration is also taken into view before prescribing such duty hours and whether any complaints were received from any quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) At present, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is manning 23 international airports in India. CISF personnel perform duty on 8 hour duty pattern at all airports where they are deployed, except at Mumbai and Delhi airports. At these two airports, the security personnel are deployed on 12/24 hour duty pattern (12 hours duty followed by 24 hours rest) in the terminal buildings, while in the other locations/duty points at the airports, such as Quick Reaction Team (QRT), Perimeter security and Cargo security, the 8 hour duty pattern is followed.

(c) to (d) In the aftermath of the recent incident at Karachi airport, several steps have been taken to beef up security and ramp up alertness levels. Chairs have been removed for the time being at some locations to help in enhancement of alertness levels of the security personnel. No complaint in this regard has been received so far by CISF.

Deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants

*310. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court and the Apex Court have asked Delhi Administration to make arrangements for deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants;

(b) the extent of this menace in Delhi and the National Capital Region;

(c) whether the courts have given some instructions to speed up this process in the interest of internal security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. Since entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such Bangladeshi nationals living in various parts of the country. However, the number of Bangladeshi nationals deported from Delhi during last two years is as given below:

2012	902
2013	674

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the direction of the Delhi High Court and the Apex Court, Government had prepared and finalized an action plan for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in 2005. The action plan includes setting up of Task Forces for identification of illegal migrants, setting up of Detention Centres by State Government to keep the illegal migrants till they are actually deported, setting up of a monitoring cell by Government of NCT of Delhi to coordinate the functioning of the Task Forces, and a monitoring authority in MHA to review the progress of deportation.

Jobs created in formal and informal sector

*311. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise total number of jobs created in formal and informal sector since 2000-01; and

(b) the details of steps Government proposes to address the current trend of jobless growth?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Based on results of the last four labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, estimated employment on usual status has increased from 39.70 crore persons in 1999-2000 to 47.41 crore in 2011-12, registering an increase of 7.71 crore. Of this increase in employment, 4.78 crore was in the informal sector and 2.93 crore in the formal sector.

(b) Government of India has been making constant efforts through the growth process, together with various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) transformed into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) to create additional employment opportunities. In addition, the Government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert the Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing counselling services to the students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance.

Delay in signing of FTA with Israel

*312. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that eight rounds of discussions have been held since 2010 for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and Israel;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay in signing this Agreement; and
- (c) by when Government proposes to conclude the Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The 8th Round of discussions was held between 24th-26th November, 2013 in Jerusalem, Israel.

(b) India-Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations are under way between India and Israel. India is aiming to achieve a mutually beneficial and balanced FTA with Israel.

(c) No deadline has been set for concluding the India-Israel Free Trade Agreement.

Women personnel in para-military and police forces

*313. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of women personnel in Para-military and police forces is way below the desired level;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same;
- (c) whether working condition and culture is the reason for low women personnel in service; and

(d) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to provide better facilities and working condition to women personnel in Para-military and police forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The percentage of women in the CAPFs (Central Armed Police Forces) and in the police is not upto the desired level of 33%.

(b) to (d) Traditionally women had not been inducted into the police force as it was thought that to maintain law and order men were preferable. It was only lately that women are being specifically inducted into the police force to handle the presence of women agitators and the crimes against women. Thus the proportion of women in police has lagged behind men. Besides, due to lack of adequate manpower in the police stations the pressure of work on policemen is quite substantial due to which they have to put in long working hours and leave even for emergent reasons is not granted to them. This issue has been an impediment for women in police, as they have to balance professional needs with familial obligations. In addition, the lack of adequate Government accommodation and public behaviour towards police has also been a barrier towards their joining the police force.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, Police is a State subject. Hence it is the responsibility of the State Governments to give adequate representation to women in the State Police Forces. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory dated 4.9.2009 to all State Governments/UTs pertaining to the safety and security of women and control of crime against them. One of the steps suggested in the advisory is increasing the overall representation of women in the police forces at all levels through affirmative action so that they constitute about 33% of the police. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States / UTs were requested to raise the representation of women in Police to 33%. In Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) several amenities are being provided to women police personnel like:

- (i) Separate toilets for women employees have already been established by all the Forces at static locations/premises on need basis.
- (ii) Toilets are made available for the use of women employees by pitching of proper tents with commode in areas where appropriate locations are not available.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to DGs to modify sufficient number of vehicles on requirement basis to provide mobile toilets to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.

- (iv) 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided for by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis out of the respective Welfare Funds. A separate Budgetary Head has been opened under Other Charges 'Creche Facilities' for CAPFs.

Apart from the above, several women-centric policies in recruitment, training, transfer-posting, accommodation, promotions etc. have been adopted to provide a proper work-life environment in the CAPFs in order to attract more women to join thereby increasing the percentage of women personnel in the CAPFs.

Difficulties being faced by Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu

*314. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu in getting birth certificates for their children born in Tamil Nadu and parallel registration with the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commission in Chennai for Sri Lankan Citizenship; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to help these Sri Lankan Tamil refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per the information given by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RG&CCI), the registration of births and deaths in India is carried out under provisions of the Registration of Birth and Death (RBD) Act, 1969. Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in each State/UT is the implementing authority and the registration of births and deaths are done by the local registrars appointed by the State Government. Implementation of the RBD Act, 1969 is the responsibility of the State Government.

As per the information given by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, for each birth that occurs in the Sri Lankan refugee camp in the State, first the refugees get their birth certificate from the concerned local authority and then they have to apply for the Sri Lankan Birth certificate at the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commission, Chennai along with evidence like parents' marriage certificate and their Sri Lankan birth/citizenship certificate. For this process, one of the parents should visit the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commission office, Chennai in person.

To avoid difficulties for the refugees travelling all the way to Chennai for this purpose, the State Government and the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commission, Chennai jointly organize camps in the Collectorate of each district and distribute the Sri Lankan

birth certificates based on their eligibility. So far Madurai, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Cuddalore, Virudhunagar districts have been covered by the mobile consular services of the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commission, Chennai and about 1,000 birth certificates have been distributed.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development in Sriperumbudur

*315. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is administering the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development in Sriperumbudur, a statutory Institute of Excellence by providing human resources and starting the courses according to the statute; and

(b) if so, whether the satellite institutes would be started in locations such as Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu and North- Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) is an Institution of National Importance by virtue of enactment of RGNIYD Act, 2012. The Institute is financially supported by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India by providing Annual Block Grants for infrastructure development, establishment expenditure and for running various programmes/activities. The Governance of the Institute is done through various bodies, *i.e.* (1) Executive Council, (2) Academic Council, (3) Finance Committee and (4) Building and Works Committee.

RGNIYD functions as a vital resource centre with its multi-faceted functions of offering academic programmes at Post Graduate level encompassing various dimensions of youth development, engaging in seminal research in the vital areas of youth development and coordinating Training Programmes for State agencies and the officials of youth organizations, besides the extension and outreach initiatives across the country. The Institute offers six post-graduate programmes *viz.*, M.A Youth Empowerment, M.A. Career Counseling, M.A. Gender Studies, M.A. Local Governance, M.A. Life Skills Education, M.A. Development Practice and Ph. D programmes.

(b) The Headquarter of the Institute is located at Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu. RGNIYD has established its Regional Centre at Chandigarh in February, 2014. The Government proposes to set up another Regional Centre in the North-East. At present, there is no proposal under consideration to set up a Regional Centre at Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu.

Pathetic condition of ASI maintained museums

*316. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the museums maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are in a very pathetic condition;

(b) how many museums are being maintained by ASI along with names and how many visitors visit these museums, the museum-wise and year-wise details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether many museums lack any notable artifacts and for those artifacts that are there, most descriptions are absent; and

(d) if so, what is being done by Government to make these museums educative for children, students and foreign visitors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir. All the Archaeological Site Museums under ASI are in presentable condition. However, maintenance of museum is a regular nature of work and accordingly all the museums are being maintained.

(b) Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. The Archaeological Site Museums are mostly located inside monument(s) or adjacent to the excavated site(s) to keep the small and movable antiquities, recovered from the ancient site, in close association with the remains to which they belong.

The representative/ prominent antiquities are displayed within the available space in the museum's galleries. These displayed objects are mostly supported by bilingual or trilingual captions/labels and narrations, touch screen kiosk, virtual walk through, Braille signages, etc. for the easy understanding of sites and objects/ antiquities. However, write-ups are replaced/updated as and when required.

(d) The Archaeological Site Museums of ASI are being emphasized on interactive and storytelling labels for easy understanding by children/students and foreign visitors. Apart from that, the museums also organize cultural awareness programme on the various occasion such as on World Heritage Day, World Heritage Week, International Museum Day, Children's Day, Independence Day, Republic Day, etc.

Statement*Details of visitors in Archaeological Site Museums under ASI during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of Museums	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Archaeological Museum, Aihole	Karnataka	33,277	83,426	1,17,526
2.	Archaeological Museum, Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	56,849	43,175	33,300
3.	Archaeological Museum, Badami	Karnataka	23,528	29,294	27,142
4.	Archaeological Museum, Bijapur	Karnataka	3,34,068	3,43,831	3,26,341
5.	Archaeological Museum, Bodhgaya	Bihar	20,377	24,736	24,345
6.	Archaeological Museum, Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	11,601	13,365	14,840
7.	Archaeological Museum, Chandragiri	Andhra Pradesh	1,00,227	91,284	70,711
8.	Deeg Palace Museum	Rajasthan	34,557	43,673	36,520
9.	Archaeological Museum, Dholavira	Gujarat	-	-	-
10.	Archaeological Museum, Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1,800 (opened for public viewing on 18.05.2014)

11.	Fort St. George Museum, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	37,721	35,673	36,445
12.	Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort	Madhya Pradesh	33,326	37,251	41,984
13.	Archaeological Museum, Halebidu	Karnataka	21,004	21,262	20,544
14.	Archaeological Museum, Hampi	Karnataka	45,920	45,286	42,410
15.	Hazarduari Palace Museum	West Bengal	4,03,961	7,12,700	7,23,974
16.	Indian War Memorial Museum, Red Fort	Delhi	20,14,361	22,92,188	20,20,598
17.	Archaeological Museum, Jageshwar	Uttaranchal	3,500	3,600	4,000
18.	Archaeological Museum, Kalibangan	Rajasthan	10,640	10,376	9,668
19.	Kangra Fort Museum	Himachal Pradesh	86,407	81,887	96,846
20.	Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh	3,57,291	14,067	11,165
21.	Kooch Bihar Palace Museum	West Bengal	4,01,256	4,03,419	4,24,832
22.	Archaeological Museum, Konark	Odisha	3,894	3,056	3,107
23.	Archaeological Museum, Kondapur	Andhra Pradesh	2,310	2,469	2,547
24.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	Gujarat	48,399	50,424	43,305
25.	Mattancherry Palace Museum	Kerala	3,83,000	3,59,627	3,54,667
26.	Archaeological Museum, Nagarjunakonda	Andhra Pradesh	1,18,664	88,906	1,04,285
27.	Archaeological Museum, Nalanda	Bihar	1,11,795	1,16,921	1,03,110
28.	Archaeological Museum, Purana Qila	Delhi	2,87,180	7,37,716	14,22,458

Sl. No.	Name of Museums	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
29.	Archaeological Museum, Ratnagiri	Odisha	15,336	23,108	22,387
30.	Archaeological Museum, Red Fort	Delhi	20,14,361	22,92,188	20,20,598
31.	Residency Museum, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2,99,771	3,50,961	3,89,814
32.	Archaeological Museum, Ropar	Punjab	2,937	3,588	4,085
33.	Archaeological Museum, Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	2,10,865	2,19,343	2,27,279
34.	Archaeological Museum, Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	3,21,294	3,39,397	3,25,010
35.	Archaeological Museum, Sri Suryapahar	Assam	8,190	14,566	9,668
36.	Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort	Delhi	20,14,361	22,92,188	20,20,598
37.	Swatantrata Senani Smarak, Salimgarh	Delhi	20,14,361	22,92,188	20,20,598
38.	Taj Museum	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,485	1,95,000	2,10,000
39.	Archaeological Museum, Tamruk	West Bengal	2,786	2,906	3,100
40.	Archaeological Museum, Thanesarwar	Haryana	1,07,128	1,18,160	93,724
41.	Tipu Sultan Museum	Karnataka	9,60,315	9,52,167	9,45,000
42.	Archaeological Museum, Vaishali	Bihar	21,005	27,257	40,089
43.	Archaeological Museum, Velha Goa	Goa	3,07,898	3,48,996	3,40,379
44.	Archaeological Museum, Vikramshila	Bihar	50,898	59,909	52,619

Unified portal on Labour Laws

*317. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has selected the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to join the unified portal on labour laws; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that other statutory organisations/institutions and State Governments can also join the portal subsequently and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments and other organizations may join this unified single web portal subsequently.

Contract labourers employed in industries and mines

†*318. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, industry-wise and mine-wise number of contract labourers employed in different industries and mines in the public as well as private sector in the country;

(b) the daily wages of contract labourers engaged in permanent/temporary capacity in the industries and mines in public as well as private sector;

(c) whether Government is aware that contract labourers and daily wage labourers are getting meagre wages for their livelihood *vis-a-vis* the price rise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No centralized data in this regard is maintained. Under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, Central Government is the "Appropriate Government" in respect of the establishments falling in central sphere. The private companies, non-Government sector and unorganised sector come in State sphere. However, in the year 2013-14 the estimated number of contract labourers engaged by licenced contractors in Central Sphere was around 19.3 lakhs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Under Rule 25(2)(v)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract workers perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates of minimum wages fixed by the Central Government are applicable to Central Government Offices and CPSUs. A copy of the Minimum rates of wages applicable in Central Sphere *w.e.f.* 1.04.2014 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) To neutralize the impact of price rise, the component of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), is given to industrial workers in addition to minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The VDA is revised twice in a year *i.e.* on 1st April and 1st October by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Ministry of Labour and Employment.

		<i>Statement</i>			
1	2	3	Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in ₹) w.e.f. 01.04.2014		
			Area A	Area B	Area C
			4	5	6
1.	Agriculture				
		Unskilled	215.00	195.00	193.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	235.00	217.00	198.00
		Skilled/Clerical	255.00	235.00	216.00
		Highly Skilled	283.00	262.00	235.00
2.	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift: (a) Soft Soil (b) Soft Soil with Rock (c) Rock		219.40 331.56 439.85	
		2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		175.13	
		Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
		(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		1364.91	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1166.28	
		(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		681.91	
		(d) Above 5.0 Inches		559.96	
3.	Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	329.00	273.00	220.00
4.	Watch and Ward	Without Arms	363.00	309.00	256.00
		With Arms	400.00	363.00	309.00
5.	Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	329.00	273.00	220.00
6.	Construction	Unskilled	329.00	273.00	220.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	363.00	309.00	256.00
		Skilled/Clerical	400.00	363.00	309.00
		Highly Skilled	435.00	400.00	363.00
7.	Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground		Below Ground
		Unskilled	220.00		273.00
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	273.00		329.00
		Skilled/Clerical	329.00		382.00
		Highly Skilled	382.00		435.00

Name of Scheduled Employment	Nomenclature
1. Agriculture	Agriculture
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodssheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines

Classification of Area

		Area - "A"			
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex	(UA)
Bengaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	(UA)
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	(UA)
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	(UA)
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	(UA)
Navi Mumbai					
		Area - "B"			
Agra	(UA)	Jodhpur	(UA)	Jabalpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Kochi	(UA)	Jaipur	(UA)
Aligarh		Kolhapur	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Amravati		Kota	(UA)	Puducherry	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Ludhiana	(UA)	Jalandhar-cantt.	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Dhanbad	(UA)

Bhavnagar	Meerut	(UA)	Dehradun	(UA)
Bikaner	Moradabad	(UA)	Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)
Bhopal	Mysore	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar	Nasik	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)
Amritsar	Pune	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Chandigarh	Patna	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Coimbatore	Raipur	(UA)	Warangal	
Cuttack	Rajkot		Mangalore	(UA)
Durgapur	Ranchi	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Gorakhpur	Sholapur		Tiruppur	(UA)
Guwahati City	Srinagar	(UA)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Guntur	Surat	(UA)	Asansol	(UA)
Gwalior	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)	Belgaum	(UA)
Indore	Vadodara	(UA)	Bhiwandi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad	Varanasi	(UA)		

Area 'C' will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Beneficiaries under RSBY in U.P.

*319. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for BPL families in the unorganised sector;

(b) the number of beneficiaries out of the above in Uttar Pradesh, who have been covered under the Aam Admi Bima Yojana; and

(c) the total funds allocated under the Yojana to the beneficiaries in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is currently active in 26 States and Union Territories. As on date, more than 3.85 crore families are enrolled under the scheme.

(b) Aam Admi Bima Yojana and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana are being run separately by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Labour and Employment respectively. The number of beneficiaries covered under Aam Admi Bima Yojana in Uttar Pradesh is 51,16,319 and number of beneficiary families under RSBY is 55,41,225.

(c) Details of funds released under the RSBY to States/ Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement.

Statement*Release of Premium under RSBY (Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 17.07.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	112.02	53.49	60.59	-
2.	Punjab	4.87	8.88	5.58	1.36
3.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5.58	10.53	9.03	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	27.30	18.24	13.01	0.90
6.	Bihar	150.19	245.20	152.71	-
7.	Kerala	65.93	118.57	115.49	5.27
8.	West Bengal	164.28	214.93	160.45	49.14
9.	Maharashtra	59.69	35.02	13.88	-
10.	Uttarakhand	6.92	9.05	1.78	-
11.	Uttar Pradesh	191.70	64.44	72.56	13.00
12.	Jharkhand	23.66	56.68	51.25	-
13.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
14.	Delhi	3.90	3.86	0.00	-
15.	Chhattisgarh	69.28	37.60	48.34	25.37
16.	Assam	12.82	6.78	35.68	-
17.	Nagaland	3.86	6.33	2.07	-
18.	Tripura	6.36	23.68	18.70	-
19.	Meghalaya	4.43	2.27	1.79	-
20.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
21.	Karnataka	0.96	45.14	31.59	-
22.	Odisha	3.64	76.53	70.51	17.36
23.	Mizoram	3.52	5.39	4.31	-
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.16	0.53	-
25.	Manipur	2.06	3.37	2.52	-
26.	Puducherry	0.00	0.29	0.00	-
27.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.05	2.82	8.21
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.43	0.00	-
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	6.88	10.72	-
TOTAL		922.97	1056.79	885.91	120.61

Increase in cases of kidnapping and abduction

*320.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of kidnapping and abduction are increasing in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of number of kidnapping and abduction cases registered during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data available for 2011, 2012 and 2013, a total number of 44,664 cases, 47,592 cases and 65,461 cases respectively were reported in the country, under kidnapping and abduction, showing a rising trend. State/UT-wise total number of cases reported charge sheeted and convicted under kidnapping & abduction during 2011 to 2013 is given in Statement (*See below*).

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and, therefore, has continued to urge the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of the criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. The Government of India also takes cognizance of various incidents of rape, theft, murder etc. and depending upon the gravity of the crime, seeks reports from the concerned State Governments and also advises them to take quick remedial action. Further, the States have been advised periodically to control the menace of crime. The Ministries of Women and Child Development and Social Justice and Empowerment have taken several preventive measures along with the NGOs working in the field with the close collaboration and assistance of the State Government.

Statement

Number of Cases Registered (CR), Percentage Variation (PVR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction (Total) during 2011 to 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011										2012										2013									
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PVR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PVR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	PVR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2154	1330	136	2461	2229	200	1870	-13.2	1272	81	2555	2554	156	2119	13.3	1299	76	2602	2358	206										
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93	33	5	100	43	7	82	-11.8	41	8	70	47	8	142	73.2	59	3	139	78	3										
3.	Assam	3764	1413	226	3279	1615	207	3812	1.3	1455	73	3199	1562	106	4801	25.9	1686	56	4247	2136	71										
4.	Bihar	4268	2320	307	5721	4703	529	4807	12.6	2961	128	6700	5841	242	5570	15.9	3160	147	7286	7074	286										
5.	Chhattisgarh	472	367	32	500	492	50	450	-4.7	427	55	574	573	107	2235	396.7	528	67	642	600	121										
6.	Goa	28	18	0	45	34	0	24	-14.3	13	1	17	13	1	108	350.0	18	2	57	39	4										
7.	Gujarat	1614	1232	31	2235	2239	69	1720	6.6	1359	32	2422	2349	53	2666	55.0	1714	50	3157	3015	77										
8.	Haryana	959	577	72	860	883	121	1349	40.7	616	79	1130	1145	110	2772	105.5	971	147	1566	1620	242										
9.	Himachal Pradesh	212	78	5	145	133	8	172	-18.9	81	9	141	141	16	352	104.7	87	11	138	149	25										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1077	538	8	978	977	6	1093	1.5	552	5	961	961	4	983	-10.1	380	15	761	755	18		
11. Jharkhand	941	735	153	1361	1278	271	1056	12.2	686	175	1368	1324	240	1271	20.4	728	180	1520	1381	248		
12. Karnataka	1395	588	37	1332	1324	50	1451	4.0	977	20	1994	1983	59	1836	26.5	696	24	1425	1329	39		
13. Kerala	299	203	4	349	291	4	281	-6.0	257	5	395	395	6	252	-10.3	205	7	409	381	9		
14. Madhya Pradesh	1288	1007	264	1952	1909	575	1302	1.1	1255	190	2087	2074	470	3354	157.6	1420	249	2310	2323	434		
15. Maharashtra	1669	1158	45	2764	2441	79	1583	-5.2	1178	44	2703	2455	65	2640	66.8	1414	31	3208	2869	62		
16. Manipur	169	1	3	120	1	10	223	32.0	2	0	150	2	0	181	-18.8	7	1	147	7	2		
17. Meghalaya	87	18	2	77	33	2	92	5.7	41	0	94	54	0	139	51.1	36	1	144	68	1		
18. Mizoram	6	6	4	10	6	6	8	33.3	4	5	7	4	5	7	-12.5	7	6	13	12	10		
19. Nagaland	34	24	27	51	29	80	27	-20.6	32	16	29	51	41	40	48.1	272	32	51	28	22		
20. Odisha	1139	973	36	1315	1272	73	1542	35.4	1146	42	1592	1558	53	2370	53.7	1374	47	1934	1921	101		
21. Punjab	681	275	60	880	647	149	919	34.9	357	35	1068	665	90	1274	38.6	543	113	1196	861	221		
22. Rajasthan	3204	1121	181	2159	2105	350	3243	1.2	1215	248	2194	2203	526	4986	53.7	1443	260	2404	2398	449		
23. Sikkim	10	5	0	6	5	0	10	0.0	6	2	8	5	2	16	60.0	19	16	25	21	20		
24. Tamil Nadu	1984	685	84	2153	1417	195	1945	-2.0	825	66	1962	1864	169	1779	-8.5	883	158	1962	1794	263		

25.	Tripura	154	106	4	153	119	6	139	-9.7	112	3	144	177	7	144	3.6	123	7	227	151	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8500	4713	2006	21986	10732	4782	8878	4.4	4749	1290	23045	11154	2715	11183	26.0	5584	1348	25987	12601	2792
27.	Uttarakhand	314	180	44	334	306	103	297	-5.4	150	140	266	279	189	1032	247.5	190	122	316	279	220
28.	West Bengal	4285	2426	53	3316	3036	145	5117	19.4	3296	30	4376	3837	62	4573	-10.6	3507	50	4967	4224	59
TOTAL (STATES)		40800	22130	3831	56642	40299	8077	43492	6.6	25065	2782	61251	45270	5504	58825	35.3	28108	3226	68840	50472	6012
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	10	0	16	16	0	8	-46.7	7	1	7	7	1	14	75.0	9	0	9	15	0
30.	Chandigarh	58	26	10	50	42	13	87	5.00	58	10	71	92	33	261	200.0	56	13	122	98	19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	7	0	7	10	0	13	44.4	10	1	19	22	1	13	0.0	4	1	4	4	1
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	8	0	0	3	0.0	3	0	1	8	0	13	333.3	2	0	8	5	0
33.	Delhi	3767	637	159	736	642	174	3970	5.4	481	290	653	569	314	6294	58.5	599	163	817	738	222
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	12	8	0	24	18	0	19	58.3	15	5	18	22	5	41	115.8	9	0	11	9	0
TOTAL (UTs)		3864	688	170	841	58728	188	4100	6.1	574	307	769	720	354	6636	61.9	679	177	971	869	242
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		44664	22818	4001	57483	41027	8265	47592	6.6	25639	3089	62020	45990	5858	65461	37.5	28787	3403	69811	51341	6254

Source: Crime in India

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

2141. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the trade deficit of India with China in the year 2013-14 and during April-June, 2014;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the trade deficit with China is continuously increasing;
- (c) the efforts being made by Government to bring down this deficit;
- (d) whether, discussion was also held with the Chinese Foreign Minister during his recent visit to India in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of import-export and trade deficit with China during the last three years are given below:

(Value in USD million)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
1	II	III	IV	V
2011-12	55,313.58	18,076.55	73,390.13	37,237.03
2012-13	52,248.33	13,534.88	65,783.21	38,713.45
2013-14	51,049.01	14,829.31	65,878.32	36,219.70
April-May 2014*	9,219.00	2,213.10	11,432.10	7,005.90

* Figures are provisional.

Source : DGCI & S

(b) Trade deficit with China has been US\$ 37,237.03 million in 2011-12 and US\$ 36,219.70 million during the year 2013-14.

(c) With a view to reducing trade deficit with China, efforts are being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. The Government is also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. At the Ministerial level, there is a India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken up

regularly. Also, Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs educates the Chinese importers about niche Indian products. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA).

(d) and (e) During the visit of the Chinese Foreign Minister to India in June, 2014, the discussion centred around the potential for greater co-operation between India and China and towards working for mutually beneficial trade and investment as economic partners.

Amritsar-Kolkata industrial corridor

2142. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to introduce Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of States to be included within the proposed corridor and how much employment would be generated therefrom;
- (d) whether Government has future plans to extend the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor upto Siliguri to make its 'Look East Policy' more meaningful; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has accorded in-principle approval for setting up the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC).

(c) The States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal are proposed to be covered by the AKIC. It is premature to forecast the employment generation as the project is in its initial stage.

(d) and (e) The present plan is to set up the corridor upto Kolkata. It is premature to forecast the future plans to extend the AKIC upto Siliguri.

Contraction in manufacturing growth

2143. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that growth of manufacturing sector has contracted by 0.7 per cent in 2013-14 for the first time since 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to revive the manufacturing growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the National Accounts Statistics, the annual growth rate (at 2004-05 prices) of the manufacturing sector in 1991-92 was negative at (-) 2.4 per cent, after which the annual growth rate remained positive in successive years before becoming marginally negative at (-) 0.7 per cent in 2013-14. A Table showing the growth rate of manufacturing sector from 1991-92 to 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The reasons for the decline in growth of manufacturing sector in recent years, *inter-alia*, are moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs and slowdown in economies of other parts of the world etc.

(c) The Government has taken various measures fo revive the manufacturing growth including announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, conceptualization of Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru- Mumbai Economic Corridor and East Coast Economic Corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, taking proactive steps for ease of doing business by taking stock of best practices across States and endorsing them, identifying and simplifying the approval procedures etc.

The Union Budget 2014-15 presented on 10th July, 2014 in the Parliament has also announced a number of measures to revive the industrial growth in the country. The measures outlined in the Union Budget, *inter alia*, include increasing composite caps of foreign investment in Defence and Insurance sectors to 49 per cent, easing norms of built up area and capital conditions for FDI for development of smart cities, capital investment of more than ₹ 2 lakh crore by Public Sector Undertakings, incentives for Real Estate Investment Trusts and Infrastructure Investment Trusts to attract long term finance from foreign and domestic sources, raising scope and period of investment allowance to industry and correction of inverted duty structure in manufacturing products etc.

Statement*Growth Rates (in %) of manufacturing sector at constant prices (2004-05)*

Year	Growth Rate (in %)
1991-1992	(-) 2.4
1992-1993	3.1
1993-1994	8.6
1994-1995	10.8
1995-1996	15.5
1996-1997	9.5
1997-1998	0.1
1998-1999	3.1
1999-2000	5.4
2000-2001	7.3
2001-2002	2.3
2002-2003	6.9
2003-2004	6.3
2004-2005	7.4
2005-2006	10.1
2006-2007	14.3
2007-2008	10.3
2008-2009	4.3
2009-2010	11.3
2010-2011	8.9
2011-2012	7.4
2012-2013	1.1
2013-2014	(-) 0.7

Source: CSO (National Accounts Statistics)

Subsidy given to exporters

2144. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the subsidy given to exporters during the last three financial years;
- (b) the product-wise details of subsidy given for import of sugar and other food items in the last three financial years;
- (c) the names and registered address of the companies who have received subsidies of more than five crores in the last three financial years; and
- (d) the reasons for exporting the products at lower rates and importing the same products at higher rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, provides assistance to exporters of scheduled products of APEDA for promotion of exports. The details of assistance given to the exporters by APEDA during 2011-12 to 2013-14 is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Development of Infrastructure	12.55	1.07	0.11
Market Development	17.82	26.98	14.93
Quality Development	7.13	6.68	2.55
Transport Assistance	95.88	72.99	56.68

The Department of Commerce also gives grants for Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI). The details of grants provided under these head during 2011-12 to 2013-14 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Market Development	49.98	39.49	49.99
Market Access Initiative	149.99	125.00	179.99

Source: E&MDA, DOC

The Department of Commerce is also providing incentives on export of various eligible products of agriculture sector under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Product Scheme(FPS), Focus Market Scheme(FMS) and International Export Incentivisation Scheme(IEIS) in the form of duty credit scrip.

(b) The Government has not provided any subsidy for import of sugar and foodgrains during last three years.

(c) The Government is providing grants/assistance to export promotion councils/ authorities/associations/federations and Government bodies under MDA and MAI schemes. The beneficiaries under the above schemes receiving more than Rs. five crore once or more during 2011-2014 are Apparel Export Promotion Council, Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Council for Leather Exports, Engineering Export Promotion Council, Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion Council, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Federation of Indian Export Organisation, Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, Carpet Export Promotion Council, Confederation of Indian Industry, India Trade Promotion Organisation, Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India, CMAI and Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.

(d) The export/import rates of agricultural products depends on various factors including global stock position, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness. Currently, the Government is exporting only wheat through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of Department of Commerce. No wheat is being imported on Government Account. Similarly, Government is importing edible oils and pulses meant for Public Distribution Schemes through PSUs, however, no export of pulses and edible oils is being done on Government Account. Thus, no question arises that the Government is importing the goods at higher rates and exporting the same at lower rates

Increase in import duty on apple

2145. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the import duty on apple to safeguard the interests of apple growing States, especially Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, by when steps are likely to be taken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that countries like China have flooded Indian market with cheap varieties of apple resulting in huge losses to domestic apple farmers; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The present import tariff is 50% which is also the Bound rate of Duty agreed in GATT/WTO. The scope for further increase in tariff rates without further negotiation under the WTO regime seems unlikely at present.

(c) Details of top 4 countries exporting apple into India are as under:

(Quantity in MT, value in ₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Country	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Chile	26342.7	11879.44	22,212.01	12,937.80	15,999.95	10,231.65
2.	China	72662.2	33843.94	78,369.55	40,408.61	88,014.98	54,787.40
3.	New Zealand	11906.23	6385.61	18,498.44	11,561.26	14,825.38	10,685.19
4.	USA	68809.35	36499.36	70,129.21	44,924.56	49,050.53	37,700.99

Source: APEDA

(d) The Ministerial mandate of the Doha Round recognized that developing countries should have the right to select, through self-designation, an appropriate number of agricultural tariff lines as Special Products (SPs) in the interest of their food security, livelihood security and rural development needs. Such SPs would either undergo no reductions in import duties or would have to undergo lower reductions in import duties than would be applicable to other agricultural products.

These provisions will, however, come into effect after an agreement is reached and the Doha Round is concluded. However, inclusion of apple as a Special Product will be considered as and when this Department takes up the exercise of identifying Special Products on conclusion of the Doha Round.

US opposition to Section 3(d) of the Indian Patent Act

2146. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for United States having grudge over Indian generic pharmaceutical companies;

(b) the reasons for the US pharma companies opposing Section 3(d) of the Indian Patent Act; and

(c) the manner in which the Ministry proposes to protect the interests of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The United States of America has on 30th April, 2014 brought out the Special 301 Report for the year 2014 which classified India as a "Priority watch list country". The concerns identified in the report are based on the inputs provided by the US industry on their perception of the level of protection provided by India to Intellectual Property. Issues that have been flagged in the report include, *inter-alia*, concerns over the provision of section 3(d) of the Patent Act which relates to non-patentability of inventions involving chemical forms that do not show increased efficacy, issue of Compulsory License by the Controller General of Patent, Designs and Trademarks under section 84 of the Patents Act, inclusion of a statement relating to Compulsory License for green technologies in India's National Manufacturing Policy and challenges relating to enforcement of IP Rights.

(b) Section 3(d) of the Indian Patent Act 1970 (as amended in 2005) does not allow patent to be granted to inventions involving new forms of a known substance unless it differs significantly in properties with regard to efficacy. Thus, the Indian Patent Act does not allow evergreening of patents. This is a cause of concern to the US pharma companies.

(c) The Special 301 process is a unilateral measure taken by the United States under their Trade Act, 1974 to create pressure on countries to increase Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection beyond the TRIPS Agreement. It is an extra territorial application of the domestic law of a country and is not tenable under the overall WTO regime.

India has a well-established legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard Intellectual Property Rights which meets its obligations under the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns.

Jobs created through manufacturing units

2147. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct jobs were created through manufacturing units throughout the country in the last five years; and

(b) the year-wise and State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts Employment and Unemployment Surveys periodically. The per 1000 distribution of usually employed persons in manufacturing, for all India and State-wise, as provided by the 66th (2009-10) and 68th (2011-12) rounds of NSSO, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Distribution (per 1000) of workers, according to usual status approach, in manufacturing sector

Sl. No.	States	66th Round (2009-10)	68th Round (2011-12)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	10
3.	Assam	40	59
4.	Bihar	58	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	59	48
6.	Delhi	275	205
7.	Goa	148	142
8.	Gujarat	139	197
9.	Haryana	154	133
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41	66
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	101	96
12.	Jharkhand	77	77
13.	Karnataka	104	123
14.	Kerala	130	134
15.	Madhya Pradesh	61	72
16.	Maharashtra	111	122

Sl. No.	States	66th Round (2009-10)	68th Round (2011-12)c
17.	Manipur	94	102
18.	Meghalaya	28	24
19.	Mizoram	25	18
20.	Nagaland	14	21
21.	Odisha	89	98
22.	Punjab	128	168
23.	Rajasthan	63	90
24.	Sikkim	27	35
25.	Tamil Nadu	171	200
26.	Tripura	64	64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	107	128
28.	Uttarakhand	66	93
29.	West Bengal	190	227
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	55	43
31.	Chandigarh	107	139
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	291	468
33.	Daman and Diu	275	628
34.	Lakshadweep	92	42
35.	Puducherry	173	175
	ALL INDIA	110	126

Source: NSSO Reports of 66th & 68th rounds.

Impact of influx of foreign goods on domestic industries

2148.SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian industrial activities have been badly hit due to tightening of grip especially of China on Indian market;

(b) whether Government has taken/ proposes to take any steps keeping in view the situation that has arisen due to continuous and rapidly increasing influx of foreign goods in Indian market and its impact on Indian industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Index of Industrial Production, the annual growth rate of the manufacturing sector declined from 2.9% in 2011-12 to 1.1% in 2012-13 and (-) 0.1% in 2013-14. The decline in industrial growth in recent years can be attributed to a number of factors which, *inter alia*, include moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressure, increase in input cost and slowdown in economies of other parts of the world etc. The data on India's imports from China from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is given Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) To protect the domestic industry, the Government imposes safeguard duty/ anti-dumping duty where injury on account of surge in imports is established on the basis of investigation.

In addition, the Government has taken a number of measures to revive the industrial growth in the country. This, *inter alia*, includes announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project, taking proactive steps for ease of doing business by taking stock of best practices across States and endorsing them, identifying and simplifying the approval procedures etc.

The Union Budget 2014-15 presented on 10th July, 2014 in the Parliament has also announced a number of measures to revive the industrial growth in the country including, *inter alia*, raising scope and period of investment allowance to industry, correction of inverted duty structure in manufacturing products, funds for development of infrastructure etc.

Statement

Data on India's Imports from China

		(Value in US \$ Millions)				
Sl. No.	Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Import	30,824.02	43,479.76	55,313.58	52,248.33	51,049.01
2.	%Growth		41.06	27.22	-5.54	-2.3

Source: DGCI&S

Extension of validity period for execution of SEZs

2149. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developers have sought extension of validity period for the execution of their projects;
- (b) if so, the reasons for which they have sought the extension of validity period;
- (c) whether developers have sought extension of validity within the period prescribed for it or beyond that; and
- (d) the details of the developers who sought extension of validity and the grounds on which they sought extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) In terms of Rule 6(2) (a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a SEZ developer is valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved project. The Board of Approval may, on an application by the developer, extend the validity period of the letter of approval.

Some SEZ developers have sought extension of validity period of the letter of approval granted to them for the execution of their projects stating reasons including changed fiscal incentive regime for SEZs, difficulty in achieving contiguity of land, global recession, delay in approvals from statutory/State Government bodies and delay in environmental clearance, etc. After deliberations and taking into account the facts and circumstances of each case, the Board of Approval for SEZs has granted approval in respect of 109 developers during the period from 1.4.2012 to 30.6.2014 for extension of validity period of the letters of approval for the execution of their projects.

Negative growth of exports in labour intensive sectors

2150. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether handicrafts, handlooms and other labour intensive sectors are witnessing negative growth in exports during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of the exports made by these sectors during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government proposes to arrest this trend and create a conducive atmosphere for exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The growth trends in these sectors over the last three years show a mixed trend. The details are given below.

Commodity	Export (US \$ Billion)				Growth % growth with respect to previous year		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Textiles	23.2	27.2	26.4	30.4	17.2	-3.1	15.2
Leather & Manufactures	3.9	4.8	4.9	5.7	22.9	1.6	16.5
Carpets	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	-18.3	16.6	5.0
Handloom Products	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	59.7	-6.6	-28.2
Handicrafts	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	8.8	-27.2	36.0
Sports Goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	26.6	-1.8	14.4

Source: DGCI&S

(c) to (e) Exports of handloom, handicrafts and other labour intensive sectors are supported through various schemes *e.g.* Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Duty Drawback Scheme. Exporters of these products can also avail duty free import of capital Goods under EPCG scheme and raw materials under Advance Authorisation Scheme.

In order to boost exports, Government enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention under Interest Subvention Scheme from 2% to 3% with effect from 1.8.2013, which was also available for labour intensive sectors *viz.* Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, Readymade Garments, and Toys etc. In Union Budget 2014-15 various steps have been announced to encourage exports of labour intensive sectors, including handicrafts, handlooms, which *inter alia* include the following:

- Duty free entitlements for import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified items have enhanced from 3% to 5% of the value of exports for readymade garments.

- Mega textile clusters with a sum of Rs. 200 crore at various places of India like Varanasi, Bareilly etc.
- Trade Facilitation Centre and a Crafts Museum with an outlay of Rs. 50 crore.
- A Hastkala Academy with an outlay of Rs. 30 crore.

Turf war for negotiating foreign investment pacts

2151. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) under the Ministry of Finance are locked in a stiff turf battle over the mandate to negotiate investment pacts with other countries as these two Departments have exchanged letters, each claiming that it is authorized to negotiate foreign investment pacts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to quickly resolve the differences to prevent any uncertainty as it concerns the crucial aspect of investment and foreign investors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of fall in prices of natural rubber

2152. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the sharp fall in the prices of natural rubber in the country;

(b) if so, the details of average price and cost of production for the last three years;

(c) whether any steps were taken by Government or in the agenda of Government for intervention to protect the farmers and rubber plantation sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Association of South- East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other Free Trade Agreements are hindering the several measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Government is aware of the present situation about rubber prices. Price of domestically produced natural rubber is determined by the demand and supply in the domestic market and the trends in world market including demand and supply in major consuming countries, synthetic rubber prices, weather conditions, currency exchange rates of major exporters and developments in futures markets etc.

(b) National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) notified in 2011-12 an average cost of production of natural rubber at ₹ 313000 per hectare for traditional rubber growing region (Kerala & Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu) and ₹ 2,30000 per hectare for non-traditional region and North-East region.

Annual average price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet (RSS) 4 grade natural rubber (NR) for the last three years is shown as under:

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
RSS4 - Kottayam (Rs/kg)	208.05	176.82	166.02

(c) and (d) The Government has enhanced the Import duty on dry forms of rubber from “20 percent or Rs.20 per kg whichever is lower” to “20 percent or Rs.30 per kg whichever is lower” with effect from 20 December 2013. The Government has set up an Expert Committee consisting of representatives of various stakeholders in the Rubber Sector to examine all relevant issues and recommend a National Policy on Rubber. The Committee has the task of reviewing, *inter-alia*, the issues connected with production, demand, marketing, trade including imports, taxation etc. and evolve a policy aimed at protecting the interest of growers as well as the rubber industry.

(e) Natural Rubber is included in the negative/exclusion lists of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with major natural rubber producing countries and under India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. Partner countries under FTAs are allowed to take recourse to measures such as anti-dumping and safe guards in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry.

ICRIER report on SEZs

2153. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the ambitious launch of Special Economic Zones in 2006, now only 185 SEZs out of a total notified 389 functioning partly;

(b) whether to revive the floundering SEZs, Government has come out offering withdrawal of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT), extension of focus market benefits to SEZ export units and rationalisation of duty for domestic sale, etc.;

(c) whether Government has considered the report of the Indian Council for Research and International Economic Relations (ICRIER) identifying the shortcoming of the SEZ schemes; and

(d) if so, the findings of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Since Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, in addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 565 proposals out of which 388 SEZs have been notified. Presently, a total of 185 SEZs are exporting.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government has assigned to Indian Council for Research and International Economic Relations (ICRIER) to conduct a study on Revisiting SEZs: A Review and Evaluation of India's SEZ Policy. The findings of the reports would be analysed once the final report is submitted.

Ban on Indian exports due to pest infestation

2154. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia recently banned import of chillies from India due to pesticides residues beyond permissible limits, Russia has warned of stringent action, including a ban on import of potatoes from India due to incidence of pest infestation in recent consignments;

(b) whether agriculture topped India's export basket in 2013-14 with 45 billion dollars earnings as compared to 25 billion dollars in 2011-12 with potatoes exported to Russia rising sharply to 2,40,000 tonnes in 2013-14; and

(c) whether Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has warned exporters of agri-produce in its advisory to follow quality norms specified by importing nations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Saudi Authorities have decided to impose temporary ban on the import of all types of pepper from India *w.e.f.* 30.05.2014. Due to incidence of pest infestation in some consignments of potatoes imported from India, the Russian Authorities have warned imposition of emergency phytosanitary measures -introduction of temporary restriction on imports of all spectrums of products of high phytosanitary risk from India to Russia.

(b) As per DGCI&S data the value of exports of agricultural and allied products from India during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 were USD 36.99 billion, USD 40.96 billion and USD 42.51 billion respectively.

The data regarding export of potatoes from India to the Russian Federation during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is as under:

(Quantity in MT, Value in US\$-Million)

Product	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Potatoes other than seed, fresh/ chilled	7237	2	916	0	9826	3
Potato seeds, fresh/chilled	28	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7265	2	916	0	9826	3

(c) Yes, Sir. APEDA has issued separate advisories to exporters of vegetables to Saudi Arabia and to exporters of potatoes to Russian Federation asking them to follow quality norms specified by importing nations.

Need to increase export of rice

2155. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been exporting rice only to the tune of US 2,000 million dollars during the last three to four years;

(b) what are the reasons that India is not able to capitalize world rice market which is to the tune of US 15,000 million dollars; and

(c) the efforts Ministry and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) proposes to take to export more rice available in the country to earn foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Sir, India has emerged as the largest exporter of rice in the world in last three years. The total value of export of rice during the same period is as under:

Year	Value in Million US Dollar
2011-12	4940.36
2012-13	6216.01
2013-14	7783.75

(c) The Agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organization under Department of Commerce has made several efforts to boost the exports of rice. The efforts include participation in various international Food Fairs every year for promotion of the export of Agricultural and Processed Food Products including rice (both Basmati and non-Basmati), making legal arrangements for protection of intellectual property vested in Basmati rice and opposition of registration of trade-marks in India and abroad with inappropriate use of term Basmati or deceptively similar terms viz. Kasmati, Punjmati, Texmati etc., organizing 12-15 workshops every year in Basmati growing areas to increase awareness in farmers for quality production of rice for export, assisting manufacturers and exporters to improve their infrastructure and quality systems for export production.

Export of mangoes

2156. SHRI PALAVI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per UNCOMTRADE, India is lagging behind Mexico in production of mangoes in the world;

(b) if so, the year-wise and countrywise production of mangoes in mango producing countries of the world during the last ten years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian mangoes are more in demand in various countries of the world; and

(d) if so, what efforts APEDA and the Ministry are making to promote mangoes and also export more so as to help the mango farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) UNCOMTRADE data is not available exclusively for mango but for combine group of mango, mangosteen and guavas. As per this UNCOMTRADE Data, India is placed first and Mexico 7th in production of this group.

(b) The details of production separately for mangoes during the last ten years, country-wise is not available in this database.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Indian mangoes are more in demand in various countries of the world. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce has made following efforts to promote export of mangoes:

- APEDA provides financial assistance to exporters for setting up post harvest Infrastructure facilities, purchase of laboratory equipment, implementing quality management system and transport assistance for non traditional markets.
- To meet the quarantine concerns of importing countries, APEDA has extended financial assistance to state government agencies to establish vapour heat treatment facilities in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and for irradiation facility in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- For ensuring Food safety aspects, export of Fruits and vegetables to EU is now regulated through APEDA recognized pack houses only.
- APEDA has made efforts for opening up new markets for Indian mangoes such as USA, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Chile etc.
- APEDA has organized mango promotion programmes in several locations in Middle East Europe, China and South East Asia.

Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports. These schemes are open to exporters/associations from all States/UTs.

Export potential of jackfruit

2157. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that jackfruit can be the next major export item;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Jackfruit is a potential item of export for future. It does not have a specific HS code but is clubbed as Other Fresh Fruits under ITC HS Code No. 08109090 which includes several other fruits. The data of export under this category for the last three years is as under:

(Quantity in MT, Value in ₹ lakh)

Product	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Other Fresh Fruits	12539	4906	12067	2890	19679	6757
TOTAL	12539	4906	12067	2890	19679	6757

Source: APEDA.

SEZs notified in Goa

2158. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified in Goa;
- (b) the area allotted to each of the SEZs and the activities proposed therein;
- (c) the status of each of the SEZs and whether any applicant has gone to the court to challenge any Government order; and
- (d) the stand of the Central Government and the State Government of Goa with respect to each of the SEZs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The following Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been notified in Goa along with their area and proposed activities:

Sl. No.	Name of notified SEZs	Date of Notification	Area in Hectares	Proposed activities
1	Meditab Specialities Private Limited	10.04.2007	123.200	Pharmaceuticals
2	Peninsula Pharma Research Centre Private Limited	10.07.2007	20.365	Bio-Technology
3	K. Raheja Corporation Private Limited	06.11.2007	105.910	IT/ITES

(c) and (d) The various Public Interest Litigations (PILs) filed against the SEZs in Goa were disposed of by the Goa Bench of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court on 26th November, 2010, wherein it declared the allotment of land by Goa Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) to the developers of the SEZs illegal. The allotments as well as lease deeds executed on the basis of the orders of allotment were consequently quashed and set aside. The developers filed Special Leave Petition (SLP) against the aforesaid order of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court and the matter is *sub judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Production of fine quality tea in Uttarakhand

2159. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Uttarakhand is producing fine quality tea leaves;
- (b) if so, the locations in the State where tea plantation is being carried out;
- (c) whether Government contemplates to open sale centres to facilitate purchase of tea leaves being produced in the State; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Tea produced from the tea gardens in Uttarakhand is reported to be of good quality. The locations of the gardens, being managed by Uttarakhand Tea Development Board, in the State of Uttarakhand are as under:

Sl. No.	Location of Plantation	District	Area under Plantation (ha)
1	Shyamkhet	Nainital	84
2	Kausani	Bageswar	211
3	Champavat	Champavat	161
4	Bhatoli (Nauti)	Chamoli	153
5	Garur	Bageswar	124
6	Dharamgar	Pithoragarh	50
TOTAL			783

In addition, there are other old tea plantations covering nearly 616 hectares located in Dehradun and Champawat.

(c) Uttarakhand Tea Development Board set up by the State Government of Uttarakhand has set up counters for sale of tea produced in the plantations.

(d) Question does not arise.

Decline in export of plantation crops

2160. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production and domestic consumption of plantation crops, particularly tea in the country during each of last three years and the current year, crop-wise and States/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) the quantum and value of export and import of tea during the said period, country-wise;

(c) the country's share in total world production of plantation crops, particularly tea;

(d) whether there has been decline in production and export of plantation crops, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by Government to boost production and export of plantation crops, particularly tea including financial assistance package drawn to boost production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) State-wise and crop-wise production of plantations crops, namely tea, coffee, rubber and spices during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Domestic consumption of these crops during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II (*See* below). State-wise data of domestic consumption are not maintained by the Government.

(b) Quantum and value of export and import of tea during last three years in respect of major destinations and origin countries are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) Share of India in total world production of tea was 25 percent in 2013. In case of coffee, rubber and spices it was 3.65 percent (in 2012-13), 7 percent (in 2013) and 31 percent (in 2012-13) respectively.

(d) The total production and export of plantation crops in the last three years is shown below:

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Production	Export	Production	Export	Production	Export
Tea (Million Kgs)	1095	214	1135	216	1209	226
Coffee (Tonnes)	314000	333180	318000	299286	304500	312625
Rubber (Tonnes)	903700	27145	913700	30594	844000	5398
Spices (Tonnes)	6324920	575270	5801114	726613	5833870	817250

Production and exports of tea during the last three years have grown. Coffee production declined in 2013-14 due to adverse weather conditions such as rising temperatures coupled with unpredictable and erratic rainfall, but, coffee exports have shown increase. Production of natural rubber declined during 2013-14 due to prolonged and excessive rainfall and the consequent incidence of leaf diseases. Natural Rubber (NR) is not exported in large quantity as India's consumption of rubber is larger than domestic production. Export of spices has shown a steady increase despite a marginal decline in the total production compared with 2011-12.

(e) Government takes regular measures to boost production and export of plantation crops through the Plantation Commodity Boards for tea, coffee, rubber, and spices which provide financial and technical assistance to the growers and the industry for new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, quality up-gradation, value addition and

market promotion. The schemes to promote export of plantation crops include assistance for participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, brand promotion, public relation campaigns and export of value added products. The Tea Board had an outlay of Rs.800 crores for the tea sector during Eleventh Plan Period (2007-2012).

Statement

State-wise Production of Plantations Crops

State	Tea (in million kgs.)			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April & May)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	581.26	588.14	629.05	67.54
West Bengal	269.43	287.32	312.10	35.04
NE States & Sikkim (other than Assam)	14.90	17.92	23.92	3.54
Tamil Nadu	162.79	171.93	174.71	28.43
Kerala	61.62	63.76	63.48	12.27
Karnataka	5.46	6.00	5.52	1.36
TOTAL	1095.46	1135.07	1208.78	148.18
Coffee (in MT)				
Karnataka	2,21,000	2,30,225	2,11,100	2,48,300
Kerala	68,100	64,200	66,675	68,875
Tamilnadu	18,350	17,370	18,775	17,875
Andhra Pradesh	5,970	5,920	7,320	8,860
Odisha	360	310	440	620
North Eastern States	220	175	190	220
TOTAL	3,14,000	3,18,200	3,04,500	3,44,750

1	2	3	4	5
Natural Rubber (Tonnes)				
Kerala	798890	800050	*	*
Tamil Nadu	25220	25350	*	*
Tripura	30590	33220	*	*
Karnataka	27890	31250	*	*
Assam	10310	11740	*	*
Meghalaya	6380	7110	*	*
Nagaland	1395	1655	*	*
Manipur	920	1035	*	*
Others	2105	2290	*	*
TOTAL	903700	913700	844000	167,000
				(April-June 14)

*State-wise data of production is compiled at the end of the financial year

Spices (in Tons)

Pepper

Karnataka	16000	*	*	*
Kerala	16500	*	*	*
Tamil Nadu	10500	*	*	*
TOTAL	43000	58000	45000	*

Cardamom (Small)

Kerala	1 1440	1 1350	12905	*
Karnataka	2415	1800	940	*
Tamil Nadu	1145	850	950	*
TOTAL	15000	14000	14795	*

Cardamaom (Larger)

Sikkim	3234	3483	3690	*
West Bengal	626	662	720	*
TOTAL	3860	4145	4410	*

1	2	3	4	5
Chilli				
Andhra Pradesh	804204	*	*	*
Karnataka	107037	*	*	*
West Bengal	96300	*	*	*
Madhya Pradesh	95310	*	*	*
Orissa	74030	*	*	*
TOTAL	1448215	*	*	*
Ginger				
Orissa	134980	*	*	*
Assam	121370	*	*	*
Karnataka	93486	*	*	*
Gujarat	70646	*	*	*
Meghalaya	54719	*	*	*
Arunachal Pradesh	54000	*	*	*
Uttaranchal	44011	*	*	*
Kerala	37130	*	*	*
Mizoram	34488	*	*	*
West Bengal	24854	*	*	*
Andhra Pradesh	21883	*	*	*
TOTAL	924417	*	*	*
Coriander Seed				
Rajasthan	321402	*	*	*
Madhya Pradesh	70520	*	*	*
Gujarat	32310	*	*	*
TOTAL	428687	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5
Cumin Seed				
Gujarat	283302	*	*	*
Rajasthan	177835	*	*	*
TOTAL	462645	*	*	*
Celery Seed				
Punjab	5264	*	*	*
TOTAL	5271	*	*	*
Fennel Seed				
Rajasthan	34070	*	*	*
Gujarat	57941	*	*	*
West Bengal	1035	*	*	*
TOTAL	144112	*	*	*
Fenugreek Seed				
Rajasthan	87382	*	*	*
Gujarat	13959	*	*	*
Haryana	12655	*	*	*
West Bengal	2654	*	*	*
Uttaranchal	3132	*	*	*
TOTAL	121775	*	*	*
Garlic				
Madhya Pradesh	201630	*	*	*
Gujarat	257455	*	*	*
Rajasthan	195979	*	*	*
Uttar Pradesh	182750	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	48320	*	*	*
TOTAL	898438	*	*	*
Nutmeg				
Kerala	12059	*	*	*
TOTAL	12140	*	*	*
GRAND TOTAL	6324920	5801114	5833870	*

* State-wise data of production is under compilation.

Statement-II

Domestic consumption of Plantation Crops

Tea (In Million kgs.)					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April-June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL Tea		900	941	1002	*
Coffee (in tonnes)					
TOTAL Coffee	1,08,000	1,15,000	Consumption survey for this period is under progress.		
Natural Rubber (in tonnes)					
Andhra Pradesh	57730	69085	70535	*	*
Goa & Daman	19735	25845	28750	*	*
Gujarat	67440	65870	74860	*	*
Haryana	45630	44785	38910	*	*
Karnataka	70882	69915	68315	*	*
Kerala	136725	153950	139960	*	*
Madhya Pradesh*	36665	37225	36580	*	*
Maharashtra	116450	106750	102920	*	*
Orissa	37460	29105	19025	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab**	79150	70040	70560	*	*
Rajasthan	63630	71415	83855	*	*
Tamil Nadu	89575	109380	131565	*	*
Uttar Pradesh	84273	34585	36210	*	*
Uttarakhand	--	42750	42605	*	*
West Bengal	24555	16020	12350	*	*
Others	17815	17695	15705	*	*
TOTAL Natural Rubber	947715	964415	972705	981520	251000

* including Chhattisgarh

** including Chandigarh

*State-wise consumption data of rubber is under compilation.

Major Spices (in tonnes)

Pepper	40,000	35,000	35,000	*
Cardamom (Small)	9,361	10,911	11,075	*
Cardamom (Large)	5,255	6,823	7,005	*
Chilli	846,269	755,038	745,136	*
Ginger	735,830	563,386	557,008	*
Turmeric	1,057,350	720,538	766,752	*
Coriander	363,926	424,627	409,617	*
Cumin	376,029	277,963	291,690	*
Fennel	122,411	116,216	106,767	*
Fenugreek	89,978	74,923	67,460	*
Nutmeg	8,580	9,707	8,802	*

*Data for first quarter of 2014-15 is under compilation. State-wise data is compiled at the end of the year.

Statement-III*Major country-wise exports*

Country	Tea (Quantity in million kgs. Value in ₹ crores)											
	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15 (April-June)		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Russian Fed	42.61	554.83		45.91	759.56	38.62	639.91	*	*	*	*	*
Ukraine	1.82	21.87		2.42	36.04	2.21	35.66	*	*	*	*	*
Kazakhstan	12.00	196.10		11.73	229.09	10.26	207.69	*	*	*	*	*
Other CIS	2.06	39.93		1.19	21.33	1.70	37.77	*	*	*	*	*
Total CIS	58.49	812.73		61.25	1046.02	52.79	921.03	*	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom	21.02	328.89		19.21	347.91	17.64	338.13	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	4.03	84.88		2.68	72.27	3.26	98.21	*	*	*	*	*
Germany	7.18	170.03		7.97	212.74	7.77	259.25	*	*	*	*	*
Ireland	1.75	54.04		2.17	78.40	2.21	94.44	*	*	*	*	*
Poland	3.88	52.84		3.48	52.02	4.72	71.91	*	*	*	*	*
U.S.A	12.77	333.16		11.71	317.63	14.09	396.55	*	*	*	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Canada	1.60	32.84	1.04	27.21	1.24	31.33	*	*
U.A.E	18.05	325.48	21.51	394.93	23.33	473.03	*	*
Iran	11.05	216.82	18.73	389.77	22.90	603.85	*	*
Saudi Arabia	3.57	52.60	2.57	63.01	2.63	58.00	*	*
Egypt (ARE)	6.57	59.40	9.66	107.53	7.45	89.54	*	*
Afghanistan	0.69	7.14	0.74	8.63	2.46	24.81	*	*
Bangladesh	2.29	15.32	2.98	28.38	13.94	131.42	*	*
China	3.42	57.87	4.47	74.84	4.14	88.45	*	*
Singapore	0.34	6.92	0.35	10.35	0.34	10.73	*	*
Sri Lanka	3.86	52.74	1.91	27.15	1.55	23.16	*	*
Kenya	3.26	24.49	2.66	30.12	2.69	25.19	*	*
Japan	2.91	102.89	3.46	140.69	3.61	155.26	*	*
Pakistan	26.27	178.53	20.69	203.94	19.92	196.01	*	*
Australia	3.52	107.91	3.66	129.19	3.16	116.71	*	*
Other countries	17.83	227.30	13.33	243.20	13.92	302.08	*	*
TOTAL	214.35	3304.82	216.23	4005.93	225.76	4509.09	*	*

*Tea export data for first quarter of 2014-15 is under compilation.

Major country-wise imports

Tea (Quantity in million kgs. Value in Rs. crores)

Country	2013-2014		2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Argentina	0.66	8.84	0.40	4.48	1.16	8.42
Canada	Nil	Nil	0.12	1.05	0.15	0.83
China	0.23	4.28	0.26	3.22	0.36	5.48
Germany	Nil	Nil	0.03	1.20	0.02	0.64
Indonesia	1.04	14.03	1.86	25.10	1.62	17.36
Iran	0.73	5.71	2.07	14.59	2.47	9.82
Japan	0.01	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.02
Kazakhstan	0.03	0.34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kenya	2.83	46.98	3.55	65.42	4.10	57.07
Malawi	0.13	1.96	0.66	8.68	0.53	5.26
Mozambique	0.07	0.91	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nepal	10.44	114.02	9.21	103.69	7.50	64.79
Netherlands	0.07	2.11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oman	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.36	1.90
Papua New Guinea	Nil	Nil	0.26	2.83	Nil	Nil
Rwanda	Nil	Nil	0.06	1.04	Nil	Nil
South Africa	0.05	0.70	-	-	0.00	0.01
Sri Lanka	0.20	5.70	0.63	15.37	0.22	5.22
Switzerland	0.09	2.63	0.07	1.89	-	-
Tanzania	0.06	0.91	0.24	3.79	0.09	1.09
Turkey	0.04	0.29	0.00	0.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U.A.E	0.03	0.60	0.58	7.35	0.10	1.00
Uganda	0.05	0.54	0.05	0.69	0.05	0.47
U.K.	1.44	15.71	0.86	14.42	0.19	4.46
U.S.A	0.03	0.33	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	0.76	7.43	0.92	7.00	0.29	2.20
Zimbabwe	0.24	3.12	0.07	0.67	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	19.23	237.33	21.90	282.56	19.21	186.04

“0” represents imports below 5 lakh kgs.

Funds for World Heritage sites

2161. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds have been allocated for World Heritage Sites declared by UNESCO that are situated in India like Sunderbans, Western Ghats, etc; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No specific budget allocation is made for world Heritage sites declared by UNESCO which are located in India.

- (i) The Archaeological Survey of India under Ministry of Culture allocates funds for conservation and preservation of centrally protected monuments which include 21 World Heritage Sites. Details of expenditure incurred on these sites during 2013-14 is given in Statement (*See below*).
- (ii) The Natural sites, which are under the purview of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, are protected either under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or the Indian (Forests) Act, 1927 or the State Forest Acts. These are under the control and management of the respective State/Union Territory governments and are managed from their budget. The Central Government also supplements the efforts of the States by providing assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme.

- (iii) The Ministry of Railway allocates no specific funds for World Heritage Sites which are under its control.
- (iv) The Bodhgaya temple management Committee and the Rajasthan Government incur expenditure from their budget on the monuments which are under their control.

Statement

Expenditure incurred by ASI on conservation, preservation and maintenance of World Heritage Sites under ASI during the last year

		(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of Site and State	Year (2013-14)
1.	Ajanta Caves (1983), Maharashtra	92.43
2.	Ellora Caves (1983), Maharashtra	90.27
3.	Agra Fort (1983), Uttar Pradesh	98.88
4.	Taj Mahal (1983), Uttar Pradesh	285.76
5.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984), Orissa	111.94
6.	Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984), Tamil Nadu	80.04
7.	Churches & Convents of Goa (1986), Goa	98.96
8.	Group of temples, Khajuraho (1986), Madhya Pradesh	46.41
9.	Group of monuments at Hampi (1986), Karnataka	239.58
10.	Group of monuments, Fatehpur Sikri (1986), Uttar Pradesh	250.35
11.	Group of temples, Pattadakal (1987), Karnataka	26.68
12.	Elephanta Caves (1987), Maharashtra	23.13
13.	Great Living Chola temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 & 2004), Tamil Nadu	124.33
14.	Buddhist monuments at Sanchi (1989), Madhya Pradesh	14.53
15.	Humayun Tomb, Delhi (1993), Delhi	57.24

Sl. No.	Name of Site and State	Year (2013-14)
16.	Qutb Minar complex, Delhi	84.21
17.	Prehistoric Rock shelters of Bhimbetka (2003), Madhya Pradesh	4.09
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004), Gujarat	83.37
19.	Red Fort (2007), Delhi	410.11
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums), Rajasthan	133.49
21.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan, Gujarat	17.89
TOTAL		2373.69

Establishing public libraries

2162. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments had enacted Library Legislation which enables establishing public libraries with a view to promote reading habit among the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) States have enacted/passed Library Legislation with the objective of knowledge dissemination in the country. The details are as follows:

Year	State/U.T.
1948	Tamil Nadu
1960	Andhra Pradesh
1965	Karnataka
1967	Maharashtra

Year	State/U.T.
1979	West Bengal
1988	Manipur
1989	Haryana
1989	Kerala
1993	Goa
1993	Mizoram
2000	Gujrat
2001	Odisha
2005	Uttrakhand
2006	Rajasthan
2006	Uttar Pradesh
2007	Lakshadweep
2008	Bihar
2009	Arunachal Pradesh
2009	Chattisgarh

The following states are yet to enact Library legislation:

- (i) Himachal Pradesh
 - (ii) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (iii) Madhya Pradesh
 - (iv) Punjab
 - (v) Andaman & Nicobar
 - (vi) Chandigarh
 - (vii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
 - (viii) New Delhi
 - (ix) Pondicherry
 - (x) Jharkhand
-

- (xi) Assam
- (xii) Meghalaya
- (xiii) Nagaland
- (xiv) Sikkim
- (xv) Tripura
- (xvi) Telangana

Setting up of new cultural centres

2163. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to set up new cultural centres in different regions apart from the existing ones, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any increase in the budgetary allocations for promotion of culture; and
- (c) if so, the details of increased amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no plans to set up new cultural centres.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The BE of the Ministry of Culture during 2011-2012 was ₹ 785.00 crore which has increased to Rs. 864.00 crore during 2012-2013, ₹ 1537.00 crore during 2013-2014 and Rs. 1835.00 crore during 2014-2015.

Establishment of National Language Mission

2164. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has schemes to promote different languages in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether any suggestion to establish National Language Mission is pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government doesn't have schemes exclusively for promotion of different/languages in the country. However, the Government has various language institutes/central universities/directorate/councils which are working for development and promotion of different languages, such as Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Mahatma Gandhi

Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya and Central Hindi Directorate for Hindi; National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, Maulana Azad National Urdu University for Urdu; National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language for Sindhi; English and Foreign Languages University for English and various foreign languages; Central Institute of Classical Tamil for Classical Tamil; Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedvidya Pratishthan, Shree Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha for Sanskrit and Central Institute of Indian Languages for evolving and implementing the language policy of the government of India and also to assist and advise the state governments on matters of language, coordinating the development of Indian languages by creating content and corpus, conducting interdisciplinary research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use in society and contribute to the development of Indian languages.

(b) There is no suggestion pending at present to establish a National Language Mission with the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Restoration and maintenance of monuments

2165.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was spent in the last three years for the purpose of restoration and maintenance of monuments;

(b) the details of number of monuments included in the list of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the sites to be maintained;

(c) the State-wise lists of monuments that are to be maintained; and

(d) the number of cases of illegal encroachment of monuments recorded till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments is a continuous process which Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) takes up on need basis as per archaeological norms, subject to the availability of resources and priority. The statement showing the expenditure incurred by ASI on conservation, preservation and maintenance of monuments and archaeological sites and remains in the country during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There are 3680 monuments and archaeological sites and remains included in the list of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) declared as centrally protected in the country. The State-wise list is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Illegal encroachments happen on a regular basis and are dealt with by ASI as per extant provisions. As on date there are 278 numbers of instances of encroachments in some of the centrally protected monuments in the country.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise expenditure for conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites under ASI for the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2011-2012	Expenditure 2012-2013	Expenditure 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	544.49	737.49	957.97
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Circle	1208.00	1047.49	944.99
3.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	310.70	494.00	493.00
4.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Circle	359.00	414.99	415.00
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1041.00	1131.00	1253.00
6.	Karnataka	Dharwad Circle	943.98	793.00	993.79
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	607.90	708.50	716.99
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar Circle	289.98	455.22	280.00
9.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	433.08	378.75	448.18
10.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	530.00	500.03	845.00
11.	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	529.99	685.92	795.92
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	62.81	105.00	155.86
13.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	927.39	1100.98	1300.19
14.	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	107.99	144.50
15.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	213.32	207.25	147.24
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	445.49	435.00	521.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	640.00	890.00	1068.43
18.	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	383.96	275.04	263.00
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	270.00	243.80	260.00
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mini Circle Leh	85.00	67.00	116.83
21.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	301.50	406.00	455.00
22.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	574.97	459.99	655.00
23.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	139.99	107.49	210.49
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	303.58	405.00	468.40
25.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	62.58	53.57	69.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	556.39	527.67	510.85
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	1514.78	2122.85	2446.05
TOTAL			13389.88	14861.02	16936.16

Statement-II*Abstract of Centrally Protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	78
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	134
	TOTAL	3680

Including remains of Nalanda University in UNESCO**World Heritage Sites**

†2166. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the sites which have been selected as UNESCO World Heritage Sites during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to include the remains of ancient Nalanda University in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The sites which have been selected as UNESCO World Heritage Site during the last three years are Western Ghats (2012), Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013), Rani ki-Vav, Patan, Gujarat (2014) and Great Himalayan National Park (2014).

(b) Yes Sir, there is proposal to include the remains of ancient Nalanda University in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Archaeological Survey of India is preparing the nomination dossier.

(c) The preparation of nomination dossiers is progressing and is proposed to be forwarded to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO in the year 2015.

NSG hub in Gujarat

2167. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the terrorist attack on Mumbai on 26th November, 2008 the Central Government has taken a decision to set up regional hubs of National Security Guards (NSG) in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, how many regional hubs of NSG are being set up by Government and the location thereof;

(c) whether no regional hub of NSG has been set up in Gujarat and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up a regional hub of NSG soon near Ahmedabad in view of the fact that the State has sensitive and vulnerable land border and coastline in the proximity of Pakistan?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has established four Regional Hubs of National Security Guard (NSG) at Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Kolkata in West Bengal and Mumbai in Maharashtra. These hubs have been operationalized on 30th June 2009 and 1st July, 2009.

(c) and (d) On receipt of a request from the Government of Gujarat, the Union Government has conveyed 'in-principle' approval for setting up of a NSG Regional Hub in Gujarat, subject to the Government of Gujarat providing land free of cost, at a location found suitable by the NSG. The State Government has offered two pieces of land for the purpose at village Khalal in district Kheda near Ahmedabad and village Ruva in district Bhavnagar. The NSG team had already visited both the sites and submitted its report. The suitability of the land offered by the State Government is being assessed.

Shortage of employees in Delhi jails

†2168. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon leaving jobs and other reasons, there is a shortage of employees and officers in Delhi's Tihar Jail and other jails;

(b) the level of employees and officers appointed in the above said jails during The last ten years along with the details of those who have retired on superannuation and left their jobs during the same period; and

(c) the steps being taken in respect of aforesaid serving employees and officers to overcome the glaring disparity in rules regarding the service conditions, promotions, pay scales, grade pays and other amenities as compared to their counter parts in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of total 1952 posts, 554 posts are vacant.

(b) The Group 'A' & 'B' post are filled up by promotion and transfer basis. 727 employees of Group 'C' jail cadre employees have been recruited during the last ten years to various posts such as Assistant Superintendent, Warder, Matron, Driver and other factory staff, while 166 employees/officers have retired and 186 employees/officers gave up their jobs during that period.

(c) The Recruitments Rules (RRs) for the posts of Warder, Head Warder, Matron, Head Matron, Asstt. Supdt. & DS-II have recently been suitably amended. The Pay Commission considers the matter of revision of pay structure of Jail Cadre employees.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Law against women trafficking

2169. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trafficking of women in the country has increased over the last few years and if so, the State-wise details of women trafficking cases registered across the country during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate a new law to focus on all aspects of trafficking after holding discussion with all stake holders including National Commission for Women thereby prescribing stringent penalties for those who are involved in trafficking and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) From the information available under certain sections of IPC, a total of 3517 cases, 3554 cases and 3940 cases were registered under various crimes committed under Human Trafficking (which includes Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, buying of minor girls for prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC), selling of minor girls for prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC), procurement of minor girls (Sec. 366-A IPC) and importation of girls from foreign countries (Sec. 366-B IPC)) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, showing an increasing trend and State/UT wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS)
& Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed under Human Trafficking* during 2011-2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011										2012										2013																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV																																																																																																																																																																																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	605	542	138	1368	1284	361	506	533	221	1399	1431	308	531	472	50	1467	1385	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	165	68	1	199	81	1	154	114	1	175	129	1	149	101	4	166	116	4	218	313	22	498	553	30	99	61	20	176	117	25	267	139	21	337	252	30	33	33	2	85	91	9	18	21	20	40	41	10	53	33	0	70	67	0	18	15	3	43	31	3	40	9	2	100	26	3	28	18	0	66	54	0	50	51	3	209	221	11	63	43	2	150	120	3	78	91	4	170	202	13	61	57	7	256	249	37	69	69	20	303	290	77	67	72	16	354	416	75	5	2	2	4	4	4	13	9	7	0	22	17	0	5	4	1	29	20	1	1	2	0	8	7	0	3	4	0	13	13	0	2	3	0	15	15	0	43	30	7	41	81	8	8	43	40	2	51	42	8	37	27	4	48	59	19

12.	Karnataka	372	346	120	1397	1361	364	412	290	100	1258	1188	241	412	345	58	1138	971	178
13.	Kerala	206	212	124	315	337	207	220	228	105	335	355	146	195	177	84	349	297	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94	87	22	418	420	87	45	49	10	112	117	43	53	45	12	137	129	41
15.	Maharashtra	432	346	42	1494	1703	65	403	354	20	1700	1406	44	345	337	21	1052	1103	96
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	1	0	17	2	0	7	2	0	20	2	0	12	4	0	22	12	0
18.	Mizoram	8	3	1	5	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	4	5	5	4
19.	Nagaland	2	2	2	6	6	16	4	4	2	26	28	24	1	0	2	1	0	3
20.	Odisha	35	26	0	80	70	0	29	29	1	93	87	3	106	60	2	149	163	5
21.	Punjab	50	54	17	214	195	44	86	68	11	402	311	58	138	93	13	580	390	50
22.	Rajasthan	102	89	56	358	343	163	120	110	20	371	378	47	130	103	19	321	326	57
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	7	4	0	0	2	4	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	420	470	315	878	802	475	528	333	153	968	720	332	549	573	317	1055	905	446
25.	Tripura	7	27	4	31	29	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48	44	32	275	274	173	51	47	13	221	206	74	37	37	24	268	251	122
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	3	14	14	8	19	12	3	65	48	15	14	16	3	72	86	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28. West Bengal	481	220	32	565	384	48	549	391	20	743	613	46	669	478	17	854	818	23		
TOTAL STATES	3465	3044	955	8785	8551	2145	3511	2820	752	8744	7690	1518	3902	3236	676	8727	8044	1600		
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	14	0	0	2	6	0	16	27	0	4	6	0	18	37	0		
30. Chandigarh	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	6	2	0	28	13	0			
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	14	14	0		
32. Daman and Diu	6	4	0	47	28	0	3	5	0	24	29	0	6	5	0	32	24	0		
33. Delhi UT	38	40	25	132	87	62	32	25	32	110	88	86	20	24	24	50	70	78		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35. Puducherry	3	3	2	17	17	13	4	0	2	21	0	7	0	2	2	0	9	10		
TOTAL UT	52	47	27	215	132	75	43	40	34	183	161	93	38	41	26	142	167	88		
ALL INDIA TOTAL	3517	3091	982	9000	8683	2220	3554	2860	786	8927	7851	1611	3940	3277	702	8869	8211	1688		

Source: Crime in India.

Note : Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also * Includes heads (Immoral Traffic [Prevention] Act + Importation of Girls + Procurement of Minor girls + Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution.

Amendment in the Official Language Act

2170. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government proposes to further amend the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 or any Constitutional provisions in this regard; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Sir, no such proposal at present.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Security of ports of the country

†2171. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the security of ports of the country rest on the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of security arrangements put in place by Government so that the incidents like Mumbai terrorist attack of 26 November, 2009 do not occur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) At present, there are 12 major ports and 203 minor ports in the country. As per the Indian Ports Act, 1908, responsibility of developing a major port is with the Central Government. Further, these major ports are governed by Major Ports Trust Act, 1963. All 12 major ports are guarded by the Central industrial Security Force (CISF). Besides, Port Blair, a non-major Port, has also been developed by the Central Government and is guarded by the CISF. Periodic security audit of the major ports are undertaken by the Central Security Agencies and the implementation of the recommendations of such security audits are monitored.

However, the responsibility of developing and providing security to the other non-major (minor) ports lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. The Central Security Agencies also conduct security audit in respect of some minor ports and reports and recommendation of such security audit are sent to the Port authorities/agencies concerned for appropriate action.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Security arrangements put in place by the government includes - (i) joint patrolling along with coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra by the Indian Coast Guard, Custom and Police, (ii) opening of Marine Police Stations, check posts and out posts under the Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) Phase-I, and (iii) opening of more Marine Police Stations, supply of more boats, Rigid Inflatable Boats, large vessels and construction of jetties, as part of the infrastructure of strengthening coastal security is envisaged in Coastal Security Scheme, Phase-II.

After the Mumbai terrorist attack of 26 November, 2009 following steps have been initiated to prevent similar incidents.

- (i) Creation of “National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea (NCSMCS)”
- (ii) Opening of Joint Operation Centres (JOCs) at Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair for sharing intelligence among various agencies.
- (iii) Nine additional Coast Guard Stations at Karwar, Ranagiri, Vadinar, Minicoy, Hutbay, Androth Karaikal, Gopalpur and Nizamapatnam have been opened.
- (iv) Installation of transponders on boats, which would help in identifying Indian boats from a distance.
- (v) Issuance of biometric ID cards to fishermen by Department of Fisheries and National Resident Cards by Registrar General of India (RGI) to check terrorist trying to sneak into India under the garb of fishermen.
- (vi) Regular Coastal Security exercise involving all the stakeholders and security agencies along the Coast in all the states by Indian Coast Guard.

Fencing along Indo-Pak border in Gujarat

†2172. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the wire fencing work in kilometres that is proposed along the Indo-Pak border in Gujarat;
- (b) the wire fencing work in kilometres completed so far along with the remaining work in kilometres; and
- (c) by when the remaining work would be completed?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government has sanctioned construction of 340.00 km. of border fencing in the State of Gujarat, out of which the fencing work to the extent of 261.28 km. has been completed and 78.72 km. is in balance. The fencing works along the Indo-Pakistan border was scheduled to be completed by May, 2012. However, the works have spilled over as the balance stretches fall in the inundated/water-lodged/marshy areas. The executing agencies are in the process of deploying improved technology to fence the remaining stretches which can withstand the terrain and weather conditions.

Revised guidelines for visa violations by foreign nationals

2173. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study on the overstaying of foreign nationals in the country by visa violations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the light of such visa violations, Government has issued revised guidelines and the methodology to be adopted in deporting foreign nationals to their respective countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per the information available, a total number of 56785 foreigners were found overstaying in India as on 31.12.2013.

(c) and (d) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi nationals, have also been delegated to the State Governments/ UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

Increase in crimes cases registered

2174. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases registered during the last two years;

(b) the number of cases disposed and the number of cases still pending for disposal;

(c) whether the crime graph is rapidly increasing in the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government for early disposal of cases and proper investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The total number of cases committed under all laws and the number of cases disposed/pending during the year 2011-2013 is given in Statement (*See below*). The cases committed under IPC and SLL shows a rising and mixed trend respectively.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Government of India takes cognizance of various incidents of murders, riots, rapes etc. and depending upon the gravity of the Crime, seeks reports from the concerned State Governments and take quick remedial action. The Government also supplements the efforts of State Governments by deploying additional Central Police Forces for maintaining the Law and Order. Further, there are various constitutional bodies acting under the purview of the judiciary/parliament like the various commissions *viz* NHRC and other Commissions, which enshrine and over views such incidences.

The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. The Government has made adequate measures for setting up of fast track courts/ subordinate courts, which is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Constitution of India. Fast Track Courts (FTCs) are set-up by the State Government in consultation with the respective High Courts. Fast Track Courts (FTCs) were set-up to handle long pending cases by the States, which were disposing of various cases by these Fast Track Courts functional in various States. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in New Delhi on 7th April, 2013, it has been resolved that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of Fast Track Courts relating to offences

against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society and provide adequate funds for the purpose of creating and continuing Fast Track Courts.

Further, the Government has also taken the following steps to overcome the crimes like:- (i) Criminal Law Amendment Act, (ii) Nirbhaya Project, (iii) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' (POCSO Act), (iv) Modernization of State Police Force Scheme, (v) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS); and (vi) Advisories on various issues were made to the States/UTs on with relate to pruning down of incidences relating to the:- (a) Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 04.09.2009. (b) Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime issued on 16-07-2010. (c) Advisory on Arrest of an accused outside the State/UT jurisdiction issued on 16-05-2012 (d) Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013 (e) Compulsory Registration of FIR u/s 154 Cr. P. C. when the information makes out a cognizable offence issued on 5-2-2014 and (f) Advisory on ensuring quality of investigation of crime dated 24th March 2014.

Statement

Total number of IPC Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases in which Final Report Submitted (FR), Cases Pending for Investigation at the end of year (PI), Cases Trial Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (AQ) and Cases Pending for Trial at the end of the year (PT) during 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	FR	PI	TC	CV	AQ	PT
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189780	144007	19561	58249	110646	36911	73735	340914
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2286	1249	864	1695	511	227	284	16498
3.	Assam	66714	27920	23471	83931	23876	4744	19132	96077
4.	Bihar	135896	114979	40154	83482	56741	8792	47949	568900
5.	Chhattisgarh	57218	47451	9536	7133	29942	13364	16578	186952
6.	Goa	3449	1769	1509	2528	1237	320	917	7985
7.	Gujarat	123371	101903	18897	19497	64674	25301	39373	871690
8.	Haryana	60741	35812	17911	18126	41888	10685	31203	134357
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14312	9984	1795	4636	5286	1326	3960	62369
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24504	20086	3832	8154	10172	5140	5032	82753
11.	Jharkhand	35838	25080	10578	25073	22256	6517	15739	64444

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	FR	PI	TC	CV	AQ	PT
12.	Karnataka	137600	110297	33246	47814	78182	28294	49888	290631
13.	Kerala	172137	149817	6897	32987	97344	63500	33844	420106
14.	Madhya Pradesh	217094	183768	30149	12582	145607	62260	83347	576473
15.	Maharashtra	204902	139104	57508	112962	99516	8168	91348	1341836
16.	Manipur	3218	116	1667	13431	54	28	26	2749
17.	Meghalaya	2755	1150	904	6888	699	289	410	9230
18.	Mizoram	1821	1431	112	584	1177	1054	123	1410
19.	Nagaland	1083	879	286	524	1193	1050	143	1326
20.	Odisha	61277	52574	8371	24263	34320	3544	30776	348711
21.	Punjab	34883	23887	7636	20285	22454	8729	13725	92922
22.	Rajasthan	165622	93079	23496	7762	72599	46825	25774	452766
23.	Sikkim	596	331	97	385	296	142	154	1123
24.	Tamil Nadu	192879	132725	19040	102155	109821	68222	41599	277986
25.	Tripura	5803	5163	1161	955	2751	401	2350	16000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	195135	121688	55556	25676	121537	72480	49057	401179
27.	Uttarakhand	8774	5641	2252	1684	3028	1983	1045	26266
28.	West Bengal	143197	103139	29691	84748	24703	3298	21405	643576
TOTAL (States)		2262885	1655029	426177	808189	1182510	483594	698916	7337229
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	793	672	186	608	77	55	22	6533
30.	Chandigarh	3542	2151	1891	2003	1348	664	684	5947
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	372	266	101	388	93	12	81	2352
32.	Daman and Diu	224	133	91	155	138	30	108	450
33.	Delhi UT	53353	28492	25329	43965	25316	12177	13139	203510
34.	Lakshadweep	44	63	93	53	51	37	14	150
35.	Puducherry	4362	3075	444	1083	1692	1427	265	6845
TOTAL (UTs)		62690	34852	28135	48255	28715	14402	14313	225787
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2325575	1689881	454312	856444	1211225	497996	713229	7563016

Source: Crime in India Data

Total number of IPC Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases in which Final Report Submitted (FR), Cases Pending for Investigation at the end of year (PI), Cases Trial Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (AQ), and Cases Pending for Trial at the end of the year (PT) and Percentage Variation (PVR) during 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	FR	PI	TC	CV	AQ	PT	PVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192522	145056	18881	69592	114732	34043	80689	332980	1.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2420	1283	681	2151	526	213	313	17106	5.9
3.	Assam	77682	31237	26465	98844	20244	2154	18090	106431	16.4
4.	Bihar	146614	132576	35141	49863	57361	9116	48245	634820	7.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	54598	45663	9236	6703	37901	17437	20464	185394	-4.6
6.	Goa	3608	1649	1081	3372	1420	312	1108	8175	4.6
7.	Gujarat	130121	110014	20459	18559	66995	23811	43184	912474	5.5
8.	Haryana	62480	38566	22605	15663	43343	13800	29543	129458	2.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12557	10308	1952	3859	6384	1461	4923	65270	-12.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24608	19654	3049	7861	15915	5890	10025	82950	0.4
11.	Jharkhand	40946	26743	11329	27126	24777	5739	19038	65154	14.3
12.	Karnataka	134021	104762	23228	47343	108153	34069	74084	281290	-2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	158989	145288	6943	34679	92305	60381	31924	469213	-7.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	220335	189285	30913	12153	122948	58645	64303	577541	1.5
15.	Maharashtra	202700	139126	58056	114514	104748	9807	94941	1351775	-1.1
16.	Manipur	3737	95	2179	14893	70	49	21	2767	16.1
17.	Meghalaya	2557	1153	880	7409	210	91	119	10103	-7.2
18.	Mizoram	1766	1370	110	870	1394	1248	146	1375	-3.0
19.	Nagaland	1090	748	391	371	530	455	75	1536	0.6
20.	Odisha	67957	53480	8062	27255	35744	3922	31822	366447	10.9
21.	Punjab	35790	24392	7208	21420	22138	8304	13834	95134	2.6
22.	Rajasthan	170948	92502	25238	9928	75685	46332	29303	452888	3.2
23.	Sikkim	528	392	185	336	287	111	176	1215	-11.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	200474	160233	19869	106980	128570	72675	55895	308578	3.9
25.	Tripura	6264	4972	1121	1102	6206	923	5283	14057	7.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	198093	125695	57237	29997	82747	43531	39216	434888	1.5
27.	Uttarakhand	8882	6047	2648	1521	6895	5260	1635	24533	-1.2

28.	West Bengal	161427	130327	36099	78868	39790	4160	35630	731695	12.7
	TOTAL (States)	2323714	1742616	431246	813232	1218018	463989	754029	7665247	2.7
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	683	494	134	663	380	206	174	6647	-13.9
30.	Chandigarh	3606	2504	1602	1328	1621	819	802	6830	1.8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	318	276	141	288	231	23	208	2397	-14.5
32.	Daman and Diu	239	159	96	139	94	13	81	495	6.7
33.	Delhi UT	54287	24906	42551	28291	29700	15565	14135	198716	1.8
34.	Lakshadweep	60	32	18	63	65	24	41	114	36.4
35.	Puducherry	4281	3163	559	1491	2029	1621	408	7962	-1.9
	TOTAL (U Ts)	63474	31534	45101	32263	34120	18271	15849	223161	1.3
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2387188	1774150	476347	845495	1252138	482260	769878	7888408	2.6

Total number of IPC Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases in which Final Report Submitted (FR), Cases Pending for Investigation at the end of year (PI), Cases Trial Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (AQ) and Cases Pending for Trial at the end of the year (PT) and Percentage Variation (PVR) during 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	FR	PI	TC	CV	AQ	PT	PVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218015	159540	18646	92558	104456	34211	70245	359201	13.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2776	1417	715	2795	332	160	172	18108	14.7
3.	Assam	87186	40229	35255	110408	29360	2512	26848	116607	12.2
4.	Bihar	167455	123530	36645	44428	70278	9433	60845	678988	14.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	56870	46356	9713	7385	39974	15510	24464	183700	4.2
6.	Goa	4312	1949	1360	4332	1501	361	1140	8567	19.5
7.	Gujarat	157435	135346	19538	20279	78479	32020	46459	967510	21.0
8.	Haryana	72098	45500	25100	11632	43679	13678	30001	131200	15.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13750	11063	2224	2928	6381	1348	5033	68858	9.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25390	18622	2760	9640	19685	6002	13683	77779	3.2
11.	Jharkhand	48208	29861	13695	30557	26767	6709	20058	67217	17.7
12.	Karnataka	136689	100415	22680	52983	97566	31700	65866	276450	2.0

13. Kerala	176334	164468	7627	33913	98930	67749	31181	530486	10.9
14. Madhya Pradesh	227453	188777	33119	17117	116764	58040	58724	576882	3.2
15. Maharashtra	234385	152883	58120	132913	108847	14487	94360	1369294	15.6
16. Manipur	3178	143	2175	15753	69	30	39	2841	-15.0
17. Meghalaya	3259	1517	1051	8091	290	118	172	11301	27.5
18. Mizoram	1709	1538	170	870	1252	1046	206	1659	-3.2
19. Nagaland	1216	649	299	637	871	715	156	1302	11.6
20. Odisha	71718	57488	9098	28520	28913	2983	25930	395022	5.5
21. Punjab	36667	24455	7475	23043	24482	8909	15573	94883	2.5
22. Rajasthan	196224	97293	32345	16746	70529	43872	26657	463247	14.8
23. Sikkim	851	666	300	223	1295	567	728	544	61.2
24. Tamil Nadu	203579	172029	22363	103339	167297	98376	68921	311628	1.5
25. Tripura	6210	4982	1321	1009	3994	637	3357	13751	-0.9
26. Uttar Pradesh	226445	138462	66800	39792	82898	44017	38881	475920	14.3
27. Uttarakhand	9546	6157	2393	1951	5944	4174	1770	24364	7.5
28. West Bengal	169535	138425	30953	79012	31396	4512	26884	838443	5.0
TOTAL (STATES)	2558493	1863760	463940	892854	1262229	503876	758353	8065752	10.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	612	762	208	305	454	233	221	6955	-10.4
30.	Chandigarh	4077	2179	1073	1979	2308	1175	1133	6701	13.1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	314	253	110	237	183	11	172	2467	-1.3
32.	Daman and Diu	246	140	60	185	90	0	90	516	2.9
33.	Delhi UT	80184	29014	24547	52001	22914	11214	11700	204352	47.7
34.	Lakshadweep	40	41	15	47	25	4	21	130	-33.3
35.	Puducherry	3756	3427	434	1280	1945	1613	332	9411	-12.3
	TOTAL (UTs)	89229	35816	26447	56034	27919	14250	13669	230532	40.6
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2647722	1899576	490387	948888	1290148	518126	772022	8296284	10.9

Source: Crime in India Data.

Annexure

Total number of SLL Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases in which Final Report Submitted (FR), Cases Pending for Investigation at the end of year (PI), Cases Trial Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (AQ) and Cases Pending for Trial at the end of the year (PT) and Percentage Variation (PVR) during 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	FR	PI	TC	CV	AQ	PT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	262024	270129	1482	22626	265887	240803	25084	33259
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	73	22	90	9	5	4	770
3.	Assam	1608	719	652	6492	848	75	773	8240
4.	Bihar	11737	13651	1692	9459	6134	1728	4406	53151
5.	Chhattisgarh	273283	273048	68	453	204869	199383	5486	49987
6.	Goa	2833	2789	60	336	2692	2094	598	5032
7.	Gujarat	221212	222333	296	21720	164818	115420	49398	1404460
8.	Haryana	22235	20307	1229	2413	32025	20980	11045	68013
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4563	3803	177	1509	3443	1422	2021	20405
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2086	1928	153	1821	1537	621	916	16450
11.	Jharkhand	3665	3370	677	2790	2860	1148	1712	8098
12.	Karnataka	17233	15943	542	3377	13591	7118	6473	36839
13.	Kerala	246633	235855	3547	10932	153704	140128	13576	347509
14.	Madhya Pradesh	118319	118099	240	293	123486	113034	10402	70597
15.	Maharashtra	130222	128046	1383	50288	114258	20396	93862	1157601
16.	Manipur	1218	228	174	5145	60	33	27	2020
17.	Meghalaya	132	83	15	584	84	47	37	965
18.	Mizoram	908	872	1	61	363	345	18	787

102 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	342	301	17	139	813	774	39	367
20.	Odisha	12353	12136	104	9871	8306	963	7343	70638
21.	Punjab	16406	16910	219	5358	17781	13768	4013	55046
22.	Rajasthan	58982	46887	2499	1657	47443	44441	3002	111549
23.	Sikkim	171	154	0	30	210	201	9	88
24.	Tamil Nadu	526208	271643	210254	62875	254849	228808	26041	88674
25.	Tripura	148	144	11	63	109	40	69	553
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1890833	1863266	27840	8911	1963071	1902152	60919	1065814
27.	Uttarakhand	78296	77717	475	325	88296	87783	513	29557
28.	West Bengal	11635	7205	1078	12342	2941	832	2109	55444
TOTAL (STATES)		3915354	3607639	254907	241960	3474487	3144592	329895	4761913
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	3772	3894	3	361	11456	11456	0	21237
30.	Chandigarh	687	757	1	391	620	540	80	1065
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	8	0	19	2	2	0	150
32.	Daman and Diu	11	7	1	17	9	0	9	35
33.	Delhi UT	5896	5871	106	9499	9731	6465	3266	117487
34.	Lakshadweep	11	12	0	3	9	7	2	34
35.	Puducherry	1404	1354	2	92	1141	1026	115	1021
TOTAL (UTs)		11800	11903	113	10382	22968	19496	3472	141029
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3927154	3619542	255020	252342	3497455	3164088	333367	4902942

Total number of SLL Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Completed (TC), Cases in which Final Report Submitted (FR), Cases Pending for Investigation at the end of year (PI), Cases Trial Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (AQ), Cases Pending for Trial at the end of the year (PT) and Percentage Variation (PVR) during 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	FR	PI	TC	CV	AQ	PT	PVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55235	64601	2312	7968	73341	63974	9367	22912	-78.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84	58	11	105	20	7	13	808	21.7
3.	Assam	1974	978	499	6924	1010	115	895	8208	22.8
4.	Bihar	13657	12988	1079	7773	5926	1651	4275	59892	16.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	264017	264134	56	275	262401	257088	5313	50086	-3.4
6.	Goa	2329	2105	41	515	2532	1560	972	4600	-17.8
7.	Gujarat	232528	226652	682	26856	166054	107643	58411	1464310	5.1
8.	Haryana	29733	28517	1290	2020	47461	37192	10269	49069	33.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3380	3656	110	987	3417	1429	1988	20615	-25.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1950	1703	181	1822	2821	1425	1396	15323	-6.5
11.	Jharkhand	4490	3317	593	3322	3134	1057	2077	8209	22.5
12.	Karnataka	17795	16065	283	4270	16087	7619	8468	36739	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	352289	348947	3575	10456	215819	205952	9867	478425	42.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	104510	104245	243	314	98239	86477	11762	74990	-11.7
15.	Maharashtra	130980	128626	1620	50599	119781	19539	100242	1137058	0.6
16.	Manipur	1497	320	276	6046	65	30	35	2256	22.9
17.	Meghalaya	204	136	23	629	63	56	7	1030	54.5
18.	Mizoram	696	666	2	89	1122	955	157	331	-23.3
19.	Nagaland	325	304	41	119	300	253	37	371	-5.0
20.	Odisha	16003	14328	173	10893	8211	934	7217	76755	29.5
21.	Punjab	23677	17914	413	10596	17365	13270	4095	55546	44.3
22.	Rajasthan	71604	51750	5184	2010	49312	46501	2811	113702	21.4
23.	Sikkim	210	176	65	0	95	48	47	169	22.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	549064	313440	190129	69205	304246	271558	32688	84892	4.3
25.	Tripura	207	187	28	55	165	46	119	575	39.9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1626067	1598754	24669	10895	1374931	1322318	52613	1289558	-14.0
27.	Uttarakhand	126538	124935	1395	520	129457	128834	623	24613	61.6

28.	West Bengal	12334	9770	1741	13057	3470	1056	2414	61689	6.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	3643377	3339272	236714	248320	2906845	2578667	328178	5142731	-6.9
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	2186	2394	6	147	2635	2542	93	20996	-42.0
30.	Chandigarh	1467	1412	17	416	1239	1194	45	1238	113.5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	27	0	13	25	2	23	152	10.5
32.	Daman and Diu	13	12	0	18	9	0	9	38	18.2
33.	Delhi UT	6080	5592	127	9840	9237	5711	3526	113842	3.1
34.	Lakshadweep	30	10	6	17	8	6	2	35	172.7
35.	Puducherry	1197	1156	1	95	1121	647	474	1055	-14.7
	TOTAL (UTs)	10994	10603	157	10546	14274	10102	4172	137356	-6.8
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	3654371	3349875	236871	258866	2921119	2588769	332350	5280087	-6.9

Source: Crime in India Data.

Total number of SLL Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases in which Final Report Submitted (FR), Cases Pending for Investigation at the end of year (PI), Cases Trial Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted or Discharged (AQ) Cases Pending for Trial at the end of the year (PT) and Percentage Variation (PVR) during 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CS	FR	PI	TC	CV	AQ	PT	PVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47690	38134	5799	8833	36282	24124	12158	23277	-13.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	108	21	118	31	22	9	883	69.0
3.	Assam	2386	1141	588	7572	1067	82	985	8282	20.9
4.	Bihar	17506	13688	1463	9088	5848	1677	4171	67569	28.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	232949	232667	112	445	232218	227292	4926	50297	-11.8
6.	Goa	3200	2999	81	629	3046	2211	835	4551	37.4
7.	Gujarat	255801	252875	409	29332	173609	114956	58653	1543410	10.0
8.	Haryana	49145	31499	6055	13400	30767	24344	6423	49738	65.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1983	2299	117	465	2983	1226	1757	19858	-41.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1517	1346	129	1802	2580	785	1795	14079	-22.2
11.	Jharkhand	5900	4199	736	4175	3415	1057	2358	8858	31.4
12.	Karnataka	22710	20690	400	5288	17244	10090	7154	40132	27.6

13. Kerala	406848	401778	1829	13262	279932	267906	12026	595534	15.5
14. Madhya Pradesh	911191	90831	270	401	82590	73583	9007	82393	-12.7
15. Maharashtra	124124	118368	1465	54584	103907	19670	84237	1129622	-5.2
16. Manipur	752	234	492	6072	420	202	218	2070	-49.8
17. Meghalaya	209	107	54	677	54	41	13	1080	2.5
18. Mizoram	564	542	17	94	465	393	72	408	-19.0
19. Nagaland	480	383	27	189	327	286	41	427	47.7
20. Odisha	18466	18353	225	10198	7856	728	7128	87252	15.4
21. Punjab	27616	21592	301	16195	16888	13300	3588	59711	16.6
22. Rajasthan	72155	51365	2996	4636	46565	44104	2461	118133	0.8
23. Sikkim	284	250	9	25	278	195	83	64	35.2
24. Tamil Nadu	493099	311200	172420	54643	322436	291271	31165	65150	-10.2
25. Tripura	336	290	20	81	150	71	79	712	62.3
26. Uttar Pradesh	1916743	1889531	24563	12936	1717012	1677858	39154	1462029	17.9
27. Uttarakhand	168414	167666	795	466	168929	166392	537	23346	33.1
28. West Bengal	19618	14327	2664	15507	3705	1511	2194	72273	59.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TOTAL (STATES)	3981828	3688462	224057	271113	3260604	2967377	293227	5531138	9.3
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	2046	1954	11	228	2008	1933	75	20942	-6.4
30.	Chandigarh	1355	1272	8	486	1339	1248	91	1171	-7.6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	16	0	12	16	1	15	152	-28.6
32.	Daman and Diu	21	15	0	24	5	0	5	47	61.5
33.	Delhi UT	6616	5260	140	11038	8269	5348	2921	110830	8.8
34.	Lakshadweep	22	25	0	14	26	14	12	33	-26.7
35.	Puducherry	753	717	10	97	837	656	181	928	-37.1
	TOTAL (UTs)	10828	9259	169	11899	12500	9200	3300	134103	-1.5
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	3992656	3697721	224226	283012	3273104	2976577	296527	5665241	9.3

Source: Crime in India Data.

Separate authority for prison administration

2175. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken as on date by Central Government in consultation with State Governments to shape out separate authority for prison administration so as to minimize crimes generated from prisons; and

(b) what action has been taken by Central Government in consultation with State Governments and National Human Rights Commission on the fact that, many times prisoners make false complaints against jail security personnel for violation of their rights in Human Rights Commission to create unnecessary harassment to jail security personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The Government is of the view that there should be separation of the prison administration from the Police Department in the States. As 'Prison' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is however, primarily, the responsibility of the State Governments, the State Governments have to take a view on this. However, Government of India has issued a comprehensive advisory covering all aspects of the prison administration to States/UTs on 17-07-2009, which is available at http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/PrisonAdvisories-1011.pdf.

(b) No Sir. However the National Human Rights Commission has been receiving complaints about harassment of prisoners in jails, inequalities in prison, irregularities in jails, unlawful solitary confinement of prisoners, denial of proper medical facilities, food etc.

Funds to Odisha for construction of marine police station building

2176. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would release the additional funds for construction of marine police stations buildings approved in phase-I;

(b) whether Government would enhance the funds allotted for construction of each marine police station buildings approved in phase-II; and

(c) how much funds State of Odisha will get during 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The total eligible funds of Rs. 2.66 crore, including the construction cost of Rs. 1.67 crore for the 05 sanctioned Coastal Police Stations (CPSs), were already released to the State of Odisha under Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme, implementation of which was over by 31.03.2011.

Phase-II of the Scheme, which commenced with effect from 01.04.2011 for a period of five years i.e. up to 31.03.2016, has been finalized subsequent to the vulnerability/gap analysis and in consultation with all the coastal States/Union Territories. Hence, each Component, including construction costs of CPSs, is fixed and frozen at the beginning of the Scheme itself. Under Phase-II of the Scheme, the total eligible funds of Rs. 11.76 crore, including the construction cost of Rs. 6.24 crore for the 13 sanctioned CPSs, have already been released to the State.

Funds to Odisha for interceptor boats

2177. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government would release the required funds for repair of damaged interceptor boats and if so, by when; and

(b) how much funds Odisha will get during 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing the Coastal Security Scheme in Phases since 2005. The Phase -I of the Scheme was implemented with effect from 01.04.2005 for a period of five years, which was extended up to 31.03.2011. The Phase-II of the Scheme is being implemented with effect from 01.04.2011 for a period of another five years. As a part of Phase-I of the Scheme, Government of Odisha had been provided with 10 numbers of 12-Ton Interceptor Boats and 15 number of 5-Ton Interceptor Boats for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas, particularly in the shallow areas close to the coast.

The Interceptor Boats provided to the Government of Odisha are maintained by M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, Kolkata (GRSE). The maintenance charges incurred upon the Interceptor Boats are reimbursed to the maintaining agency on quarterly basis under the Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC), signed for the period up to 31.03.2016. The Contract does not cover repair/replacement on account of damages due to accidents, theft, fire or any other natural calamities, but the services provided for such jobs are also payable to the agency over and above the AMC cost.

Relaxation of conditions for FDI in different sectors

2178. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in different sectors and relax the conditions in existing sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of FDI inflow to India during the last three years; and
- (d) the sector-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Review of the FDI policy of the country is an ongoing process and Government has taken a number of steps in the recent past to make India an attractive investment destination.

As regards proposal to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in different sectors, Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, given on 10.7.2014, has made following statement:

“The policy of the NDA Government is to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) selectively in sectors where it helps the larger interest of the Indian Economy. FDI in several sectors is an additionality of resource which helps in promoting domestic manufacture and job creation. India today needs a boost for job creation. Our manufacturing sector in particular needs a push for job creation.

India today is the largest buyer of defence equipment in the world. Our domestic manufacturing capacities are still at a nascent stage. We are buying substantial part of our Defence requirements directly from foreign players. Companies controlled by foreign governments and foreign private sector are supplying our Defence requirements to us at a considerable outflow of foreign exchange. Currently we permit 26 per cent FDI in Defence manufacturing. The composite cap of foreign exchange is being raised to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.

The Insurance sector is investment starved. Several segments of the Insurance sector need an expansion. The composite cap in the Insurance sector is proposed to be increased up to 49 per cent from the current level of 26 per cent, with full Indian management and control, through the FIPB route.

To encourage development of Smart Cities, which will also provide habitation for the neo-middle class, requirement of the built up area and capital conditions for FDI is

being reduced from 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres and from USD 10 million to USD 5 million respectively with a three year post completion lock in.

To further encourage this, projects which commit at least 30 per cent of the total project cost for low cost affordable housing will be exempted from minimum built up area and capitalisation requirements, with the condition of three year lock-in. FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including E-commerce platforms without any additional approval.”

(c) The total FDI Inflows from April 2011 to May 2014 is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI equity inflows (US\$ million)	*Total FDI inflows (US\$ million)
1	2011-12	35,121	46,556
2	2012-13	22,423	34,298
3	2013-14	24,299	36,396
4	2014-15 (April-May)	5,309	8,011
GRAND TOTAL		87,152	125,261

* Includes equity inflows, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested Earnings and other capital.

(d) A Statement on the sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April 2011 to May 2014 is given in Statement.

Statement

Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April 2011 to May 2014

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows (In US\$)	%age of Total Inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Service Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	12,848.25	14.74

1	2	3	4
2.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	6,314.70	7.25
3.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	5,920.15	6.79
4.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	5,213.64	5.98
5.	Telecommunications	5,119.67	5.87
6.	Hotel & Tourism	4,968.75	5.70
7.	Food Processing Industries	4,654.07	5.34
8.	Automobile Industry	4,050.62	4.65
9.	Metallurgical Industries	3,935.05	4.52
10.	Power	3,400.87	13.90
11.	Trading	3,023.87	3.47
12.	Computer Software & Hardware	2,520.47	2.89
13.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	2,357.01	2.70
14.	Non-Conventional Energy	2,154.87	2.47
15.	Industrial Machinery	1,726.06	1.98
16.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	1,678.63	1.93
17.	Miscellaneous Industries	1,542.39	1.77
18.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	1,522.39	1.75
19.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	1,371.36	1.57
20.	Rubber Goods	1,206.46	1.38
21.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	1,192.23	1.37
22.	Fermentation Industries	993.59	1.14
23.	Electrical Equipments	965.39	1.11

1	2	3	4
24.	Consultancy Services	947.11	1.09
25.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	715.71	0.82
26.	Cement And Gypsum Products	563.01	0.65
27.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	554.65	0.64
28.	Education	547.25	0.63
29.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	478.65	0.55
30.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	459.60	0.53
31.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	442.12	0.51
32.	Electronics	381.90	0.44
33.	Railway Related Components	360.68	0.41
34.	Agriculture Services	311.33	0.36
35.	Machine Tools	295.82	0.34
36.	Glass	285.57	0.33
37.	Sea Transport	242.70	0.28
38.	Mining	221.22	0.25
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	195.63	0.22
40.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	176.87	0.20
41.	Ceramics	172.58	0.20
42.	Agricultural Machinery	164.01	0.19
43.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	137.95	0.16
44.	Scientific Instruments	125.43	0.14
45.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	117.17	0.13
46.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	97.63	0.11
47.	Fertilizers	95.80	0.11

1	2	3	4
48.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	81.80	0.09
49.	Timber Products	64.94	0.07
50.	Leather Leather Goods And Pickers	64.42	0.07
51.	Earth-Moving Machinery	56.61	0.06
52.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	53.35	0.06
53.	Sugar	20.45	0.02
54.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	11.47	0.01
55.	Glue And Gelatin	6.81	0.01
56.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	6.71	0.01
57.	Industrial Instruments	5.11	0.01
58.	Defence Industries	4.89	0.01
59.	Coal Production	2.96	0.00
60.	Coir	1.24	0.00
61.	Dye-Stuffs	0.58	0.00
62.	Ports	0.32	0.00
63.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		87,152.46	

Note: Amount includes the Inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

Presidential assent to Karnataka Criminal Law

2179. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had referred to the Ministry the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009 on 2 October, 2010 for obtaining the Presidential assent;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered in the Ministry; and

(c) by when it is proposed to obtain the assent and communicate to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India for consideration of the President under article 201 of the Constitution of India was referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Bill was examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Hon'ble President has given his assent to this Bill on 08.05.2014 which has been conveyed to the State Government of Karnataka on 15.05.2014.

Including Tulu and Kodava Languages in the Eighth Schedule

2180. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka had in the past several years requested the Ministry to include two languages namely Tulu and Kodava languages in use in Karnataka even at present in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any action in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The State Government of Karnataka is reported to have sent proposals for inclusion of Tulu and Kodava languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution in the past. At present, there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages including Tulu and Kodava in the Eighth Schedule. The criteria for inclusion of languages into the Eighth Schedule are being evolved in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. The pending representations for inclusion of more languages into the Eighth Schedule could be considered only after a set of criteria are evolved and finally approved.

Lack of basic infrastructure in police stations

2181. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many police stations of the country do not have basic infrastructure facilities and they do not even have budget to pay for their electricity/water bills;

- (b) if so, Government's views and reaction thereto;
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for providing required infrastructure facilities and financial budget to all the police stations in the country; and
- (d) the time by when all the police stations in the country are likely to be connected through the latest cyber network and IT enabled tracking system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments, including payment of their electricity and water bills. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces upto the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme. During the XIIth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 3750.87 crore has been allocated for 'Plan' purposes and a sum of Rs. 8195.53 crore has been approved for 'Non-plan' purposes under the Scheme.

The items required by the State Police, namely, modern weapons, ammunition, vehicles, security related equipment, training equipment, forensic science equipment, etc. are to be funded under 'Non-Plan' component of the Scheme. Infrastructure projects like the construction of police stations, outposts, police line buildings, houses for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, police training institutions and forensic science laboratories are to be funded under 'Plan' component of MPF Scheme.

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs has implemented the 'Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System' (CCTNS) Project which is a mission mode project under National e-Governance plan. The project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 higher officers in 29 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs) of the country for sharing of real-time crime and criminal information.

The CCTNS Project is under full scale implementation in all States/UTs and has been extended till March 2015, with the provisions for additional one year extension till March 2016 at no extra cost.

Schemes under Nirbhaya fund

2182. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals from various States,

particularly Maharashtra for implementation of several schemes/ programmes under Nirbhaya Fund;

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

(c) the State-wise details of amount utilized under various schemes and programmes under Nirbhaya Fund in the country, since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received only from the State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka.

A brief of the proposals received from the above mentioned States along with costs per head-wise is given in Statement (*See* below) In Nirbhaya Fund, only the concerned Central Ministries / Departments like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development etc. were requested to formulate proposals to utilise the resources in the Fund to enhance the safety and security of women in the country. After several rounds of consultations, three proposals from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Railways have been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

(c) In the Budget of the current financial year another Rs. 1000 crore has been sanctioned for Nirbhaya Fund. Funds are yet to be appropriated and allocated under the appropriate head to initiate expenditure. Hence no project activities could take place. However, preparatory activities have been initiated.

Statement

Proposal for Karnataka

The key initiatives identified by the Bangalore City Police are as under:

1. Deploying police vehicles at girls colleges, schools, outside metro stations and places prone to teasing / harassment of women and chain snatching.
2. Deployment of NGO volunteers round the clock at women's helpdesks in Police Stations.
3. Special Advertisement campaigns to educate women on their safety Programs for women's safety by Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and districts.

This initiative aims not only ensuring the safety of women but also to empower them. Ensuring their safety would involve stringent surveillance at additional spots perceived

as vulnerable for women and timely and efficient response. Empowerment would involve creating awareness and educating women in self defense, vocational training etc.

Sl. No.	Initiatives	Approx.
1	Equipment for location of phone from which distress call has been made to Police Control Room	05.00 crores
2	Equipment for finding out exact location of a target mobile phone	05.00 crores
3	Police vehicles outside girls colleges, schools, metro stations and places prone to teasing/harassment of women and chain snatching	36.00 crores
4	Installation of CCTV Cameras at and around girls schools / colleges	25.50 crores
5	NGO volunteers at women's helpdesks in Police Stations and Critical Care Response Unit (CCRU) at leading hospitals	05.49 crores
6	Corpus for running programs for women's safety by SPUWAC and divisions	10.00 crores
7	Advertisements	06.00 crores
8	GIS based crime mapping and analytics for Bangalore City Police	02.00 crores
TOTAL		94.99 crores

Proposal of Kerala

Nirbhaya Keralam Surakshit Keralam: The project will be implemented in two phases. First phase will cover 06 districts and the second phase will cover balance 08 districts. Thiruvananthapuram city, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Kochi city, Kozhikkode city and Kasargode which reported maximum crime against women and children will cover in the first phase.

The basic frame work of the project will be:

1. Starting a State Nirbhaya Committee (SNC) to formulate guidelines, directions and general superintendence of the project.
2. Starting Nirbhaya District Committees (NDC) at the district Head Quarters for co-ordination and control at district level.

3. All the manpower except the Project Manager and volunteers to implement this Scheme will be drawn from the State Police and hence no expenses are required for the smooth implementation of the project.

Major areas to be addressed/proposed solutions

Training: Digital Training and Certification through Online Portal and Training for Police Personnel, Cyber security awareness Training and Certification, Training through Nirbhaya Schools and College clubs Gentlemen community for Boys, Nirbhaya internship for Students, Seminars, Workshops, Road Shows, Mock Drills, Self-Defense training, Counseling.

Systems to Deter Crime: Nirbhaya Online Surveillance Portal with multiple features to prevent crime, Nirbhaya Volunteers, Raising All-Women battalion, Policewomen patrol to help women in distress, All Women Police Station, Bike Patrolling, Policemen / Women in Trains, Nirbhaya Call Centre, Nirbhaya Zones, Nirbhaya certified establishments, Nirbhaya Awards, Nirbhaya Transportation System, Strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking units, Media Campaign.

Systems at the moment of Crime: Android/iPhone App/Surveillance camera with alarm.

Address issues of victim: Provision to report crime anonymously, if required, Involvement of Nirbhaya Associations/community self help groups, Counseling, Cyber Cells at District levels to have at least 2 trained, Women police officers, Formation of Women Protection Committees in each Residential Association, Rehabilitation of Victims:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cost
1.	Digital Training and Certification through Online Portal	
2.	Training through Nirbhaya Schools and College Clubs	
3.	Gentlemen Community for Boys	20.525 crores
4.	Nirbhaya internship for students	
5.	Seminars	
6.	Workshops	
7.	Road Shows	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cost
8.	Mock Drills	
9.	Self - Defense Training	
10.	Counseling	
11.	Training of Police Personnel in Soft Skills and Law	15 crore
12.	Cyber Security Awareness Training and Certification	10 crore
13.	Nirbhaya Online Surveillance Portal with multiple features to prevent crime	26.6 crore
14.	Nirbhaya Volunteers	12.02 crore
15.	Raising All Women Battalion	
16.	Police Women Patrol to help women in distress	
17.	All Women Police Station	70 crore
18.	Bike Patrolling	
19.	Policemen / Women in Trains	
20.	Nirbhaya Call Centre	4.3 crore
21.	Administrative Expense (5% of the total project cost)	9.14 crore
22.	Nirbhaya Awards	0.01 crore
23.	Nirbhaya Transportation System	2 crore
24.	Strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units	3.25 crore
25.	Media Campaigns	5 crore
26.	Android / Iphone Apps	0.5 crore
27.	Counseling	
28.	Rehabilitation of Victims	13.66 crore
TOTAL Cost of the Project		192.095 crore

Rape against children in Karnataka

2183. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the latest National Crime Records Bureau

(NCRB) data which states that the instances of rapes against children in Karnataka has doubled since 2012;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the number of rapes against children in Karnataka during the last five years;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the issue with the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per data available, the number of cases registered on account of rape of children in Karnataka for the year 2012 and 2013 are 142 and 270 respectively.

(b) The details on total number of cases registered (CR), chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of rape of children during the years 2009-2013 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the State Government of Karnataka, the State Government has taken a slew of measures to control crimes against children, which are as under:

- Special Laws and Special Courts have been established to prevent the crime against children and necessary measures are taken to protect children from sexual harassment and other crimes
- Children Grievances / Welfare centres are established at Taluk / District level
- Guidelines / Orders issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court / High Court with regard to crimes against children are communicated to unit offices
- Awareness programmes for children are being organized with assistance of NGOs
- Special Juvenile Police Units have been established
- Government has taken the recent incident of rape seriously and also contemplating to amend Goonda Act against rapists
- Head of the educational institutions are instructed to organize the awareness programmes on sexual harassment, rape incidents with the parents and public

- Police officers are instructed to arrange special beat system and women staff are deputed to visit often to the school/college hostels
- Government has accorded sanction to provide facilities like Medical, Police, Legal and Counselling under one roof to the victims
- Women Counseling Centres and Children Help Lines have also been set up
- Women Help Desk is functioning in all Police Stations
- Anti-Human Trafficking units have been set up
- Victim Compensation scheme has also been framed

As per the Seventh schedule to the Constitution Police and Public Order are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard. The advisories are available in Ministry of Home Affairs website, http://www.mha.nic.in/national_adv

Statement

	Cases Registered	Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Chargesheeted	Persons Convicted
2009	104	105	7	135	141	5
2010	108	98	14	104	112	9
2011	97	96	13	147	147	16
2012	142	130	17	178	156	19
2013	270	203	17	330	293	14

Funds to Bengaluru under Nirbhaya Scheme

2184. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Bengaluru is only one of the two cities to have submitted a plan seeking funds under the Nirbhaya Scheme to fight crimes against women;

- (b) if so, whether Government is aware that the city is yet to receive the funds, despite submitting a plan seven months ago;
- (c) if so, the reasons for the delay in the disbursement of funds; and
- (d) the likely time-period by when the funds are likely to be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received only from State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka. The proposal from State Govt. of Karnataka advocated a project for safety and security of women in Bengaluru city.

(b) to (d) In Nirbhaya Fund, only the concerned Central Ministries / Departments like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development etc. were requested to formulate proposals to utilise the resources in the Fund to enhance the safety and security of women in the country. After several rounds of consultations, three proposals from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Railways have been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

Working group on Jammu and Kashmir

2185.SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the stand of Government on the recommendations of working groups constituted to suggest measures for peace, development and normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the details of recommendations accepted by the previous Government and those that the present Government intends to accept and implement; and
- (c) the other measures intended to restore complete normalcy in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) During the Second Round Table Conference held in Srinagar on May 24-25, 2006, the Prime Minister suggested the setting of five Working Groups. Working Group (WG) I to V have submitted their recommendations on various issues of Jammu & Kashmir, in January 2007 (WG I & II), March 2007 (WG III & IV) and December 2009 (WG V). Accordingly, five working groups were constituted by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Working Groups made recommendations relating to employment and compensation to next of kin of victims of militancy, pension to widows of the civilians killed in militancy

related violence, scholarship to orphans affected by militancy, return rehabilitation package for Kashmiri migrants, strengthening of people-to-people contacts across the LoC, promotion of cross LoC trade, balanced economic development of the State, to bring in greater efficiency, transparency and accountability in to the systems and processes of governance in the state etc. The key recommendations having impact on well being of various segments in the state of Jammu and Kashmir have been implemented.

(c) The overall situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has shown significant improvement in the recent years and action to further consolidate the same is being continuously taken. However, a resolution of the Kashmir problem involves multi-faceted approach to address the issue besieging the State such as terrorism, infiltration, Pakistan factor, political polarization etc. The Government have initiated several actions from time to time for resolving the above issues emanating from the domestic and external factors. Towards the domestic front, the Government in tandem with the State Government have adopted a multi-prolonged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, improved intelligence and deployment of CAPFs to assist the State police force in maintaining law and order, operational coordination and pro-active action against the terrorists within the State. Adequate security forces have been deployed on the border to prevent infiltration of militants. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Government and in the Central Government.

During the bilateral talks held between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan following the swearing-in ceremony of the Indian Government in May 2014, it was agreed that Foreign Secretaries of both the countries would get in touch to explore the possibility of how to move bilateral relations between the two countries forward. Prime Minister further emphasized the importance of maintaining peace and tranquility at the borders and upholding the sanctity of the Line of control (LoC).

Increase in remuneration to SPOs in Jammu and Kashmir

2186. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of security related expenditure claimed by Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Government and actually reimbursed by Central Government during the last three years;

(b) the numbers of Village Defence Committee (VDC) members and Special Police Officers (SPOs) engaged in J&K, district-wise and year-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether the Central Government will increase remuneration of SPOs as recommended by J&K Government and if so, by when; and

(d) whether few battalions of police have decided to recruit all eligible PSOs as constables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Under the Security Related Scheme (SRE), the funds are released to State Government on reimbursement basis i.e. 60% of the claims of the State Government are reimbursed before audit and the balance 40% on receipt of the audit report. The details of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) claimed for re-imburement by the State Government under SRE(Police) and SRE(Relief & Rehabilitation) and amount reimbursed by the Government during the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	SRE (Police)		SRE(Relief & Rehabilitation)	
	Claim of State Government	Amount reimbursed by Government of India	Claim of State Government	Amount reimbursed by Government of India
2011-12	373.92	342.27	130.39	111.60
2012-13	352.00	259.78	189.12	94.90
2013-14	368.61	286.80	232.22	151.87
2014-15	0	174.53*	0	103.03*
TOTAL	1094.53	1063.38	551.73	461.4

* Backlog of the previous years

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The proposal of State Government of J&K to increase remuneration of SPOs is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

Slow pace of roads construction along with China border

†2187. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that strategically important roads of the country along with

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the borders of China in Sikkim and Uttarakhand, being constructed by Central Public Works Department, witness very low progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government in order to complete the road projects of strategic importance, keeping in view the security of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Government of India has entrusted construction of 8 (eight) number of roads of strategic importance along the border of China in the states of Sikkim (3 roads) and Uttarakhand (5 roads) measuring 191.35 kms to Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

As on June 30, 2014, out of the 5 roads in Uttarakhand, formation cutting has been completion on 4 roads and the work of formation cutting on, balance road Nyu Subla-Sela Tadang has been affected due to cloud burst and natural disaster on June 16, 2013. The surfacing work on the roads in Uttarakhand is pending due to delay in environmental clearance to install stone crusher at the site.

Out of the 3 roads in Sikkim, measuring 103.00 kms, formation cutting of 54.70 km has been completed. The progress of construction of roads in Sikkim has been affected due to difficult working environment at high altitude ranging from 13000 feet to 17600 feet, very low oxygen level, limited working season and earthquake in September, 2011 as well as cloud burst on 20th and 21st September, 2012.

(c) A Steering Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management) to review and monitor the progress of construction of these roads and the Committee meets periodically.

Bharat Ratna for Major Dhyan Chand

2188. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had initially recommended the name of Major Dhyan Chand for the conferring of Bharat Ratna in the year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in conferring the Bharat Ratna to Major Dhyan Chand;

(c) the details of the process of reviewing the criterion of conferment of Bharat Ratna to any citizen of the country; and

(d) whether Government wants to introduce any changes in the reviewing of the criterion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) there is no such proposal from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports recommending the name of Late Major Dhyan Chand for conferring of Bharat Ratna Award in 2013-14. However, on 16.07.2013, the then Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs & Sports and Minister of State for Defence had made a suggestion for Bharat Ratna Award to Late Major Dhyan Chand. The same had been noted by the then Prime Minister.

Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian Award of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. The recommendations for the Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President of India. No formal recommendations for this are necessary. There is no proposal to make any change in this regard.

Proposal to bring maoists in the mainstream

2189. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Maoist activities in the country are gradually coming down;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the proposals of Government to bring the Maoists in the mainstream of life; and
- (d) whether Government has any special scheme for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) LWE violence level in the country has started declining since 2011 as may be seen from the details given below:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014	630	192
(upto 15th July)	(635)	(218)

Figures in brackets indicate data for the corresponding period of 2013.

(c) and (d) In order to bring Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream, the State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. The Central Government reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on rehabilitation of surrendered Left Wing Extremists in terms of its own policy in this regard. The Central Government has revised the guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States' with effect from 01.04.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy, *inter-alia*, includes an immediate grant of Rs. 2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and Rs.1.5 lakh for middle/lower ranked LWE cadres who surrender before the State Government concerned. Also, these surrenderees would be provided a monthly stipend of Rs. 4,000 for a period of three years for vocational training. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition etc. are also provided under the said scheme.

Non-filing of return under FCRA by NGOs

2190. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken action against about 19,000 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which did not file annual returns under Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) within the stipulated period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an estimated 20 lakh such organizations registered in various States are presently believed to be operating in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Notices were sent to 21493 associations, who were found to have not submitted Annual Return under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) for the years 2006-07, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. They were asked to reply along with postal proof or any other proof, of having sent the same within the stipulated period. In respect of 4138 associations, letters dispatched from the Ministry of Home Affairs were returned undelivered by the Post Office as the addresses were not found. After due consideration by the competent authority, the registration of these 4138 associations was cancelled.

(c) and (d) There are 42,529 NGOs registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 as on 16.07.2014. However, there is no specific data available in respect of NGOs not registered under FCRA, 2010.

Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme

2191. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme launched post Nirbhaya tragedy in Delhi is not paying off well particularly as disbursement of the fund is slow and there is no coordination between Delhi Police and Delhi Legal services Authority; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts made to implement the scheme effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme, 2011 is effective since 2nd February, 2012 *i.e.* prior to 16.12.2012, the date of occurrence of Nirbhaya tragedy. There is no lack of co-ordination between Delhi Police and Delhi Legal Service Authority (DLSA) with regard to the implementation of the Scheme. Both the agencies have proper and effective coordination to fulfill the mandate under the Scheme.

Cases of infiltration along various borders

2192. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of infiltration along various borders of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check infiltration along the borders of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The details of cases of infiltration reported during the current year along the various borders of the country, are as under:

Sl. No.	Border	Infiltration cases for the current year 2014 (up to May-June, 2014)
1.	Indo-Bangladesh	496
2.	Indo-Pakistan	73
3.	Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan	02
4.	Indo-China	01
5.	Indo-Myanmar	90

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including infiltration along the international borders of the country. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* includes:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the international borders of the country. The riverine segments of international borders of the country are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of Border Security Force (BSF) water wings.
- Construction of fence, patrol roads, floodlighting systems and additional Border Out Posts.
- Introduction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance equipments. Continuous efforts are made to procure the latest surveillance equipments fully equipped with day and night vision devices for further enhancing the border domination.
- Raising the issues of infiltration from across the border during various meetings with counter parts *i.e.* Company Commander Meeting, Commandant Level Meeting, Sector Commander Level Meeting, Frontier Level Meeting and Director General Level Talks.
- Vulnerability mapping of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) which are sensitive with regard to illegal migration/human trafficking along the borders have been carried out. These identified BOPs have been strengthened by deploying additional man power, Special Surveillance Equipment, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies, conduct of special operations along the border.
- Two additional battalions have been deployed on Jammu International Border for effective domination of the International Border.

Advisory on crimes against women/children

2193. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued advisories on Crimes Against Women and Crimes against Children, to all State Governments/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted studies on crime against women from time to time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The advisories issued on women from time to time are:

- Advisory on 22nd April 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
- Advisory on 10th May, 2013 regarding registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR.
- A detailed advisory, dated 04.09.2009 was sent to all State Government/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country.

The advisories issued on children are:

- Advisory on Crime against Children issued on 14.07.2010.
- Advisory on Preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 04.01.2012.
- Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
- Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
- Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.

The advisories are available in Ministry of Home Affairs website, http://www.mha.nic.in/national_adv

(c) and (d) No specific study on crime against women has been conducted recently.

Digitization of data available with NCRB

2194. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to digitize all the information available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the tentative time by when this will be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) All the three Annual Publications mentioned below have been digitized from the year they are published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and also hosted on the NCRB website (<http://ncrb.gov.in>):

(i) Crime in India - from the year 1953 to the year 2013

(ii) Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India - from the year 1967 to the year 2013

(iii) Prison Statistics in India- from the year 1995 to the year 2012

In addition to above, the historical data (last ten years) in open data source is also made available on the NCRB's website. Under National Data sharing & accessibility policy, 127 datasets relating to crimes, accidents, suicide and prison statistics have been created & uploaded on national data portal <http://data.gov.in>.

Since 1992, Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) has started digitization of its fingerprint records. The database size of 10-digit FP record slips of CFPB stands at 9,54,692 and the chance print data base size stands at 5,225 as on 18.07.2014.

The Digitization work in CFPB is an ongoing process and is attended on a daily basis utilizing the FACTS (Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System), the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) of CFPB and man power availability to its most. The process involves the incoming fingerprint slips from the States/UTs/Interpol and certain specified agencies.

Refugees and illegal migrants

2195. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has one of the largest number of refugees and illegal migrants in the world;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any census to identify the refugees and illegal migrants;

- (c) if so, the details of the survey; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Details of persons living in India as refugees is not maintained centrally. Illegal migrants include foreign nationals who enter into the country on valid travel documents but have overstayed. As per information available, 56,785 foreign nationals were found to be overstaying as on 31-12-2013. There are also reports of foreign nationals having entered the country without documents. As entry of such foreign nationals into India is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such illegal immigrants, living in different parts of the country.

Funds for setting up Forensic Science Laboratories

2196. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 35.99 crores has been released to the States/UTs for setting up six Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and forty District Mobile Forensic Units, which are just and necessary for speedy investigation of criminal cases across the country;

(b) the details of funds spent for the State of Andhra Pradesh during the said period; and

(c) the details of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and Mobile Forensic Units established in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the 11th Five Year Plan, no funds were allocated to the State of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of new Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and District Mobile Forensic Units in view of the sufficient facilities in the State.

(c) Andhra Pradesh Forensic Science Laboratory has expanded forensic activities in eight Regional Level Forensic Science Laboratories presently functioning at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Guntur, Warangal, Tirupathi, Kamareddy and Karimnagar.

Andhra Pradesh Forensic Science Laboratory has also set up 24 mobile Forensic Science Laboratories called CLUES in all District Headquarters (Undivided Andhra Pradesh) to collect physical evidence from crime scenes.

No bifurcation has so far been made in respect of Forensic Science Services between the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Restructuring of CSOL Cadre

2197. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Secretariat Official Language (CSOL) cadre was restructured recently, if so, rank-wise posts before and after restructuring;

(b) number of vacant posts after restructuring and reasons therefor;

(c) rank-wise details of vacant posts in Ministries/departments;

(d) reasons for not framing and notifying fresh recruitment rules and by when it is expected;

(e) why are Assistant Director not being regularized while posts of Deputy Directors are lying vacant for shortage of Assistant Directors having rendered three years of regular service; and

(f) whether impetus to Rajbhasha and restructuring process loses purpose due to present approach of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Central Secretariat Official Language Service (CSOLS) cadre was restructured in 2011. The rank-wise position of the posts in the cadre before and after cadre restructuring, number of vacant posts and the reasons therefor, are as under:

Sl. No.	Post	No. of posts before cadre restructuring	No. of posts as on 12-9-2011 after cadre restructuring	Vacant posts	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Director	18	18	2	Due to retirement and non-availability of eligible officers in feeder grade.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Joint Director	20	36	14	Due to promotion and retirement.
3	Deputy Director	33	85	1	Due to retirement and non-availability of eligible officers in feeder grade.
4	Assistant Director	156	200	53	Vacancies occurred due to promotion.
5	Senior Translator	196	318	54	Vacancies occurred due to promotion.
6	Junior Translator	442	320	142	Vacancies occurred due to promotion.
TOTAL		865	977	296	

(c) A Statement is given below.

(d) The Recruitment Rules of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service were last notified on 3rd November, 2006. After the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission and cadre restructuring, the process of revision of RRs was started and was got approved by the DOP&T and UPSC. However, in order to make the Recruitment Rules more in keeping with present day requirement, some new provisions in the educational qualification in respect of direct recruitment posts *i.e* JHT and AD(OL), are proposed to be incorporated in the RRs. The proposal for revision of RRs has been submitted to DOP&T for approval.

(e) As per existing RRs, the 50% posts of Assistant Directors are to filled up by promotion and 50% by direct recruitment through Union Public Service Commission. At present there is no regular Assistant Director (OL) available who can be considered for promotion to the post of Deputy Director (OL).

(f) Creation of post, promotion and regularization is a continuous process. After restructuring of Central Secretariat Official Language Service, 112 Group 'A' posts of various grade have been added to the cadre and 122 posts of Junior Translator have been upgraded to posts of Senior Translator to promote the use of Hindi and to offer better career prospects to officers of this Service. The officers of the CSOLS were granted promotion (Regular/Ad-hoc) in the various grades after cadre restructuring. The details of promotions given between 2011 and as on date are as under:

Sl. No.	Post	Promoted on ad-hoc basis	Promoted on regular basis
1.	Director	08	—
2.	Joint Director	19	03
3.	Deputy Director	52	53
4.	Assistant Director	76	—
5.	Senior Translator	145	168
TOTAL		300	224

From the above, it is obvious that more than 50% of the CSOLS personnel have benefitted and therefore, there should not be any lack of motivation so as to result in any loss of impetus to Rajbhasha.

Statement

Rank-wise details of vacant posts in Ministries/Departments

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
1. Director (OL)		
1.	Ministry of Environment	1
2.	Department of Official Language	1
2. Joint Director (OL)		
1.	Director General Civil Aviation	1
2.	Ministry of Coal	1
3.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1
4.	Ministry of Earth Science	1
5.	Director General Health Services	1
6.	Department of AYUSH	1
7.	Registrar General of India	1
8.	Director General, Doordarshan	1
9.	Department of Legislative	1
10.	Ministry of Mines	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
11.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1
12.	Department of Personnel & Training	1
13.	Ministry of Rural Development	1
14.	Ministry of Woman & Child Welfare	1
3. Deputy Director (OL)		
1.	Department of Animal Husbandry	1
2.	Deptt. of Fertilizer	1
3.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	1
4.	Ministry of Commerce	1
5.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	1
6.	Department of Supply	1
7.	Department of Telecommunication	1
8.	Department of Post	1
9.	Department of Food & Public Distribution	1
10.	Ministry of Culture	1
11.	Defence (Finance)	1
12.	Ministry of Environment & Forest	1
13.	Ministry of External Affairs	1
14.	Ministry of Food Processing	1
15.	Department of Aids Control	1
16.	Department of Official Language	1
17.	DG, Central Industrial Security Force	1
18.	Ministry of Human Resources Development	1
19.	Directorate of Audio Video Publicity	1
20.	Department of Legal Affairs	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
21.	Ministry of New & Renewal Energy	1
22.	Department of Biotechnonology	1
23.	Ministry of Water Resources	1
24.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	1
25.	Union Public Service Commission	1
26.	Ministry of Home Affairs	2
27.	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation	2
28.	Ministry of Urban Development	2
4. Assistant Director(OL)		
1.	Department of Fertilizer	1
2.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	1
3.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1
4.	Ministry of Commerce	1
5.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	1
6.	Department of Post	1
7.	Department of Food & Public Distribution	1
8.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1
9.	Ministry of Environment & Forest	1
10.	National River Conservation Directorate	1
11.	Ministry of External Affairs	1
12.	Department of Economic Affairs	1
13.	Ministry of Disinvestment	1
14.	Department of Official Languages	1
15.	DG, Central Industrial Security Force	1
16.	National Crime Record Bureau	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
17.	Registrar General of India	1
18.	Ministry of Human Resources Development	1
19.	Director General, Doordarshan	1
20.	Press Information Bureau	1
21.	Ministry of Labour	1
22.	Labour Bureau, Shimla	1
23.	Department of Legislative	1
24.	Ministry of New & Renewal Energy	1
25.	Department of Personnel & Training	1
26.	Dept. of Administrative Reforms & Public Reforms	1
27.	Institute of Secretariat Training & Management	1
28.	Ministry of Petroleum	1
29.	Ministry of Road & Transport	1
30.	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	1
31.	Department of Science & Technology	1
32.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	1
33.	Department of Biotechnonology	1
34.	Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai	1
35.	Ministry of Steel	1
36.	Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms	1
37.	Office of Development Commissioner for Handicrafts	1
38.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1
39.	Ministry of Urban Development	1
40.	Central Soil & Material Research Station	1
41.	Union Public Service Commission	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
42.	Planning Commission	1
43.	Tariff Commission	1
44.	Central Bureau of Investigation (Head Quarter)	2
45.	Department of Agriculture & Co-operation	2
46.	Directorate General of Civil Aviation	2
47.	Directorate General of CPWD, New Delhi	4
5. Senior Translators		
1.	Department of Agricultural Research & Education	1
2.	Agriculture Cost & Price Commission	1
3.	Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Faridabad	1
4.	Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, Nagpur	1
5.	Department of Chemical & Petro Chemicals	1
6.	Department of Fertilizer	1
7.	Fertilizer Industry Coord. Committee	1
8.	Department of Pharamaceuticals	1
9.	National Pricing Pharamaceuticals Authority	1
10.	Ministry of Coal	1
11.	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	1
12.	Salt Commissioner, Jaipur	1
13.	Supply	1
14.	Department of Post	1
15.	Directorate of Sugar	1
16.	National Archieves of India	1
17.	Ministry of Defence (P)	1
18.	Department of Defence (Finance)	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
19.	Ministry of External Affairs	1
20.	Department of Economic Affairs	1
21.	Department of Expenditure	1
22.	Director General Health Services	1
23.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	1
24.	Registrar General of India	1
25.	National Disaster Management Authority	1
26.	Ministry of Human Resources Development	1
27.	Director General, Doordarshan	1
28.	Publication Division	1
29.	Directorate General of Employment & Training	1
30.	Department of Legal Affairs	1
31.	Staff Selection Commission	1
32.	Ministry of Petroleum	1
33.	Ministry of Power (Regular)	1
34.	Ministry of Rural Development	1
35.	Department of Land Resources	1
36.	Department of Biotechnology	1
37.	Department of Disability	1
38.	Computer Centre	1
39.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1
40.	Land & Development Organisation	1
41.	Directorate General of CPWD, New Delhi	1
42.	CPWD Training Institute, Ghaziabad	1
43.	Directorate of Printing	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
44.	Ministry of Woman & Child Welfare	1
45.	Election Commission	1
46.	Department of Revenue	2
47.	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation	2
48.	Department of Telecommunication	5
6. Junior Translators		
1.	Directorate of Film Festivals	1
2.	Directorate General of Employment & Training	1
3.	Department of Legislative	1
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry	1
5.	Directorate of Economics & Statistics	1
6.	Department of Fertilizer	1
7.	Bureau of Civil Aviation	1
8.	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	1
9.	Department of Supply	1
10.	Department of Post	1
11.	National River Conservation Directorate	1
12.	Department of Expenditure	1
13.	Department of Revenue	1
14.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	1
15.	Director General Health Services	1
16.	Department of Heavy Industry	1
17.	Department of Public Enterprises	1
18.	Department of Official Languages	1
19.	Narcotics Control of Bureau	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
20.	Registrar General of India	1
21.	Director General All India Radio	1
22.	Press Information Bureau	1
23.	Office of Registrar for Newspapers of India	1
24.	Department of Justice	1
25.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1
26.	Office of the Development Commissioner (MSME)	1
27.	Ministry of Mines	1
28.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1
29.	Department of Personnel & Training	1
30.	Dept. of Administrative Reforms & Public Reforms	1
31.	Department of Pensions & Pensioners Welfare	1
32.	Institute of Secretariat Training & Management	1
33.	Staff Selection Commission, Allahabad	1
34.	Staff Selection Commission, Gauhati	1
35.	Ministry of Rural Development	1
36.	Department of Land Resources	1
37.	Department of Science & Technology	1
38.	Office of Development Commissioner for Handicrafts	1
39.	Ministry of Tourism	1
40.	Directorate of Estates	1
41.	Cabinet Secretariat	1
42.	Election Commission	1
43.	Union Public Service Commission	1
44.	National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	1

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
45.	Border Road Dev. Board	1
46.	Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai	1
47.	Ministry of Steel	1
48.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	2
49.	Ministry of Defence (P)	2
50.	National Afforestation Ecological Development Board	2
51.	Ministry of Home Affairs	2
52.	Director General, Doordarshan	2
53.	Directorate of Audio Video Publicity	2
54.	Department of Legal Affairs, New Delhi	2
55.	Ministry of New & Renewal Energy	2
56.	Ministry of Road & Transport	2
57.	Central Bureau of Investigation, Anti Corruption Branch, Mumbai	2
58.	Department of Economic Affairs	2
59.	Department of Financial Services	2
60.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	2
61.	Ministry of Urban Development	2
62.	Central Water Commission	2
63.	Ministry of Commerce	3
64.	Ministry of Environment & Forest	3
65.	Ministry of Labour	3
66.	Department of Agriculture & Co-operation	3
67.	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	3
68.	Department of Telecommunication	3

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Deptt.	No. of vacant posts
69.	DG, Central Industrial Security Force	3
70.	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation	3
71.	Directorate General of Supply & Disposal	3
72.	Ministry of Human Resources Development	5
73.	Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms	7
74.	Directorate General of CPWD, New Delhi	7
75.	Intelligence Bureau (HQ), New Delhi	10
76.	Central Bureau of Investigation (HQ), New Delhi	10

Vacancy of IPS officers in A.P.

2198.DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of IPS officers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the vacancy position in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) what steps are being taken/proposed to be taken to fill up vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. There is a shortage of Indian Police Service officers in the country. State-wise vacancy position in Indian Police Service as on 01.01.2014 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruitment) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. The Government has also introduced a third mode of recruitment to IPS *i.e.* "Limited Competitive Examination" to recruit 80 candidates annually. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

Statement*State-wise strength of IPS officers as on 01.01.2014*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	207	51
2.	AGMUT	295	220	75
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	155	33
4.	Bihar	231	193	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	81	22
6.	Gujarat	195	155	40
7.	Haryana	137	109	28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	89	68	21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	102	45
10.	Jharkhand	135	107	28
11.	Karnataka	205	144	61
12.	Kerala	163	121	42
13.	Madhya Pradesh	291	243	48
14.	Maharashtra	302	230	72
15.	Manipur	89	62	27
16.	Nagaland	70	43	27
17.	Odisha	188	105	83
18.	Punjab	172	140	32
19.	Rajasthan	205	183	22
20.	Sikkim	32	30	02
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	211	52
22.	Tripura	65	51	14

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
23.	Uttar Pradesh	489	384	105
24.	Uttarakhand	69	58	11
25.	West Bengal	347	251	96
	2013 Batch of IPS probationers		145	-145
		4728	3798	930

Increase in crimes against children

2199. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that crimes against children have increased rapidly over the years, particularly it has increased to staggering 52.5 per cent during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the reasons for such increase;

(c) whether Government had formulated any comprehensive plan to curb the menace of crime against children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per data available, a total number of 38,172 cases and 58,224 cases of crimes against children were registered in 2012 and 2013 respectively, registering an increase of 52.5% in 2013 over previous year.

(b) The quantum jump in number of cases registered during 2013 can be attributed to enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, in which non-registration of crimes by Police was made punishable offence u/s 166A of IPC. Moreover, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to all States/UTs based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children on 25.06.2013.

(c) to (e) As per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes against children, lies with the State

Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against children and augments the efforts of States / UTs through various schemes, advisories etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also taken a series of measures to strengthen the legislation and implementing agencies to contain incidents of crimes against children. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, have come to force since 3rd February, 2013. The government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Apart from the above, there are several other specific legislations for crimes against children which are:

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
2. Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
3. Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006
4. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
5. Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008) and relevant sections of IPC
6. Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005
7. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
8. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 etc.

The above mentioned legislations comprehensively cover all aspects of crimes against children.

The advisories issued by Ministry of Home Affairs to all States / UTs on effective implementation of legislations and various aspects of crimes against children are:

- Advisory on Crime against Children issued on 14.07.2010.

- Advisory on Preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 04.01.2012.
- Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
- Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
- Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.

The advisories are available in Ministry of Home Affairs website, http://www.mha.nic.in/national_adv

Grant of infrastructure status to hotel industry

2200. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering granting infrastructure status to hotel industry; and
- (b) if so, the details and its benefits thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) notifies the Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors. The Government of India Gazette notification dated 7th October, 2013 *inter-alia* have the following entries in respect of hotel industry in the category of "Social and Commercial Infrastructure":

- (i) Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million.
 - (ii) Hotels with project cost of more than ₹ 200 crores each in any place in India and of any star rating. This is applicable with prospective effect from the date of notification (*i.e.* 7th October, 2013) and is available for eligible prospects for three years from the date of notification. Further, eligible costs exclude cost of land and lease charges, but include interest during construction.
- (b) The categories included in the Harmonised List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors guide all the agencies responsible for supporting infrastructure in various ways, which imply *inter-alia* easier access to long term funding as well as lower interest rates.

Equipping State police with sophisticated technology

†2201. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued instructions to equip the police of the States with sophisticated technology to contain the terrorist incidents in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has issued instructions to increase the police force in border districts of border States and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As 'Police' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects, falling in Entry 1 and 2 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces upto the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme. During the XIIth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 3750.87 crore has been allocated for 'Plan' purposes and a sum of Rs. 8195.53 crore has been approved for 'Non-plan' purposes under the Scheme.

The items required by the State Police, namely, modern weapons, ammunition, vehicles, security related equipment, training equipment, forensic science equipment, etc. are to be funded under 'Non-Plan' component of the MPF Scheme. Infrastructure projects like the construction of police stations, outposts, police line buildings, houses for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, police training institutions and forensic science laboratories are to be funded under 'Plan' component of the Scheme.

Thus, Central Government has, through the implementation of MPF Scheme, been encouraging the State Governments to equip themselves with state-of-the-art weapons, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure etc. with a view to enhance their capability to meet internal security challenges.

(b) As per available information, no such instructions have been issued by the Central Government.

Providing satellite phones to security forces

†2202. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is being considered to provide 3500 satellite phones to security

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

forces personnel deployed in border, naxalite and separatism affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when police/security forces personnels deployed in the said affected areas are likely to receive satellite phones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) 416 Satellite phones have already been provided to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). About 1010 satellite phones have been approved for CAPFs deployed in various areas. Satellite phones are provided to CAPFs as and when the requirement is projected by CAPFs.

Life convicts gone missing in the capital

2203. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports regarding 283 life convicts who have gone missing in the National Capital after they were given bail by the Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) In Criminal Appeal Nos. 517/1998 (in the matter of Aslam *versus* State) and 306/1999 (in the matter of Amarjeet Kaur *versus* State), the Director General (Prisons) had initially filed a list of 729 such life convicts before the Hon'ble Court. In compliance to the directions, Delhi Police located/ informed 632 life convicts. As regard remaining 97 life convicts, Delhi Police had intimated the Hon'ble Court that efforts are being made to contact/locate these 97 life convicts.

Further, a fresh and comprehensive list of 915 such life convicts was filed by the Director General (Prisons) in the Hon'ble Court vide orders dated 26.05.2014, taking account of the fresh list of 915 such life convicts, the Hon'ble Court computed the number of the remaining life convicts to be contacted/located by the State/ Delhi Police at 283 [*i.e.* 97 of the previous list + 186 the difference of the fresh and previous list].

However, on examining/scrutinizing the fresh list of 915 life convicts, Delhi Police found that there is an addition of 511 life convicts instead of 186 life convicts as computed

by the Hon'ble Court in the fresh list filed by Director General (Prisons) with whom Police had to establish contact. Therefore, Delhi Police was required to contact 606 (97 of the previous list + 511 of the fresh list) life convicts.

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, out of total of 606 such life convicts, only 186 life convicts remain to be contacted/ located. All efforts are made by the Delhi Police to contact/locate these life convicts.

Bomb blast in Pune

†2204. SHRI ISHWARAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that bomb blast had occurred near Faraskhana police station in Pune, Maharashtra recently;
- (b) whether terrorists are behind this bomb blast and it was an act of terrorist conspiracy;
- (c) whether Government is investigating the above incident of bomb blast; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The case is being investigated by the Anti-Terrorism Squad, Maharashtra State. The preliminary investigations indicate towards the use of Ammonium Nitrate as main charge for the IED. The role of any terror organization cannot be ruled out as it seems to be a meticulously planned attack.

Increase in crime against women

2205. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recorded an upward graph in the crime against women; and
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to stop such assaults immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per information available, there has been an increase in number of cases registered on account of crimes against women over the years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken several steps to strengthen the legislative framework to enable the implementing agencies to prevent incidents of crimes against women. The President of India on 2nd April 2013, has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which has come into force since 3rd Feb, 2013, on crimes against women. The government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures, words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including giving upto life-term and even death sentence in certain circumstances, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

A Nirbhaya Fund was initiated by the Government of India to support initiatives by various Ministries, Departments and NGOs towards protecting safety, security and dignity of women in India. Under the aegis of Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Home Affairs was allotted ₹ 321.69 crore for launching an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is also assisting the State Governments for Modernization of State Police Forces. Under this scheme, assistance is being provided, *inter-alia*, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, etc., weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of Police infrastructure etc.

To further increase the effectiveness of police, a plan for Mega City Policing (MCP) has been included as a sub-component of the overall Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF). Continuous upgradation of technology and integration of various technological components of urban policing lies at the heart of an effective Mega City Policing Plan. Apart from technological up scaling, measures for development of a citizen friendly police, involvement of students in appreciation of safety and security, attitudinal changes in policemen, recruitment of larger numbers of women in police will also help Mega Cities to develop an effective policing system and better handle emergencies.

Ministry of Home Affairs is also implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS). This Project, aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at police

station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance by creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around “investigation of crime and detection of criminals”.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard. The advisories are available in Ministry of Home Affairs website, http://www.mha.nic.in/national_adv

Naxals having links with other outfits

2206. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that with more than one lakh cadre, sophisticated weapons like AK 47, INSAS Rifles, mortars and with lots of explosives, naxals are becoming formidable and parallel force in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has idea about the youths joining the naxals and their total State-wise number in the naxal affected areas;

(c) whether these naxals have key links with the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur Revolutionary People’s Front (RPF) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland Isak-muivah (NSCN-IM) and other terrorist organizations; and

(d) how Government prepared to meet the challenges and threats posed by these outlaws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The LWE groups, particularly, the CPI(Maoist) are having large number of cadres and weapons including the sophisticated weapons. As per available reports, the estimated armed cadre strength of the LWE groups is around 8500. However, their support base is in larger numbers. The LWE groups, particularly the CPI (Maoist) are using weapons/ equipments like LMG, AK-47, SLR, .303 Rifles, GF Rifles, HE Grenades and VHF & HF sets for attacks on security forces. Notwithstanding some setbacks in the recent times, the CPI(Maoist) retains its core armed strength and the capacity to launch spectacular attacks.

(b) It is true that the LWE groups recruit a large number of youth every year. As per the reports available, in 2013, these groups recruited around 433 cadres from the LWE affected States. However, the exact State-wise quantification of the cadre strength cannot be done as the CPI(Maoist) do not follow State-wise cadre strength but maintain cadre strength according to the organizational structure of the Party.

(c) The banned CPI(Maoist) party is trying to establish organizational bases in the North East with a view to forge relations with other insurgent groups to meet its military requirements. In this regard, the CPI(Maoist) have developed close fraternal ties with North-East insurgent groups like the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF) / People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur, NSCN(IM) of Nagaland and ULFA of Assam. The outfit also forged a tactical understanding with the RPF/PLA and NSCN (IM) for procuring arms & ammunition and imparting military/communication training to its cadres.

(d) The Government of India has alerted the State Governments concerned of the North-East in this regard. The Government is also monitoring the situation closely. The activities of CPI(Maoist) party has declined significantly in the North-East in recent times, consequent to the arrest of important cadres from the area.

The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights & Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc. To ensure Rights & Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

Women indulging in petty crimes in the capital

2207. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of women criminals indulging in petty crimes like pickpocketing, etc. has increased substantially in the National Capital particularly in public transport like Metro Rail, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Number of cases of pick-pocketing by women in Metro Trains, registered by Delhi Police during the year 2012, 2013 & 2014 (upto 30.06.2014) is as under:

Crime	2012	2013	2014 (upto 30.06.2014)
Pick pocketing	02	09	00
Theft	07	05	03

The number of cases of pick-pocketing & petty thefts that occurred in other public transport excluding Metro trains and registered by Delhi Police in which women were involved during the year 2012, 2013 & 2014 (upto 30.06.2014) is as under:

	2012	2013	2014 (upto 30.06.14)
Pick-pocketing in Bus	04	08	05
Pick-pocketing in Other Public Transport	00	07	06
Other Pick-pocketing cases	17	14	05
Petty thefts	89	122	72

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent petty crimes like pick-pocketing/theft etc. in public transport in NCT of Delhi:

1. Deployment of plain clothed/uniformed police personnel on random basis in select public transport to prevent and detect pick-pocketing and petty crimes.
2. Deployment of Police pickets at vulnerable areas for detection and prevention of crime.
3. Targeted checking of suspicious persons, pick-pockets; to prevent and detect the crime.
4. Collection of intelligence and surveillance over active women pick-pockets.
5. Announcements in Metro trains as well at Metro stations cautioning commuters about pick-pockets and others criminals.
6. Special drives are conducted against pick-pockets from time to time.
7. Adequate number of CCTV cameras at Metro stations as well as in Metro coaches (excluding RS-1 coaches) has been installed for detection and prevention of crime.

Theft of bundles of wire in Delhi

†2208. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of the letters of the Members of Parliament and Ex-Members of Parliament received regarding lodging of an FIR in connection with the theft of bundles of wire a few days ago in police station, Kalyanpuri, Delhi and the action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for not making any arrest so far despite the availability of the photos of the thieves in CCTV footage;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether this case would be investigated by Crime Branch;
- (d) if so, by when; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Three references were received in Ministry of Home Affairs from Shri Mohammad Adeeb, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha, Shri Ashok Argal, Ex-Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha and Shri Yashvir Singh, Ex-Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, in connection with the case FIR No. 474 dated 03.06.2014 u/s 380/457 IPC PS Kalyan Puri, Delhi regarding theft of Copper Wires (300 Wire Bundles) from the shop at 4/490, Tirlokpuri, Delhi. These references were sent to the Delhi Police for appropriate action in the matter.

(b) to (e) At the outset of the investigation, crime team and FSL team visited the spot to collect scientific evidence. CCTV footage of the place of occurrence was collected and analysed, but the suspects in the CCTV footage had faced covered, as such their identity could not be established. All scientific evidence has been collected and the local intelligence is developed to identify and arrest the criminals. The case is not investigated by Crime Branch. However, considering the seriousness of the case, the investigation of this case was ordered to be investigated by SHO/Kalyan Puri on 21.07.2014.

Proposal to restructure NDMA

2209. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to restructure the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to make it a fully professional body to deal with prevention, preparedness, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction in the case of disaster;
- (b) if so, by when it would be reconstituted along with the details thereof; and
- (c) whether NDMA will be asked to launch massive public campaign and training to volunteers to deal with natural calamities and disasters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate a firm time limit, as the report of the Task Force in this regard is being examined.

(c) As per Section 6(2)(i) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, one of the functions of the National Authority is to take such other measures for the prevention of

disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary. Therefore, it is an ongoing activity of NDMA.

Review of security cover to VIPs

2210. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is reviewing the security provided to VIPs under various categories;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the criteria for providing security cover to VIPs;
- (d) whether Government is likely to prune the list of VIPs under security cover;
- (e) if so, will it not add threat perception to such VIPs who will be under constant security risk; and
- (f) if not, whether guidelines would be formulated, in consultation with various security agencies for the protection of VIPs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) Under the Constitution, 'Law and Order' is a State subject. Therefore, the responsibility for providing security to an individual primarily rests with the State Government concerned in whose jurisdiction such individual is ordinarily resident or happens to be. Security by Central Government is mostly provided to individuals who are ordinarily resident or based in Delhi. Such security is provided on the basis of threat attached to the posts held by them and/or the level of threat to them as assessed by the Central Security Agencies.

Guidelines for security of the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister have been compiled in the respective 'Blue Books', while for other individuals, guidelines have been compiled in the 'Yellow Book'.

The security cover provided is subject to continuous review based on threat perception assessed by the Security Agencies. Further, the security cover of all protectees in the Central list is periodically reviewed in consultation with the Central Security Agencies in two high level committees constituted in Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). On the basis of such reviews, security cover is upgraded/ downgraded/ continued or withdrawn.

State Governments have their own mechanism to assess, provide and review security for individuals residing in their jurisdiction.

Developing security and surveillance culture

2211. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is developing security and surveillance as a culture among the people to maintain law and order in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far in consultation with State Governments; and

(c) if not, by when steps will be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per entry 1 and 2 of the List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are the State subjects, hence, the concerned State governments are primarily responsible for development of security and surveillance system to maintain law & order.

Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) with a view to supplement the efforts of State Government in tackling the emerging challenges to Internal Security. Under the scheme Central Assistance is provided *inter alia*, for strengthening the intelligence set up and surveillance mechanism.

Further, Government has introduced a concept of Mega City Policing in 6 cities *i.e.* Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. Apart from technological up scaling, measures for development of a citizen friendly police, involvement of students in appreciation of safety and security, attitudinal changes in policemen, recruitment of larger numbers of women in police have been introduced to develop an effective policing system and better handling emergencies.

Illicit drug cultivation

2212. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing efforts to fight illicit drug cultivation and cross border trading have achieved the desired results;

(b) whether Government keeps records of seized illicit drugs;

(c) if so, the year-wise breakup of the quantity of drugs seized during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has any concrete proposal to curb the blatant use of drug proceeds in funding terror activities and money laundering; and

(e) whether Government will consider bringing out a new policy to curb the drug menace in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has informed that the efforts for destruction of illicit drug cultivation have yielded results. The data for destruction of illicit cultivation from year 2011 to 2013 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The data reveals that illicit drug cultivation is on the decline. Similarly, efforts have been made to prevent cross border trafficking in coordination with various central agencies like Border Security Force (BSF), Assam Rifles, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Excise and Customs and of state agencies like Police and State Excise. The data of seizures from the year 2011 to 2013 at bordering States is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The year-wise quantity of drugs seized during the last three years as reported by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act allows for seizure of property acquired from proceeds of drug trafficking. If investigation reveals terrorist activities or Money Laundering, information is shared by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with National Investigation Agency (NIA), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), Intelligence Bureau (IB) and other relevant agencies for further action. Also NCB actively participates in many international fora for coordination and sharing of information.

However, NCB has presently no concrete evidence of drug proceeds used in funding terrorist activities.

(e) The existing provisions under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act are considered adequate.

Statement

*Destruction of illicit opium poppy cultivation
in 2011, 2012 and 2013*

		(in acres)		
Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	-	2.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	80.47	11.50	0.3114

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013
3.	Uttarakhand	1122.94	213.56	20.53
4.	Bihar	13.02	61.84	37.00
5.	Jharkhand	84.92	314.00	247.00
6.	Orissa	-	-	-
7.	West Bengal	11230.00	749.00	314.00
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	900.23	446.00	1222.00
9.	Manipur	904.00	1253.00	297.00
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	49.65	-
TOTAL		14365.58	3098.55	2139.84

Statement-II*Seizures of bordering States in 2011, 2012 and 2013*

(in kgs.)

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.10	753.46	484.42
2.	Assam	18948.68	2411.15	7103.70
3.	Bihar	5020.65	4422.74	779.70
4.	Gujarat	1734.42	729.92	1613.33
5.	Himachal Pradesh	324.41	291.93	322.87
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	383.35	812.57	616.54
7.	Manipur	4621.28	4583.47	2474.15
8.	Meghalaya	384.98	613.73	1969.51
9.	Mizorum	306.45	176.40	858.40
10.	Nagaland	8292.05	3814.65	1737.85
11.	Punjab	1583.95	2688.31	2627.97

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013
12	Rajasthan	106.04	179.81	1453.96
13	Sikkim	-	-	0.68
14	Tripura	1824.30	-	1065.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	17202.15	9273.59	11560.84
16	Uttaranchal	386.44	333.06	596.81
17	West Bengal	26300.27	14725.12	12867.46
	TOTAL	87544.52	45809.91	48133.19

Note: Items of Drugs: Amphetamine, Cocaine, Ephedrine, Ganja, Hashish, Heroin, Methaqualone (Mandrax), Opium,

Statement-III

Drugs seized during the last three years

(Qty. in kgs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Drug	2011	2012	2013
1.	Opium	2348	3625	2333
2.	Morphine	53	263	07
3.	Heroin	528	1033	1450
4.	Ganja	122711	77149	91792
5.	Hashish	3872	3385	4407
6.	Cocaine	14	44	47
7.	Methaqualone	72	216	3205
8.	Ephedrine	7208	4393	6655
9.	LSD	06	21	3.25
		(grams)	(grams)	(grams)
10.	Acetic Anhydride	62	363	243
11.	Amphetamine	05	39	67

Creating special provisions for Goa by Article 371 of the Constitution

2213. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal has been made by the Government of Goa demanding creation of special provisions for Goa by amending Article 371 of the Constitution;
- (b) if so, when was this proposal made;
- (c) whether any memorandum has been submitted or letter written by the State Government to the Central Government; and
- (d) if so, the status of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Goa, in May 2011, had apprised the Central Government of the urgent need for granting special status to Goa, on the lines of the special status granted to the States of Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal under Article 371 or any other provision of the Constitution of India, for regulating the ownership and transfer of land in order to conserve the limited resources available for development and to ensure that the State preserves its unique identity.

Article 19(1)(d) and 19(1)(e) of the Constitution of India protect the right of free movement throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. Nothing in sub clauses (d) and (e) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub clauses either in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interest of any Scheduled Tribe.

Further, "Land" as a subject, including right in or over land, land tenure etc. Figures at entry 18 in the List II-State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Any enactment of law on this subject should, therefore, be made by the State Legislature. The demand for the proposed amendment would contravene Article 19(1)(d) and 19(1)(e) of the Constitution. Therefore, the aforesaid demand has not been found justifiable and hence not agreed to.

Protection of good samaritans from legal hassels

2214. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proper legal provisions are in place to protect bystanders or good Samaritans, from being subjected to prolonged legal formalities and court procedures who help injured persons on the road and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce a national legislation for protection of good Samaritans, who help those in distress, from any kind of legal or procedural hassles;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The State Governments are primarily responsible for the safety of road users. The Government has taken necessary steps to finalize policy directives for improving road safety. State Governments are expected to take appropriate steps for enforcement of road safety provisions.

(b) to (d) No Sir. However, the Central Government already has a National Road Safety Council (NRSC) which advises on all matters pertaining to planning and coordination of policies and standards of safety in Road Transport Sector. NRSC was established under Section 215 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and is chaired by Minister (RT&H) with Minister-in-charge of Road Transport of states/UTs, Director General of Police of all States and also representatives from various Ministries/Departments. Under Section 215 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a State Government by notification in Official Gazette can constitute a State Road Safety Council comprising a chairman and such other members as the Government considers necessary and on such terms and conditions that Government may determine. Similarly, there is also a provision for District Road Safety Committee for each district.

Smuggling of iron ore in collusion with naxalites

†2215. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore is being smuggled by iron smugglers with the collusion of naxalites from Bailadila of South Bastar in Chhattisgarh where development work has stopped due to naxalites fear;

(b) whether it is also a fact that smuggled iron-ore is being sent to elsewhere in night by trucks;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No specific inputs are available regarding smuggling of iron ore by iron smugglers with the collusion of naxalites from Bailadila in Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Claims for freedom fighter pension

2216. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of claims of freedom fighter pension under freedom fighter pension scheme submitted by freedom fighters and their dependents during current year so far;

(b) the State-wise details of claims of freedom fighters denied by the Central Government during current year, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of efforts Government would make to provide central pension to all freedom fighters who participated in Quit India Movement, 1942, irrespective of their imprisonments or sentences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) During the current year *i.e.* from January to June, 2014, 320 claims for Central Samman Pension have been examined. Out of that, the pension has been denied in 318 cases on the grounds that the claimants do not fulfil the eligibility conditions and evidentiary requirements prescribed in the scheme. State-wise details of such cases is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme has been in existence since last 42 years. It has been liberalized adequately from time to time. As per the provisions of the Scheme, to be eligible for grant of pension, minimum six months imprisonment or underground suffering is mandatory (three months in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters). Further, since inception of the scheme approx. 1.71 lakh freedom fighters/dependents have been sanctioned Central Samman Pension. In this background the Government does not propose to expand scope of the Scheme.

Statement

State-wise list of claims rejected during the current year - January to June, 2014

Sl. No.	State	No. of claims rejected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250

Sl. No.	State	No. of claims rejected
2.	Bihar	28
3.	Delhi	2
4.	Kerala	21
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2
6.	Odisha	4
7.	Punjab	2
8.	Tamil Nadu	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3
10.	West Bengal	5
TOTAL		318

Status of recruitment test for constables by BSF in Jammu

2217. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2012, a large number of candidates from Jammu region in Jammu and Kashmir have been called for medical examination after they cleared physical test, document verification, etc. by Border Security Force camp of Paloura, Jammu for the post of Constable (GD); and

(b) if so, what is the status of their selection along with the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Special recruitment rallies were conducted in the State of Jammu & Kashmir by Border Security Force (BSF) in the year 2012 to fill up 1331 posts of Constable/GD in BSF. A total of 3848 candidates of Jammu region qualified the written examination. They were called for the next stage of recruitment process *i.e.* Detailed Medical Examination (DME). In the DME, conducted at different centres, only 3664 candidates appeared for DME. Out of these, 2149 candidates were declared medically fit and 1515 candidates were declared medically unfit in the DME.

Out of the 1515 candidates declared medically unfit in the DME, 1281 candidates applied for the Review Medical Examination (RME), which was held at BSF Camp Paloura, Jammu, and 529 more candidates were declared medically fit. Thus, a total

of 2678 (2149+529) candidates were found medically fit in Jammu region, including 529 who became medically fit in the RME held at Paloura Camp, Jammu, against 1331 vacancies.

Out of the aforesaid 2678 candidates, the offer of appointment have already been issued to the 1330 candidates selected for appointment based on their merit. One vacancy belonging to the Other Backward Class (OBC) remained unfilled due to non availability of the qualified candidate in the OBC category.

Farmer's land used for laying mines

2218. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in border States, the lands of the farmers are situated beyond the fencing;
- (b) how much land is situated, the Statewise details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in border States, this land is used to lay mine by the Army, Border Security Force, etc. For security reasons;
- (d) if so, the details of the land, Statewise used for laying mines;
- (e) whether Government gives money/compensation to the farmers who could not use their land, due to above reasons; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The fence has been erected along the Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh Borders and in a small portion of about 4 km along the Indo-Myanmar Border. No land of farmers is situated beyond the fencing along the Indo-Myanmar Border. However, the details of land beyond the fence along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh border, as estimated by the Border Security Force (BSF), is as follows:

Sl. No.	International Border	Land beyond the border fence	Cultivable Land
1	2	3	4
1.	Indo-Pakistan	Approx. 3693	Approx. 1308 Acres and 7.6
	Jammu	Acres & 6.5 Kanals	Kanals
	Punjab	Approx. 41583 Acres	Approx. 34569 Acres, 04
		& 6 Kanals & 06 Marlas	Kanals and 11 Marlas

1	2	3	4
	Rajasthan	Approx. 28940.306 Acres	Approx. 4018.095 Acres
	Gujarat	Approx. 8600 Acres	None of the farmers has ever approached BSF regarding cultivation of land ahead of fence.
2.	Indo-Bangladesh	Approx. 48844.28 Acres	Approx. 46692.84 Acres
	West Bengal	Acres	
	Assam	Approx. 4979.79 Acres	Approx. 4436.00 Acres
	Meghalaya	Approx. 15015.00 Acres	Approx. 9009.00 Acres
	Mizoram	Approx. 12450.00 Acres	The border population practises jhum cultivation as the area is hilly with thick jungles. Generally, they clear the slope of hill and cultivate mainly jhum rice in very limited area. Due to shifting cultivation in limited areas, it is not possible to work out land under cultivation.
	Tripura	Approx. 18761.86 Acres	Approx. 8319.232 Acres

(c) to (f) BSF and Assam Rifles is not laying mines in the land beyond fence along the borders. However, Central Government has granted *ex-gratia* payment of compensation to the people/farmers for the damages occurred to their crops etc. during the preparatory stage of defensive preparation/movement of Armed Forces in Border areas of the States of J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, on case to case basis.

Payment to dependents of CRPF personnel killed in Kupwara

†2219. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the payment of gratuity, funds, salary, pension, etc. has been made to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the dependents of the CRPF personnel, who was posted at district Kupwara in Jammu and Kashmir and was killed on 30th of January, 2014;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard and by when the payment would be made to the dependents of the said CRPF personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As reported by the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), no personnel of CRPF was killed on 30th of January, 2014 at Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir.

New National Employment Policy and online portals

2220. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to unveil a new national employment policy, along with two online portals for single -window compliance of all labour laws, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the report of the Inter-Ministerial consultations that were held for (a) above;

(c) by what time, the online portals would be launched; and

(d) whether redressal of grievances of labour would also be handled by the online portals, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to draft the National Employment Policy. In view of its implication on other sectors, comments have been sought from various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions and Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy. Ministry of Labour & Employment is developing a single unified web portal for Online Registration of units for Labour identification Number (LIN), Reporting of inspections, submissions of annual returns and redressal of grievances. The Government has also decided to transform Employment Exchanges into Career Centers, connecting our youths with job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counseling and training.

(c) and (d) The Web Portal for labour law compliance is to be inaugurated this year and the web portal will also provide a hyperlink with Grievance Portal of Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances for grievance redressal.

Amendment of Labour Plantation Act, 1951

2221. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to amend the Labour Plantation Act, 1951 for better benefit of the tea garden labourers in Assam as well as in other States of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) keeping in view the current standards why the Labour Plantation Act has not been amended since 1951; and

(c) the steps and policy the State Government of Assam has taken so far and the suggestion provided to Central Government in regard to amendment of this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 provides for the welfare of the plantation labour, including the tea garden labourers and regulates the conditions of work in the plantations. The Act was amended in 2010 to make it a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of the plantation labour. The implementation of the Act, however, vests with the respective State Governments.

No suggestion to amend the Act has been received from any State Government, including the Government of Assam. As such, as of now, there is no proposal to further amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

Increase in funds for Assam

2222. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given to Assam by the Ministry and its various organisations during this financial year;

(b) the purpose for which these funds were given; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase these funds and employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) The Scheme-wise details of funds given to Assam, the purpose for which given and the steps taken to increase these funds, during this financial year under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of Ministry of Labour and Employment and its various organizations are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I
Plan Funds given to Assam

Name of the Scheme	Funds given during 2014-15	Purpose for which these funds were given	Steps being taken to increase these funds and employment	(₹ in lakh)	
				3	4
1. VTIP-Externally Aided Project for reforms and improvement in vocational training services rendered by Central and State Governments (assisted by World Bank)	145.37	Upgradation of 7 ITIs in Assam State	(i) As per project design further release of funds against allocation is subject to utilization of earlier released funds. (ii) Upgradation include providing latest infrastructure to the ITIs for improving the employability of pass out trainees		
2. Skill Development Initiative (SDI)	350.00	Funds have been given for implementation of SDI Scheme	Allocation of funds is made based on the States performance in the Scheme.		
3. Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	—	—	State has been requested to forward the proposals for fund under Grants-in-Aid to the State		
4. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)	142.00	The funds are given to Project Societies for running Special Training Centres for rehabilitation of Child Labour	The proposal for 2nd installment during a given financial year is considered only after receiving the annual accounts report.		

1	2	3	4
5. Social Security for unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	A proposal for release of Central share of Rs.355.50 lakh to the State of Assam for the current financial year 2014-15 is pending due to non-receipt of Annual Audit Statement from the State and month-wise break-up of beneficiaries issued under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Scheme.		

Statement-II

Non-Plan funds given to Assam

Name of the Scheme	Funds given during 2014-15	Purpose for which these funds were given	Steps being taken to increase these funds and employment
1. Welfare Schemes for SC/ST and OBC Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres (Guwahati) Assam	21.70	To provide services to educate SC/ST job seekers registered with employment exchanges for enhancing their employability through coaching, counseling and related training programmes.	Funds are allocated as per the provisions made by the Ministry of Finance.
2. Assistance to persons with disabilities i.e. physically handicapped/challenged persons	126.45	Vocational Rehabilitation Centres are for handicapped persons providing services free of cost working for evaluation, training and rehabilitation	Funds are allocated as per the provisions made by Ministry of Finance.

Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCs) (Guwahati) Assam	4769.00	of the physically challenged persons	The quantum of allocation depends upon the number of insured persons covered.
3. Employees' Provident Fund Organization Schemes		The fund allocated for administering the ESI Scheme and for providing various benefits to Insured Persons, involving cash benefits like Sickness Benefit, Permanent and Temporary Disablement Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Dependant Benefit as well as medical care as per the provisions of the ESI Act	

Unemployed graduate youth

2223. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of high incidence of unemployment amongst youth in the country particularly graduates, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State/UT-wise number of jobs/employment provided to the unemployed youth in the country in different sectors, during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for improving employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per results of survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during 2011-12, details of unemployment rates among the youth in the age group of 15-29 according to educational level as per usual status are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise details of number of jobseekers including youth provided employment to the employment exchanges in the country during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) To address the unemployment issues including that of youth, the Government runs various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), transformed into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In addition, the government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context. It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multisectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert the Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State

Governments for providing counseling services to the students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance.

Statement-I

Unemployment rates among youth in the age group of 15-29 on usual status basis during 2011-12.

Educational level	Unemployment Rate (%)			
	2011-12			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Not literate	2.3	0.8	2.5	1.6
Literate & up to primary	3.2	0.6	4.8	4.3
Middle school	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.8
Secondary	4.6	8.6	5.5	15.1
Higher secondary	6.5	13.8	12.0	14.6
Diploma/certificate	15.9	30.0	12.5	17.3
Graduate & above	19.1	29.6	16.3	23.4
Secondary & above	8.1	15.5	11.7	19.8
ALL	5.0	4.8	8.1	13.1

Source: NSSO Survey Reports.

Statement-II

State-wise placement effected through employment exchanges

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Placement effected by the Employment Exchanges during (in thousands)		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.8	0.4	0.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	3.1	0.7	0.5
4.	Bihar	2.3	2.1	2.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.9	0.3	0.5
6.	Delhi	0.2	0.0	0.0
7.	Goa	1.4	1.8	0.9
8.	Gujarat	225.6	246.0	271.6
9.	Haryana	6.9	12.3	0.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.2	4.1	1.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.3	0.5	0.1
12.	Jharkhand	8.7	12.1	3.4
13.	Karnataka	2.1	2.6	3.9
14.	Kerala	13.5	9.4	7.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6.6	8.5	2.7
16.	Maharashtra	165.6	103.8	18.6
17.	Manipur	@	0.1	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	@	@	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.1
20.	Nagaland	@	0.2	0.0
21.	Orissa	2.9	2.8	1.4
22.	Punjab	3.2	2.7	2.5
23.	Rajasthan	1.1	0.5	0.3
24.	Sikkim*			
25.	Tamil Nadu	11.2	10.8	20.9

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura	0.9	0.4	0.4
27.	Uttarakhand	1.1	1.2	0.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5.6	1.6	4.0
29.	West Bengal	3.0	2.2	1.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	0.2	0.1	0.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.1	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0.1	0.3	1.2
TOTAL		471.5	427.6	348.4

Source: D.G.E. & T. M/o Labour & Employment.

Note: * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

@ Figures less than fifty.

Amendment to Archaic Factories Act, 1948

2224. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the archaic Factories Act, 1948 to revamp the labour laws;

(b) whether Government feels that by unshackling labour from unions and providing them with more incentives an investor friendly climate could be brought in; and

(c) whether the proposed amendments include relaxing restrictions on night shifts for women in factories and increase in the limit of overtime to 100 hours against the existing 50 hours in a quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) The Government is of the opinion that for an inclusive growth, conducive atmosphere for industrial growth as well as protection of labour force from exploitation and taking care of their welfare is essential. A proposal for amendment in the Factories Act, 1948 is under active consideration of the Government to make it more compatible to the requirement of the present scenario in the industrial sector. The major amendments proposed in the Factories Act, 1948 include:-

- Amendment of Section 66 of the Act relating to permission for employment of women for night work for a factory or group or class or description of factories with adequate safeguards for safety and provision of transportation till the doorstep of their residence.
- Amendment of Sections 64 and 65 of the Act to enhance the limit of overtime hours from the present limit of 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours per quarter. The amendment also proposes this limit to be increased to a maximum of 125 hours per quarter in public interest with the approval of State Government.
- Insertion of provision relating to compounding of certain offences.
- The provision of self-certification has been introduced for the purpose of expansion of the factory through amendment in Section 6.
- Provision of empowering the State Government to increase the period of spread over from 10.5 hours to 12 hours through Notification in the Official Gazette.
- Introduction of a new Section 35A on provision of personal protective equipment for workers exposed to various hazards and amendment of Sections 36 and 37 regarding entry into confined spaces and precautions against dangerous fumes, gases etc.
- Provision of canteen facilities in respect of factories employing 200 or more workers instead of the present stipulation of 250 workers and also provision of shelters or restrooms and lunchrooms in respect of factories employing 75 or more workers instead of the present stipulation of 150 workers.
- Introduction of new terms like “hazardous substance” and “disability” to existing definitions.
- Prohibition of employment of pregnant women and persons with disabilities on or near machinery in motion and near cotton openers.

- Reduction in the eligibility criteria for entitlement of annual leave with wages from 240 days to 90 days.
- Amendment of Section 92 of the Act enhancing the quantum of penalty for offences.

Presently only the State Governments are empowered to make rules under the Factories Act. It is now proposed to empower the Central Government also to make rules under the Act on some of the important provisions.

Changes in labour laws

†2225. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many strikes have recently taken place due to the clash of interest between the labourers and companies of private industrial sector; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a need for major changes in the labour laws meant for protection of the interests of the labourers in the private industrial sector in the present era of globalization; and

(c) if so, the initiatives Government is going to take for changing the labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Central Government deals with the establishments falling under Central Sphere and no such incidents have taken place in the Central Sphere. The disaggregated industrial relations details pertaining to private industrial companies falling in the State Sphere are not maintained centrally at the Central Government level.

(b) and (c) Industrial relations are governed under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Trade Unions Act, 1926 and Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 and Central Rules made thereunder. There are adequate provisions in these Acts to protect and safeguard the interests of working class.

Transformation of Employment Exchanges

2226. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to replace the present Employment Exchanges

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

into more modern, swanky and effective camps attractive to the modern youth, as was envisaged by the Prime Minister;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time of their commencement; and
- (c) how will they function and the budget allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Government has decided to transform Employment Exchanges into Career Centres, for providing counselling services to the job seekers along with other employment related assistance in collaboration with the state governments.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is implementing a project for development of National Career Service by modernizing the existing National Employment Services. The Project has an outlay of Rs. 148.7 crore for the duration of 12th Five Year Plan. The Project comprises development of a National Portal to facilitate registration of candidates, notification of vacancies, career counseling and other employment related assistance.

Employment for non-technical graduates in Bihar

2227. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the people from Bihar are graduates in non-technical streams;
- (b) whether Government has made any survey about the non-technical educated employed persons there;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of unskilled workers;
- (d) whether in view of modern technology, they may not be suitable for any job; and
- (e) if so, what is the strategy of Government to address the issue of their employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, conducts survey on

employment and unemployment in the country. As per results of the survey report on Status of Education and Vocational Training in India, number of technical and non-technical graduates and above among persons above 15 years age in the state Bihar was estimated at 9.3 lakh on usual status during 2009-10. Details of employed workers according to education level are given below:

Education Level	Workforce (in lakh)
Not literate	120.7
Literate & up to Primary	48.4
Middle	28.3
Secondary	34.2
Higher Secondary	15.4
Diploma/Certificate course	0.8
Graduate & above	9.3
TOTAL	257.1

(d) and (e) New technology, brought about by structural changes due to economic development, requires different set of skills. Government has laid emphasis on skill upgradation of the workforce so that they are relevant to industry. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among central Ministries in this context and around 75 lakh persons have been skilled during 2013-14. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with State Governments for providing counseling services to students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. The Government is also reviewing apprenticeship schemes to enlarge participation of small and medium industries so as to enhance employability in the country.

Revision of EPF Pension

2228. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revise the pensionable salary from Rs. 6500 to Rs. 15000 under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme 1995 (EPFPS 1995);

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for revision of pensionable salary at regular intervals keeping in view the rate of inflation and also ensure minimum pension of Rs. 1000 to the already retired workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has since approved a proposal for increase in wage ceiling for coverage under Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 from Rs. 6,500/- to Rs. 15,000/- per month.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration for revision of pensionable salary at regular intervals keeping in view the rate of inflation. The Government has approved a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995.

Living condition of maids

2229. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor work and living conditions are still a part of the lives of maids across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the domestic servants are routinely harassed and exploited by their employers in many ways;

(c) whether in spite of several steps taken by Government to improve the condition of the maids, even today they are treated as slaves and untouchables by many; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The domestic work falls under the purview of State sphere and State Governments are empowered to enact legislations for domestic workers and to take action for violation of their rights.

(b) to (d) As Public Order is a state subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take action for protecting people including the domestic workers in the State. The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security

Act, 2008 for providing social security to the unorganised workers which include domestic workers also. Various labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 are directly or indirectly applicable to domestic workers.

Domestic workers and maids

2230. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to International Labour Organization (ILO) millions of domestic workers in Indian homes are a part of an informal and invisible workforce but there is no specific legislation meant for their protection, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of maids has gone up by nearly 70 per cent from 2001 to 2010 with an estimated 10 million maids and nannies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government set-up a Task Force to evolve a policy frame work for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security. The Task Force has formulated National Policy for Domestic workers which are presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) As per National Sample Survey (NSS) 2004-05, there were about 47.50 lakh domestic workers in the country of which 30 lakh were women working in urban areas. Based on the last periodical Employment- Unemployment Survey (EUS) conducted by NSSO 2011-12 the total number of domestic workers has been estimated at 41.33 lakh, out of which 22.76 lakh women are working in urban areas.

Employment generation

2231. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the unemployment rate in the country during the last five years;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to address this issue;

(c) the quantum of employment created in different sectors in the country during the last five years; and

(d) whether the ratio of contract and casual employment is very high in the newly created employment, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of the last two NSSO surveys, unemployment rate as per usual status basis was estimated at 2.0 per cent during 2009-10 and 2.2 per cent during 2011-12.

(b) To address the unemployment issues, the Government runs various public employment generation schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) transformed into National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). In addition, the government is promoting labour-intensive manufacturing and increasing employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers.

(c) As per results of the last three surveys of NSSO estimated employment as per usual status has increased by 1.5 crore persons from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 47.4 crore in 2011-12. Broad sector-wise details of employment during the last three survey periods are given below:

	(in crores)		
Sectors	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture and allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL	45.91	46.55	47.41

(d) Share of casual workers in total employment during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 was 28.9 per cent, 33.5 per cent and 29.9 percent respectively.

Labour Force in Andhra Pradesh

2232. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has the largest 57.5 per cent labour force between the age group of 18 and 58 years compared to national average of 50 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of this 57.5 per cent more than half are women; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning, in coordination with the State Government, to utilize this demographic dividend for the progress of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) As per results of the most recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, details of labour force participation rates among men and women between 15-59 years of age in the state of Andhra Pradesh and India are given below:

	Labour Force participation rate (%)	
	Andhra Pradesh	India
Men	83.0	82.7
Women	50.1	33.1
Person	66.4	58.3

(c) In order to reap demographic dividend for development of the country across states the 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non -farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. This objective will be realized in collaboration with all states including Andhra Pradesh. National skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among central Ministries in this context to make youth more employable. It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multisectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Boarder Area Development funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert

Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with State Governments for providing counseling services to students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. The Government is also reviewing apprenticeship schemes to enlarge participation of small and medium industries so as to enhance employability in the country.

Including Combo and Integrated types of Courses in Training Programmes

2233. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to include combo and integrated type of courses in their training programmes in accordance with Para No. XXI of the guidelines of Skill Development Initiative Scheme issued on 11 September, 2013 in addition to single short term training programme earmarked at present under the scheme so that these training programmes may also be uploaded on web portal of Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGET), if so, by when; and

(b) whether DGET has any action plan to increase the speed or increase the capacity of present web portal for the implementation of Skill Development Initiative (SDI) scheme, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) A comprehensive exercise has been completed to rationalize training modules in the Skill Development Initiative (SDI) scheme in order to improve employability. While rationalizing the existing modules, some new modules have been developed by combining two or more existing modules. Revised modules have been uploaded on web portal.

(b) National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) has been engaged as a consultant to provide consultancy for improvement of SDIS portal. NISG has recommended certain steps to increase the speed and capacity of present web portal. Accordingly, action has been initiated.

Child Labour in Bihar

2234. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of child labourers at present in the country especially in Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of schemes being implemented for the child labourers' liberation and rehabilitation; and

(c) the details of child labourers freed and rehabilitated by Government during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per Census 2011 there are 43.53 lakh working children in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the country. The State wise details including Bihar of the working children are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988 in the areas of high concentration of child labour. Under this scheme, all children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/ withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes and enrolled in NCLP Special Training Centres, which have provisions for bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. At present the Scheme is approved for 270 Districts in 20 States of the country through approximately 6000 Special Training Centres with enrolment of more than 2.50 lakh children.

(c) The details of child labourers mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the last two years are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of working children in the age group of
5-14 years as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of working children in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Pondicherry U.T.	1421
28.	Punjab	90353

1	2	3
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

** Including Telangana.

Statement-II

No. of children mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the last two years

Sl. No.	State	No. of children mainstreamed	
		2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh **	7840	5715
2.	Assam	10848	0
3.	Bihar	1162	3736
4.	Chhattisgarh	2004	8034
5.	Gujarat	569	453
6.	Haryana	1722	631
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	469
8.	Jharkhand	4003	1028
9.	Karnataka	758	2391

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1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7116	8323
11.	Maharashtra	4954	5614
12.	Odisha	10309	6114
13.	Punjab	0	957
14.	Rajasthan	4155	3585
15.	Tamil Nadu	3671	3436
16.	Uttar Pradesh	10616	7310
17.	West Bengal	3117	6254
TOTAL		72976	64050

** Including Telangana.

Employment exchanges in Bihar

2235.SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Employment exchanges in Bihar;
- (b) the district-wise number of persons registered with each Employment Exchange as on date;
- (c) the year-wise details of employment provided to the people during the last two years; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the performance of Employment Exchanges in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) As per information received from State of Bihar, the number of persons registered on the live register maintained in the 37 Employment Exchanges in the state of Bihar were 8.54 lakh and 8.04 lakh during 2012 and 2013 respectively. Of these, 2140 and 2169 persons were provided employment during the same period. District- wise information of job seekers is not centrally maintained.

(d) To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert the Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing counseling services to the students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. Schemes of job fair and skill development are being organized in the State of Bihar also to enhance the employ-ability of the job seekers.

Unemployed youth in Maharashtra

2236. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of high incidence of unemployment amongst youth in the country particularly in the tribal areas and backward regions of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State/UT-wise, number of jobs/employment provided to the unemployed youth in the country in the different sectors through employment exchanges and otherwise, during the last three years; and

(c) what special incentives have been provided to the youths of Maharashtra particularly from the region of Vidarbha and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) As per the results of the most recent labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2011-12 by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, unemployment rate on usual status among the youth in the age group of 15-29 year was estimated at 6.1 per cent in the country.

(b) State-wise details of number of job-seekers including youth provided employment through Employment Exchanges during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among Central Ministries in this context to make youth more employable including those from Maharashtra. It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multisectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border

Area Development funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth. To improve exchange of employment related information in the labour market, the Government has also decided to convert Employment Exchanges into Career Centres in collaboration with the State Governments for providing counseling services to students and job-seekers along with other employment related assistance. The Government is also reviewing apprenticeship scheme to enlarge participation of small and medium industries so as to enhance employability in the country.

Statement

State-wise placement effected through employment exchanges

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Placement effected by the Employment Exchanges during (in thousands)		
		2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.8	0.4	0.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	3.1	0.7	0.5
4.	Bihar	2.3	2.1	2.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.9	0.3	0.5
6.	Delhi	0.2	0.0	0.0
7.	Goa	1.4	1.8	0.9
8.	Gujarat	225.6	246.0	271.6
9.	Haryana	6.9	12.3	0.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.2	4.1	1.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.3	0.5	0.1
12.	Jharkhand	8.7	12.1	3.4
13.	Karnataka	2.1	2.6	3.9
14.	Kerala	13.5	9.4	7.9

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6.6	8.5	2.7
16.	Maharashtra	165.6	103.8	18.6
17.	Manipur	@	0.1	0.0
18.	Meghalaya	@	@	0.0
19.	Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.1
20.	Nagaland	@	0.2	0.0
21.	Orissa	2.9	2.8	1.4
22.	Punjab	3.2	2.7	2.5
23.	Rajasthan	1.1	0.5	0.3
24.	Sikkim*			
25.	Tamil Nadu	11.2	10.8	20.9
26.	Tripura	0.9	0.4	0.4
27.	Uttarakhand	1.1	1.2	0.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5.6	1.6	4.0
29.	West Bengal	3.0	2.2	1.4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	0.2	0.1	0.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.1	0.0
35.	Puducherry	0.1	0.3	1.2
TOTAL		471.5	427.6	348.4

Source: D.G.E. & T. M/o Labour & Employment.

Note: * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

@ Figures less than fifty.

Rising unemployment rate

2237. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment rate in the country is showing an increasing trend since 2011 when it was 3.5 per cent and rose to 3.6 per cent in 2012 and to 3.7 percent in 2013, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether International Labour Organisation (ILO) has also pointed out in its report that unemployment scenario in India has deteriorated over the last two years and the rate could be 3.8 per cent this year, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to support skill and retaining activities to address gap between demand and supply of work skills and qualifications to address long-term unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. As per results of two most recent surveys, during 2009-10 and 2011-12, unemployment rate on usual status among persons of all ages has increased from 2.0 per cent to 2.2 percent.

(b) According to information received from International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment rates may differ from data published by national sources due to difference in coverage and/or definitions. ILO has used an empirical model for estimation, according to which the estimated increase from 3.5 percent to 3.7 percent is not statistically significant. Government relies on estimates released by NSSO.

(c) The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new work opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and skill certification to equivalent numbers. National Skill Development Agency has been set up to coordinate action among central Ministries in this context to make youth more employable. It has also been decided to use at least 10% of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA-SCP), Multisectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Boarder Area Development funds for skill development and enhancing employability of youth.

Study by NSDC on requirement of Skilled Labour Force

2238. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the National Skill Development

Corporation (NSDC) with regard to the requirement of skilled labour force in the country;

(b) if so, the details of sectors it has studied for analysis and the results of such survey;

(c) what would be the skilled labour requirement in the coming next five to ten years; and

(d) how the Ministry is going to produce the skilled labour force as recommended by the NSDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has conducted study with regard to requirement of skilled labour force in the country during 2008-09. According to this study, there will be an incremental requirement of 3470 lakhs skilled manpower in the above sector by year 2022. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government has set up National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) to coordinate & harmonize the skill development efforts of the Government and the Private Sector. NSDA has a target to skill 500 lakh persons during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). Government of India is funding skill development activities through over 70 schemes being implemented by more than 20 Ministries/Departments.

Statement

*Details of Incremental Requirement of
Skilled Manpower in the country*

Sl. No.	Sector/Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Building and Construction Industry	330
2.	Real Estate Services	140
3.	Gem and Jewellery	46
4.	Leather and Leather Goods	46

1	2	3
5.	Organized Retails	173
6.	Textile and Clothing	262
7.	Electronic and IT Hardware	33
8.	Auto and Auto Components	350
9.	IT and ITES	53
10.	Banking, Finance Services and Insurance	42
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	34
12.	Infrastructure Structure	1030
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	36
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	14
15.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	19
16.	Food Processing	93
17.	Healthcare	127
18.	Transportation and Logistics	177
19.	Media and Entertainment	30
20.	Education and Skill Development Services	58
21.	Select informal employment sectors (domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
Incremental		3470

Denial of Right to Form Association to factory workers

2239. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the right of workers to form an association is denied in certain factories and whether Government is supporting management on this issue;

(b) whether according to official statistics, more than 90 per cent of workers are termed informal and under that cover many employers deny democratic rights of workers and whether Government intends to protect rights of such workers; and

(c) when so much is being talked about gender justice, whether Government would extend the principle of equal pay for equal work observed now in the case of white collar workers to blue collar workers as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The Trade Unions in India are governed by Trade Unions Act, 1926. Under Section 4 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, a trade union can be registered if it has minimum 7 members on the date of application who are workmen engaged or employed in the establishment or industry with which it is connected. Section 6 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 contains the provisions/ criteria to be fulfilled by a trade union to get registered under the Act. The Registrar, on being satisfied that the Trade Union has complied with all the requirements of this Act in regard to registration, shall register the Trade Union as prescribed by Section 8 of the Trades Unions Act, 1926.

(b) As per the report of the NSSO Employment and Unemployment survey, 94% of the workforce in India belongs to unorganised sector. The unorganised sector workers are covered under the provisions of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008. Government has also set up the National Rural Health Mission for providing improved health care to the rural population and launched other programs like Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana to provide for life and disability cover to all the rural landless households in the country. Under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, persons who are living Below Poverty Line and are above the age of 65 are provided pension. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) a cashless smartcard based health insurance scheme has been introduced to guarantee health cover to all Below Poverty Line workers in the unorganized sector. A National Policy on Older Persons has been formulated by Government of India which visualizes support for financial security, health care, nutrition and shelter for senior citizens. The Building and Construction Workers Act, 1996 takes care of the regulation of employment and conditions of service and various safety, health and welfare measures for the construction workers. Legislations have been enacted by Government for setting up 5 Labour Welfare Funds to provide social security, medical care and other facilities to workers employed in beedi industry, certain non-coal mines and cine workers.

(c) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for equal remuneration to men and women workers and prevention of discrimination on the grounds of sex in matters of

employment and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto applicable as per the provisions of this Act. The Act is applicable to whole of India irrespective of the job being classified as white collar or blue collar.

Revision of EPF Pension

2240. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is considering to commence a Rs. 1,000 pension scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO is considering to raise the monthly wage ceiling for mandatory provident fund contributions from Rs. 6500 to Rs. 15000 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has since approved a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 and has also approved a proposal for increase in wage ceiling for coverage under Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 from ₹ 6,500/- to ₹ 15,000/- per month.

New technology for mining sector

2241. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that productivity of mining sector is not growing at sufficient pace due to lack of investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the special policy measures being taken by Government to improve the condition of investment;

(c) whether it is required to use several such new technologies for making mining activities more cost-effective and dynamic, which are not available with India, at present; and

(d) if so, the action plan of Government to bring suitable new technology in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) The technology and investment required for exploration and mining varies for different minerals and areas. Under the liberalised economic environment, investment decisions, including choice of technology, are taken by the entrepreneurs based on their techno-economic judgements and commercial considerations. The National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008 enunciates policy measures in order to reduce impediments to investment and technology flows in the mining sector in India. The NMP, 2008 enunciates that mine development and mineral conservation as governed by the rules and regulations will be on sound scientific basis, with the regulatory agencies, *viz.* Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Directorates, closely interacting with R&D organizations, and scientific and professional bodies to ensure optimal Mining Plans. In addition, the Policy seeks to strengthen the indigenous industry for the manufacture of mining equipments and machinery. The NMP, 2008 envisages streamlining and simplifying the procedures in grant of mineral concessions in order to attract investment including FDI, into the mining sector in India. The policy seeks to facilitate import of mining equipment and machinery.

Technology offer by Australia in mining sector

2242. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has shown keen interest in developing economic ties with India in mines and minerals sector by offering technology and mining requirement, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of investment of India in Australia in different sectors; and

(c) the action plan to boost this investment further in the above country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir. The issues relating to mines and minerals sectors for the benefit of both the countries *i.e.* Australia and India are being discussed in the meetings of India-Australia Joint Working Group (JWG) on Energy and Minerals.

(b) Sector-wise status of India's investment in Australia for last five years is as follows:

(Amount in US\$ Million)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014
1.	Agriculture and Mining	29.16	15.42	33.66	14.61	11.48
2.	Community, Social and Personal Services	0.74	0.62	137.7	6.47	2.36
3.	Construction	31.56	5	67.97	79.17	9.72
4.	Financial, Insurance and Business Services	7.98	112.4	52.72	44.61	2.91
5.	Manufacturing	7.15	47.24	16.69	32.11	12.12
6.	Transport, Storage and Communication Services	-	-	4.21	0.21	-
7.	Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1.28	2.26	0.14	0.16	0.04

Source: RBI

(c) The 8th meeting of the India-Australia JWG was held in New Delhi on 12 June, 2013. JWG *inter-alia* discussed recent trade and investment developments, recent energy and mineral policy developments and requirements and availability of resources in both the countries. The JWG agreed to Work Programs for activities between 2013 and 2015 for five Action Plans relating to Mining and Minerals, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Coal, Power and Renewal Energy which were signed separately by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India with the concerned authorities of the Australian Government.

Investment in mining sector

2243. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been proposed in the Budget 2014-15 to amend the present law to promote investment in mining sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether declaration has been made in the budget to promote sustainable mining work; and

- (c) if so, the short term and long term action plan in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The relevant portion of the Hon'ble Finance Minister's budget speech delivered on 10.7.2014 is reproduced below:

"It is my Government's intention to encourage investment in mining sector and promote sustainable mining practices to adequately meet the requirements of industry without sacrificing environmental concerns. The current impasse in mining sector, including, iron ore mining, will be resolved expeditiously. Changes, if necessary, in the MMDR Act, 1957 would be introduced to facilitate this."

- (c) Government is examining the need for amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act 1957 and has written to all States / UTs in this regard to consult them.

Safeguards for mining of asbestos

2244. DR R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any guidelines laying down the safeguards for mining of Asbestos across the country; and
(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines) has formulated 'Guidelines for Carrying out Chrysotile Asbestos Mining' and 'Guidelines for Carrying out Amphibole Asbestos Mining'.

- (b) Details of the guidelines are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Guidelines for carrying out the Chrysotile and Amphibole Asbestos Mining

- Every mine owner, who undertakes the Chrysotile and Amphibole Asbestos mining shall take adequate steps during mining, material handling and transportation and processing of asbestos ore so as to eliminate or minimize the asbestos dust concentration in the working environment.
- Procedure for sampling should be adopted as per IS 11450: 2006/(C) BIS 2006: Indian Standard Method For Determination Of Airborne Asbestos Fibre

Concentration In Work Environment By Light Microscopy [Membrane Filter Method].

- No person shall be allowed to enter or remain in any work place which contains airborne asbestos dust at any time, exceeding the TLV (threshold limit value) of 1 fibre per cc, perceptible through standard monitoring procedures. IS 12082 [Part 1]: 2006 / (c)BIS 2006: Indian Standard Control Of Asbestos Emission - Recommendations Part-1 Mining Of Asbestos Ore may be strictly followed.
- No person shall enter or remain in any place which contains airborne asbestos dust at any time exceeding the limit of 1 fibre per cc in the working atmosphere, as observed in standard monitoring, unless such person is wearing approved type respiratory equipment to prevent the inhalation of such dust.
- For the above purpose, air quality monitoring shall be done for every quarter at all the mine working faces, transport roadways, milling plants and the tailing and waste dumps, sampling of which shall be done through an approved apparatus and analyzed as per standard methods. The quarterly reports on such monitoring shall be submitted within a fortnight of the previous quarter to the respective Regional Controller of Mines and Controller of Mines (Zonal Office of Indian Bureau of Mines).
- Dust generated by drilling operations shall be controlled by either wet drilling or by employing approved extraction equipment mounted on the drill.
- Dust emission from blasting shall be minimized by wetting with water immediately before the blast and multiple small blasts rather than one large blast, should be practiced.
- To reduce throw of the dust, control blasting techniques with proper spacing burden and stemming along with the delay elements and with deck loading or Air Decking, wherever possible, shall be adopted.
- In underground mines, to reduce damage to fibre during the drilling and blasting operation and, thus, releasing airborne dust, wherever possible, the blasting face should be provided with an initial free face or pre-splitting with dummy holes, within the non-asbestos mineralized zone. After this free face is developed, blasting within the asbestos mineralized zone shall be carried out, as far as possible, with low-density explosives.

- All roadways shall be regularly watered and wetted to reduce the creation of air borne asbestos dust.
- The transport trucks used for transport of asbestos ore or its tailings shall never be overloaded and should be properly wetted and completely covered with suitable means.
- For the underground mines, a well designed ventilation system shall be provided and operated throughout the working of the mine as also during the blasting time, as per standard prescribed in MMR, 1961. Persons should not be allowed to be inside the mine while there is a stoppage of ventilation system. An uninterrupted power supply should be ensured for the ventilation fan.
- The exhaust air coming out from the underground workings, through the Evasee fitted on the surface, should be allowed to pass through wet scrubbers, before the air is released to the outside atmosphere.
- The effluent water released from the mine as well as from the processing plants should be properly treated to remove the sediments before their final discharge.
- The asbestos milling operations should be mechanized, using mechanised transport equipment like elevators, screw conveyors, belt conveyors etc., and for crushing and liberation of asbestos fibers using mechanical equipments like Crushers, Fibrizers, Disintegrators, Pulverizers, Edge-runners etc., and for separation of fibers using mechanized equipment like Vibro-screens, Gyrocentric screen, Trammels Cyclones etc. IS 12082 [Part 2]: 2006 / (C) BIS 2006: Indian Standard Control Of Asbestos Emission - Recommendations Part 2 Milling Of Asbestos Ore and IS 11767: 2005 / (C) BIS 2005: Indian Standard Recommendations For Cleaning Of Premises and Plants Using Asbestos Fibers may be strictly adhered to.
- Material transfer from one operation to the other including Bagging shall be pneumatically conveyed through ducts. The transfer points shall be completely enclosed and connected to dust extraction system which shall be pneumatically conveyed and discharged in water precipitator tanks.
- All the ore processing operations should be in closed circuit, with proper enclosures like exhaust hoods, so as not to allow the dust generated to escape

in the outside atmosphere. These enclosures shall be cleaned periodically with water and compressed air emulsions and such discharge water shall be disposed off properly.

- Provisions shall be made at all dust generating points of the mill to collect the dust laden air, which shall be filtered through high efficiency bag filters.
- The external walls of the ore processing plant shall be provided with exhaust fans, for pneumatically conveying the fine dust particles to water precipitators for reduction of dust released from various operations / units.
- The tailings discharged from the screen shall be transported outside the plant by conveyor, preferably by screw conveyors. These tailing dumps as well as the waste dumps shall be suitably rehabilitated with an inert cover overlaid by sufficiently thick soil cover, for developing suitable vegetation.
- To prevent the spread of air borne fibre dust in the outside environment, thick green barriers shall be developed, surrounding the mine area, processing plant and the waste / tailing dumps.
- Asbestos containing residue is covered under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989. Accordingly, hazardous waste may be transported, treated and disposed of as per Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling), Rules 1989.

Deaths due to accidents in mining operations

2245. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many workers have been killed in the accidents in mining operations during last five years;
- (b) the nature of these accidents; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of miners and safe mining operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Details of the workers killed in the accidents in mining operations during the last five years and the nature of these accidents is Annexed.

- (c) The following steps are taken by the Government to protect the miners and safe mining operations:

- (i) The matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in mines including oil and gas mine, are covered under the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.
- (ii) The Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 deal with safety provisions to be adopted in coal mines.
- (iii) The Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 deal with the safety provisions to be adopted in the Metalliferous Mines and so are the provisions for oil mines under the Oil Mines Regulations, 1984.
- (iv) The provisions relating to medical examinations, standards of health and sanitation, employment of persons including welfare amenities are made in the Mines Rules, 1955.
- (v) All fatal and serious accidents including dangerous occurrences especially due to roof fall, fires, explosives, gases and many other causes are enquired into by Directorate General of Mines Safety.
- (vi) After completion of enquiries, statutory/legal actions as deem fit including prosecution against the persons found responsible for the accidents are taken.
- (vii) Accidents are also technically analysed in details and based on findings of such analysis, technical circulars, instructions and guidelines are issued on various causes and failures to improve the standards of safety in mines and prevent recurrences.
- (viii) In order to make the mine workers and management more aware about the safety and health issues, safety week/fortnight, rescue and first-aid competitions are organized in the mines every year. National Safety Awards are also granted to the mine workers and management each year.

Statement

Details of the workers killed in the accidents in mining operations during the last five years and the nature of these accidents

Nature of accidents	Number of Fatalities				
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (P)	2013 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fall of Roof	26	18	12	9	15
Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	22	38	10	15	19

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fall of Overhangs	2	17	1	1	7
Falls of Persons from Cages, Skip etc.	0	0	1	0	0
Breakage of Rope, Chain, Craw/Susp. Gear	0	0	0	0	2
Landslide	2	1	2	0	1
Hit by Cages, Skip etc.	0	0	1	2	0
Other Rail Transportation	0	0	0	1	0
Rope Haulage	5	4	3	2	3
Conveyors	4	7	2	4	4
Dumpers	20	30	29	24	30
Wagon Movements	1	0	0	0	0
Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	10	16	7	8	9
Drilling Machines	1	1	1	2	3
Cutting Machines	0	3	0	1	0
Loading Machines	5	3	6	4	6
Crushing & Screening Plants	0	0	0	0	1
Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	1	1	2	0	1
Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	9	4	5	7	4
Other Non-Transportation Machinery	2	0	2	3	2
Solid Blasting Projectiles	3	0	0	1	0
Deep Hole Blasting Projectiles	0	3	3	1	0
Secondary Blasting Projectiles	0	0	0	1	0
Other Projectiles	0	0	2	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Misfires/Socket (While Drilling into)	0	1	2	1	3
Other Explosive Accidents	0	15	1	1	0
Overhead Lines	0	7	1	1	2
Power Cables other than Trailing Cables	1	0	2	0	0
Other Electrical Accidents	0	0	2	2	6
Explosion/Ignition of Gas/Dust etc.	0	0	0	0	1
Occurrence of Gas	0	0	0	2	0
Switch Gears.Gate End Boxes,Pommel,etc.	1	2	0	0	1
Other Accidents due to Dust/Gas/Fire	5	1	0	3	2
Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	3	13	5	15	14
Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	7	12	9	4	12
Fall of Persons on the Same Level	2	1	1	0	2
Other Accidents due to Falls	0	1	0	0	2
Flying Pieces (Except due to Explosives)	0	1	1	3	2
Irruption of Water	0	0	0	2	0
Drowning in Water	1	6	2	2	2
Buried in Sands, etc.	1	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	3	3	2	2	7
TOTAL	137	209	117	126	163

Source: Directorate General of Mines Safety

P: Provisional

Safety guidelines for Asbestos Mining

2246. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the sixth meeting of Conference of Parties held in Geneva in May, 2013 the Indian delegation failed to put Asbestos under Annexure III of the Rotterdam Convention (listing of imported hazardous substances);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Director General of Mines Safety along with the Central Pollution Control Board has drafted any safety guidelines regarding Asbestos mining; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) At the 6th Conference of Parties of Rotterdam Conference (CoP-6), India did not support listing of Chrysotile Asbestos citing the utility of the substance, the findings of the 'no hazard' in domestic studies assigned by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad and increased trade costs of the Prior Informed consent (PIC) procedure. It was mentioned that 85% of the Chrysotile Asbestos use in India are in cement pipes and corrugated cement sheets for low cost housing, water supply and sanitation. This use is altogether different from what it was in Europe, which are for insulation purpose in building and shipping. Noting past discussion failed to reach a consensus, the Russian federation in the CoP-6 suggested removing the issue from further consideration by the CoP.

The President of the CoP-6 on final day observed that since there was no agreement on listing Chrysotile Asbestos in Annex-A in Rotterdam Convention, CoP-6 could not adopt a decision and the matter is automatically on the agenda of CoP-7.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Mines Safety has not drafted any safety guidelines in Asbestos Mining, except that the permissible limit of airborne dust concentration in mine for asbestos have been reduced from 2 fibre/milliliter to 1 fiber/milliliter *vide* GSR 701 (E), dated 30/09/2008.

Appeal by OMC to its employees to surrender subsidy on LPG

2247. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with more than 48,000 employees on their rolls, the three Public

Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have appealed to each of its employees to voluntarily surrender the subsidy component on their refill entitlements of LPG;

(b) whether ONGC and Oil India Limited (OIL) are also taking similar initiatives asking their staff to forego the subsidy entitlements on LPG supplies; and

(c) whether there are nearly 15 crore LPG connections in the country against which 12 cylinders are given at subsidized rates, causing an annual loss of around Rs 55,000 crores to OMCs which they recover from Government and the upstream counterparts under a compensation formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) as well as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) have appealed to their employees to opt out of LPG subsidy and use non-subsidized LPG.

(c) As on 01.06.2014 there are 16.87 crore domestic LPG customer in the Country.

The Government has provided fiscal subsidy on Domestic LPG under the notified subsidy schemes. In addition to that, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are also incurring under-recovery on sale of Subsidized Domestic LPG as its price is being modulated by the Government in order to protect the consumers from impact of high international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. The total subsidy on Subsidized Domestic LPG during 2013-14 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Main Subsidy ¹	Freight Subsidy ²	DBTL ³	Under-recovery of OMCs	Total Subsidy on Domestic LPG
1,904	16	3,868	46,458	52,246

1. PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002.
2. Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002,
3. Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG Scheme. Out of Rs. 3868 Core, Rs. 1337 Crore has been released during 2013-14.

The gross under-recovery incurred by the OMCs on sale of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG is being compensated through the Burden Sharing Mechanism in the following manner:

- (i) Government through cash assistance;
- (ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, ONGC, OIL and GAIL by way of price discount on Crude oil and products.
- (iii) OMCs by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.
- (iv) Consumers, by minimal price increase.

Out of the total under recovery of Rs.1,39,869 crore incurred by the OMCs during 2013-14, Rs. 70,772 crore and Rs. 67,021 Crore were shared by the Government and upstream oil companies respectively. The balance Rs.2076 crore was absorbed by the OMCs themselves.

Manipulation of electronic meters by petroleum product dealer

2248. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and State Governments against petroleum product dealers who by manipulating electronic meters are fleecing consumers by supplying lesser quantity of petroleum products for which they are paying money; and

(b) whether the Ministry has approached/ going to approach the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and State Governments to curb these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) According to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs, such complaints are generally attended by Legal Metrology Officials of State Government and the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). They also hold regular consultation with stake holders and conduct periodic inspections. Further, representations/ complaints received in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas are also forwarded to OMCs for investigation/ redressal at their end. OMCs take action as per the Marketing Discipline Guidelines while carrying out surprise inspections periodically at Retail Outlets (ROs) to check for short measurement.

(b) OMCs have reported that a meeting was held on 06.08.2008 at Marketing Head Quarter of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Mumbai under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India to discuss ways and means to prevent fraudulent practices in the digital dispensing pumps. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issued recommendations *vide* its letter dated 26.07.2012 for implementation to Controllers of Legal Metrology of all States/ Union Territories (UTs) on Dip Switch sealing.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution have further issued instructions dated 18.06.2013 to the Controller of Legal Metrology for strict compliance of the rules and penalty in the Legal Metrology Act to stop fraudulent practices at petrol/ diesel dispensers so that consumers get correct quantity.

Supply of subsidized LPG cylinders to affluent foreigners

2249. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidized LPG cylinders are supplied to foreigners, diplomats and overseas students residing in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such LPG consumers along with the reasons for supply of subsidized cylinders to such category of consumers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop supply of subsidized LPG cylinders to affluent foreigners, diplomats, overseas students residing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has decided that the foreign nationals/ Non Resident Indians (NRIs)/Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)/Overseas Citizenship of India (OCIs) will be eligible only for a domestic non-subsidized LPG connection and all existing LPG connections issued to these categories may be converted into domestic non-subsidized category with effect from 30.12.2013.

Surprise inspection by OMCs at distributor's premises

2250. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) undertake regular surprise inspection at distributors' premises, conduct refill audit and surprise checks at customers' premises, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of LPG distributors found guilty of malpractice during the last three years; and

(c) the punitive action taken against the guilty distributors as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc.

State/OMC-wise details of inspections done during last three years and the period upto May' 2014 is given in Statement (*See* below).

Number of established cases of malpractices/ irregularities by LPG distributors during last three years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Period	No of irregularities/ malpractices
1.	2011-12	1881
2.	2012-13	2218
3.	2013-14	1411

Action has been taken against all erring LPG distributors in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Statement*OMCs Inspections for last three years and current year (CY) as on 01.06.2014*

State/UT	IOC				BPCL				HPCL				OMCs			
	CY	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	CY	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	CY	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	CY	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chandigarh	39	39	46	30	5	30	24	19	4	29	25	19	48	98	95	68
Delhi	51	569	415	475	41	277	357	346	30	393	351	202	122	1239	1123	1023
Haryana	29	397	372	395	28	333	334	333	18	72	135	142	75	802	841	870
Himachal Pradesh	47	278	318	324	6	27	25	35	0	45	27	52	53	350	370	411
Jammu and Kashmir	22	272	235	264	4	52	38	54	23	136	204	192	49	460	477	510
Punjab	20	474	438	609	54	313	358	277	69	340	364	297	143	1127	1160	1183
Rajasthan	49	717	763	631	55	354	417	447	51	732	485	403	155	1803	1665	1481
Uttar Pradesh	181	1584	1488	1511	151	1197	1477	1480	120	547	546	676	452	3328	3511	3667
Uttarakhand	19	216	224	195	0	0	0	0	0	14	75	45	19	230	299	240
Sub Total NORTH	457	4546	4299	4434	344	2583	3030	2991	315	2308	2212	2028	1116	9437	9541	9453
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	9	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	18	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arunachal Pradesh	9	29	46	59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30	46	59
Assam	86	814	641	607	13	90	88	21	0	61	24	21	99	965	753	649
Bihar	112	402	393	358	43	314	513	160	16	149	221	152	171	865	1127	670
Jharkhand	78	348	297	258	0	58	75	37	10	89	107	86	88	495	479	381
Manipur	16	104	81	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	104	81	48
Meghalaya	6	34	44	51	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	34	45	51
Mizoram	13	89	77	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	89	77	45
Nagaland	3	52	94	73	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	55	94	74
Odisha	39	139	202	203	21	97	151	157	24	226	211	279	84	462	564	639
Sikkim	6	37	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	37	33	4
Tripura	16	88	78	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	88	78	53
West Bengal	102	661	666	846	45	354	527	460	34	370	337	346	181	1385	1530	1652
SUB TOTAL EAST	489	2806	2670	2622	123	917	1355	836	84	895	900	884	696	4618	4925	4342
Chhattisgarh	39	311	334	306	12	111	63	55	6	123	231	207	57	545	628	568
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	48	0	0	20	48	0

Goa	2	11	19	23	8	64	97	56	11	91	144	106	21	166	260	185
Gujarat	108	838	1031	974	47	415	547	426	43	725	444	294	198	1978	2022	1694
Madhya Pradesh	101	782	1062	947	34	347	393	370	85	901	399	498	220	2030	1854	1815
Maharashtra	64	353	800	668	194	1191	2244	1438	275	1753	1960	1448	533	3297	5004	3554
SUB TOTAL WEST	314	2295	3246	2918	295	2128	3344	2345	420	3613	3237	2553	1029	8036	9827	7816
Andhra Pradesh	29	1119	1096	1242	134	244	483	217	125	1571	1832	1693	288	2934	3411	3152
Karnataka	60	496	531	643	47	98	230	311	95	825	668	505	202	1419	1429	1459
Kerala	52	456	506	551	54	158	72	141	39	275	272	215	145	889	850	907
Lakshadweep					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puuducherry		25		125	0	0	11	0	0	6	4	11	0	31	15	136
Tamilnadu	190	1700	1355	1332	75	292	385	188	46	481	601	425	311	2473	2341	1945
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	331	3796	3488	3893	310	792	1181	857	305	3158	3377	2849	946	7746	8046	7599
ALL INDIA	1591	13443	13703	13867	1072	6420	8910	7029	1124	9974	9726	8314	3787	29837	32339	29210

Increase in domestic exploration and production of gas and oil

2251. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the locations of new reserves of oil and gas explored in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the quantum of oil and gas found in these reserves;
- (c) whether Government is tapping the new reserves of oil and gas; and
- (d) if not, the details of the companies through which different reserves are being tapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) To increase domestic exploration, the government has taken several policy measures such as New Exploration Licensing Policy, Coal Bed Methane Policy, Shale Gas/Oil policy and Policy on Geo Scientific data generation for hydrocarbons. To increase output of gas and crude oil, various measures are being taken by the National Oil Companies including Improved Oil Recovery/Enhanced Oil Recovery activities, well stimulation, field re-development/revitalization, work-over activities, chemical stimulation etc. according to the technical requirement of the fields and feasibility.

(c) and (d) The Public Sector Oil Companies are professionally run organizations. To ensure greater efficiency and accountability, the Government is monitoring their performance through mechanisms such as Annual Memorandum of Understanding and Result Framework Document, apart from regular performance monitoring reviews.

Profits made by oil companies

2252. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the oil companies are making profits for the last three years;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) whether these companies are giving dividend or any other share to Government;
- and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Profit After Tax (PAT) in respect of PSUs under the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

(₹ in crore)			
Name of PSU	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
ONGC	25122.92	20925.69	22094.81
OIL	3446.92	3589.34	2981.30
GAIL	3654.00	4022.00	4375.00
IOCL	3954.62	5005.17	7019.09
HPCL	911.43	904.71	1733.77
BPCL	1311.27	2643.00	4061.00
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	138.07	162.77	156.67
EIL	636.00	629.00	480.00

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of dividend paid by PSUs to Government (cash basis) during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

(₹ in crore)			
Name of PSU	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
ONGC	5328.45	6514.80	5763.95
OIL	1027.87	1248.06	1147.13
GAIL	618.29	705.58	734.68
IOCL	1820.35	958.08	1188.02

Name of PSU	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
HPCL	242.31	147.11	147.11
BPCL	278.04	218.46	436.92
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	11.26	13.25	14.57
EIL	162.54	189.63	162.91

Rusted gas pipeline in KG basin area

2253. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) authorities were aware about the rusted gas pipeline near the Nagaram village in East Godavari District prior to the recent blow out;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any action to change the pipeline;

(c) how many blow outs have so far taken place in KG basin area; and

(d) the safety measures that were taken by the oil companies along the pipeline area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) GAIL has informed that gas pipelines near Nagaram village in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh were not rusted as following measures are built into the system to protect external corrosion of pipelines:

(i) Entire pipeline is provided with 3 layer Poly Ethylene Coating.

(ii) Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (ICCP), a globally used technique to prevent external corrosion of the pipeline, is also being used.

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

(c) Prior to the current incident of fire and blowout in GAIL'S Tatipaka-Kondapalli pipeline in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, there has been one rupture in one of the GAIL's source gas pipeline in KG Basin (Ponnamanda-Kadali pipeline) which was carrying gas from ONGC's production site to GAIL's Tatipaka terminal.

(d) Gas pipelines are built as per international standards/regulations and the operation and maintenance of the pipelines is also carried out at par with global practices. Gas pipelines are subject to periodic audits by PNGRB/OISD. Safety audits are carried out at regular intervals and the observations during audit are complied with.

In order to ensure safety and security of gas pipelines, various measures are already in place which are being carried out regularly. These include periodical internal cleaning, cathodic protection to prevent external corrosion and intelligent pigging of pipelines to identify internal metal loss, daily foot patrolling in populated/urban centers, periodical technical audit of the pipeline operations and maintenance by authorities such as PNGRB and OISD.

Roadmap for production and exploitation of methane reserves

2254. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a declaration has been made in the Budget 2014-15 to expedite the production and exploitation of methane resources in the coal fields of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any short term and long term roadmap has been formulated in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Budget 2014-15 it is proposed to accelerate production and exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) reserves. It is stated that the possibility of using modern technology to revive old or closed wells will also be explored to maximize production from such fields.

(c) and (d) The Government has awarded 33 blocks for exploration and exploitation of CBM under the four bidding rounds launched, so far. Out of these, 8 blocks are under development phase wherein good CBM potential have been established. The Field Development Plans (FDP) for these blocks have been approved and development activities have been carried out by the contractors.

The total established reserves in these eight blocks are of the order of 9.9 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF). Presently, CBM is being produced from 3 blocks namely Raniganj (South), Raniganj (East) and Jharia. The current average CBM production for the year 2014-15 (April, 2014 to June, 2014) is about 0.58 MMSCMD. The projected CBM production is likely to reach to the level of 4.0 MMSCMD by 2016-17.

Further, 10 CBM blocks have been identified for offer under the proposed Uniformed Licensing Policy (ULP).

Complaints against gas agencies in U.P.

2255. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of gas agencies/distributors in Uttar Pradesh against whom complaints of various nature were received during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the action taken in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Field Officers of various oil companies tend to let off the erring agencies/distributors; and

(d) if so, the fool-proof method being contemplated to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The number of LPG distributors and the number of established irregularities in the State of Uttar Pradesh as reported by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during last three years and the period from April-May, 2014 is as under:

Period	Number of LPG distributors involved	Number of established irregularities
2011-12	131	350
2012-13	203	710
2013-14	93	258
April-May'2014	24	37

In all established cases action has been taken against the erring LPG distributors under the provision of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/ distributorship agreement.

Names of erring LPG distributors are available with Director (Marketing) of concerned company.

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported that they have not noticed any established case of their officers letting off the erring LPG distributors in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the above mentioned period.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that regular/surprise inspection are carried out by their Field Officers, Anti Adulteration Cell and Vigilance Department at LPG godowns and showrooms of LPG distributorships.

Moreover, OMCs are always on vigil to prevent and take action against black marketing of cylinders. OMCs also carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, punitive action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Various initiatives have been taken by the Government viz. capping on supply of subsidized cylinders, de-duplication, introduction of Transparency Portal, KYC exercise etc. which have reduced the misuse and diversion of subsidized LPG cylinders.

Steps taken to make cities kerosene free

2256. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any steps or prepared any plan to make the cities of the country kerosene free;
- (b) whether Delhi has been made a kerosene free city;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the Vision-2015 formulated by the Government, the target is to raise the Country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75%, which includes rural area also. The aim of Vision document is to expand the coverage of LPG for cooking purposes in rural/un-served areas to improve the quality of life.

For expansion of LPG network especially in rural areas, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are appointing LPG distributors under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitran Yojna (RGGLVY) as well as Regular LPG distributors under industry Marketing Plans.

(b) to (d) Government of NCT of Delhi had provided free LPG connection, along with the two burner chullah & other accessories to its AAY/BPL/(APL) JRC kerosene user card holder in collaboration with Government of India under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of OMCs.

Government of NCT of Delhi had reported in September, 2013 that most of the eligible households have already applied for free gas connection under the scheme. Distribution of kerosene has been stopped in all 70 circles of Delhi from August 2013. Therefore, they requested Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas not to allocate kerosene to Delhi under PDS and consequently, the allocation of PDS kerosene to Delhi was reduced to 'Zero' with effect from 1st October, 2013 and Delhi has become the first kerosene free State effective October, 2013.

Setting up of CNG outlets in Rajasthan

2257. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to set up CNG outlets in the major cities of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Central Government proposes to provide grant-in-aid to open CNG outlets keeping in view the protection of the environment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States including several cities/towns in the State of Rajasthan. PNGRB has already granted authorization through bidding process for development of CGD network in Kota GA in Rajasthan. Another 13 cities/ towns *viz.* Banswari, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Sri Ganganagar, Ajmer, Badmer and Jaisalmer have been identified on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOIs) submitted to the Board and on *suo moto* basis for inclusion in the CGD bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity and gas availability for grant of authorization to develop

CGD networks. The authorized entities set up CNG filling stations within the respective authorized areas as per the techno-economic feasibility.

(b) No, Sir.

Increase in prices of petrol, diesel and CNG

2258. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to hike the price of petrol, diesel and CNG;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the price hike will also be affected on kerosene and domestic LPG; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Price of Petrol has already been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are free to decide on the price of Petrol. As regards Diesel, effective 17th January 2013, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories), and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at non-subsidized market determined price.

As regards Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), the retail price of CNG and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in any city is fixed by the concerned City Gas Distribution company (CGD) operating in that particular city. The CGD entities also supply CNG for industrial and commercial use. The Government has vide revised guidelines dated 03.02.2014 agreed to meet the entire requirement of CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) through supply of cheaper domestic gas at a uniform base price to all the CGD entities. The price of CNG (transport) is therefore a function of the base price and the different State and local taxes and levies and the pipeline transportation tariff. The price of CNG for supply to industrial and commercial sectors is a function of the proportion of domestic gas, long term RLNG and spot RLNG, the transportation tariff and the different State and local taxes and levies.

There has been no increase in basic price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since June, 2011.

Increase in prices of petroleum products

2259. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for frequent increase in the prices of petroleum products;
- (b) whether Government has taken any measures to check the rising prices of petroleum products; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Price of Petrol has been made market determined effective 26th June 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with international oil prices and market condition. Also, in order to reduce under-recovery being incurred on the sale of Diesel to OMCs, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories), and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013.

However, there has been no increase in basic price of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since June, 2011. In order to cushion the common man from the impact of high international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery on the sale of these products to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 01.07.2014 for PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG and 16.07.2014 for Diesel, the Government is providing a total subsidy of Rs.2.49/litre on Diesel (to retail consumers), Rs.33.89/litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.471.75/cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Withholding of release of new LPG connections during poll campaign

2260. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of new LPG connections were withheld during the recent poll campaign because of Code of Conduct for Lok Sabha elections, 2014;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether those new connections have been released;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that during model code of conduct of recent Lok Sabha poll Campaign, release of new LPG connections was not stopped.

Increase in dependence of imported petroleum products

2261. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether our import dependence in petroleum products is expected to increase by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the increase in the dependency at the end of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;
- (c) the reasons for this increase; and
- (d) the steps taken to increase domestic production of crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per estimates made by the Working Group on P&NG Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan, the dependency on crude oil imports is likely to go up from around 80% in 2011-12 to 86.7% in 2016-17. The Working Group has estimated crude oil production at 41.15 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) in 2016-17 against the actual production of 38.09 MMT in 2011-12.

(b) The details of import dependency at the end of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans are given under:

	Import dependence (%)
At the end of IX plan (1997-2002)	69.2
At the end of X plan (2002-2007)	73.2
At the end of XI plan (2007-2012)	75.9

Note: Import dependence based consumption.

(c) Import dependency has increased due to increase in domestic consumption without commensurate increase in indigenous crude oil production.

(d) Government and Exploration and Production Companies have taken several steps to enhance domestic oil productions including:

- (1) Implementation of improved oil recovery and enhanced oil recovery schemes by ONGC from ageing fields.
- (2) Enhanced exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM)
- (3) Policy for Geo-Scientific Data Generation for Hydrocarbons
- (4) Setting up of a National Data Repository.
- (5) Enhanced exploitation of Shale Gas reserves etc.
- (6) Increased efforts for acquisition of oil and gas assets abroad.

Tapping of new oil and gas reserves

2262. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the locations of new reserves of oil and gas explored in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the quantum of oil and gas found in these reserves;
- (c) whether Government is tapping the new reserves of oil and gas; and
- (d) if not, the details of the companies through which different reserves are being tapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In last five years oil and gas reserves have been discovered in the states of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Eastern and Western Off Shore areas of the country.

(b) In last five years, ONGC has established 420.50 Million Metric Ton (MMT), OIL -9.680 MMT and Private/ Joint Venture(JV) companies - 34.75 MMT oil and gas reserves.

(c) and (d) ONGC, OIL as well as Private /JV Companies such as Focus Energy Limited, Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, Reliance Industries Limited, ESSAR Oil Ltd., Jubilant Oil Gas Private Limited, Cairn Energy India Pvt. Limited, are engaged in Exploration and Production activities of oil and gas in the country.

Mechanism for determining gas price under the CBM

2263. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the mechanism for determining the gas price under the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) contracts;
- (b) what are the provisions in CBM contracts on marketing and gas pricing;
- (c) whether there is any time-limit for Government to convey its approval for the basis of pricing of gas under contracts;
- (d) whether any contractors have sought approval for the basis of sale and pricing of CBM gas and if so, when; and
- (e) by when the approval is expected and the basis and the reasons for delay therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The gas pricing and sale of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) are governed by the provisions of Article 18 of the CBM contract.

Article 18.1 stipulate that any proposal by the contractor relating to production of CBM from a field/Development Area shall be made in the context of the Government's policy for the utilization of CBM/Natural gas. The contractor shall have the freedom to sell CBM at Arm's Length Prices in the domestic market pursuant to Article 18.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the CBM contract, Article 18.6 stipulates that the formula or the basis on which the CBM prices are determined, shall be approved by the Government prior to the sale of the CBM to consumers/buyers within 60 Business Days from the receipt of clarification/additional information, where asked for by the Government.

Such approval (s) from the Government shall be required to be obtained by the contractor on one time basis prior to execution of such sale/purchase agreement (s), if any, in this regard. For granting this approval, the Government shall take into account

the prevailing policy, if any, on pricing of CBM including any linkages with traded liquid fuels.

(d) and (e) Four Contractors namely M/s Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited (GEECL) (Raniganj South block), M/s Essar (Raniganj East block), ONGC (Jharia block) and Reliance Industries Limited (Sohagpur East & West blocks) have sought the approval of Government of India (GoI) for the gas price formula/basis for valuation of CBM gas. The approval of GoI has been issued for 3 contractors namely M/s GEECL, M/s Essar and ONGC. The proposal of RIL has been scrutinized and additional information has been sought.

Reform in gas pricing regime

2264. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to reform its gas pricing regime for survival of gas industry;

(b) whether according to report of PLATTS-9 global provider, the delay in price rise of gas in consonance with international price would delay in seabed surveys and appraisals of various upcoming projects;

(c) if so, whether Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has recently discussed the issues of reforming gas pricing regime; and

(d) if so, the details of discussion and the time likely to be taken to resolve the gas price issues at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr C. Rangarajan, the then Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in May, 2012, to look into the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) mechanism in petroleum industry. Based on the recommendations of Rangarajan Committee Report, natural gas pricing guidelines were notified by the Government on 10.1.2014 which envisaged the revised gas price to be applicable from 1st April, 2014. Meanwhile, the schedule for Lok Sabha elections 2014 was announced and Model Code of Conduct for the Guidance of the Political Parties and Candidates came into effect *w.e.f.* 5.3.2014. The Election Commission vide its letter dated 24th March, 2014 deferred the notification of Gas Price till the election process. Accordingly, the revision of prices as per these guidelines (Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines

for Domestically produced gas notified on 10.1.2014) was deferred by the Government vide order dated 28th March, 2014.

(b) to (d) While the Government is not aware of the report in question which has not been brought to its notice, the Government considered the gas price issue recently and it was decided that the whole issue of gas pricing would need comprehensive re-examination and directed that the Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 will be kept in abeyance up to 30.09.2014 and till that time, the domestically produced gas would continue to be priced at the rate prevailing on 31.03.2014.

Increase in prices of diesel and petrol

2265.SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of increase in the prices of diesel and petrol since 26 May, 2014 till date and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the quantity of crude oil being imported by Government;
- (c) the percentage of crude oil production in the country;
- (d) the quantity of crude oil being produced by ONGC;
- (e) the number of drilling machines with ONGC and the number of drilling machines it has hired; and
- (f) the steps being taken by ONGC to increase the production of crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of increase in retail selling price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel (in retail) since 26th May, 2014 at Delhi are given below:

Date	Petrol*	Diesel (in retail)	Reason for increase
26.05.2014	71.41	56.71	RSP as on 26.05.2014
01.06.2014	-	57.28	Petrol: Based on changes in the prices of international oil market
07.06.2014	71.51	-	

(₹/litre)

Date	Petrol*	Diesel (in retail)	Reason for increase
25.06.2014	71.56	-	Diesel: As per the Government's decision dated 17.01.2013, authorising OMCs to increase the price of Diesel in the range of 40-50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories).
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84	
Current RSP	73.60	57.84	

* as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

(b) and (c) The details of Crude oil imported by Oil Companies and produced indigenously by Upstream Oil Companies along with percentage of crude oil produced indigenously *vis-a-vis* total crude availability during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

	(in Million Metric Tonne)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional)
Crude oil import	171.7	184.8	189.2
Indigenous production	38.1	37.9	37.8
TOTAL	209.8	222.7	227.0
Percentage share of indigenous crude oil produced in the country	18.1	17.0	16.6

(d) The quantity of crude oil including condensate produced by ONGC during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given below:

	(in Million Metric Tonne)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional)
Crude oil	20.8	19.5	19.2
Condensate	2.9	3.1	3.1
TOTAL	23.7	22.6	22.3

(e) As on 23.07.2014, the number of drilling rigs presently deployed in ONGC is 110, out of which 34 are hired.

(f) The following major steps have been taken/ are being taken by ONGC for augmenting/maintaining crude oil production:

- (i) Implementation of Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) and Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) schemes to improve recovery from mature fields.
- (ii) Early monetization of Marginal Fields which were not technoeconomically viable earlier are now viable through induction of state of art technologies, optimization of facilities, regrouping of structures, etc.
- (iii) Actions are in progress for expeditious development of fields in Eastern Offshore.

Champions in National Games

2266. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has the information regarding the champions in National Games for the last 30 years;
- (b) if, so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Central Government is giving any special schemes to promote States with better track record in sports;
- (d) which States were allowed Sports Universities and special centres; and
- (e) whether Kerala has been allowed any such Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not maintain data about the medal winners in National Games.

(c) There is no special scheme in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for promoting States with better track record in sports. However, the Ministry provides grant/ financial assistance to the States under the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), which has come into effect from 2014-15, replacing the erstwhile Panchayat Yuva Krida aur

Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), and under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme for creation/development of sports infrastructure and conduct of sports competitions.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has not allowed Sports Universities and special centres to any state including Kerala. However, in the Budget of 2014-15, a provision of Rs. 200 crore has been made for setting up a National sports University in Manipur.

Shortage of Women Umpires/Referees

2267. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any dearth of women umpires/referees in the country in various disciplines of sports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken to encourage women to choose careers as umpires/referees;
- (d) whether Government intends to give training in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Sir, there is generally a dearth of women umpires/referees in various sports disciplines in the country.

(b) The position in respect of some sports disciplines is available with the Ministry. While the All India Tennis Association, Athletics Federation of India, Yachting Association of India and Basketball Federation of India have informed that there is no shortage of women umpires/referees and match officials in their sports, some other NSFs namely Table Tennis Federation of India and Rowing Federation of India have informed that they have very few women umpires/ match officials for their disciplines of sports. Also, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that there are very few women umpires/match officials in cricket. Some of the main reasons for the shortage appear to be lack of training facilities and limited availability of women for umpiring as a career.

(c) to (e) Development and promotion of various disciplines of sports including grooming and training of umpires/referees and other match officials is the responsibility

of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) which are autonomous in their functioning. The Government only supplements their efforts by way of providing financial assistance for participation in international competitions abroad, holding international competitions in India, conducting national championships, purchase of equipments, conducting coaching camps, etc. Nevertheless, National Sports Federations have been requested to include the component 'Training of Umpires' while finalizing the Annual Calendar of Training and Competition. Furthermore, under the "Scheme of Human Resources and Development in Sports", provision for specialized training/courses of match officials, coaches and support personnel for men as well as women has been made. Under this scheme, eligible persons can apply for financial grants from the MYAS for attending special training/courses, qualifying exams, participation in Seminars, Workshop and Conferences.

Promotion of Sports among Youth

2268. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the plans or schemes for developing and promoting sports among youths;
- (b) the year-wise details of funds allocated during the last two years, and in 2014-15;
- (c) whether Government proposes to review the National Sports Policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) The following schemes are being run by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for promotion and development of sports among the youth in the country:

- (i) "Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan" (RGKA), a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in 2014-15, in place of erstwhile Panchyat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), aims at construction of integrated sports complexes in all blocks of the country in a phased manner and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.
- (ii) Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme, introduced in 2010-11, envisages development of playfields by the State Governments through Playfield

Associations, coach development programme through Central and State Governments, creation of infrastructure including laying of artificial turfs for hockey and athletics, and construction of multipurpose hall. Under the Scheme, State Governments, local civic bodies, schools, colleges, universities and sports control boards are eligible for assistance.

- (iii) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) for conduct of National Championships at Senior, Junior, Sub-Junior level for men and women, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of sportspersons in international sports competitions, organizing coaching camps, engagement of foreign coaches, and procurement of sports equipments.
- (iv) National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for various activities including giving assistance to elite athletes, who are medal prospects for their customized and tailor-made training and competition exposure.
- (v) Scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports focuses on developing human resources in sports sciences and sports medicine for the overall development of sports and games in the country to help the country to be self reliant in these fields over a period of time.
- (vi) Scheme of Special Cash Awards for Winners of medals in international sports events and their coaches.
- (vii) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons after they retire from active sports career with the objective of providing them financial security and incentivizing their sporting achievements.
- (viii) Scheme of National Sports Awards, for honouring them for their achievements and contributions as sportspersons and coaches.
- (ix) National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons for providing lump sum financial assistance to sportspersons now living in indigent conditions for their medical treatment etc.
- (x) Scheme of Sports & Games for Persons with Disabilities for broad-basing of sports among differently-abled sportspersons by way of conduct of training for community coaches, conduct of sports competitions and providing assistance to schools/institutes having differently-abled sportspersons on their rolls for procurement of sports equipments and engagement of coaches on contract basis.

- (xi) Grant-in-aid to Sports Authority of India, an autonomous apex body, entrusted with the task of identification of talented sportspersons and preparation and training of the identified talented sportspersons for participation in national and international sports competitions
 - (xii) Grant-in-aid to Lakshmibai University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior, the national apex institution for Physical Education teachers training, National Physical Fitness Programme and Physical Education in school curriculum;
 - (xiii) Grant-in-aid to National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) entrusted with the task of testing of urine and blood samples and research work in dope testing.
 - (xiv) Grant in-aid to National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), entrusted with the task of collection of urine and blood samples of sportspersons on random basis and spreading awareness about harmful effects of dope substances.
- (b) The details of funds allocated during last two years and in 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had proposed a new comprehensive National Sports Policy in 2007-08, the draft of which was discussed with all stake holders viz, State Governments, Indian Olympic Association (IOA), National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and sports administrators. After careful consideration of the whole matter and in view of the new initiatives taken by way of introduction of the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in 2008, which has since been revised as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in 2014, for broad-basing of sports in the country, the Government decided that the existing National Sports Policy 2001 is sufficient to achieve the goals of both mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports and decided to withdraw the draft comprehensive National Sports Policy. Accordingly, the policy was withdrawn with the approval of the Cabinet. At present, the National Sports Policy, 2001 is in existence. There is no proposal under consideration for drafting a new policy.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under various Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of the Department of Sports

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated 2012-13	Funds allocated 2013-14	Funds allocated 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
A: Plan Schemes				
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)[Erst while Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, PYKKA]	155.00	200.00	200.00
2.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme	23.00	50.00	40.00
3.	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	100.00	160.00	185.00
4.	Secheme of Human Resource Development in Sports (Erstwhile Talent Search & Training)	0.00	10.00	10.00
5.	National Sports Development Fund	5.00	5.00	5.00
6.	Promotion of sports among disabled	7.00	7.00	7.00
7.	Special Cash awards to medal winners in international sports events	4.40	5.00	13.20
8.	Pension to meritorious sportspersons	2.00	2.00	2.00
9.	Sports Authority of India	275.00	312.00	392.00
10.	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior	25.00	40.00	40.00
11.	National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)	0.00	2.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)	2.50	5.70	9.00
13.	Scheme for contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)	0.50	0.60	0.60
14.	Commonwealth Games, 2010	0.00	0.10	0.10
New Schemes:				
15.	National Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine	0.40	2.00	1.00
16.	National Institute of Sports Coaching, Patiala	0.10	1.00	1.00
17.	National Physical Fitness Plan-Setting up of Resource Centre at LNUPE, Gwalior	0.10	1.00	0.10
18.	Scheme for identification and nurturing of sporting talent in the country (INSTAL)- Sports Schools at District level		5.60	1.00
19.	Enhancement of sports facilities in Jammu and Kashmir			200.00
20.	setting up national sports university in Manipur			100.00
21.	National Sports Talent Search System Programme			50.00
TOTAL		600.00	809.00	1269.00
B: Non-Plan Schemes				
1.	Arjuna Award	1.50	1.10	1.10
2.	Dhyanchand Award	0.20	0.20	0.20
3.	Dronacharya Award	0.50	0.32	0.32

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sports Authority of India	47.32	50.18	49.10
5.	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education	9.60	11.82	11.46
6.	National Welfare Fund for sportspersons	0.50	1.00	1.00
7.	Grants to NCC/Physical Education and other expenditure	0.38	0.38	0.01
8.	Commonwealth Games 2010	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		60.00	65.00	63.19

Formulation of Sports Policy

2269. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to formulate a sports policy at national level like China and Japan;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to find out the reasons behind poor performance of India in sports at international level in the past; and

(c) whether Sports Authority of India (SAI) is responsible to some extent for poor performance of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) National Sports Policy, 2001 is already in existence, which, among other objectives have two main objectives viz, promotion of excellence in sports and broadbasing of sports. There is no plan to formulate new sports policy.

(b) and (c) It is not true that performance of our players has been poor in the past years. In fact, there has been perceptible improvement in the country's performance in international sports events as is evident from the medals won by Indian sportspersons in Commonwealth Games 2010, Asian Games 2010 and London Olympics - 2012. In order to further improve the standard of sports in the country, the Government has been taking initiatives and implementing schemes for strengthening sports facilities and providing better training and coaching, etc.

Incentives to sportspersons who excelled in international competitions

2270. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sports persons have shown their best and won medals in the international sports competitions held during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the incentives announced and given to each sportsperson, sport-wise who won the medals so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sportspersons of the country have won medals in different types of international sports competitions. Medals tally of India in some the major multi-discipline sports events viz., Commonwealth Games 2010, Asian Games 2010, Para-Asian Games 2010, Olympic Games 2012 and Paralympics 2012 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the event	Number of medals won			Total
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1	Commonwealth Games 2010	38	27	36	101
2	Asian Games 2010	14	17	34	65
3	Para Asian Games 2010	1	4	9	14
4	Olympic Games 2012	-	2	4	6
5	Paralympics 2012	-	1	-	1

For motivating the sportspersons for their achievements, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports gives cash awards to the medal winners in international sports events under its scheme of 'Special Awards for Winners of medals in international Sports events and their coaches' for the sports Disciplines covered in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Chess. Details of amount of award money payable to medal winners are given in the table below:

Name of event	Gold Medal/ First Position	Silver Medal/ Second Position	Bronze Medal/ Third Position
1	2	3	4
(a) Seniors			
(i) Olympics Games	₹ 50 lakhs	₹ 30 lakhs	₹ 20 lakhs

1	2	3	4
(ii) Asian Games / Commonwealth Games	₹ 20 lakhs	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 6 lakhs
(iii) World Championships in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games	₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 5 lakhs	₹ 3 lakhs
(iv) Asian Championships/ Commonwealth Championships	₹ 3 lakhs	₹ 2 lakhs	₹ 1 lakhs
(b) World Championships (Juniors & Sub-Juniors)			
(i) Juniors	₹ 2 lakhs	₹ 1.5 lakhs	₹ 1 lakh
(ii) Sub-Juniors	₹ 1 lakh	₹ 80,000	₹ 60,000
(c) Asian and Commonwealth Championships (Juniors & Sub Juniors)			
(i) Juniors	₹ 1 lakhs	₹ 80,000	₹ 60,000
(ii) Sub-Juniors	₹ 50,000	₹ 40,000	₹ 30,000

For team events, the amount of Special Cash Award is determined as under:-

Strength of 'Team' on the ground	Number of times the award amount for the corresponding event and medal
(i) A team of two persons	1½ times
(ii) A team of 3 or 4 persons	2 times
(iii) A team of 5 to 10 persons	3 times
(iv) A team of more than 10 persons	5 times

The actual prize money determined as above as is shared equally among the team members. However, no member of team gets less than 50% of the award amount for the corresponding individual event and medal.

Number of sportspersons, discipline-wise given cash awards during last five years and the current year are given in Statement.

Statement

Number of Sportsperson given cash awards during the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	Discipline	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Archery	5	46	19	19	12
2.	Athletic	-	66	76	43	-
3.	Badminton	-	25	2	3	-
4.	Billiards and Snooker	5	14	112		-
5.	Boxing	20	79	15	15	10
6.	Carom	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chess	83	32	46	9	29
8.	Golf	-	8	-	-	-
9.	Gymnastics	10	6	-	-	-
10.	Hockey	18	82	18	-	-
11.	Judo	29	-	41	1	-
12.	Kabaddi	-	56	-	12	10
13.	Kayaking & Canoeing	-	10	-	-	18
14.	Roller Sports	-	6	-	-	-
15.	Rowing	12	83	44	24	-
16.	Shooting	29	115	23	22	-
17.	Squash Rackets	6	26	9	-	17
18.	Swimming	4	5	22	15	-
19.	Table Tennis	9	64	4	4	-
20.	Tennis	-	30	-	-	

Sl. No.	Discipline	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
21.	Tenpin Bowling	-	-	4	4	-
22.	Weightlifting	11	64	67	49	45
23.	Winter-Sports	-	-	1	1	-
24.	Wrestling	90	125	-	2	3
25.	Wushu	-	4	-	-	-
26.	Volley Ball	12	-	-	-	-
27.	Yatching	-	10	4	-	7
Para-Sports						
1.	Aquatics	-	6	2	-	-
2.	Athletics	-	8	-	-	-
3.	Badminton	-	1	-	-	-
4.	Power-lifting	-	1	-	-	-
5.	Fencing	-	1	-	-	5
TOTAL		343	973	509	223	156

Treating Sports and Education equally

†2271. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring the sports at par with the education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide equal opportunities to all the children in the age of six to sixteen years to participate in various fields of sports/games and to get training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) Sports is already an integral part of education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, inter alia, provides for

- (i) A playground for each school;
- (ii) A part-time instructor for physical education in upper primary school;
- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory for all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11th and 12th.

(c) and (d) As 'Sports' is in state list, primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including providing equal opportunity to children for participation and training in various fields of sports/games is that of State Governments. As far as the schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports entrusted with talent identification and nurturing of identified children, is concerned, young talented children in the following age groups are identified for nurturing and providing scientific training for achieving excellence in sports:

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes of SAI	Age Group
1.	National Sports Talent Competition (NSTC)	8-14 Years
2.	Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC)	8-16 Years
3.	SAI Training Centres (STC)	14-21 Years
4.	Special Area Games (SAG)	12-18 Years
5.	Centres of Excellence (COE)	12-25 Years

Encouragement to Rural Youth for participation in Sports

†2272. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several schemes are under implementation including 'Panchayat

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' to encourage the rural youth to play indoor/outdoor sports and participate in national/international competitions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise number of rural youth trained in various indoor/outdoor sports during each year of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of achievements made under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government was implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) for the purpose of promoting sports in the rural areas of the country since 2008-09 and upto 2013-14 which catered to the entire rural population including youths. The PYKKA Scheme has, since, been revamped and revised and named Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) under which it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of the RGKA Scheme are given Statement I (*See below*). The Central Government is also implementing the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) under which 100% financial assistance, subject to prescribed ceiling is provided to (a) State Governments; (b) Local Civic Bodies; (c) School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and (d) Sports Control Boards for development of the (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall. In addition, the Sports Authority of India is also implementing various schemes for promoting sports in the country.

(b) The PYKKA envisaged utilization of services of Kridashrees (Honorary Sports Volunteer) to manage the sports facilities and also act as general trainer only. The Kridashrees were not equipped to impart specialized training to youth in any specific indoor/outdoor game and only facilitated the usage of the playfields.

(c) Details of playfields developed under PYKKA, participation in PYKKA Annual Competitions and projects completed under USIS are given in Statement II, III and IV.

Statement-I

Details of the RGKA Scheme

Under the RGKA scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of Rs. 80 lakh each (Total Rs. 1.60 crore). There is also provision of Rs. 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is proposed to have sporting facilities for both indoor and outdoor disciplines.

All the 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. Funds for construction of the block level sports complex will be converged from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR -Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA. Development of playfields at village panchayats will be undertaken under the scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Three Sports Trainers (one Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers, out of serving Physical Education Teachers) will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium in addition to their normal salaries received from respective school/college.

Annual Sports competitions viz., Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

Statement-II

*Status of development of playfields as on 31.03.2014 in respect of village/
block panchayats approved/covered under PYKKA scheme for the
period from 2008-09 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1420	128	1548	1161
3.	Assam	999	66	1065	355

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6.	Goa	19	4	23	23
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	2524
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	1727
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2825	90	2915	2332
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	230
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6912	93	7005	4670
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	5511
16.	Manipur	79	4	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	273
18.	Mizoram	817	26	843	590
19.	Nagaland	1098	52	1140	690
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	3270
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	3727
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	261
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25.	Tripura	1040	44	1084	648
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27.	Uttrakhand	3761	46	3807	2279
28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	6	66	-
30.	Daman and Diu	14		14	-
31.	Lakshadweep	2	9	11	-
32.	Puducherry	50	5	55	-
TOTAL		65943	1988	67931	51497

Statement-III

State-wise number of participation details in annual sports competitions under PYKKA Scheme held during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14							
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78081	56016	134097	78153	57058	135211	339848	318971	658819	188692	136711	325403	811517	686325	1497842	114	229	343
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17412	11898	29310	27232	19600	46832	1638	1170	2808	12588	9.622	22210	75	49	124	-	-	0
3.	Assam	96429	43471	139900	13	8	21	9724	5488	15212	76359	46208	122567	103	118	221	-	-	0
4.	Bihar	87	56	143	105	56	161	105738	65428	171166	-	-	0	-	90	90	0	72	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	85	49	134	52834	36051	88885	60102	40298	100400	64649	83101	147750	42080	72924	115004	19401	56211	75612
6.	Goa	92	64	156	-	-	0	1743	1542	3285	-	-	0	2966	5917	8883	0	34	34
7.	Gujarat	95	69	164	87507	66852	154359	7523	5791	13314	-	-	0	103	173	276	98404	101497	199901
8.	Haryana	97	70	167	43657	32570	76227	90129	81865	171994	55462	65739	121201	68002	80307	148309	61370	73102	134472
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2771	2369	5140	13314	8015	21329	19120	26095	45215	24000	23159	47159	17424	22215	39639	16735	21245	37980

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10. Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	53850	6634	60484	45231	9003	54234	33974	7975	41949	-	-	0
11. Jharkhand	80	60	140	140	140	-	-	0	8709	6348	15057	-	-	0	36773	34604	71377	99	100	199
12. Karnataka	97	71	168	65933	47651	113584	90884	109802	200686	82443	122044	204487	88554	126760	215314	109538	163520	273058		
13. Kerala	82	67	149	56177	19310	75487	41623	25277	64900	60209	31643	91852	51270	29966	81236	47528	29604	77132		
14. Madhya Pradesh	93	66	159	98570	49753	148303	117471	89111	206582	109426	95274	204700	110197	100886	211083	91798	88116	179914		
15. Maharashtra	95	71	166	119509	86240	205749	181062	141011	522073	130860	123891	254751	136268	122146	258414	158446	158836	317282		
16. Manipur	-	-	0	93	97	190	4745	2912	7657	-	-	0	184	283	467	12823	15805	28625		
17. Meghalaya	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0	22514	21492	44006	-	-	0
18. Mizoram	11836	8156	19992	13624	8134	21758	26473	21489	47962	13239	7771	21010	21587	17631	39218	16339	15626	31965		
19. Nagaland	-	-	0	14892	7361	22253	4943	23478	28421	-	-	0	86	53	139	8	0	8		
20. Odisha	37479	26888	64367	37514	27382	64896	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0	115536	130896	246432	39	39804	39843		
21. Punjab	86993	33425	120418	72303	43181	115484	82411	55594	138005	68655	49925	118580	2620	14749	17369	2728	4263	6991		
22. Rajasthan	-	-	0	82237	62254	144491	67581	50994	9857	-	-	0	88922	71052	159974	-	-	0		
23. Sikkim	-	-	0	8370	7198	15568	1542	955	2497	30139	25950	56089	31	21	52	-	-	0		
24. Tamilnadu	97	71	168	246336	150899	397235	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032	189071	178618	367689	124771	134790	259561		
25. Tripura	10098	6761	16859	9415	6101	15516	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535	14698	25659	40357	18525	28417	46942		

26. Uttar Pradesh	130163	59422	189585	190299	112409	302708	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182	296894	182844	479738	135700	80110	215810
27. Uttarakhnad	-	-	0	9774	6949	16723	78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706	33364	40166	73530	38439	49134	87573
28. West Bengal	42	44	86	47124	18649	65773	66737	25589	92326	39550	19135	58485	36671	17549	54220	308	580	888
UTs			0		0							0			0			0
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0	-	-	0	148	148	296			0			0			0
30. Chandigarh	-	-	0	-	-	0	827	541	1368			0			0	0	7	7
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0	-	-	0	623	503	1126			0	8	5	13			0
32. Daman and Diu	-	-	0	-	-	0	810	123	933			0			0			0
33. Delhi	25	26	51	117	84	201	4557	3626	8183			0	91	188	279	2818	4307	7125
34. Puducherry			0		0	0	2437	1651	4088			0			0			0
TOTAL	472329	249190	721519	1375102	873842	2248944	2417500	1893833	4311333	1642410	1209523	2851933	2221583	1991661	4213244	955931	1065409	2021340

Statement-IV*Details project completed under USIS*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant released
2010-11				
1.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00* (24.03.2011)	4.00
2011-12				
1.	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00 (24.08.2011)	5.00

* Balance amount of ₹ 1.00 crore released on 25.07.2012

Financial assistance to players for participation in competitions

†2273. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government encourages and provides financial assistance to the players to participate in national and international sports competitions;

(b) if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof during each year of the last three years and current year along with the number of the players benefited by this; and

(c) the other measures taken by Government to encourage sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 'Sports' is a State subject. The primary responsibility for the development and promotion of a sport discipline rests with the concerned Sports Federation and the State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Govts. Government of India supplements the efforts of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) by providing financial assistance for participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. To facilitate participation of sportspersons, financial assistance @ ₹ 2.00 lac is given to the NSFs of 'priority' and 'general' category sports disciplines for holding national championships in Sub-junior, Junior and Senior categories. For 'others' category sports disciplines, such assistance is given for holding National Championships in Junior and Senior categories. Financial assistance is also given @ ₹1.00 lac for holding upto six zonal championships in a year. For holding international events in India, for senior category athletes, ₹ 10.00 lac is given to the NSFs of 'priority' category sports disciplines for mandatory events such as World Cup and World/Commonwealth/Asian Championships and ₹ 6.00 lac for holding other international events. 90% of the financial assistance given to the NSFs for holding Zonal, National and International events is to be spent towards boarding/lodging and transportation of athletes a ₹ 1.000/ per day per athlete in 'A' Class cities and ₹ 700/- per day per athlete in other cities. In respect of the events held abroad, financial assistance is given for priority and general category sports disciplines which include cost of air travel, medical insurance, local transportation etc. Further, boarding / lodging is also given to the athletes of these disciplines at the following rates:-

- (i) When Boarding & Lodging is provided by the Organizers free of cost:
25% of DA as per Govt. of India (GOI) rates.
- (ii) When the organizers make arrangements for boarding and lodging on payment:
Rates indicated for twin share accommodation in the brochure issued by organizers for lodging and 25% of DA as per GOI rates.
- (iii) When NSF makes its own arrangement:
Ceiling of 75 USD per person per day for lodging and DA as per GOI guidelines.

The Government has recognised Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society and Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society also as NSFs for promotion of football and hockey respectively among school children. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFs, is given to these Societies for organising National Championships at the School level. The details of financial assistance provided to the NSFs during the last three years

& current year is given in the Statement (*See* below). State-wise allocation is not made under the Scheme.

(c) Govt. is implementing a number of other schemes for promoting sports in the country. Under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, integrated sports complexes, each costing ₹ 1.75 crores, will be constructed in all rural block panchayats in the country and sports competitions will be conducted to identify sports talent. Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), assistance from ₹ 5 crore to 6 crore is provided for laying of synthetic athletic track and synthetic hockey field and construction of multipurpose hall. Under National Sports Development Fund, assistance is given to outstanding athletes for customised training abroad. There are also schemes for promotion of sports among persons with disabilities, human resource development in sports, pension to meritorious sportspersons, welfare fund for sportspersons, national sports awards and cash awards. Sports Authority of India also runs promotional schemes in which training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to players to achieve excellence at national/international level.

Statement

Details of Central funding to NSFs

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15* (upto June 2014)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	790.00	81.04	1014.37		1885.41
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	606.00	143.27	1000.57		1749.84
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	162.13	253.94	232.08	6.00	654.15
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	1440.00	561.47	1960.68		3962.15
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	11.29	34.11	228.74	12.00	286.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	425.00	108.52	250.22	2.00	785.74
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	319.00	52.25	361.52	1.00	733.77
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	360.00	379.51	331.31	4.00	1074.82
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad	122.00	131.28	167.54	-	420.82
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	68.40	33.12	177.50		279.02
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	1531.00	238.71	1145.49		2915.20
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	1809.00	565.20	1268.19		3642.39
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	567.00	229.35	530.22	1.00	1327.57
14.	Badminton Association of India	910.00	382.72	1106.35		2399.07
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	23.37	27.46		50.83
16.	All India Football Federation	174.99	288.14	394.70		857.83
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	23.53	70.76	106.46		200.75
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	983.00	692.04	1429.12		3104.16
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	255.00	51.66	142.75		449.41
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	121.00	11.44	74.00	16.00	222.44

256 <i>Written Answers to</i>		[RAJYA SABHA]			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	84.68	153.38	310.65	1.50	550.21
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	636.00	0.00	119.26		755.26
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	78.70	46.33	146.18	3.50	274.71
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	227.89	40.23	227.62		495.74
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	36.06	9.00	0.00		45.06
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	185.72	64.64	182.27		432.63
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	75.82	59.07	87.49		222.38
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	13.38	175.46	143.40		332.24
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	285.89	69.28	274.51	11.59	641.27
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	10.96	7.83	30.57	2.25	51.61
31.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.75	9.75	11.75		34.25
32.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur	10.50	13.50	14.00	1.25	39.25
33.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	17.55	27.52		57.07
34.	Indian Power lifting Federation	0.00	3.50	10.25	5.25	19.00
35.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	16.50	16.50	3.00	6.75	42.75

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[30 July, 2014]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i> 257		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi	2.50	0.00	0.00		2.50
37.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur	12.00	12.00	64.60	1.00	89.60
38.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	1.50	14.22		27.72
39.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	11.75	21.00	15.00		47.75
40.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	490.00	28.05	332.13		850.18
41.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	15.25	14.00	15.70	2.00	46.95
42.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	8.50	0.00	28.50	2.00	39.00
43.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	11.25	9.25	10.75	2.75	34.00
44.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	90.56	75.28	158.60	6.25	330.69
45.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	50.20	88.98	164.80	7.50	311.48
46.	Cycling Federation of India	0.00	58.34	309.83	5.00	373.17
47.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India	11.75	12.22	17.50		41.47
48.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	4.50	5.22		9.72
49.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	1.00	0.50	2.00	3.50
50.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	0.00	6.14	61.52		67.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	39.54	284.44	0.00		323.98
52.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	322.00	7387.77			7709.77
53.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	160.89	8.09	186.01		354.99
54.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	18.69	13.25	1.00	32.94
55.	Roll Ball Federation of India	0.00	0.00	4.51		4.51
56.	Jump Rope Fed. of India	0.00	8.09	9.50	3.00	20.59
57.	Winter Games Fed. of India	0.00	0.00	2.97		2.97
58.	Subroto Mukherjee Educational Society		7.50			7.50
59.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society		8.87			8.87
		13603.38	13057.26	14969.22	106.59	41736.4
Funds released for National Coaching camps & salary of foreign coaches			5368.67	7822.06		

*Provisional

Assistance for sports infrastructure in rural areas

2274. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has any plans to assist in the building of sports infrastructure including stadia in rural areas and small towns;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of stadia that have been built in the rural areas of Kerala with the assistance of the Central Government under the scheme during the last three years;
- (d) whether the funds are inadequate for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide adequate funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing a Scheme named as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) with a view to create sports infrastructure throughout the country. Under the RGKA it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines. Details of the RGKA Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*). Central Government is also implementing the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) under which 100% financial assistance, subject to prescribed ceiling is provided to (a) State Governments; (b) Local Civic Bodies; (c) School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and (d) Sports Control Boards for development of the (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Statement

Details of the RGKA Scheme

Under the RGKA scheme, it is proposed to construct a sports complex in each block of the country, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six seven acres at a cost of ₹ 80 lakh each (Total ₹ 1.60 crore). There is also provision of ₹ 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is proposed to have sporting facilities for both indoor and outdoor disciplines.

All the 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. Funds for construction of the block level sports complex will be converged from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR -Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA. Development of playfields at village panchayats will be undertaken under the scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Three Sports Trainers (one Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers, out of

serving Physical Education Teachers) will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium in addition to their normal salaries received from respective school/college.

Annual Sports competitions *viz.*, Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. The grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

Appointment of foreign coaches

2275. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed many foreign coaches for training of athletes in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the number of foreign coaches employed by Government;

(c) whether Government has issued any guidelines for selection of foreign coaches;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any review has been done regarding the outcome of performance of the athletes trained by foreign coaches in various international sports events; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three years and the current financial year, Government has engaged foreign coaches in the sports disciplines of archery, boxing, athletics, basketball, badminton, hockey, shooting, squash, table tennis, wrestling, yachting, gymnastic, judo, taekwondo, tennis and kayaking & canoeing as per details given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of foreign coaches engaged
1.	2011-12	31
2.	2012-13	34

Sl. No.	Year	No. of foreign coaches engaged
3.	2013-14	23
4.	2014-15 (till date)	25

(c) and (d) Sir, the selection of foreign coaches is made on the basis of recommendations of the Selection Committee with Director General, Sports Authority of India (SAI) as Chairman and representative of the Ministry, SAI, concerned National Sports Federations (NSFs), Indian Olympic Association (IOA), eminent sportspersons of the concerned sports discipline as members. While recommending, the Committee, *inter-alia*, is guided by various factors such as qualifications, experience etc of the foreign coach.

(e) and (f) Sir, performance of the athletes trained by foreign coaches is reviewed by the Sports Authority of India (SAI). Contract of the foreign coaches is extended based on their performance. Recently, contract of Mr. Evgeniy Shvilli, foreign coach from Italy engaged for training of athletes in Jumps event was terminated due to non satisfactory performance.

Funds for Development of Sports in Rural Areas

†2276. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds are provided for the development of sports in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the medium through which these funds are provided;
- (c) the sports for which this financial assistance is being provided; and
- (d) the State-wise names of the rural areas which have been provided financial assistance for development of sports so far, since 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which was being implemented by the Central Government from 2008-09 to 2013-14, funds were being provided for creation and maintenance of basic sports infrastructure at block and village Panchayat levels through the State Governments/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Union Territories or the State Sports Councils. The PYKKA has been revised and named as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA). Under the RGKA funds will be provided to the State Governments/Union Territories for construction of a sports complex in each block of the country for both indoor and outdoor disciplines. Development of play fields in village panchayats will be undertaken under the scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Ministry of Rural Development. The list of disciplines covered under the RGKA is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) being implemented by the Central Government, 100% financial assistance, subject to prescribed ceiling is provided to (a) State Governments; (b) Local Civic Bodies; (c) School Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and (d) Sports Control Boards for development of the (i) Synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) Multipurpose indoor hall.

(d) The details of funds released under PYKKA and USIS since 2010 is given in Statement II to IV.

Statement-I

Sports disciplines for infrastructure purpose under RGKA:

(a) Outdoor sports disciplines:	(b) Indoor sports disciplines:
(i) Athletics	(i) Boxing
(ii) Archery	(ii) Wrestling
(iii) Badminton	(iii) Table Tennis
(iv) Basket ball	(iv) Weightlifting
(v) Football	(v) Provision for a Multi-gym
(vi) Handball	
(vii) Hockey	
(viii) Kabbadi	
(ix) Kho-Kho	
(x) Tennis and	
(xi) Volley ball	

*List of sports disciplines covered for the purpose of competition
at National level*

1. Archery	12. Kabaddi
2. Athletics	13. Kho - Kho
3. Badminton	14. Swimming
4. Basketball	15. Table Tennis
5. Boxing	16. Taekwondo
6. Cycling	17. Volleyball
7. Football	18. Weight lifting
8. Gymnastics	19. Wrestling
9. Handball	20. Wushu
10. Hockey	21. Tennis
11. Judo	

Statement-II

*State-wise number of Competitions Grant released
under PYKKA scheme*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2010-11		2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Rural	Women	Rural	Women	NEG	Rural	Women	NEG	Rural	Women	NEG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.26	0	0	0	0	11.16	0.34	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2.96	0.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	6.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.01	0	1.95	0.28	0	1.99	0.32	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6. Goa		0.18	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Gujarat		2.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Haryana		1.5	0.31	1.51	0.09	0	0.62	0.23	0	1.6	0.21	0
9. Himachal Pradesh		1.18	0.15	1.11	0.13	0	1.12	0.14	0	0.7	0.13	0
10. Jammu and Kashmir		2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand		2.81	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Karnataka		2.52	0.42	2.17	0	0	2.58	0.69	0	2.45	0.41	0
13. Kerala		1.32	0	0	0.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		4.13	0.66	4.37	0.54	0	4.18	0.57	0	4.1	0.55	0
15. Maharashtra		3.88	0.48	0	0	0	3.44	0	0	0	0	0
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0.75	0.17	0.1	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		0.67	0.12	0	0	0.08	0.67	0	0	0	0	0.11
18. Mizoram		0.58	0.13	0	0	0.1	1.06	0.13	0.1	0.58	0.13	0.1
19. Nagaland		0	0.13	0	0	0	0.91	0	0.12	0	0	0
20. Odisha		3.85	0.42	0	0	0	3.86	0.53	0	0	0.27	0
21. Punjab		1.55	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.24	0	1.45	0.13	0
22. Rajasthan		0	0	1.72	0	0	3.42	0.46	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	1.12	0	0.08	1.12	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		4.66	0.44	0	0	0	0.81	0.44	0	8.32	0.57	0
25. Tripura		0.67	0.11	0.59	0.11	0.09	0.76	0.16	0	0.67	0.14	0.1
26. Uttar Pradesh		9.47	0	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	1.15	0	0
27. Uttarakhand		1.38	0.09	1.29	0.11	0	1.18	0.1	0	1.1	0.1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28.	West Bengal	3.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UTs											
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NSDF PYKKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	72.92	4.6	24.03	1.49	0.35	39.63	4.52	0.32	22.12	2.64	0.31
	National Level Competitions released to SAI	0	0	2.6	0	2.5	0	0	0	2.5	0	0
	TOTAL	72.92	4.6	26.63	1.49	2.85	39.63	4.52	0.32	24.62	2.64	0.31

Statement-III*State-wise number of Infrastructure Grant released under PYKKA scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14					
		No. of VP	No. of BP	No. of VP	No. of BP	No. of VP	No. of BP	No. of VP	No. of BP				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Funds released	No. of	No. of	Funds released	No. of	No. of	Funds released	No. of	No. of	Funds released
					VP	BP		VP	BP		VP	BP	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4380	226	25.98	0	0	25.98	0	0	10.63	355	32	7.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	44	10.28	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1964	28	25.27	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1075	22	2.55	0	0	13.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1238	24	14.43	619	12	5.09	0	0	0	0	0	3.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	8.8	324	8	3.66	389	10	6.34	0	0	2.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0

12.	Karnataka	1129	36	14.86	0	0	0	566	18	9.61	565	18	10.2
13.	Kerala	100	15	11.17	.0	0	0	200	30	10.36	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2304	31	39.99	0	0	0	2304	31	32.55
15.	Maharashtra	2752	35	41.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0.22	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	83	8	1.19	83	8	1.72	0	0	0	0	0	0.44
18.	Mizoram	163	5	2.27	0	0	2.07	163	5	2.07	245	8	4.1
19.	Nagaland	440	20	2.96	110	5	4.7	0	0	0	438	22	6
20.	Odisha	623	31	5.98	0	0	7.34	1246	62	19.21	0	0	7.53
21.	Punjab	2466	28	26.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	917	25	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	16	10	2.02	32	20	1.66	70	35	2.51	0	0	0.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.58
25.	Tripura	520	20	3.24	312	12	4.09	0	0	0	208	10	4.3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4493	82	62.27	0	0	18.39	3384	82	9.03	0	0	4.92
27.	Uttarakhand	1500	19	19.43	0	0	0	0	0	3.38	1511	17	22.84

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28. West Bengal			0	0	2.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTs														
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands			60	6	1.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Daman & Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0.14	0	0	0
32. Lakshadweep			2	9	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Puducherry			50	5	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			22448	681	260.84	4701	121	134.05	8662	314	109.01	5626	138	113.85

Statement-IV

Statement showing the details of grant approved and released to the States/Union Territory under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for creation/up-gradation of sports infrastructure projects in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (The Scheme was launched in the year 2010-11).

Sl. No.	State	Project	Grant Approved (Date)	Grant released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1	Himachal Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Indira Stadium, Una	5.00% (17.03.2011)	3.50
2	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Boys' Hockey Academy, Kawnpuri	5.00* (24.03.2011)	4.00
3	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tarn Taran	3.98 (17.03.2011)	2.00
4	West Bengal	Renovations/ modification and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex at Khudiram Anushilan, Eden Garden, Kolkata	6.00 (17.03.2011)	3.00
TOTAL			19.98	12.50

% Balance amount of Rs. 1.50 crore released on 29.04.2014.

* Balance amount of Rs. 1 crore released on 25.07.2012.

					(₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	
2011-12					
1	Odisha	Laying of synthetic Hockey Surface at Kalinga Stadium, Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	5.00 (24.08.2011)	5.000	
2	Madhya Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Ranital Sports Complex, Jabalpur	4.81 (18.10.2011)	3.620	
3	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00 (20.10.2011)	4.500	
4	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima	5.00# (29.08.2011)	3.000	
5	Mizoram	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at at Mualpui, Aizawl	6.00(3) (19.10.2011)	4.500	
6	Meghalaya	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at .IN Sports Complex, Shillong	5.50& (01.03.2012)	4.300	
7	Assam	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall SAI-SAG centre Tinsukia	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.200	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Construction of Football Turf Ground at TRC Ground, Srinagar	4.50 (28.03.2012)	4.465	
9	Puducherry	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Tagore Arts College Ground, Lawspet	6.00 (23.03.2012)	3.540	
10	Kerala	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Nehru Stadium at Kottayam	6.00 (27.03.2012)	3.875	
		TOTAL	54.81	40.00	

Balance amount of Rs. 2 crore released on 20.01.2014.

@ Balance amount of Rs. 1.50 crore released on 16.01.2014.

& Balance amount of Rs. 1.20 crore released on 06.06.2014.

2012-13

1	Haryana	Laying a synthetic Hockey playfield (with normal lighting) at Sports Complex. Hisar.	5.00 (22.06.2012)	3.75
2	Manipur	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Senapati Dist. HQs.	5.9999 (22.06.2012)	1.80
3	Haryana	Laying of Artificial "Turf for Football at Dariyapur, Fatehabad District	4.50 (03.10.2012)	3.50
4	Chhattisgarh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kondagaon, Dist. Kondagaon.	5.9779 (16.10.2012)	1.79
5	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00 (16.10.2012)	1.80
6	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Kalinga State Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	6.00 (19.11.2012)	1.80
7	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, Thiruvarur District.	6.00 (03.01.2013)	1.80
8	Odisha	Laying of football turf at Kalinga State Sports Complex. Bhubaneswar.	4.50 (07.01.2013)	3.50
9	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Sports Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar.	5.00 (14.02.2013)	1.26
10	Rajasthan	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00 (22.03.2013)	1.00
TOTAL			54.9778	22.00

		(₹ in crore)				
1	2	3	4	5		
2013-14						
1.	Kerala	Laying of synthetic athletic track in University of Calicut, Kerala	5.50 (27.06.2013)	3.00		
2.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Kashipur, District Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	6.00 (04.07.2013)	1.80		
3.	Mizoram	Laying of synthetic football turf at Chhangphut playground, Champhai, Mizoram.	4.50 (16.07.2013)	3.00		
4.	Mizoram	Construction of Multipurpose indoor hall at Sazaikawn, Lunglei Town, Mizoram	6.00 (16.07.2013)	1.80		
5.	Punjab	Laying of synthetic athletic track at War Heroes Stadium, Sangrur, Punjab	5.50 (27.09.2013)	3.00		
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of synthetic hockey turf at Sri Meghbaran Singh Stadium, Karampur, Saidpur, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	5.00 (04.10.2013)	3.00		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Leh, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80		
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of multi-purpose indoor, hall at Agricultural College, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	6.00 (05.11.2013)	1.80		
9.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic turf hockey field at Maharana Pratap Sports College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	5.00 (07.11.2013)	1.80		

10.	Rajasthan	Construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mohan Lal Sukhadia (MLS) University, Udaipur, Rajasthan	6.00 (13.12.2013)	1.80
11.	Nagaland	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Dimapur, Nagaland	6.00 (16.12.2013)	1.80
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Laying of football turf at SLSA Complex, Chimpu, Itanagar. Arunachal Pradesh	4.50 (27.12.2013)	2.25
13.	Nagaland	Laying of synthetic football turf at Jalukie, Peren District, Nagaland	4.50 (31.12.2013)	3.00
14.	Haryana	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Bhim Stadium, Bhiwani.	5.50 (20.01.2014)	3.00
TOTAL			76.00	32.85
2014-15				
1.	Maharashtra	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune	5.00 (23.07.2014)	3.00

(₹ in crore)

Setting up of Ultra Mega Steel Plants

2277. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry earlier proposed to set up Ultra Mega Steel Plants on the lines of Ultra Mega Power Plants in the country so as to produce more steel to meet the demand of the country and export;

(b) if so, the reasons for shelving the plan of UMSPs by the Ministry recently;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Finance Ministry and the States are not cooperating with the Ministry for UMSPs;

(d) if so, the reasons behind Finance Ministry and States' reluctance to the above proposal; and

(e) in the light of (d) above, how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Steel had circulated a Concept Note on Ultra Mega Steel Plants to various State Governments and Central Ministries in 2011-12. However, due to lukewarm responses from the State Governments, the idea was dropped.

Ministry of Finance had not shown any objections to the concept of UMSP.

Loans outstanding on SAIL

2278. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans outstanding on Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) have decreased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the total loans outstanding on SAIL at present;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the same; and

(e) the period by when it is likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has been borrowing funds from the market for meeting expenditure on modernization and expansion as also for working capital requirement. SAIL raises loans on short & long term basis and the same are being repaid on due dates, as per terms of repayment. As on 31.03.2014, loans amounting to ₹ 25281 crore is outstanding on SAIL.

Performance of SAIL and its subsidiaries

2279. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss earned/incurred by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and its subsidiaries particularly the Bokaro Steel Plant during each of that last three years and the current year;

(b) the quantum of steel produced by SAIL and its subsidiaries during the period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make them profit making units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Profit After Tax (PAT) earned by SAIL during financial year 2013-14 and the last three years is given as under:

	(₹ in crore)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Profit After Tax	4905	3543	2170	2616

Profit earned by Bokaro Steel Plant during financial year 2013-14 and the last three years is given as under:

	(₹ in crore)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Profit Before Tax	1260	703	308	202

(b) Crude steel production by SAIL during last three years and the current year is given below:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April to June)
Crude Steel Production (MT)	13.35	13.42	13.58	3.24

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

Review of safety and security of steel plants

2280. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to review the safety and security of the steel plants located across the country in the backdrop of accident that took place in Bhilai Steel Plant in June in which six persons died;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Steel is a deregulated sector and there are large number of steel plants that have come up/are being set up in the private sector. The safety and security of private sector steel plants is the responsibility of the individual steel company who are to adhere to the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 for the safety of the workers. As far as steel Public Sector Undertakings are concerned, there are two steel manufacturing Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). A High Level Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Steel to inquire into the incident of Gas leakage at Bhilai Steel Plant of SAIL. Continuous improvements in safety related practices /procedures are carried out by implementing recommendations of past accident audits/enquiries by the steel Public Sector Undertakings. Some of the major safety initiatives undertaken in SAIL and RINL are as under:

- To prevent incident of exposure to gas, online Carbon monoxide (CO) monitors with audio visual alarm system have been provided in all gas prone areas of the plant. Portable CO monitors have also been provided to workmen involved in prone areas.
- Contractual workforce is imparted compulsory induction training before issue of gate pass and on the job training pertaining to respective area of working.
- To prevent accidents due to falling from height, SAIL plants have started making use of rigs for testing competence of Contractor workers.
- Standard Operating & Maintenance Procedures, Safe Commissioning procedure etc. have been developed which are strictly adhered to.
- Penal action is taken on contractors for non-compliance to safety norms
- Periodic safety campaigns and drives are undertaken.

- Use of Job specific personal protective equipments is enforced.
- Permit to work System, Shut down Procedures are strictly followed to implement safety while carrying out hazardous jobs for regular & contract workers.
- Behaviour based safety was introduced in order to bring total safety cultural transformation in the organization.
- Third party risk assessment is conducted by an external agency before commissioning of new units.
- Reviewed Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Determining Control to mitigate the risk.
- Spreading Safety awareness through training programmes and workshops for employees and contract workers.
- Pre commissioning safety audits are conducted for all the new commission units.

Security requirement of RINL, Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro and Burnpur and special steel plants of SAIL at Durgapur & Salem is entrusted to Central Industrial Security Force. Security at Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant, Bhadravathi is through Departmental/ Private security.

Iron-ore supplied by NMDC

2281. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA. Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is the biggest supplier of iron-ore to all the iron-ore based industries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the iron-ore supplied during the last three years;
- (c) whether the ore supplied by NMDC is sufficient in both quality and quantity to meet the demands of the indigenous industries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to ensure sufficient supply of iron-ore to all indigenous industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. NMDC Ltd. produced 30.2 million tones of iron ore

during 2013-14 which is only about 20% of the total iron ore production of 152.06 (P) million tones in the country during 2013-14. Details of iron ore produced and supplied by NMDC during last 3 years are as under:-

(Qty in Million Tone)

Year	Production	Sales		
		Export	Domestic	Total
2011-12	27.3	0.39	26.91	27.30
2012-13	27.0	1.60	24.67	26.27
2013-14	30.2	2.3	28.2	30.5

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The consumption of iron ore by the domestic industries during 2013-14 was estimated at 103.73 million tones, whereas total production of iron ore in the country during 2013-14 was 152.06 million tones (P). NMDC supplied about 27% of the estimated consumption of iron ore by the domestic industries in 2013-14. The remaining requirement of iron ore by the domestic industry was either sourced from captive iron ore mines or was supplied by other iron ore producers.

(e) Iron ore being in deregulated sector, its supply is sourced by the individual companies based on their individual requirement. However NMDC is taking steps to increase its production of iron ore by opening up new iron ore mines and expanding the capacity of existing iron ore mines.

Nanda Devi Raj Jat yatra

2282. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttarakhand has requested the Central Government for financially help and support for the world famous Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra in the State occurring this year after a gap of 14 years;

(b) if so, the details of the request and the money demanded; and

(c) whether any financial grant was sanctioned by Government for 2013-14 and 2014-15 for this purpose if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs.800 Lakh for project "Development of Wayside Amenities for Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra, District Pauri & Chamoli in Uttarakhand" in the year 2013-14. No such project have been prioritized in 2014-15.

Medical Tourism

2283. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and country-wise details of international patients coming to India for medical treatment in the last five years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 35 per cent of patients are coming from West Asia;
- (c) if so, the impact on medical tourism in view of Iraq crisis; and
- (d) if so, how the Ministry looks at it and what it is planning to do?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Region-wise, Nationality-wise total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and percentage share of tourists coming for the purpose of medical treatment during 2009 to 2012 is given in Statement (*See* below). This information is not available for 2013.

(b) The percentage share of foreign tourists coming for purpose of medical treatment from West Asia during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 12.7%, 11.3%, 16.1% and 14.3%, respectively. This information is not available for 2013.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has not made any assessment on impact of Iraq crisis on tourists coming for medical purpose in India in the recent past. However, there has been a consistent growth in tourists coming for medical treatment from Iraq till 2012 (data for 2013 not available).

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Region-wise/Nationality-wise total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and percentage of tourists coming for the purpose of medical treatment during 2009 to 2012

Region/ Nationality	Total number of FTAs					% Share of tourist coming for medical treatment			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
North America									
Canada	2,21,448	2,42,372	2,59,017	2,56,021	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
U.S.A	8,03,021	9,31,292	9,80,688	10,39,947	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	10,24,469	11,73,664	12,39,705	12,95,968	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Central and South America									
Argentina	6,029	7,626	9,391	9,831	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Brazil	14,513	15,219	17,268	18,440	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mexico	8,174	10,458	10,876	11,254	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Others	18,956	29,425	23,453	24,174	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
TOTAL	47,672	62,728	60,988	63,699	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Europe									
Austria	28,034	32,620	36,483	38,585	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	1

Belgium	34,393	37,709	40,478	42,604	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	31,293	35,541	34,683	33,084	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Finland	24,524	24,089	23,730	22,416	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
France	1,95,307	2,25,232	2,31,423	2,40,674	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Germany	1,93,557	2,27,720	2,40,235	2,54,783	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Greece	6,427	7,441	7,253	7,493	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	18,741	20,329	22,089	24,546	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Italy	77,995	94,100	1,00,889	98,743	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	63,476	70,756	75,153	74,800	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	21,724	22,229	24,578	23,569	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
Portugal	17,083	21,038	24,061	24,670	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Spain	58,721	72,591	71,405	67,044	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sweden	43,391	45,028	48,690	51,058	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Switzerland	38,268	43,134	46,332	48,388	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1
U.K.	7,48,765	7,59,494	7,98,249	7,88,170	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Others	8,387	11,291	12,964	12,439	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
TOTAL	16,10,086	17,50,342	18,38,695	18,53,066	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Europe								
Czech Rep.	NA	9,918	11,256	1 1,129	NA	0.2	0.3	0.5
Hungary	5,017	6,022	6,900	6,507	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Kazakhstan	6,942	8,786	9,810	11,653	1.3	0.1	4.1	5.1
Poland	19,343	25,424	28,499	25,030	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Russian Fed.	97,705	1,22,048	1,44,312	1,77,526	0.1	0.4	1.8	3.3
Ukraine	11,653	16,462	23,467	29,033	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.7
Others	42,183	38,990	50,354	51,808	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1
TOTAL	1,82,843	2,27,650	2,74,598	3,12,686	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.9
Africa								
Egypt	6,274	8,017	8,791	10,571	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Kenya	24,365	29,223	30,045	34,037	3.5	4.3	4.4	6.5
Mauritius	18,397	21,672	22,091	25,013	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.1
Nigeria	17,737	23,893	33,537	36,762	17.8	25.2	26.8	29
South Africa	43,947	55,688	58,430	50,161	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1
Sudan	NA	7,418	2,328	9,626	NA	5.4	8.5	0.9
Tanzania	16,056	17,645	19,470	21,862	0	10.6	11.3	13.7

Others	39,098	40,969	57,691	73,396	4.4	4.2	5.9	8.3
TOTAL	1,65,874	2,04,525	2,32,386	2,61,428	4.5	5.4	6.9	8.5
West Asia								
Bahrain	7,694	7,766	9,587	10,045	3.9	3.8	0.5	5.8
Iraq	NA	28,221	30,808	38,826	NA	24	29.2	33.3
Israel	40,567	43,456	48,089	47,649	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Oman	32,620	35,485	40,577	49,759	14.9	16.4	13.7	11.4
Saudi Arabia	16,519	21,599	26,268	32,127	0.4	3.5	5.2	4.2
Turkey	10,750	15,483	17,359	22,986	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
U.A.E.	43,031	45,482	66,383	41,664	7.9	0.7	7.4	8.3
Yemen Arab Rep.	12,540	14,931	14,955	18,654	4.5	3.2	6.9	10.5
Others	37,389	22,894	24,747	29,286	6.1	12.5	2.6	3.2
TOTAL	2,01,110	2,35,317	2,78,773	2,90,996	7.1	7.5	0.8	8.4
South Asia								
Afghanistan	50,762	73,389	89,605	95,231	23.9	7.1	12.5	16.5
Iran	35,379	49,265	43,399	40,973	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Maldives	56,863	58,152	53,999	50,428	62.1	63.1	56.6	59.3
Nepal	87,487	1,04,374	1,19,131	1,25,375	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pakistan	45,628	51,739	48,640	59,846	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.2
Bangladesh	4,58,063	4,31,962	4,63,543	4,87,397	5.8	8.3	7.5	7.7
Sri Lanka	2,40,836	2,66,515	3,05,853	2,96,983	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6
Bhutan	7,615	12,048	15,489	15,266	2.2	6.4	6.5	4.9
TOTAL	9,82,633	10,47,444	11,39,659	11,71,499	8.2	8.9	7.4	9.3
South East Asia								
Indonesia	18,791	26,171	32,530	29,559	0.6	0.1	1.1	1.3
Malaysia	1,34,340	1,79,077	2,08,196	1,95,853	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6
Myanmar	10,698	14,719	25,043	30,588	1.7	2.8	3.9	2.5
Philippines	20,173	24,534	31,151	33,323	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Singapore	94,754	1,07,487	1,19,022	1,31,452	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Thailand	62,593	76,617	92,404	1,05,141	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vietnam	NA	7,458	9,809	11,332	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	7,146	2,980	3,600	3,666	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.4
TOTAL	3,48,495	4,39,043	5,21,755	5,40,914	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
East Asia								
China (Main)	96,997	1,19,530	1,42,218	1,68,952	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

China (Taiwan)	24,915	23,915	25,916	31,639	0.3	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japan	1,24,219	1,68,019	1,93,525	2,20,015	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rep. of Korea	69,316	95,587	1,08,680	1,09,469	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	2,845	4,896	5,612	5,547	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	3,18,292	4,11,947	4,75,951	5,35,622	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia									
Australia	1,48,846	1,69,647	1,92,592	2,02,105	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
New Zealand	30,305	37,024	36,839	38,917	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	2,698	3,604	3,734	3,489	0.2	5.2	9.8	8.5	8.5
TOTAL	1,81,849	2,10,275	2,33,165	2,44,511	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Not Classified elsewhere	45,256	12,757	13,547	7,356	3.1	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.5
GRAND TOTAL	51,08,579	57,75,692	63,09,222	65,77,745	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.6

NA: Not Available.

Rush of Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir

2284. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed a great rush of tourists to Srinagar/Jammu during the last three years; and

(b) whether the Ministry would be prepared to consider to develop Izmarg (Gurez), Kargil-Zanskar (Ladakh), Bungus (Handwara), Bosian (Baramulla), Tosa Maidan (Budgam) as tourist resorts with most modern facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Jammu and Kashmir including Srinagar/Jammu, during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are given below:

Year	DTVs	FTVs
2011	130,71,531	71,593
2012	124,27,122	78,802
2013	136,42,402	60,845

(b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/ UTs for various tourism projects prioritized for every financial year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, adherence to the scheme guidelines and liquidation of pending utilization certificates. The details of projects sanctioned in Gurez, Bungus, Bosian, Ladakh (including Kargil and Zanskar) regions in Jammu and Kashmir during Tenth, Eleventh & Twelfth Plan periods are given in Statement-I (*See* below) and details of Rural Tourism Projects Sanctioned in Gurez, Bungus, Baramulla, Budgam, Ladakh (including Kargil and Zanskar) regions in Jammu and Kashmir are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of infrastructure Tourism Projects Sanctioned in Gurez, Bungus, Bosian, Ladakh (including Kargil and Zaskar) regions in Jammu and Kashmir during 10th, 11th & 12th Plan Periods

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
10th Plan		
1.	Development of Ladakh as a destination (2005-06)	497.00
11th Plan		
1.	Development of Dress- Panikhar Kargil Dev. Authority (2007-08)	241.70
2.	Development of Tourist Facilities in and around Kargil(2007-08)	484.47
3.	Development of Tourist Facility in & around Leh(2007-08)	458.70
4.	Development of Gurez and Telail Valley(2007-08)	365.69
5.	Development of Bungus Valley as a Tourism Destination(2007-08)	231.28
6.	Development of Drass-Sankhoo as a Destination Kargil Development Authority (2008-09)	472.32
7.	CFA for refurbishing of Matho Gompa Monastery in Leh, J&K. (2009-10)	55.23
8.	Development of Tourist Destination at Zaskar in J&K (2009-10)	465.51
9.	Development of North Kashmir Tourist Circuit (Bosian - Reshwari -Bangus - Drangvvari - Lolab - Gurez, Kiterdaji in J&K (2010-11)	486.90
10.	Development of Lake Circuit including the Lakes of Pangong, Tsomoriri and Tsokar Lake in Leh, J&K (2011-12)	694.86
11.	Construction of various Tourist Infrastructure facilities in Leh, J&K for Development of Leh as a Circuit under PIDDC Scheme (2011-12)	746.30

1	2	3
12.	Development of Leh as a Mega Destination setting up to trans Himalayan Cultural Centre in Leh, J&K (2011-12)	2242.95
13.	Development of Wayside amenities with Budgeted Accommodation at Leh-Maan Merak, Charasa, J&K (2011-12)	499.42
14.	Construction of Integrated Tourist Facilities in Leh, J&K for development of Leh as a Tourist Destination (2011-12)	499.70
15.	Preservation/Beautification of Historical Monuments and Wayside Amenities under Dev. of Kargil as a Tourist Destination by Kargil Dev. Authority in J&K (2011-12)	415.61
16.	Development of Tourist related facilities in and around Padum, Zaskar and its adjoining Tourist Resort Phase-I in Leh-Ladakh, J&K (2011-12)	399.16

12th Plan

1.	Development of tourist infrastructure in Kargil (Gumri, Bhimbhat Drass, Bemathang, Goma, Shakardoo, Silmoo, Hinaskote) Phase-I, J&K (2012-13)	444.74
2.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Hunder Turtuk including Wayside Amenities at Leh-Dha Boema Route. (2012-13)	406.10

Statement-II

Details of Rural Tourism Projects sanctioned in Gurez, Bungus, Baramulla, Budgam, Ladakh (including Kargil and Zaskar) regions in Jammu and Kashmir

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3

10th Plan Period

1.	Development of Drung Village, Distt. Baramulla (Hardware) (2005-06)	50.00
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1	2	3
11th Plan Period		
1.	Rural Tourism at village Watlab, Distt. Baramulla (Software) (2007-08)	19.50
2.	Rural Tourism at village Chahal & Shahkote, Distt. Baramulla (Software) (2007-08)	18.50
3.	Rural Tourism at village Watlab, Dist. Baramulla (Hardware) (2007-08)	35.89
4.	Rural Tourism at village Tegar-Semor Distt. Leh. (Software) (2008-09)	20.00
5.	Rural Tourism at village Tegar-Sumoor, Distt Leh. (Hardware) (2008-09)	48.93
6.	Village Dandmoh, District Baramulla, J&K (Software)(2009-10)	10.00
7.	Village Drung, Distt. Baramulla, (Software) (2009-10)	20.00
8.	Village Gohan, Distt. Baramulla, (Hardware) (2009-10)	44.78
9.	Village Dandmoh, Distt. Baramulla, (Hardware) (2009-10)	37.40
10.	Rural Tourism Village Chehal and Shahkote, Distt. Baramulla (Hardware) (2010-11)	47.08
11.	Rural Tourism Village Gohan, Distt, Baramulla (Software) (2010-11)	17.00
12.	Rural Tourism Village Khag, Distt, Budgam (Software) (2010-11)	20.00
13.	Rural Tourism Village Khag, Distt, Budgam (Hardware) (2011-12)	49.98
12th Plan Period		
1.	Development of Tourist Village at Chunti Pathri, Nambalnar, Baba Reshi, District Baramulla Hardware (2013-14)	50.00
2.	Development of Tourist Village at Chunti Pathri, Nambalnar, Baba Reshi, District Baramulla Software (2013-14)	20.00
3.	Development of Tourist Village at Pakharpora, District Budgam, J&K Hardware (2013-14)	39.50
4.	Development of Tourist Village at Pakharpora, District Budgam, J&K Software (2013-14)	17.07

1	2	3
5.	Development of Tourist Village at Poshkar District Budgam- Hardware (2013-14)	41.34
6.	Development of Tourist Village at Poshkar District Budgam- Software (2013-14)	18.50
7.	Development of Tourist Village at Kachwari, District Budgam- Hardware (2013-14)	39.49
8.	Development of Tourist Village at Kachwari, District Budgam- Software (2013-14)	17.02
9.	Development of Tourist Village at Sankoo, District Kargil- Hardware (2013-14)	50.00
10.	Development of Tourist Village at Sankoo, District Kargil- Software (2013-14)	12.00

Facility to promote Tourism in Mata Janaki Temple, Bihar

†2285. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to make Mata Janaki temple situated in Sitamarhi district of Bihar as a trust and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has provided any facility to promote tourism in Mata Janaki temple and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per State Government of Bihar, there is presently no proposal to make Mata Janaki temple, which is situated in Sitamarhi district of Bihar, as a trust.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory administrations. Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory administrations and funds released for the projects that are complete as per scheme guidelines and subject to availability of funds. However, as per State Government, an amount of ₹ 898.71 Lakh has been sanctioned by the Government for development of tourism infrastructure in and around Sitamarhi District, Bihar.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned CFA of ₹ 42.84 crore during 11th Five Year Plan and ₹ 116.10 crore during 12th Plan (2012-13 & 2013-14) for development of tourism infrastructure in the State of Bihar.

Development of Tourism Circuits

†2286. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the budget of year 2014-15, an announcement has been made regarding the development of five tourism circuits in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Madhya Pradesh's tourism centres have also been given place in the proposed tourism circuit; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. For development of 5 tourism circuits around specific themes in the country an amount of ₹ 500.00 crore has been proposed in the budget for the year 2014-15. The Ministry of Tourism is formulating the new scheme guidelines including identification of circuits in the country.

Countering Negative Publicity of India in International Media

2287. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Travel and Tourism Council, India has, submitted a report to the Ministry regarding the immense negative publicity from the international media on frequently occurring incidents of rape/molestation against women foreign tourists and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the strategy to counter safety threats and negative publicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The World Travel and Tourism Council, India in its report 'Tourism Action Plan Unleashing India's Potential' has included a section on Safety and Security and has suggested measures to counter safety and security threats and negative publicity.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crimes against tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. The State Governments/UT administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travellers are:

- (1) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (2) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to the basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (3) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been requested to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (4) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving international tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website: www.incredibleindia.org.
- (5) The Safety and Security of Tourists was the focus of the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013. Regarding safety of tourists, the following resolutions were adopted during the conference:
 - (i) The Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women.
 - (ii) The Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will consider setting up of a special force such as a Tourist Police, where it does not exist at present, either by taking few companies on deputation from the Police Department or by engaging Ex-Servicemen or Home Guards.

(iii) The Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will run a mass awareness campaign called “I respect women”.

(6) Recognising the need to sensitise the masses and the stakeholders of the tourism industry to the traditional Indian values of the concept ‘Atithidevo Bhava’, the Ministry of Tourism also runs Social Awareness Campaigns on leading television channels in the country on themes related to, *inter-alia*, behavior towards tourists.

Tourism Projects in Karnataka

2288. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tourism projects sanctioned during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan for Karnataka;
- (b) how many of these have so far been completed;
- (c) the projects which are yet to be completed; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations & products and implementation of various tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments & Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects prioritised in consultation with them for each Financial year, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The details of tourism projects for which CFA was sanctioned and released to the, State Government of Karnataka during the Tenth Five Year Plan and Eleventh Five Year Plan alongwith their present status of implementation are given in Statement.

Statement*List of projects sanctioned during Tenth Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Utilization Certificate		Status
				(UC) Received	(UC) Pending	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2002-03						
1.	Development of Tagore Beach	197.49	197.49	197.49	0.00	Project Completed
2.	Development of Om Beach	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	Project Completed
3.	Beugle Rock Garden	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	Project Completed
4.	Development of Hampi as a destination	506.10	293.37	293.37	0.00	Project Completed
TOTAL		843.59	630.86	630.86	0.00	
2003-04						
1.	Construction of Minor Nodes at Hampi (Hampi Chitradurga Bangalore Circuit-2003-04)	307.01	307.01	306.21	0.80	Project Dropped

(Rs. in lakhs)

2.	Sound and light at Hampi	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	0.00	Project Dropped
3.	Destination Development of Coorg	483.77	240.07	240.07	240.07	0.00	Site issue resolved
4.	Providing floodlighting at Hoyasala Temple at Halebid	61.04	61.00	61.00	61.00	0.00	Project Completed
5.	Purchase of IT infrastructure for KSTDC	15.80	14.22	14.22	14.22	0.00	Project Completed
6.	Installation of Handy Audio Reach Kit at Elur, Hassan	11.46	10.31	10.31	10.31	0.00	Project Completed
7.	Purchase of IT infrastructure for Jungle Lodge & Resorts	9.70	8.73	8.73	8.73	0.00	Project Completed
8.	Karnataka Luxury Train	785.00	785.00	785.00	785.00	0.00	Project Completed
9.	Development of Bannerghatta Biological Park near Bangalore	500.00	410.00	410.00	410.00	0.00	Project Completed
10.	Coorg Golf Links (CGL) project at Virajpet, Karnataka	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	Project Dropped
TOTAL		2352.78	2015.34	2014.54	2014.54	0.80	
2004-05							
1.	Integrated Development of Badami-Alhole-Pattadkal-Mahakoota Circuit in North Karnataka	800.00	640.00	640.00	640.00	0.00	Project Completed
2.	Integrated Development of Melkote-Belur-Halebid-Shravanabelagola Circuit in South Karnataka	798.50	638.80	638.80	638.80	0.00	Project Completed
3.	Infrastructure and Destination Development of Bandipur Tiger Reserve	195.70	156.56	156.56	156.56	0.00	Project Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Development of Chickmagalore Wildrerness Bhadra	202.48	202.48	202.48	0.00	Project Completed
5.	Integrated Development of Chitradurga Fort	353.00	282.40	282.40	0.00	Project Completed
6.	Expansion of Eco-Tourism Activity feasibility Report (MR Head)	15.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	Project Completed
7.	Coorg Golf Links (CGL) Coorg Golf Tourism project at Virajpet	53.00	53.00	53.00	0.00	Project Completed
8.	Setting up of Mini Convention Centre at Bangalore-Feasibility Report-LRG	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	Project Dropped
TOTAL		2419.68	1982.74	1982.74	0.00	
2005-06						
1.	Integrated Development of Tourism Circuit on Mangalore-Ullal-Udupi-Kollur-Honnavar-Murudeshwara-Kundapur-Gokarna	698.00	644.38	644.38	0.00	Project Completed
2.	Destination Development of Jog Fall in Shimoga	92.52	92.52	92.52	0.00	Project Completed
3.	Destination Development of Mysore in Karnataka	353.89	266.17	259.53	6.64	ITDC to refund ₹ 6.64 lakh
4.	IT infrastructure for Eco-tourism by M/s Jungle Lodges & Resorts	53.29	23.97	23.97	0.00	Project Completed

5.	Development of Golf Club at Chikmagalur, Karnataka under LRG project	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	Project Completed
	TOTAL	1317.70	1147.04	1140.40	6.64		
	2006-07						
1.	Integrated Development of Wilderness Tourism Circuit	226.88	226.88	226.88	0.00	0.00	Project Completed
2.	Development of Muthyalamadu (Part Valley) near Bangalore	293.81	235.04	235.04	0.00	0.00	Work in Progress
3.	Beautification of Baro Sadhanakeri Park, Dharwad City	308.22	308.22	308.22	0.00	0.00	Project Completed
4.	Destination development of Linganamakki Gardens at Jog Falls	494.98	396.00	396.00	0.00	0.00	Project Dropped
	TOTAL	1323.89	1166.14	1166.14	0.00	0.00	
	GRAND TOTAL	8257.64	6942.12	6934.68	7.44		

List of projects sanctioned during Eleventh Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC Received	UC Pending	Status	(₹ in lakhs)
							3
2007-08							
1.	Integrated Development of tourist circuit Bijapur-Bidar-Gulbarg Circuit	640.97	512.78	512.78	0.00	Project Completed while dropping one component.	
2.	Development of Eco-Tourism Park Hanumantha Nagar, Maddur-Taluk, Mandya District	229.42	229.42	229.42	0.00	Project Completed	
3.	Development of Eco-Tourism Setting up of Jungle Camps and Trails	322.21	322.21	322.21	0.00	Project Completed	
4.	Development of Eco Sites at Talacauvery, Gopinatham, Bhagwati and Seetanadi	380.26	304.20	304.20	0.00	Project Completed	
5.	Destination Development of Shivanasamudra-Bharachukki, Kollegal Tq. Chamrajanagar District	431.85	345.48	345.48	0.00	Project Completed	
TOTAL		2004.71	1714.09	1714.09	0.00		

2008-09

1.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Hampi World Heritage site in Karnataka as a Mega Project	3283.58	2626.86	2626.86	0.00	0.00	Work in Progress
2.	Tourist Infrastructure and Development works at Sangama (Mekedatu) near Kanakapura, Ramanagara Distt. Karnataka	474.63	474.63	474.63	0.00	0.00	Project Completed
3.	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Shanthisagar Lake, Chennagiri Taluk Davangere District under Destination Development	500.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	Project Completed

TOTAL

4258.21

3601.49

3601.49

0.00

0.00

2009-10

1.	Development of Coastal Religious circuit on Sringeri-Udupi Karkala	123.36	98.69	98.69	0.00	0.00	Work in Progress
2.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Temple Tourism Circuit of North Karnataka	395.00	316.00	316.00	0.00	0.00	Project Dropped
3.	Infrastructure at Mangalore-Dharamstala-Kukkesubramanya and Kateel Temple circuit in Dakshina Kannada	246.73	197.40	197.40	0.00	0.00	Work in Progress
4.	Development of Infrastructure under Malnad Circuit at Hassan Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts in Karnataka	611.46	489.16	489.16	0.00	0.00	Work in Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Development of Jungle Lodges Resorts at Vikaspur Tank in Bidar District Karnataka	381.35	381.35	381.35	0.00	Project Completed
5.	Destination Development of Bidar Fort, District Karnataka	365.54	292.43	292.43	0.00	Work in Progress
6.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Satyagraha Soudha at Viduwaswatha	296.59	296.58	296.58	0.00	Project Completed
7.	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Chaukhandi and Ashtoor Tombs in Bidar District under destination development	318.27	254.62	254.62	0.00	Work in Progress
8.	Development of Eco-tourism Resort & Adventure Tourism facilities, Talkalate, Jog, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District	414.68	414.68	414.68	0.00	Project Completed
9.	Development of Eco Tourism Park at Kaginele (District Ilaveri)	499.97	499.97	499.97	0.00	Project Completed
10.	Development of tourist infrastructure under destination development at Sleeping Buddha Hills near Shahapur in Gulbarga District	438.27	350.61	350.61	0.00	Project Dropped
11.	Development of Eco-tourism resort/facilities at Daroji Bear Sanctuary, Hampi, Hospet Taluk Bellary District	339.77	339.77	339.77	0.00	Project Completed
TOTAL		4430.99	3931.26	3931.26	0.00	

2010-11

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Pilikula Nisargadhama Eco-Tourism Resort in Karnataka | 419.65 | 419.65 | 419.65 | 0.00 | Project Completed |
| 2. | Development of Eco-Tourism Resort at Khanapur, Forest, Belgaum District in Karnataka | 440.32 | 440.32 | 440.32 | 0.00 | Project Completed |
| TOTAL | | 859.97 | 859.97 | 859.97 | 0.00 | |

2011-12

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. | Development of Infrastructure at Pilikula Nisargadhama, Mangalore in Dakshinakannada District | 500.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 0.00 | Work in Progress |
| 2. | Development of Magadi Fort, Bangalore Rural District | 486.79 | 389.43 | 389.43 | 0.00 | Work in Progress |
| 3. | Tourist Infrastructure at Vanivilas Sagar Dam in Chitradurga District in Karnataka | 500.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 0.00 | Work in Progress |
| 4. | Destination Development of Almatti Dam Area in Bijapur District as a tourist destination in Karnataka | 470.23 | 376.18 | 376.18 | 0.00 | Work in Progress |
| 5. | Development of Adventure and Water Sports Tourism Activities at Tonnur Lake, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District in Karnataka | 238.79 | 191.03 | 191.03 | 0.00 | Project Dropped |
| TOTAL | | 2195.81 | 1756.64 | 1756.64 | 0.00 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 13749.69 | 11863.44 | 11863.44 | 0.00 | |

Registered tour operators and guides in Aurangabad, Maharashtra

2289. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered tour guides and tour operators operating in and around Aurangabad of Maharashtra famous for Ajanta-Ellora caves and other places of tourism importance;

(b) whether unregistered and fake guides and operators are also active there and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take against such guides and operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There are 60 Regional Level Tourist Guides licensed by Ministry of Tourism operating in Aurangabad Region. There is no Government of India recognised tour operator located in Aurangabad. However, there are 61 Travel Agents, 35 Inbound Tour Operators, 15 Domestic Tour Operators and 17 Tourist Transport Operators recognised by the Ministry of Tourism in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) No specific complaint in this regard has been received in the Ministry of Tourism.

(c) Does not arise.

Amenities for Sammakka-Sarakka Jatara of Telangana

2290. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that lakhs of pilgrims are visiting Sammakka-Sarakka Jatara in Warangal district of Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government to take up the Jatara as a National Event; and

(c) the action taken by Government to provide better amenities and infrastructure facilities during the event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of visitors for the last three 'Sammakka- Sarakka Jatara' as reported by the State Government are as follows:

Year	No. of Visitors (approx.)
2010	80.00 lakhs
2012	100.00 lakhs
2014	110.00 lakhs

(b) and (c) The development and promotion of tourism destinations & products including tourism related fairs, festivals and events is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments & Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including tourism related fairs, festivals and events prioritized in consultation with them for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

No proposal for grant of CFA for the “Samakka-Sarakka Jatara” in Warangal district of Telangana has been received from the State Government of Telangana for grant of CFA during the current financial year.

As per the information received from the State Government of Telangana, during the last Jatara held in 2014, various amenities including additional roads, stalls, temporary toilets, showers and bathrooms, bathing ghats, tourist information stalls etc. were provided by the State Government.

Tourism Circuit at Warangal in Telangana

2291. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the tourism potential in Warangal district of Telangana;

(b) whether there is any action plan with Government to connect the Pakala Lake, Ramappa Temple, Warangal fort, thousand pillar temple as tourism circuit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of various tourism destinations & products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments & Union

Territory Administrations for tourism projects prioritised, in consultation with them, for each financial year, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The details of various tourism projects for which CFA has been sanctioned and released to the State Government of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (new Andhra Pradesh and Telangana combined) in the Warangal District, during Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan upto 30.06.2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tourism has prioritized a project for the “Development of Warangal - Karimnagar” mega circuit in the State of Telangana for grant of CFA during the current financial year.

Statement

Details of Central Financial Assistance sanctioned and released by the Ministry of Tourism to the State Government of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh for various Tourism Projects in Warangal district during Eleventh Plan and Twelfth Plan upto 30.06.2014

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
Eleventh Plan			
2007-08			
1.	Destination development of Anantharam village, Mahabubabad Mandal, Warangal Distt.	64.53	64.53
2.	Tourism Development at Padmakshi Temple, Hanumakonda, Warangal District	43.68	37.94
TOTAL		108.21	102.47
2008-09			
1.	Destination Development of Chilaka Hill Tribal Retreat - Phakal Eco-Tourism Zone and Landscape Park Kummarikunta Narsampet, Warangal District	312.22	249.78
TOTAL		312.22	249.78

1	2	3	4
2009-10			
1.	Development of Bhadrakali Temple Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh	93.48	77.78
TOTAL		93.48	77.78
2010-11 - NIL			
2011-12			
1.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Warangal Fort, Andhra Pradesh	437.37	437.37
2.	Mounting of sound and light show at Warangal fort	500.00	400.00
3.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Ramappa temple & lake	475.77	475.77
TOTAL		1413.14	1313.14
GRAND TOTAL of Eleventh Plan		1927.05	1743.17
Twelfth Plan			
2012-13 - NIL			
2013-14 - NIL			
2014-15 - NIL			

Foreign tourists

2292. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) how many foreign tourists have visited the country during last three years;
- (b) how many Indians have visited other countries as tourists during the same period; and
- (c) to what extent is the country financially benefited by tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 6.31 million, 6.58 million and 6.97 million, respectively.

(b) The number of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India during 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 13.99 million, 14.92 million and 16.63 million, respectively.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2011, 2012 and 2013 were ₹ 77,591 crore, ₹ 94,487 crore and ₹ 1,07,671 crore, respectively.

National Mission to encourage pilgrimage tourism

2293. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a National Mission to encourage pilgrimage tourism and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great need to provide better infrastructure at important pilgrimage centres, which are not in a position to bear burden imposed by the tremendous flow of tourists to these places; and

(c) if so, how Government proposes to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Augmentation of infrastructure is the key to the expansion of tourism in the country. The development of infrastructure including pilgrimage centres in the country is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

With a view to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faith, a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) has been announced and an amount of ₹ 100 crore has been proposed in the Annual Budget 2014-15 for this purpose.

Promotion of Cyclopean Walls in Rajgir, Bihar as Tourist Destination

†2294. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Cyclopean Walls' are located in the world only in ancient Greece and Rajgir district of Bihar, which have immense importance from the point of view of tourism;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the plan chalked out for the promotion of these destinations and also to attract foreign and domestic tourists towards them; and

(c) if no plan has been chalked out as yet, whether there is any proposal to chalk out a plan in future and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Cyclopean Walls in Rajgir are an important tourist destination and are maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State / Union Territory of the country including Bihar.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments & Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects based on proposals, received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

Steps taken to attract foreign tourists

2295. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Thailand Singapore and India during 2013;

(b) whether number of tourists who visited Thailand is twice the tourists visited India;

(c) if so, why this potential has remained untapped; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to attract more foreign tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of foreign/International Tourist Arrivals in India, Singapore and Thailand during 2013 was 6.97 million, 15.57 million, and 26.55 million, respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The number of International/Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Thailand is much higher than India.

(c) Some of the factors responsible for International Tourist Arrivals and outbound tourists from any country, including India, are economic conditions of the source and destination countries, air connectivity, extent of awareness amongst the source countries, availability of trained guides, reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, etc.

(d) The actions taken by the Government to boost tourism in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of initiatives/steps taken to promote tourism in the country:

1. Visa:

- (a) The Government announced Tourist Visa-on-Arrival in 2010. At present, it provides Tourist Visa on Arrival facility (TVoA) to the nationals of 12 countries namely Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Laos, Myanmar and South Korea. South Korea was added to this list on 15.04.2014.
- (b) The facility of TVoA was initially available at the international airport of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. However, with effect from 15 August, 2013 this facility has been extended through Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.
- (c) The restriction of two-month gap on re-entry of foreign nationals coming to India on Tourist Visa and Tourist Visa on Arrival has been lifted.
- (d) Ministry of Tourism organised a two day training program covering 450 officials of Bureau of Immigration handling Tourist Visa on arrival at Kochi, Chennai, Goa, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad Airports.
- (e) Tourist Visa on Arrival fee payment can now be made by credit cards. Earlier it was only to be paid in rupees.

2. Low Cost Airlines:

The Ministry of Tourism regularly interacts with the Ministry of Civil Aviation in matters pertaining to air connectivity to the tourist destinations and development and upgradation of airports. Government has identified development of low cost airports in the Tier II and Tier III cities as one of the thrust areas.

3. Safety of Women Tourists:

The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travelers are:

- (a) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) on a pilot basis.
- (b) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (c) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (d) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.
- (e) Safety and Security of Tourists was discussed in the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013.

4. Cleanliness and Hygiene:

To tackle the problem of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of launching the Campaign Clean India with a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This campaign is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

5. Highway Facilities en route to tourist places:

Development of tourism infrastructure including wayside amenities is primarily undertaken by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The Ministry of Tourism accords high priority to the sanctioning of wayside amenities to the states/UTs during the prioritization of tourism infrastructure projects.

6. Trained Language Speaking Guides:

Selection and Training of Regional Level Tourist Guides including linguist guides

is an ongoing process and the Ministry conducts the training programmes through the Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM) periodically based on the demand of guides and foreign tourist arrivals from a particular country to the respective region.

7. Rationalisation of Taxes:

- (a) The Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and the State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has made an arrangement whereby taxes would be collected centrally at each of the four starting nodes at Delhi, Gurgaon, Jaipur and Agra in such a way that the taxes thus collected are apportioned and the tourist coach/car would be allowed unhindered movement in the Golden Triangle.
- (b) Empowered Committee of officers on the 'Issue of National permit System' for tourist buses and goods vehicles (below 7.5 tons) has been constituted.
- (c) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating w.e.f. 10.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)–Hotel and Tourism related industry declared as high priority industry and FDI up to 100% under the automatic route Enhancement of FAR in Delhi from 150 to 225 for hotels excluding Lutyens Zone.
- (e) An investment linked deduction Under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act had also been announced in the Union Budget 2010-2011 for establishing new hotels of 2 star category and above, all over India thus allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding (land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred during the year.
- (f) In a Notification dated October 7, 2013 the Ministry of Finance expanded its "Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors" to include such hotels and convention centres for benefit of Hospitality Industry. Hotels with a project cost of ₹ 200 crore and above each at any place in India and of any star rating, and Convention Centre with a project cost of more than Rs.300 crores has been included in the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors. This is equivalent to granting infrastructure status to the hospitality industry.

8. Use of ICT:

- (a) The Ministry has signed an agreement with M/s Genesys International Corporation Limited, for creating, developing and maintaining Walking Tours

product which is an online, interactive web product that help national and international tourists, plan and take walking tours in all major cities in India.

- (b) The Ministry has also signed an agreement with M/s Audio Compass (India) Pvt. Ltd to deliver guided, multimedia and interactive walking tours on its website through a dedicated API link or a separate website and/or mobile application.
- (c) The promotional website of the Ministry of Tourism www.incredibleindia.org has been comprehensively revamped and updated.

9. Proposed Initiatives:

- (a) Development of 5 tourist circuits around specific themes. An amount of ₹ 500 crore has been proposed for the year 2014-15 for this propose.
- (b) With a view to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths, a National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) has been announced and an amount of ₹ 100 crore has been proposed in this year's Budget.

**Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred
Questions set for the 28th July, 2014***

De-allocation of Coal Blocks

*281. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has de-allocated coal blocks allocated to Public Sector Undertakings at various points of time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, the date on which allocation was made and the date on which it was cancelled; and
- (c) the details of the bank guarantee forfeited and bank accounts freezed because of default in developing allocated coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details of the coal blocks allocated to public sector undertakings which were subsequently de-allocated are given below:-

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 28th July 2014 was cancelled and Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 30th, July 2014.

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block	Name of the PSU	Date of allocation	Date of de-allocation
1.	Jainagar	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	02.08.2006	02.08.2007
2.	Kasta (East)	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	11.02.2009
3.	Agarzari	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	25.07.2007	28.06.2010
4.	Mahal	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	09.12.2005	07.03.2011
5.	Tenughat-Jhirk	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	10.09.2008	07.03.2011
6.	Ansettipalli	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	20.02.2007	30.05.2011
7.	Punukula-Chilaka	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	20.02.2007	30.05.2011
8.	Pengedappa	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	29.05.2007	30.05.2011
9.	Brahmini	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	25.01.2006	14.06.2011
10.	Chichro Pastimal	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	25.01.2006	14.06.2011
11.	East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari)	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	27.02.2009	21.10.2011
12.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II & Extn.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	30.11.2012
13.	Utkal-D	Orissa Mining Corporation	19.12.2003	30.11.2012

14.	Mandakini B	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	05.12.2012
15.	Naini	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. and Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development Corp. Ltd	25.07.2007	10.12.2012
16.	Baitarni West	Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd. Kerala State Electricity Board and Odisha Hydro Power Corp.	25.07.2007	10.12.2012
17.	Semaria/ Piparia	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd	25.07.2007	15.01.2013
18.	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	30.01.2013
19.	Patratu	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	30.01.2013
20.	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowtand	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	02.08.2006	30.01.2013
21.	Latehar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	02.08.2006	30.01.2013
22.	Warora	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	25.07.2007	06.01.2014

(c) The details of 14 coal blocks allocated to Public Sector Undertakings where the orders for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee (BG) have been issued (including cases where de-allocation has also been made along with deduction/forfeiture of BG) by the Government are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block(s)	Name of the allocatee company(ies)	Amount of BG deduction /forfeiture ordered	Amount of BG deposited in Govt. Account	(₹ in Crores)
1.	Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	0.3563	0.3563	
2.	Semaria/Piparia	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	1.14	Court case has been filed against order of Government	
3.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II & Extn.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	1.59	1.59	
4.	Rabodh OCP	Jharkhand State Mineral Dev. Corp.	15.50	Court case has been filed against order of Government	
5.	Baitami West	Kerala State Elec. Board, Orissa Hydro Power Generation Corp. & Gujarat Power Generation Corp.	37.50	-do-	
6.	Mandakini B	Assam Mineral Dev. Corp Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp	48.75	48.75	

	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board			
	Orissa Mining Corporation			
7.	Naini	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	32.50	32.50
		Pondichery Industrial Promotion & Development Corporation Ltd.		
8.	Sitarampur	West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Ltd.	2.064	Under process
9.	Gondulpara	Damodar Valley Corporation and Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	15.18	Court case has been filed against order of Government
10.	Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	0.57	-do-
11.	Patratu	Jharkhand State Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.	3.32	-do-
12.	Suliyari	A.P. Min. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	1.5687	1.5687
13.	Marki Barka	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corp. Ltd.	0.552	0.552
14.	Chendipada	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd., Maharashtra Power Generation Corporation & Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation	16.659	Court case has been filed against order of Government
TOTAL			177.25	85.317

Release of funds under MGNREGA

*282. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Governments have demanded release of sanctioned funds meant for payment of wages to workers registered under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in their respective States;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that many State Governments are facing problems in the implementation of several projects under MGNREGA and these would be adversely affected due to non-release of funds from the Central Government; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Normally funds are released to the States in two to three tranches duly considering the progress of work, approved Labour Budget, the utilization certificate and the funds available with the State. During the current year, so far, Rs. 14,994.67 crore has been released by the Centre and the States for implementation of the programme. More funds would be released as per requirement after approval of the Budget by Parliament.

Devastation in Uttarakhand

*283. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government on the sources, reasons and the volume of devastation that occurred in Kedarnath region during 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor as the biggest devastation in Uttarakhand occurred due to the problem of water resources?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun, Central Water Commission (CWC) and a Committee headed by Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) had studied the possible causes of devastation that occurred in June, 2013 in the Mandakini

valley in Kedarnath region. Besides, these studies suggest the main source of devastation as unprecedented, early, prolonged and heavy to very heavy widespread rainfall in the catchment of Ganga and its tributaries namely Mandakini, Alaknanda and Bhagirathi during 15-16 June, 2013. The studies also indicate the main reason of devastation as prolonged heavy rainfall in the area coupled with the Chorabari Lake outburst which generated flood wave of very high magnitude and caused excessive erosion of river banks and subsequent slope failures.

The events of June, 2013 had resulted in massive damages to river banks, roads, bridges, private and public properties in Uttarakhand besides reported deaths of 2351 persons.

- (c) Does not arise in view of reply under parts (a) and (b) above.

Inefficiencies in operations of CIL

*284. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any studies have been conducted regarding the reported inefficiencies of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in its operations;
- (b) If so, the conclusions and recommendations thereof; and
- (c) whether any comparative studies have been made regarding operations of private captive coal mines *vis-a-vis* CIL and if so, the conclusions and recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal India Limited has stated that regular studies are conducted for improvement in coal production and other related operations. The objective of these studies is to know the present status of operation and determine the scope of improvement. A few studies have been done/conducted in CIL with the assistance of external agencies. M/s KPMG were engaged to prepare a *Vision Document 2020* and advised to analyze the present status and to identify the scope of improvement to achieve its long term mission. Accordingly, M/S KPMG submitted a report in 2011. One more study was conducted by the same agency for assessment of need for up-gradation of current technology, presently in practice in CIL mines and scope for modernization.

(b) **Main recommendations** of studies done in Corporate Plan of CIL by **M/s. KPMG are as under.**

- Establishment of Mega Project Office (MPO) for monitoring of new mega projects.

- Human Resource Transformation
- Continuous Improvement Programme (CIP)
- Establishment of Sustainability Directorate
- Strengthening Land Acquisition and Environmental Clearances
- Customer Responsiveness and Investment in Logistics
- Linkage Rationalization
- Procurement Transformation
- Contractor Market Development
- Coal Import Capabilities

The key recommendations in “Technology Up-gradation & Modernization of Mines of CIL” prepared by KPMG-JTB are

Opencast mines:

- Strengthening of mine planning and scheduling
- Improvement in equipment productivity; Use of Enterprise Asset Management System and process improvement
- Modernization of drill & blast process
- For Manikpur OC, implementation of terrace mining as the mining technology

Underground mines:

Mass mechanization opportunities (Key assumptions made while making recommendation pertain to is tradeoff between coal conservation and rate of production, permission from DGMS, studies required to be undertaken and infrastructure to be developed)

- Use of raise boring machine for mining steeply dipping seam
- Use of man-riding system
- Strengthening strata control practices
- Use of mobile bolters
- Gas drainage and ventilation upgrade
- Up-gradation of coal evacuation infrastructure from UG mines

Other recommendations:

- Strengthening of safety system at mines

- Amalgamation of opencast mines
 - Infrastructure upgradation for workshop and lab
 - Significant upgradation in use of information technology
 - Implementation of Document Management System
 - Increased use of open-hole drilling and geo-physical logging for achieving higher exploration target with cost efficiency
 - Skill creations.
- (c) CIL has not made any comparative study.

Water treatment/purification plants in coastal areas

*285. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided technical and financial assistance to the States for setting up of water treatment/purification plants in coastal areas under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and if so, the details thereof along with the number of plants set up during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries, as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up-to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Out of the releases made to the States, they can utilize the funds for implementing water supply projects including setting up of water purification plants in the coastal areas, after approval of the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

The State Governments make data entry on physical and financial progress of

implementation of rural drinking water supply projects including in coastal areas (wherever applicable) into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). The IMIS data captures data relating to State, district, Block, Gram Panchayat and habitation level information only and not specific to coastal areas. However, State-wise details of water treatment/purification plants set up in rural areas including coastal areas in the country (wherever applicable), during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of allocation, release and utilization of central funds under NRDWP for the last three years and the current year so far are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of beneficiaries i.e., rural population getting benefitted with provision of safe drinking water through setting up of water treatment/purification plants during the last three years is also given in the Statement.

Statement-I

State-wise details of completed/ongoing/new water treatment/purification plants in the rural areas of the country during the last three financial years (2011-12 to 2013-14)

Sl. No.	State	Water Treatment Plant Schemes					
		Ongoing	Complete	Proposed	Total	Habita- tions Benefited	Popula- tion Benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	619	4203	78	4868	4005	1150476
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	146	0	183	990	832106
9.	Jharkhand	0	4	0	4	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	132	0	132	124	249158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18	415	0	433	366	164503
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	0	1	0	1	2	250
15.	Punjab	35	180	0	215	231	460828
16.	Rajasthan	175	370	0	545	498	785436
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	155	9	0	164	4411	5391617
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Assam	0	2	0	2	3	428
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	270
29.	Tripura	86	142	3	231	690	414565
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	3	3	2790
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1128	5604	81	6781	11324	9452427

Statement-II

Details of allocation, release and expenditure during last three years and current year (till 14.7.2014) in Rs. crores

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15 (As on 13.07.2014)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	546.32	462.47	446.37	563.39	485.14	672.82	635.44	631.52	662.4	314.87	141.4	0
2	Bihar	374.98	330.02	367.30	484.24	224.3	293.09	432.38	338.95	307.43	455.22	6.28	0
3	Chhattisgarh	143.57	139.06	141.12	168.89	148.64	162.85	136.13	135.2	172.38	155.11	61.01	4.76
4	Goa	5.20	5.01	1.16	6.07	0.03	0	5.5	0	2.22	4.99	0	0
5	Gujarat	478.89	571.05	467.70	578.29	717.47	797.93	533.73	515.07	627.95	501.28	153.55	0
6	Haryana	210.51	237.74	344.71	250.24	313.41	275.54	229.46	229.52	301.15	225.38	109.67	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	131.47	146.03	145.97	153.59	129.9	124.06	138.51	130.81	153.33	141.99	33.78	0.01
8	Jammu and Kashmir	436.21	420.42	507.07	510.76	474.5	488.09	462.43	414.82	499.79	477.91	212.47	0
9	Jharkhand	162.52	148.17	169.84	191.86	243.43	204.87	172.85	243.29	277.96	183.59	25.14	15.72
10	Karnataka	687.11	667.78	782.85	922.67	869.24	874.78	868.75	897.29	928.81	549.18	134.51	0
11	Kerala	144.43	113.39	126.98	193.59	249.04	193.62	155.58	212.04	265.1	122.03	49.91	0

12	Madhya Pradesh	371.97	292.78	379.30	447.33	539.56	426.56	404.80	474.95	484.09	420.05	97.67	59.43
13	Maharashtra	728.35	718.35	642.20	897.96	846.48	614.32	788.47	690.27	657.46	732.33	0	12.02
14	Orissa	206.55	171.05	239.60	243.91	210.58	249.39	227.35	317.07	288.08	213.89	26.36	23.24
15	Punjab	88.02	123.44	122.32	101.9	144.27	121.22	96.89	147.95	159.05	81.84	39.99	0
16	Rajasthan	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18	1352.54	1411.36	1314.18	1231.05	1332.49	1461.51	1277.99	375.37	299.96
17	Tamil Nadu	330.04	429.55	287.60	394.82	570.17	625	273.63	387.11	527.57	334.66	196.03	9.19
18	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186.79	81.48	.0
19	Uttar Pradesh	843.30	802.32	754.20	1060.87	980.06	600.77	923.19	794.93	858.5	843.06	0	0
20	Uttarakhand	136.54	75.57	11865	159.74	74.28	139.62	145.58	87.61	125.34	145.67	0	0
21	West Bengal	343.60	342.51	521.41	523.53	502.36	574.54	490.63	485.83	757.11	416.23	50.94	0
22	Arunachal Pradesh	120.56	184.83	214.31	145.32	223.22	220.98	201.23	237.32	230.91	70.33	6.17	4.17
23	Assam	435.58	522.44	468.61	525.71	659.21	594.02	470.00	514.98	635.18	525.26	246.42	0
24	Manipur	53.39	47.60	47.03	69.99	66.21	59.11	58.76	58.3	54.17	70.5	27.78	0
25	Meghalaya	61.67	95.89	85.44	73.96	97.61	101.44	92.18	103.4	114.81	50.54	0.78	0
26	Mizoram	39.67	38.83	54.03	48.35	47.92	32.87	38.42	44.89	33.37	43.11	0	0
27	Nagaland	81.68	80.91	81.82	110.25	110.2	108.56	56.66	61.07	52.38	77.85	46.52	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28	Sikkim	28.10	69.19	24.49	36.69	32.36	38.89	16.88	26.56	71.25	24.76	0	0
29	Tripura	56.20	83.86	108.39	70.66	100.59	99.36	59.29	89.93	94.19	63.2	32.58	0
30	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	-	1.15	0.78	0	1.04	0.09	0.64	0.93	0.41	0
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	-	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.88	0	1.59	0.06	9600.32	10804.1	8712.29	2156.22	428.50
TOTAL		8330.00	8474.02	9079.65	10290.02	10473.2	10008.48	9348.40	9600.32	10804.1	8712.29	2156.22	428.50

Reservation policy in Central Universities

*286.SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of the OBC reservation policy in respect of teaching and non-teaching posts in Central Universities, particularly in the University of Hyderabad has been overlooked;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and roster points in the format prescribed by DoPT;

(c) whether any representation has been forwarded by the Members of Parliament and others on this matter to rectify the anomaly in the reservation policy; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central Universities including the University of Hyderabad under the Ministry of Human Resource Development are following the Government of India reservation policy for OBC's in recruitment in both teaching and non-teaching posts. The Central Universities are following the roster of Government of India as available on the website of Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (<http://persmin/nic.in/DOPT/Brochure-Reservation-SCSTBackward Chapter-05.pdf>).

The details relating to number of vacancies, year-wise and post-wise in non-teaching and teaching cadre, in the University of Hyderabad relating to OBC reservation are given in Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some Hon'ble Members of Parliament have forwarded one representation of a candidate who was not selected for a post of Assistant Professor in the Department of Telugu of the University. University of Hyderabad has reported that the selection of candidates was based on the merit amongst the interviewed candidates who applied and the said candidate, who is frequently representing, was found to be below average. The said candidate has subsequently filed a case in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh and the matter is presently sub-judice.

Statement-I*Non-Teaching Posts*

Year	Post-wise number of vacancies reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
1994	Nil	-	-	-
1995	Nil	-	-	-
1996	Nil	-	-	-
1997	Junior Office Assistant -01	1	0	(1) J. Anand
	Stenographer - 01	1	0	(1) S. Sujatha
1998	Nil	-	-	-
1999	Nil	-	-	-
2000	Nil	-	-	-
2001	Nil	-	-	-
2002	Assistant Librarian-01	1	0	(1)M. Pomal Rao
	D-4 Mazdoor - 01	1	0	(1) J. Paskaleena
2003	D-4 Mazdoor - 01	1	0	(1) R.Narsimhulu
2004	Nil			
2005	Deputy Registrar - 01	1	0	(1) C.N. Verma
	Programmer - 01	1	0	(1) C. Satya Srinivas

2006	Assistant Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Sadik Hussain
	Junior Office Assistant-11	11	0	(1) G. Vigneswara Rao (2) G. Narsimulu (3) B. Narasaiah (4) D. Leelavathi (5) M. Jagadish (6) C. Prakash (7) B. Venkateswara Rao (8) P.M. Basha (9) A Sairu (10) T. Paramathama (11) Md. Ayub Moiuddin
	Junior Engineer-01	1	0	(1) N.Nagaiah
	Helper Cook-04	4	0	(1) Yadagiri (2) Rajendra Rao (3) C. Venkatesh (4) B. Yakaiah
2007	Junior Office Assistant-06	6	0	(1) Lakshmi Padmaja (2) B. Mohan (3) S.Tirupathi

Year	Post-wise number of vacancies reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
	Staff Nurse-01	1	0	(4) Vijay Kumar Yadav (5) Y. Venkata Rao (6) A. Achutha Rao (1) B. Manju Bhargavi
	Junior Engineer-02	2	0	(1) M. Narasimhulu (2) V. Venkatesh
	Junior Lab Assistant-02	2	0	(1) A Kiran Kumar (2) Syed Thurabuddin
	Hospital Attendant-02	2	0	(1) Raju (2) Rajanesh M
	Laboratory Assistant-03	3	0	(1) Durgesh Kumar Singh (2) Ch. Venkateswara Rao (3) S. Satyanarayana
	Library Attendant-03	3	0	(1) N. Dayakar (2) B. Rajeshwar Rao (3) K. Madhu
	Deputy Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Ashish Rastogi
	Assistant Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Abhishek Kumar

2008	Programmer-01	1	0	(1) P. Veersekhar
	Driver-03	3	0	(1) K. Vishnu (2) K. Venkatesham (3) K. Ramesh
	Helper Transport-01	1	0	(1) D. Somnath Kumar
	Data Entry Operator-02	2	0	(1) R. Suneetha (2) A. Atchutha Rao
	D-4 Mazdoor-02	2	0	(1) M. Bhanu Prakasham (2) M. Umakanth Rao
2009	Junior Office Assistant-01	1	0	(1) M. Ramesh
2010	Scientific Officer-01	1	0	(1) Monica Kannan
	Jr. Technical Officer-01	0	1	
	Junior Engineer-01	0	1	
	Senior Assistant-01	0	1	
	Technical Assistant-01	0	1	
	Stenographer-02	0	2	
	Mess Supervisor-01	0	1	
	Jr. Technician (Turner)01	0	1	
	Junior Lab Assistant-02	2	0	(1) M. Prasad

Year	Post-wise number of vacancies reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
	Junior Library Assistant-01	1	0	(2) Arundati M (1) M.Madhu
	Laboratory Attendant-01	1	0	(1) P.Krishna
	Library Attendant-01	0	1	
2011	Nil			
2012	Nil			
2013	Deputy Registrar	01	0	(1) C. Venkateswar

Statement-II*Teaching Post*

Year	Post-wise numbers reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
2008	Assistant Professor - 09	03	06	(1) Dr. M.Venkataramana (2) Dr. Radheshyam Maurya (3) Dr. Rosina Nasir
2009	No recruitment was held	--	--	--
2010	Assistant Professor - 21 (including 6 unfiled OBC positions pertaining to year -2008)	12	09	(1) Mr. N. Naveen Kumar (2) Dr Suvashisa Rana (3) Ms K. Parameswari (4) Dr. Md. Zahidul Haque (5) Dr Insaf Ahmed Qureshi

	(6) Dr G. Ramesh			
	(7) Dr G.B. Madhubabu			
	(8) Dr J. Atmaram			
	(9) Dr.P.K. Ratheesh Kumar			
	(10) Subjudice			
	(11) Subjudice			
	(12) Subjudice			
	(Court case pending in High Court of A.P.)			
	(1) Dr. Rajani Kanth			
	(2) Dr. G. Srinivas			
	(1) Dr. Mohan Namdev Ch Under process			
2011	Assistant Professor - 9 (These are unfilled positions of year -2010)	02	07	
2012	Assistant Professor - 9	01	08	
2013	Assistant Professor-9		09	

Filling up of vacancies of SC and ST faculty in the Delhi University

*287. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for SCs and STs at the Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor levels which have not been filled up in Delhi University;

(b) the reasons for not filling up this backlog; and

(c) by when the same is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University of Delhi has reported the following details of vacant teaching posts, category-wise, as on 30.06.2014 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength (Total)	Existing Strength (Total)	Sanctioned Strength		Filled		Vacant	
				SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Professor	264	119	39	19	01	00	38	19
2	Associate Professor	648	264	87	48	05	01	82	47
3	Assistant Professor	794	413	119	59	53	20	66	39
TOTAL		1706	796	245	126	59	21	186	105

(b) The University has reported that it had advertised a total number of 177 vacancies in SC category and 87 in ST category in the years 2012 and 2013 but the recruitment process could not be finalized against the advertised vacancies in the year 2012.

(c) The University has reported that filling up of vacant posts is an ongoing process for which no definite time frame could be given.

Affordable power to Andhra Pradesh

*288. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide affordable power to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the time-frame fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity in a State falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility. Accordingly, the tariff of power supplied to consumers of the State is also determined by the Appropriate Commission. While determining the tariffs, the Appropriate Commission takes into account all aspects including providing affordable power to the consumers.

The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by way of allocation of power from the Central Generating Stations (CGSs). As on 30.06.2014, the allocation to Andhra Pradesh from CGSs is 1705 MW. Further, on the request of Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government has allocated additional 177 MW from Indira Gandhi STPS, Jhajjar to Andhra Pradesh for the period from 1st July, 2014 to 31st July, 2014.

Width of National Highways

*289. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the existing National Highways (NHs);
- (b) how many of them are less than 45 metres wide;
- (c) whether these are being converted into 45 metres wide highways and if so, what are the norms fixed for such highways;
- (d) whether contracts awarded to widen such NHs have been cancelled; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The State / Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the cotrny are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) NHs are upgrade from lower category to higher category. Depending upon traffic intensity and availability of resources development is taken up in stretches. Recommended Right of Way (ROW) is 30-60 m and additional land is acquired while taking up developmental works.

(d) and (e) About 34 projects of this Ministry being implemented by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and State Public Works Departments (PWDs) have been terminated / foreclosed / Letter of Award (LOA) withdrawn, partly due to delay in fulfillment of Governments condition precedent and partly due to the unsatisfactory performance of the Concessionaires / Contractors, shortage of equity and debt obligation to Banks, etc.

Statement*The State / Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	National Highway No.	Total length (in km.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 42 New, 43, 63, 67Ext. New, 150 New, 167 New, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222, 234, 326, 67 New, 71 New, 161 New, 340 New, 363 New, 365 New, 565 New, 765 New	4,396.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext., 37 Ext., 315A, 713 New, 513 New, 313 New, 113 New & 713A New	2,513.05
3.	Assam	6 New, 31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 117A New, 127B New, 127E New, 151, 152, 153, 154, 315A New, 127C New & 127D New, 329 New, 427 New, 627 New, 702 New, 715A New & 702C	3,723.06
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 122A New, 131A New, 133 New, 219 New, 327A New, 327 Ext. New, 333 New, 333A New, 527A New & 527C New	4,538.79
5.	Chandigarh	21	15.28

6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, 130A New, 130B New, 130C New, 130D New, 149B New, 163A New, 200, 202, 216, 217, 221, 343 New, 930New	3,078.40
7.	Delhi	1,2,8, 10, 24 & 236	80.00
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A& 17B	262.00
9.	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 56, 58 New, 59, 113 228, 251 New, 753B New, 848 & 848A New, 848B New, 341 New, 68Ext. New, 147A New, 351 New, 927D New & 953 New	4,686.29
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 11 New, 21A, 22, 54 New, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 236, 248 A New, 334B New, 703 New, 709 Ext New & NE-II	2,057.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 3 New, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A, 154A New, 305 New, 503 New, 503 Ext. New & 505 New	2,396.48
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 3 New, 144 New, 144A New, 301 New, 444 New, 501 New & 701 New	2,319.00
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 43 New, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A New, 133 New, 133A New, 143 New, 143A New, 220 New, 333 New, 333A New, 343 New & 419 New	2,996.64
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 50 New, 63, 67, 67 New, 150, 150 Ext. New, 150A New, 167 New, 169A New, 173 New, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218, 234, 275 New & 367 New	6,294.29
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 183A New, 185 New, 208, 212, 213, & 220	1,811.52

Sl. No.	State/UT	National Highway No.	Total length (in km.)
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 43 New, 56 New, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92 & 927A New	5,184.57
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 69, 150 Ext. New, 161 New, 204, 211, 222, 348 New, 848 New, 160 New, 166 New, 166A New, 348 New, 361 New, 363 New, 753 New, 753A New, 753B New, 848A & 930 New	6,451.44
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102A New, 102B New, 129A new, 108A New, 129 New, 137 New, 150, 155, 702A New	1,488.74
19.	Meghalaya	40,44,51,62 & 127B New	1,204.36
20.	Mizoram	6 New, 44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150, 154, 302 New, 502A New	1,181.00
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 129 New, 129A, 150, 155, 702 New, 702A New & 702B	1,080.09
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 130C New, 153B New, 157 New, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220 New, 224, 326 New & 326A New	4,644.52
23.	Puducherry	45A & 66	64.03
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103A New, 503 Ext. New, 703 New 703A New & 754 New	2,136.15
25.	Rajasthan	3, 3A New, 8, 11, 11 A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 25 Ext. New, 54 New, 65, 65A New, 71B, 76, 76A New, 76B New, 79, 79A New, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116, 116A New, 158 New, 162A New, 162 Ext. New, 248A New, 325 New.	7,806.20

		709 Ext. New & 927A New	
26.	Sikkim	31A, 310, 310A New, 510 New, 710 New	309.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226 Ext., 227, 230, 234, 381 New, & 532 New	5,006.14
28.	Tripura	44, 44A & 208 New	577.00
29.	Telangana	7, 9, 16, 202, 221, 222, 326 New, 167 New, 150 New, 363 New, 365 New, 565 New, 16, 765 New, 50 New, 563 New & 365A New	2,743.34
30.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 87 Ext., 94, 107 New, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 125 & 309A New	2,364.92
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 3A New, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 219 New, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330, 330A New, 334B New, 730 New, 730A New, 931 New, 931A New & NE-II	7,863.00
32.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 10, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A New, 116B New, 117, 131A, 133A New, 317A, 327B, 512New & 717,	2,909.80
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	330.70
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A New	31.00
35.	Daman and Diu	848B New & 251 New	22.00

Savings of National Rivers

*290. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the perennial river Thamirabarani would be saved under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) by stopping sewerage entering into the holy river;

(b) whether Thamirabarani river would be channellized on both banks right from its place of origin and all through and guarded from encroachments, illegal sandmining, flushing sewerage and stopping pollution under the National policy; and

(c) whether Ganga Project would be extended to save all the national rivers, especially all sacred rivers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) have informed that it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ local bodies to identify polluted rivers, take appropriate corrective steps in consonance with the State Pollution Control Boards, and to evaluate the impact thereof. The MoEF is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in identified stretches of major rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), including the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme.

Presently, scheme for pollution control in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu is being implemented under NRCP on river Tamrabarani, with a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5492.90 lakh, against which an expenditure of ₹ 5426.83 lakh has been reported till March, 2014.

(c) Government is committed to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders viz., Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga. Based on the results of the action plan for Ganga, Government may extend the action plan in a phased manner for other major rivers of the country.

Funds for development of roads in states

*291. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to finance development of district roads, state highways and rural roads;

(b) the schemes under which the above three categories of roads are financed; and

(c) the financial assistance given to Goa for developing state highways, district roads and rural roads during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) This Ministry provides funds for development of State roads (other than rural roads) under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme and centrally sponsored schemes under Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI & ISC).

(c) The year-wise details of accrual / allocation of funds for development of state roads (other than rural roads) under CRF and EI&SIC to the State of Goa during each of the last three years are as follows:-

(Amount in ₹ crore)		
Sl. No.	Year	Accrual / allocation of funds
1.	2011-12	6.60
2.	2012-13	6.57
3.	2013-14	6.35

Inter-linking of rivers

*292. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of proposed interlinking of rivers and the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from various States for inclusion of certain rivers as part of the proposed inter-linking and intra-linking of the river projects and if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(c) whether some States have raised objections over proposed inter-linking of river projects and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to address their objections?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, three links namely Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga - Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link have been taken up for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) out of 30 interstate links identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP). The DPR for Ken-Betwa Link Project and Damanganga - Pinjal link have been completed by NWDA, and submitted to the concerned States. DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link is in various stages of completion. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 27.02.2012 has *inter-alia* directed to take up Ken-Betwa Link Project for implementation at the first instance itself.

Approximately 35 million hectare of additional irrigation potential and 34000 mega watts (MW) hydro power generation are the likely benefits envisaged under NPP apart from the incidental benefits of flood moderation, navigation, drinking water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc..

(b) Out of the 46 proposals of intra-state links received by NWDA from 9 States, the Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link of Bihar, Kosi-Mechi Link of Bihar, Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have been taken up for the preparation of DPR by NWDA on the request made by the concerned States. The DPRs of two intra-state links *i.e.* Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively.

(c) The details of objections raised by concerned State Governments for taking up Feasibility Report (FR)/DPR of proposed inter-linking of river projects are given in the Statement (*See* below). Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by the Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resource Departments of the concerned States for arriving at a consensus on the links for sharing of the surplus water and preparation of DPR by NWDA. In addition, the issues on the inter-State links are also regularly discussed during the meetings of Governing Body and Society of the NWDA.

Statement*Link-wise details of objections raised by various State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of Link Project	Concerned States	Objections raised
1.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Kerala Assembly has passed a resolution against taking up of the Link Project (2003)
2.	Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Government of Madhya Pradesh wants to implement intra-State Links in place of this Link Project.
3.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari link	Odisha	Government of Odisha is not agreeable to this link Project due to large submergence of Manibhadra dam/reservoir and wants alternate diversion point.
4.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Government of Karnataka intends to utilize Netravati water as per its own plan.

Special status to Rajasthan under NRDWP

†*293. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government had sent any proposal to the Central Government to grant special status to the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether, by granting special status to the State, Government proposes to allocate additional funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry has not received any detailed proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan to grant special status to the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State. However, The Ministry has received a letter dated 7th June, 2014 from Hon'ble CM, Rajasthan addressed to Hon'ble Minister, Drinking Water and Sanitation in which the State has projected an investment of Rs 1,50,000 crores over a period of ten years as a long term sustainable solution to provide drinking water to the population in the State through major surface water supply projects. Hon'ble CM further stated that funds available with the State Government for this purpose over the next ten years could be stretched to ₹ 40,000 crores which includes State Plan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

In view of the special circumstances of the State of Rajasthan where 90 percent of water supply schemes are dependent on ground water which is deteriorating rapidly, it has been requested that the State be treated as special category state and be provided assistance of ₹11,000 crores per annum for the next ten years for both Urban and Rural drinking water Supply schemes in addition to the existing allocations to meet the gap in funding to the tune of ₹ 1,10,000 crores.

(b) Allocation of funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme is based on a criteria with respective weightage which is as below:

Sl. No.	Criteria	Weightage (in %)
(i)	Rural population	40
(ii)	Rural SC and ST population	10
(iii)	States under DDP, DPAP,HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
(iv)	Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes weighted by a Management Devolution Index	10
TOTAL		100

The State with 16 districts, 85 blocks and 198744 sq kms of area under desert gets a major chunk of the NRDWP allocation under Desert Development Programme State criteria.

Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines there is no provision for granting special status to a State. However, the State of Rajasthan has been getting additional/third instalment of funds which is released to the States at the end of the financial year from the available unspent funds under the programme, based on the good spending capacity of the State. The allocation and release to the State during the last three years and current year is as below:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release
2011-12	1083.57	1153.76
2012-13	1352.54	1411.36
2013-14	1231.05	1332.49
2014-15	1277.99	375.37
		(upto 23.7.2014)

Participation of Minority Youths in Higher Education

*294. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of minority youths in the age group of 17-23 years in the purview of higher education, State-wise;
- whether the number is far less than the national average; and
- what are the measures intended to increase their participation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the response received in "All India Survey on Higher Education" 2011-12, the number of Minority Students studying in higher education in the country is 1322332. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has undertaken various measures for increasing the participation of the minority youths in the purview of higher education by implementing various educational schemes. These include establishment of Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics in the Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing various schemes like establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells, Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy (RCA) for SC/ST/Minorities in Universities, Remedial Coaching Schemes for SC/ST/Minorities students apart from implementing the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students on behalf of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Centres of the Aligarh Muslim University have also been established at Mallapuram, (Kerala), Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Kishanganj (Bihar). Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up in 3 Central Universities viz.

Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia and Maulana Azad National Urdu University.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing various schemes for educational empowerment of notified minority communities like Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarships, Merit-cum Mean based scholarships, Free Coaching and Allied scheme, support to minority students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC and State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc., Padho Pardesh - Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies and Scholarship for Meritorious Girl Students of classes XI and XII implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF).

Statement

Participation of minority youths in higher education

State	All Category			Minority		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1566	1557	3123	72	146	218
Andhra Pradesh	1229467	962066	2191533	56044	48196	104240
Arunachal Pradesh	13186	11586	24772	248	298	546
Assam	169558	171386	340944	17166	14862	32028
Bihar	518068	344319	862387	44475	29379	73854
Chandigarh	27608	33629	61237	1590	675	2265
Chhattisgarh	164688	150154	314842	2299	3032	5331
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2074	1193	3267	18	11	29
Daman and Diu	1014	754	1768	49	43	92
Delhi	450211	370221	820432	8668	6140	14808
Goa	16124	17885	34009	1759	3210	4969
Gujarat	684922	489826	1174748	13662	10516	24178
Haryana	295663	222764	518427	6325	3243	9568

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	93046	91367	184413	736	851	1587
Jammu and Kashmir	122467	128419	250886	46515	53822	100337
Jharkhand	136981	114029	251010	7851	11169	19020
Karnataka	948088	812876	1760964	66053	63789	129842
Kerala	252825	341254	594079	50853	73244	124097
Lakshadweep	219	559	778	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	692945	416982	1109927	10103	13667	23770
Maharashtra	1404628	1008498	2413126	53172	48735	101907
Manipur	39065	39201	78266	865	767	1632
Meghalaya	16127	17684	33811	2761	2410	5171
Mizoram	13086	12315	25401	5895	5903	11798
Nagaland	23013	16217	39230	4399	5060	9459
Odisha	186526	137937	324463	1561	1207	2768
Puducherry	17187	15447	32634	1013	1389	2402
Punjab	201081	147348	348429	26299	21086	47385
Rajasthan	532409	311746	844155	8085	5662	13747
Sikkim	12071	10682	22753	137	103	240
Tamil Nadu	1674821	1430187	3105008	111434	93626	205060
Tripura	32276	23393	55669	1490	827	2317
Uttar Pradesh	1211214	1059574	2270788	47164	55848	103012
Uttrakhand	138710	127645	266355	2185	1478	3663
West Bengal	856041	641013	1497054	82003	58989	140992
ALL INDIA	12178975	9681713	21860688	682949	639383	1322332

Note: Based on the response from 611 out of 642 Universities, 21443 out of 35431 Colleges and 5542 out of 11156 Stand Alone Institutions

PM's Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir

*295. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Ministry in respect of faulty implementation of PM's Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, Government's plans to redress the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Various representations/suggestions on the implementation of the Special Scholarship Scheme for J&K were received and the following steps have been taken over the years for smooth and effective implementation of the scheme.

- An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Higher Education) has been constituted for monitoring and smooth implementation of the scheme. Till date, 11 meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee have been held.
- Government of J&K is closely associated in the implementation of the Scheme. Secretary (HE), Government of J&K has been co-opted as a Special Invitee to the Inter-Ministerial Committee.
- The implementation of the scheme has been entrusted to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).
- For ensuring transparency, a web portal has been created by AICTE and students are required to apply online through the portal.
- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has conducted workshops to create awareness.
- To avoid delay in release of scholarship in renewal cases, 50% amount is released in advance to AICTE.
- Standard formats have been devised to facilitate the institutes to submit their claims.
- The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed the Ministry that there have been reports alleging that some NGOs have misled the students from J&K and the State Government has ordered an inquiry into the allegation by the Crime Branch of the State Police.

Establishment of desalination units

*296.SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes to promote drinking Water projects through establishing desalination units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any data regarding the environmental impact of establishing these units is available; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities including setting up of desalination plants in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts.

Powers to plan, design, sanction, implement and operate the water supply projects including desalination plants have been delegated to the States. Details of each project including desalination plant are maintained at the State level only. However, as per information received from Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, 18 nos. of Desalination plants have been installed in Ramanathapuram district with funding pattern of 75% grant from Government of India and 25% as bridge finance with M/s BHEL during the year 1990-1999. The details of these plants is given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a decision to install 100 MLD desalination plants one each in Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts designed to benefit 24.11 lakh people with safe drinking water and has accorded permission to take up investigation and Detailed Project Report preparation through M/s Tamil Nadu Water Investment Company Limited on 18/6/2014 which *inter-alia* include environmental impact assessment study. Besides, as informed by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, 3 nos. Low temperature Thermal Desalination Plants of 1.0 lakh litres capacity were installed in Lakshadweep islands of Kavaratti, Minicoy and Agatti.

(c) and (d) Desalination plants pose brine disposal problems and therefore environmental impact assessment has to be done to certify that the brine is disposed off safely or brine disposal has least or negligible impact on the local ecology and environment

of the surrounding area of the desalination plant. The Ministry has not conducted any impact assessment study on establishment of these plants nor has the Ministry received any such report so far from the State Governments in the rural areas of the country.

Statement

List of desalination plants installed in Tamil Nadu State

Sl. No.	Name of CWSS	Year of Commissioning	Total No. of Habitations	Designed Quantity (in Mld)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	De-Salination Plant to Karumal and 2 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1994	1	0.020
2.	De-Salination Plant to Pooseri and 1 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1994	2	0.020
3.	De-Salination Plant to Kundukulam and 2 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1993	3	0.020
4.	De-Salination Plant to Karisalpuli and 1 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1994	2	0.008
5	De-Salination Plant to Vanniyakudi and 1 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1990	2	0.020
6.	De-Salination Plant to Seranthai and 3 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1991	4	0.020
7.	De-Salination Plant to Kidathirukkai and 3 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1997	4	0.020

1	2	3	4	5
8.	De-Salination Plant to Sikkal and 2 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1992	3	0.050
9.	De-Salination Plant to Keelaparuthiyur and 2 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1997	3	0.020
10.	De-Salination Plant to Keelambal and 1 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1997	2	0.020
11.	De-Salination Plant to Urathur and 3 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1996	4	0.030
12.	De-Salination Plant to Pottagavayal and 5 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1999	6	0.150
13.	De-Salination Plant to Narippaiyur and 103 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1999	104	1.300
14.	De-Salination Plant to Nallirukkai and 4 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1990	5	0.030
15.	De-Salination Plant to Uthiragosamangai Habitation in Ramanathapuram District	1997	1	0.050
16.	De-Salination Plant to Panaikulam and 20 other Habitations in Ramanathapuram District	1999	21	0.150

1	2	3	4	5
17.	De-Salination Plant to Perungulam Habitation in Ramanathapuram District	1996	1	0.020
18.	De-Salination Plant in Kosavankudi Habitation to Ramnad Municipality in Ramanathapuram District	1999	1	0.150
			169	2.098

Reasons for legalising e-rickshaws

*297. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court had come down heavily on e-rickshaws, causing snarling traffic, choking roads and frequently breaking the four-passenger limit;

(b) whether e-rickshaws are not classified under the Motor Vehicles Act, leaving traffic police helpless in regulating them;

(c) whether e-rickshaws on Delhi's roads, which are cheap contraptions made in China and assembled in the country have rendered thousands of conventional manual rickshaw-pullers suddenly jobless; and

(d) if so, the reasons behind legalising plying of e-rickshaws on Delhi roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) A Writ Petition (Civil) 5764 of 2013 has been filed in regard to operation of e-rickshaws. The Hon'ble High Court has passed orders in this matter from time to time. However, Union of India is not a respondent in this Writ Petition.

(b) Electric motor propelled 3-wheeled motor vehicles are currently included in the definition of "motor vehicle" in sub-section (28) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act).

(c) and (d) Manually pulled rickshaws come under the jurisdiction of States as vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles are specified in Entry-13 in List II-State List in Schedule VII of the Constitution of India. As regards legalizing e-rickshaws, thousands of poor e-rickshaw pullers met the Minister, Road Transport and Highways and

requested for regularization of e-rickshaws. They argued that thousands of e-rickshaw pullers and their families depend on these vehicles for their livelihood. It is also considered important for lakhs of commuters using public transport as these vehicles provide last mile connectivity. Taking the aforesaid factors into account, a proposal to amend the definition of "motor vehicle" in sub-section (28) of section 2 of MV Act so as to exempt 3-wheeled electric motor propelled vehicles with engine capacity of 650 watt or less and two-wheeled electric motor propelled vehicles with engine capacity of 250 watt or less from the purview of MV Act has been proposed.

Out-of-school children in the country

*298. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is not possible to achieve UNESCO's goal of getting all children of the country in schools, by 2015, as 1.4 million children aged 6-11 years are still out-of-school and India is one of the top five nations with highest number of out-of-school children at primary level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to achieve this target by 2015 or 2016?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The quoted UNESCO data provides information on children of 6-11 years of age not enrolled in primary schools as on 2012. However, the updated information provided by the States/UTs reveals that 17.24 lakh children in 6-14 years age group are out of school as on 31st March, 2014. The number of out of school children has been reducing steadily in the 6-14 years age group in India.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a number of interventions *viz.*, opening of schools in neighbourhood, construction of additional class rooms, provision of drinking water and toilet facility and provision of teachers, textbooks, uniforms for all girls and children belonging to SC, ST and BPL families in Government schools and community involvement are provided to ensure that all children of the age group 6-14 are enrolled, retained and complete the elementary education cycle. Funds are also sanctioned to States/UTs for providing special training of out of school children to enable them to attend bridge courses for eventually mainstreaming into schools. The Mid-Day Meal programme also complements the SSA, to help enrolment and retention of children in schools.

Poor conditions of highways in the country

*299. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a country of largest road network but their condition including National Highways, is very poor;

(b) if so, the number of National Highways and the facilities like electricity, medical relief in accident cases, repair and security, etc. provided to users;

(c) the target for construction of highways, during the last three years, nationally and in Maharashtra and whether it was achieved, year-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken for improving this tardy pace of construction; and

(e) the length of highways constructed by PWD and share of private contractors in such projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) India is having one of the largest road networks in the world. As on March, 2012, total length of road networks in the country is 48.65 lakh km.

This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and development and maintenance of roads other than NHs rests with State Governments. The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Accordingly, the NHs in the country are kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources.

(b) Development and maintenance of NHs are taken up in stretches. The stretches developed/maintained through private sector participation, facilities like crane, ambulance, petrolling vehicle, wayside amenities, etc. are provided by the concessionaire as part of concession agreement.

(c) to (e) The year-wise details of target for construction highways and achievements made under various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years including highways constructed through private sector participation under BOT are as follows:-

(Figures in km.)

Sl. No.	Year	Target for construction	Achievement	
			Total	Through BOT
1.	2011-12	5,824	5,013	1,905
2.	2012-13	6,187	5,733	2,569
3.	2013-14	6,330	4,260	1,751

There was marginal shortfall in achieving targets due to problems such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environmental and forest clearance, approval for rail over bridges, law and order problem as well as shortage of skilled / semi-skilled manpower, poor performance of contractors and economic slowdown. In addition, some of the projects are not able to take off due to non-achievement of financial closure and non-declaration of appointed date.

In order to expedite implementation of the projects, Regional Offices have been set up by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Manager with delegated powers. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition. Chief Secretaries of State Government has also been nominated as Nodal officers to expedite pre-construction activities. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Headquarter as well as field units. Recently, the issues of delinking environmental clearance from forest clearance and exempting linear stretches from the requirement of no Objection Certificate (NOC) from Gram Sabha have been resolved. Reserve Bank of India has given dispensation to treat the debt due to lenders, to the extent assured by Project Authorities in terms of concession agreement, as secured loan. Disinvestment of 100% equity to other willing buyers has been allowed after completion of the construction and also substitution of concessionaire allowed after achievement of financial closure to salvage the languishing projects. The NHAI has also constituted Negotiation / Reconciliation Settlement Committees and also High Level Expert Settlement Advisory Committee to settle the claims / disputes. The Government has recently approved 'Policy for rationalization of premium quoted by concessionaires in respect of Highways Projects' wherein re-scheduling of premium has been permitted for all projects that are "stressed".

Education of Girl Children

*300. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor state of education of girl children in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government plans to take any steps to improve their education at all levels; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Gross Enrolment ratio for girls as per UDISE

data 2013-14 is 102.65% for primary level, 99.09% for elementary level, 75.15% for secondary level and 49.81% for higher secondary level.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), are programmes for universalisation of elementary and secondary education respectively, which have targeted interventions for girls. SSA strategies for promotion of girls education include *inter-alia*, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks. In addition, The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in educationally backward blocks where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average, to provide residential upper primary schools for girls from SC/ST/OBC/Muslim and BPL families.

The RMSA provides for strengthening of secondary schools and opening of new schools, additional teachers, residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, girls hostels in educationally backward blocks, gender sensitization of teachers and separate toilet blocks for girls, girls activity room in schools etc. The National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) seeks to reduce drop-outs and promote enrolment of girls especially those belonging to SC/ST communities, by providing funds for a fixed deposit at class IX level.

Survey for coal reserves

†1986. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any district-wise survey to explore the coal reserves present in several States including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof district-wise;

(c) the number of coal mines operational, stalled and to be made functional in those States;

(d) the number of coal blocks allocated to private sectors in those States along with the industries which have been allocated these coal blocks; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the number of units of small industries which are provided with graded coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Exploration for coal is a continuous process. As a result of exploration carried out up to the maximum depth of 1200 m by the Geological Survey of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, a cumulative total of 301.56 Billion tonnes of Geological Resources of Coal have so far been estimated in the country as on 1.4.2014. The details of State-wise geological resources of coal, including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh are given as under.

State	Proved (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	Total (Mt)
West Bengal	13403	13022	4893	31318
Jharkhand	41377	32780	6559	80716
Bihar	0	0	160	160
Madhya Pradesh	10411	12382	2879	25673
Chhattisgarh	16052	33253	3228	52533
Uttar Pradesh	884	178	0	1062
Maharashtra	5667	3186	2110	10964
Orissa	27791	37873	9408	75073
Andhra Pradesh	9729	9670	3068	22468
Assam	465	47	3	515
Sikkim	0	58	43	101
Arunachal Pradesh	31	40	19	90
Meghalaya	89	17	471	576
Nagaland	9	0	307	315
TOTAL	125909	142506	33149	301564

(c) Number of working coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) as on 01.04.2014 in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh is 66, 53 and 52 respectively and number of closed/ abandoned/discontinued mines of CIL as on 01.04.2014 since nationalization in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh is 58, 20 and 25 respectively.

Mines are closed/abandoned/discontinued due to exhaustion of reserves, adverse techno-economics, adverse geo-mining conditions, safety reasons etc.. However, some of the mines can be made functional with suitable advance technology in future.

(d) the number of coal blocks allocated to private sectors in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh are furnished below:-

State	Power	Iron & Steel	Cement	Small & isolated
Madhya Pradesh	4	-	2	2
Maharashtra	-	7	-	-
Chhattisgarh	7	6	-	-

(e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal linkage swap

1987. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to allow linkage swap among associated companies and special purpose vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it would benefit the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal in the Ministry to allow linkage swap between associated companies and special purpose vehicles. However, a policy in respect of automatic transfer of coal linkage while scrapping of old plants by replacing them with new units in respect of public sector/state public sector power plants is being formulated.

Import of coal

1988. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has floated tenders for its maiden coal import; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by CIL, a tender was floated for selection of agency from among Government Department or Government owned company

or Public Sector Entity for supply of imported coal to Power Producers for an estimated quantity of 5 million tonnes of coal. The tender has been finalized and letter of Intent (LOI) has been issued to M/s. MMTC Limited, New Delhi on 14.06.2014.

Exploitation of Coal Bed Methane

1989. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken up any exploration relating to Coal Bed Methane (CBM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how CIL's expertise is different/superior when compared to other explorers;
- (d) whether it is a fact that recently the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has refused to give rights to CIL for CBM exploration; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI) on behalf of Coal India Limited (CIL) carried out drilling of 8 slimholes each for generation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) specific data in Jharia CBM block in Jharkhand and Raniganj North CBM block in West Bengal, allotted to the consortium of CIL & Oil and Natural Gas Company (ONGC). In addition, CMPDI has also carried out drilling for generation of CBM specific data in Singrauli and Korba coalfields to assess potentiality of CBM in the projectised areas of existing open cast mines. Further, CMPDI has also drilled 3 (three) wells under demonstration projects at Munidih of Jharia coalfield.

(b) The slimhole drilling to generate CBM specific data has been carried out in terms of the minimum work programme commitment as envisaged in the contract signed between the Government and consortium of CIL and ONGC for Jharia and Raniganj North CBM Blocks. In both the blocks, a total of 16556.65 mtr. has been drilled during December, 2004 to November, 2007. The assessment reports based on the data generated in Jharia and Raniganj North CBM blocks have been submitted to ONGC in Feb. 2008 and August 2009 respectively for taking up further activities. Further, a total of 4153.00 mtr. drilling has been carried out in the projectised areas of the existing Open Cast Mines in Moher Sub-basin of Northern Coalfields Ltd., Singrauli and Korba area of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and assessment reports have been prepared.

- (c) Consortium of CIL and ONGC is engaged in exploration of CBM block.

ONGC is the lead partner in CBM exploration and internationally available advanced techniques are being used for CBM exploration. Exploration is a technical procedure and question of difference as the same technical level dose not arise.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Allocation of coal blocks in Goa

1990. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any coal blocks were allocated to Goa;
- (b) when the same was allocated and what were the terms and conditions;
- (c) whether necessary licences, permissions, etc. have been obtained;
- (d) if so, the details of authorities from whom these licences, permissions etc. were obtained;
- (e) the details of power Goa is expected to receive and by what date; and
- (f) the other related details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Gare Palma Sector-III coal block has been allocated on 12.11.2008 in favour of M/s Goa Industrial Development Corporation (Government of Goa Undertaking) for their 1800 MW thermal power plant under the Government Company Dispensation Route in pursuance of the provision of Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(c) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal production

1991. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the target of coal production, offtake and achievement during the last three years, year-wise and the current year, month-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. has missed the monthly target for June, despite high demand from core sectors for supply of quality coal;
- (c) if so, Government's reaction thereto and action proposed to be taken to meet the target;

(d) whether sustainable efforts are made for getting the clearance including environmental for tapping new coal mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The target of coal production, offtake and achievement during last three years, year-wise and the current year is given below:

	Production (Mte.)					
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
All India	554.00	539.95	574.40	556.40	604.55	565.64
CIL	447.00	435.84	464.10	452.21	482.00	462.53
Offtake (Mte.)						
All India	559.00	535.88	580.30	567.60	614.55	571.00
CIL	452.00	433.08	470.00	464.95	492.00	471.50

Month-wise production and offtake target and achievement of CIL during current year is given below:

Month	Production (Mte.)				Offtake (Mte.)			
	Annual Target	Target	Production	% Ach.	Annual Target	Target	Production	% Ach.
		507.0				520.0		
April, 2014		37.61	37.51	99.7		45.17	40.54	90.0
May, 2014		38.56	36.28	94.0		43.78	40.71	93.0
June, 2014*		36.84	34.55	93.8		42.01	38.29	91.0

*Provisional.

The achievement of target for the month of June 2014 for production and offtake has been 94% and 91% respectively.

(c) to (e) The focus of the Government is on increasing domestic production. To that end, efforts have been made by the Government to meet the target of domestic coal production which include efforts to expedite Environment & Forest clearances, pursuing

with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

Coal production from underground and open cast mines

1992. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the average coal production per annum from the underground and the open cast - mines in the country, subsidiary-wise, quality-wise and quantity-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the coal production from the underground mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outlines of the scheme in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase coal production by adopting cost effective techniques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL) : (a) Raw coal production in the country from underground and opencast mines during 2013-14 in CIL and its subsidiaries and in SCCL is given below:

Company	Coal Production (Million Te)		
	Underground	Opencast	Total
ECL	6.87	29.18	36.05
BCCL	2.70	29.91	32.61
CCL	0.95	49.07	50.02
NCL	0.00	68.64	68.64
WCL	7.73	32.00	39.73
SECL	16.42	107.85	124.27
MCL	1.43	109.01	110.44
NEC	0.003	0.66	0.66
TOTAL -CIL	36.11	426.31	462.42
SCCL	10.36	40.11	50.47

Subsidiary-wise, quality-wise and quantity-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) The following steps have been taken by CIL to enhance underground production (i) Gradually conversion of manual underground mines into semi mechanized technology like Load Haul Dump (LHD)/Side Discharge Loader (SDL) with Universal Drilling Machine (UDM). (ii) Mass Production Technology *i.e.* use of Continuous Miner and Long Wall Technology, development in transport infrastructure, (iii) Deployment of 7 Continuous Miners with a capacity of about 2.835 Mty. Further, Project Report for 20 mines has been approved for deployment of 25 Continuous Miners with total capacity of 11.385 Mty. (iv) Orders have been issued for operating five mines with long-wall technology.

In SCCL, (i) One underground mine with new generation Long wall Technology is under construction designed for rated production of 2.81 MT, (ii) Three new underground mines (all with Continuous Miners) are planned to start production against nine UG mines likely to be closed during XII plan, (iii) Reconstruction of existing mines for optimum production by intermediate and high-end technology, (iv) Improving the productivity in the existing mines by improving the utilization of the equipment, (v) Exploration for new coal blocks has been expedited.

Statement

Overall and Grade-wise production

(Figs. in Mill. Te.)

Grades	2013-14 Production
1	2
CIL	
SC-I	0.010
SC-II	0.125
S-I	0.061
S-II	0.604
W-I	0.144
W-II	1.741

1	2
W-III	11.523
W-IV	34.455
SLV	0.253
Met.Coking	7.339
Non-Met.Coking	41.577
Coking	48.916
G1	0.331
G2	0.416
G3	5.374
G4	18.590
G5	12.225
G6	14.199
G7	28.279
G8	20.995
G9	45.806
G10	51.746
G11	107.619
G12	46.886
G13	60.378
G14	0.662
Non-Coking	413.506
CIL	462.422

Company-wise & Grade-wise production

(Figs. in Mill. Te.)

Grades	2013-14 Production
1	2
ECL	
SC-I	0.010

1	2
Blendable (Met. Coking)	0.010
W-II	0.000
W-III	0.038
W-IV	0.000
Other Coking (Non-Met. Coking)	0.038
G2	0.056
G3	1.393
G4	13.131
G5	4.698
G6	0.914
G7	1.465
G8	0.199
G11	14.150
Non-Coking	36.006
ECL	36.054
BCCL	
S-I	0.061
S-II	0.604
W-I	0.062
W-II	0.942
W-III	0.647
W-IV	0.525
Met.Coking	2.841
W-I	0.000
W-II	0.000
W-III	0.000
W-IV	0.000
SLV	0.253
Other Coking	0.253

1	2
NLW-I	0.082
NLW-II	0.427
NLW-III	8.052
NLW-IV	18.399
NLW	26.960
Non-Met.Coking	27.213
G2	0.062
G3	0.538
G4	0.105
G5	0.128
G6	1.238
G7	0.315
G8	0.168
G11	0.006
Non-Coking	2.560
BCCL	32.614
CCL	
W-I	0.000
W-II	0.123
W-III	2.786
W-IV	15.531
TOTAL COKING	18.440
Met.Coking	4.114
Other Coking (Non-Met. Cok)	14.326
G4	0.096

1	2
G5	1.608
G6	0.393
G7	1.518
G8	1.359
G9	20.080
G10	2.861
G11	3.667
Non-Coking	31.582
CCL	50.022
NCL	
G5	0.874
G6	0.147
G7	17.275
G8	8.846
G10	40.835
G14	0.662
Non-Coking	68.639
NCL	68.639
WCL	
Met. W-II	0.249
Non-met. W-II	0.000
G4	0.013
G5	0.338
G6	1.551

1	2
G7	3.322
G8	9.323
G9	24.540
G10	0.393
Non-Coking	39.480
WCL	39.729
SECL	
Met. SC-II	0.125
G3	3.443
G4	5.210
G5	4.478
G6	9.956
G7	4.352
G8	0.938
G9	0.000
G10	6.525
G11	79.799
G12	9.435
Non-Coking	124.136
SECL	124.261
MCL	
G5	0.101
G7	0.032
G8	0.162
G9	1.186

1	2
G10	1.132
G11	9.997
G12	37.451
G13	60.378
Non-Coking	110.439
MCL	110.439
NEC	
G1	0.331
G2	0.298
G4	0.035
Non-Coking	0.664
NEC	0.664
SCCL	

(Qty. in MT)

Year	Grade	O C Mines	UG Mines	Total Production
GCV Grades				
2013-14	G5		0.73	0.73
	G6		0.02	0.02
	G7	4.72	1.16	5.88
	G8		1.33	1.33
	G9	6.00	3.07	9.07
	G10	0.73	1.18	1.91
	G11	13.61	2.01	15.62
	G12		0.00	0.00

Year	Grade	O C Mines	UG Mines	Total Production
	G13	11.30	0.50	11.80
	G14	0.24		0.24
	G15	2.08	0.37	2.44
	G16	0.61		0.61
	G17	0.33		0.33
	LOGRD (<G17)	0.49		0.49
	TOTAL (2013-14)	40.11	10.36	50.47

Note: From Jan'2012 GCV based grading.

Target of lignite production by NLC

1993. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target of 24.80 MT of lignite production was fixed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) in Tamil Nadu during 2012-13;
- (b) whether the target was achieved and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A target of 24.80 MT for lignite production was fixed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) in Tamil Nadu during 2012-13. The actual lignite production during the year 2012-13 was 26.223 MT.

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

Requirement of coal for power generation

†1994. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of coal in metric tonnes needed for generation of power per year in the country;
- (b) whether coal is being imported from other countries and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether coal import has been entrusted to a private company and if so, the reasons therefor along with the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Quantum of coal needed per annum for power generation depends on production capacity, demand for power, system demand, plant load factor of the power plants, grade of coal supplied, inherent moisture and ash in coal etc. During the year 2013-14, utility-based power stations in the country consumed 489.4 Million Tonne (MT) coal.

(b) In order to bridge the shortfall in the availability of domestic coal, power utilities have imported most of the coal from Indonesia. In addition, power utilities have also imported coal from Australia and South Africa.

(c) Import of coal has not been entrusted to any private company by the Government. Import of coal is in Open General Licence (OGL) and the power utilities/ developer can import coal to meet the shortfall in domestic coal availability.

Coal Regulatory Authority

1995. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a Coal Regulatory Authority for coal sector;

(b) if so, the reasons for setting up such an authority; and

(c) the details of progress made by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) After detailed consultation with various stake holders as well as concerned Ministries/Department, the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13.12.2013 to regulate and conserve resources in the coal sector, protect the interest of consumers of coal and producers of coal and for matters connected therewith.

Pending enactment, a non-statutory Coal Regulator was notified through Government Resolution on 04.03.2014.

The Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

Demand and supply of coal

†1996. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between demand and supply of coal in the country is constantly increasing;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is working on any work plan to reduce this gap; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The gap between demand for coal / consumption and domestic supply of coal has been growing. Consequently, import of coal has risen from 102.9 Mte. in 2011-12, 145.8 Mte. in 2012-13 to 168.5 Mte. in 2013-14. The focus of the Government is therefore on increasing domestic coal production which include efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances, pursuing with State Government for help in expediting land acquisition and coordinated effort with Railways for movement of coal. Steps have been taken by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to augment coal production which includes capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies.

Supply of coal to power plants in M.P.

†1997. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of high energy capacity coal that Madhya Pradesh needs for its power plants;
- (b) the details of the supply of coal from the State, indigenous sources and abroad along with its prices; and
- (c) whether the coal of standard category would be supplied to the State's power plants from within the State and if so, the measures proposed to be taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal is supplied to power plants in the country from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources, at notified price in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down under the bilateral Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) / Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The annual FSA commitment for Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of Madhya Pradesh from CIL sources is 39.43 Million Tonnes (MTs). Details of coal despatches against the FSA/MoU commitment to TPPs of Madhya Pradesh for the last two years and current year are as follows:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(in Million Tonnes)

Year	FSA/MoU Commitment	Despatch	% Materialisation
2012-13	32.58	33.17	102%
2013-14	35.56	32.11	90%
2014-15 (up to June, 2014)	9.86	7.94	81%

In order to meet the shortfall of domestic coal to power plants, Madhya Pradesh Generation Company Ltd. (MPGCL) has been advised to import 1.50 MT of coal during the year 2014-15. During the period April-June, 2014, as against *prorata* target of 0.38 MT, MPGCL has imported 0.14 MT i.e. 36% of the target.

The price of indigenous pithead run-of-mine non-coking coal varies from mine to mine, depending upon quality of coal, based on its Gross Calorific Value (GCV) and depending upon its end use. The price range varies from ₹ 400 per tonne (for GCV of 2200-2500 K Cal/ Kg.) to ₹ 4870 per tonne (for GCV of 6700-7000 K Cal/Kg.). For GCV exceeding 7000 K Cal/Kg. the price increases by ₹ 150 per tonne for every 100 K Cal/ Kg. or part thereof.

The price of imported coal per tonne [International coal price taken from Indonesian Coal indices assessed by Argus and PT Coalindo (FOB Kalimantan)] for the last six months is as follows:

	Types of coal (GCV in Kcal/Kg) in USD/MT				
	GCV 6500	GCV 5800	GCV 5000	GCV 4200	GCV 3400
January, 2014	83.22	71.05	57.54	38.75	27.43
February, 2014	80.41	70.13	57.12	38.83	26.51
March, 2014	78.32	68.41	56.30	38.19	25.63
April, 2014	77.44	67.95	55.67	37.42	25.30
May, 2014	77.09	68.55	56.04	37.59	25.28
June, 2014	76.29	66.67	54.91	37.49	25.00

(c) As coal resources of CIL are located in eight States of the country and are required to meet the coal requirement of all the States, it would not be always possible to allocate coal produced from a particular State to consumers of that State only. However, power plants of Madhya Pradesh are supplied coal, produced within Madhya Pradesh to a large extent and also from the coal sources located in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Coal production

1998. SHRI S.THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is planning to go all out to touch the half a billion mark in production this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with CIL for producing 507 million tonnes of coal which is lower than the target envisaged originally;

(c) whether five million tonnes of the production was lost to cyclone phailin and another 6 million tonnes was lost to law and order problems or sudden bandhs called by Maoists in Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per MoU between Government of India and CIL, the target of production of coal for 2014-15 was fixed 507Mte. for 'Very Good' against the 507.75 Mte. originally envisaged in BAU scenario.

(c) and (d) There was loss of production of about 20 million tonne during 2013-14 due to various factors that include non-availability of Environment Clearance (EC) & Forest Clearance (F.C.) in time, difficulty in taking physical possession of land, R & R problems, coal evacuation problem in CCL & MCL, shortage of explosives, frequent law and order problems mainly at CCL & MCL, heavy rainfall and Phailin cyclone etc. It is, however not possible to separately quantify the loss due to cyclone Phailin and law and order problems or sudden bandhs called by Maoists in Jharkhand.

Exploitation of coal mines

1999. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the grade, quantity and value, in terms of rupees, of coal from various operational mines during the last three years;

(b) the income earned during that period and the funds allocated by the Central Government for the development of various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited;

(c) whether Government has any plans for the exploitation of coal mines abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantity and value of coal expected to be exploited during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Subsidiary-wise, quality-wise raw coal production of Coal India Limited during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in the Statement (*See below*):

The income earned by Coal India Limited for the last three years are as follows:

	(₹ in crores)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net Sales	62415.43	68302.74	68810.02
Other Income	7536.90	8746.69	8969.38
TOTAL INCOME	69952.33	77049.43	77779.40

Profit Before Tax (PBT) for last three years are as follows

	(₹ in crores)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Profit Before Tax	21272.66	24979.04	22879.54

Neither Coal India Limited nor any of its subsidiaries is getting any kind of budgetary support for the development of coal mines.

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited has been granted exploration licences for two coal blocks in Mozambique in 2009 where exploration is in progress. A definitive estimation in respect of quantity and value of coal in the allocated coal blocks in Mozambique can be prepared upon completion of the ongoing exploration work and subsequent analysis of bore hole coal samples.

Statement*Company-wise/ Grade-wise Production*

Grades	2011-12										(M. T.)
	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	CIL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
SC-I Blendable										0.000	
Blendable (Chinakuri-I)	0.010									0.010	
SC-II Blendable						0.189				0.189	
Blendable	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.189	0.000	0.000		0.199	
S-I		0.083								0.083	
S-II		1.134								1.134	
W-I		0.186								0.186	
W-II		1.316	0.094		0.319					1.729	
W-III		0.903	2.004							2.907	
W-IV		0.522	1.611							2.133	
Met Coking	0.010	4.144	3.709	0.000	0.319	0.189	0.000	0.000		8.371	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	0.944	0.944	2.957	24.853	38.934	28.120	6.898	G8-0.218		99.749
F	11.527	11.527	0.056	4.373	1.851	1.851	79.963	G9-1.862	G1-0.035	97.770
G								G10-8.216	G2-0.270	0.000
Ungraded			0.004					G13-92.623	0.297	0.301
TOTAL Non-COKING	30.507	30.507	2.957	32.455	66.401	42.791	113.648	103.119	0.602	392.480
GRAND TOTAL	30.558	30.558	30.207	48.004	66.401	43.110	113.837	103.119	0.602	435.838
										* Only GCV 103.424

* Earlier UHB based grading system was there - Since January 2012, GCV based grading system came up. GCV figures have been shown in bold fonts.

Company-wise/ Grade-wise Coal Production

Grades	2012-13									
	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	CIL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SC-I Blendable										0.000
Blendable (Chinakuri-I)	0.010									0.010
SC-II Blendable						0.157				0.157

(M. T.)

Blendable	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.157	0.000	0.000	0.167
S-I	0.071	0.071							0.071
S-II	1.371	1.371							1.371
W-I	0.170	0.170							0.170
W-II	1.075	1.075	0.085	0.330					1.490
W-III	0.716	0.716	0.944						1.660
W-IV	0.032	0.032	1.943						1.975
Met. Coking	0.010	3.435	2.972	0.000	0.330	0.157	0.000	0.000	6.904
W-I									0.000
W-II									0.000
W-III	0.033								0.033
W-IV									0.000
SLV									0.000
Other Coking	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.033
W-I		0.089							0.089
W-II		0.082	0.036						0.118
W-III		6.975	1.699						8.674

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
W-IV		16.389	11.449						27.838
NLW	0.000	23.535	13.184	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	36.719
Total Non Met. Coking (Oth.Cok.+ NLW)	0.033	23.535	13.184	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	36.752
TOTAL COKING	0.043	26.970	16.156	0.000	0.330	0.157	0.000	0.000	43.656
G1 -Exceeding 7000								0.259	0.259
G2 -Exceeding 6700 and not exceeding 7000	0.076	0.076						0.279	0.431
G3 -Exceeding 6400 and not exceeding 6700	1.330	0.949				3.343			5.622
G4 -Exceeding 6100 and not exceeding 6400	11.751	0.193	0.280		0.033	4.543		0.067	16.867
G5 -Exceeding 5800 and not exceeding 6100	4.574	0.340	1.882	0.915	0.497	6.054	0.118		14.380
G6 -Exceeding 5500 and not exceeding 5800	1.749	2.524	1.042	0.122	1.702	8.981			16.120

G7 -Exceeding 5200 and not exceeding 5500	0.750	0.041	1.320	15.804	3.153	4.707	0.035	25.810
G8 -Exceeding 4900 and not exceeding 5200	0.214	0.107	1.026	9.095	8.826	1.141	0.229	20.638
G9 -Exceeding 4600 and not exceeding 4900			19.392		27.746		1.306	48.444
G10 -Exceeding 4300 and not exceeding 4600			3.080	44.085		9.403	2.240	58.808
G11 -Exceeding 4000 and not exceeding 4300	13.424	0.013	3.883			72.079	11.644	101.043
G12 -Exceeding 3700 and not exceeding 4000						7.811	25.339	33.150
G13 -Exceeding 3400 and not exceeding 3700							66.983	66.983
TOTAL Non-Coking	33.868	4.243	31.905	70.021	41.957	118.062	107.894	408.555
GRAND TOTAL	33.911	31.213	48.061	70.021	42.287	118.219	107.894	452.211

Overall and Grade-wise production

(Fig. in M. T.)

Grades	2013-14 (Production)
CIL	
SC-I	0.010
SC-II	0.125
S-I	0.061
S-II	0.604
W-I	0.144
W-II	1.741
W-III	11.523
W-IV	34.455
SLV	0.253
Met.Coking	7.339
Non-Met.Coking	41.577
Coking	48.916
G1	0.331
G2	0.416
G3	5.374
G4	18.590
G5	12.225
G6	14.199
G7	28.279
G8	20.995
G9	45.806

Grades	2013-14 (Production)
G10	51.746
G11	107.619
G12	46.886
G13	60.378
G14	0.662
Non-Coking	413.506
CIL	462.422
ECL	
SC-I	0.010
Blendable (Met.Coking)	0.010
W-II	0.000
W-III	0.038
W-IV	0.000
Other Coking (Non-Met.Coking)	0.038
G2	0.056
G3	1.393
G4	13.131
G5	4.698
G6	0.914
G7	1.465
G8	0.199
G11	14.150
Non-Coking	36.006
ECL	36.054
BCCL	
S-I	0.061
S-II	0.604

Grades	2013-14 (Production)
W-I	0.062
W-II	0.942
W-III	0.647
W-IV	0.525
Met.Coking	2.841
W-I	0.000
W-II	0.000
W-III	0.000
W-IV	0.000
SLV	0.253
Other Coking	0.253
NLW-I	0.082
NLW-II	0.427
NLW-III	8.052
NLW-IV	18.399
NLW	26.960
Non-Met.Coking	27.213
G2	0.062
G3	0.538
G4	0.105
G5	0.128
G6	1.238
G7	0.315
G8	0.168
G11	0.006
Non-Coking	2.560
BCCL	32.614

Grades	2013-14 (Production)
CCL	
W-I	0.000
W-II	0.123
W-III	2.786
W-IV	15.531
TOTAL COKING	18.440
Met.Coking	4.114
Other Coking (Non-Met. Cok)	14.326
G4	0.096
G5	1.608
G6	0.393
G7	1.518
G8	1.359
G9	20.080
G10	2.861
G11	3.667
Non-Coking	31.582
CCL	50.022
NCL	
G5	0.874
G6	0.147
G7	17.275
G8	8.846
G10	40.835

Grades	2013-14 (Production)
G14	0.662
Non-Coking	68.639
NCL	68.639
WCL	
Met. W-II	0.249
Non-met. W-II	0.000
G4	0.013
G5	0.338
G6	1.551
G7	3.322
G8	9.323
G9	24.540
G10	0.393
Non-Coking	39.480
WCL	39.729
SECL	
Met. SC-II	0.125
G3	3.443
G4	5.210
G5	4.478
G6	9.956
G7	4.352
G8	0.938

Grades	2013-14 (Production)
G9	0.000
G10	6.525
G11	79.799
G12	9.435
Non-Coking	124.136
SECL	124.261
MCL	
G5	0.101
G7	0.032
G8	0.162
G9	1.186
G10	1.132
G11	9.997
G12	37.451
G13	60.378
Non-Coking	110.439
MCL	110.439
NEC	
G1	0.331
G2	0.298
G4	0.035
Non-Coking	0.664
NEC	0.664

Coal block allocation

†2000. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of these companies and persons whose involvement have been established in committing irregularities in coal block allocation;
- (b) the names of companies whose coal block allocation has been cancelled; and
- (c) the names of companies whose coal block allocation is yet to be cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As reported by Central Bureau of investigation (CBI), it has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry cases since May, 2012 regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks-relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. In view of the various observations of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P.(Criminal) No.120 of 2012, it is not possible for the Ministry of Coal to obtain any details from CBI in this regard. So far, no coal block has been deallocated based on the investigation by CBI.

However, Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings by the then Review Committee and Inter-Ministerial Group now. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocatees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the IMG now, the Government has so far de-allocated 80 coal blocks. A list of such de-allocated coal blocks along with the name of allocatee companies is given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of de-allocated coal blocks alongwith the name of the Allottee company.

Sl. No. of Coal Block	Coal Block	Name of the Company(ies)
1	2	3
1.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North)	Lloyds Metal & Engineers Ltd.
1(a)	Talki-Jena-Bellora (South)	Central Collieries Pvt. Ltd.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2.	West of Umaria	Garuda Clays Ltd.
3.	Panchbahani	Shree Radhe Industries Ltd.
4.	Jainagar	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.
5.	Kasta (East)	Damodar Valley Corporation
6.	Datima	Binani Cement Ltd.
7.	Lohara (East)	Murli Industries and Grace Industries
8.	Agarzari	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.
9.	Mahal	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.
10.	Tenughat-Jhirki	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.
11.	Warora West (North)	Bhatia International Ltd.
12.	Ansettipalli	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.
13.	Punukula-Chilaka	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.
14.	Pengedappa	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.
15.	Bhandak (West)	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt. Limited
16.	Brahmini	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
17.	Chichro Pastimal	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
18.	East of Damagoria (Kalyaneshwari)	West Bengal Power Development Corporation
19-20.	Chinora and Warora Southern Part	Fieldmining and Ispat Limited
21.	Lalgarh North	Domco Private Limited
22.	North Dhadu	Electrosteel Castings Limited, Pawanjay Steel & Power Limited, Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.

1	2	3
23 .	New Patrapara	Bhushan Steel Limited, Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel & Power Ltd., Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd. Visa Steel Ltd.
24.	Choritand Tailaya	Rungta Mines Limited, Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.
25.	Macherkunda	Bihar Sponge Iron Limited
26.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd., Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd., Kesoram Industries Ltd.
27.	Bhaskarpara	Electrotherm (India) Limited, Grasim Industries Ltd.
28.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	IST Steel & Power, Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Gourangdih ABC	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd., JSW
30.	Rawanwara North	SKS Ispat & Power Limited
31.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II & Extn.-	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited
32.	Utkal-D	Orissa Mining Corporation
33.	Mandakini B	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.

1	2	3
34.	Naini	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. & Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development Corp. Ltd
35.	Baitarni West	Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd, Kerala State Electricity Board & Odisha Hydro Power Corp.
36.	Semaria/ Piparia	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd
37.	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
38.	Patratu	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
39.	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
40.	Latehar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
41.	Urtan North	M/s. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. & Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.
42.	Amarkonda-Murgadangal	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. & Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.
43.	Kesla North	M/s. Rathi Udyog Ltd.
44.	Warora	M/s. Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Ltd.
45.	Khappa & Extn.	M/s. Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd. & Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.
46.	Majra	M/s. Gondwana Ispat Ltd.
47.	Bikram	M/s. Birla Corporation Ltd.
48.	Chitarpur	M/s Corporate Ispat Alloys Ltd.

1	2	3
49-50.	Kotre Basantpur & Pachmo	M/s Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited,
51.	Bundu	M/s Rungta Mines Limited
52.	Chakla	M/s Essar Power Generation Ltd.
53.	Tubed	Hindalco Industries Ltd. & Tata Power Ltd.
54.	Mednirai	Rungta Mines Ltd. and Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.
55.	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Mukund Ltd. & Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Ltd.
56.	Brahmadiha	Castron Mining Limited
57.	Ashok Karkatta	Essar Power Limited
58.	Brahampuri	Pushp Steel & Mining Ltd.
59.	Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III Extn.	Mideast Integrated Steels Ltd.
60.	Thesgora-B/Rudrapuri	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Ltd. & Revati Cement Pvt. Ltd.
61-62.	Nakia-I & II	Ispat Godavari Ltd., Ind-Agro Synergy Ltd., Nakoda Ispat Ltd., Vandana Global Ltd. & Shree Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.
63.	Madanpur (North)	Ultratech Ltd., Singhal Enterprises, Navbharat Coalfields Ltd., Vandana Energy & Steel Pvt. Ltd., Prakash Industries Ltd., Anjani Steel Pvt. Ltd. and Consortium of M/s. Ispat Godavari Ltd., Vandana Global Ltd., Ind-Agro Synergy Ltd., Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd. and Nakoda Ispat Ltd.

1	2	3
64.	Madanpur South	Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Akshay Investment (Pvt.) Ltd., Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd., Chhattisgarh Electricity Corp. Ltd., MSP Steel & Power Ltd. and Consortium of M/s. Ispat Godavari Ltd., Vandana Global Ltd., Ind-Agro Synergy Ltd., Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd. and Nakoda Ispat Ltd.
65.	Gare Palma IV/6	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. & Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.
66.	Sayang	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.
67.	Fatehpur	SKS Ispat & Power Ltd. and Prakash Industries Ltd.
68.	Rajgamar Dipside (Daevanara)	API Ispat & Powertech Pvt. Ltd. and C.G. Sponge Manufacturing Consortium Coalfield Pvt. Ltd.
69.	Rajgamar Dipside (South Of Phulikdih Nala)	Monnet Ispat & Energy and Topworth Steel Ltd.
70.	Lohara West & Lohara Extn.	Adani Power Ltd.
71.	Bander	AMR Iron & Steel Pvt. Ltd., Century Textiles & Industries Ltd. and J.K. Cement Ltd.
72.	Bijahan	Bhushan Ltd. and Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Radhikapur (East)	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd., Scaw Industries Ltd. and SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.
74.	Radhikapur (West)	Rungta Mines Ltd., OCL India Ltd. and Ocean Ispat Ltd.

1	2	3
75-76.	Rampia & Dipside of Rampia	Sterlite Energy Ltd., GMR Energy Ltd., Arcelor Mittal Ltd., Lanco Group Ltd., Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. and Reliance Energy Ltd.
77.	Biharinath	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Moira Madhujore	Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd., Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Uttam Galva Steels Ltd., Howrah Gases Ltd., Vikash Metals & Power Ltd. and ACC Cement Ltd.
79.	Ramchandi Promotional	Jindal Steel & Power Limited
80.	North of Arkhapal Srirampur	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Limited

Supply of drinking water to Punjab

2001. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages of Punjab which have been targeted for providing drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Scheme during the last three years;

(b) the number of those villages which were actually covered under the Scheme during that period; and

(c) by when the remaining villages would be covered under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) monitors the coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not villages. As per the information provided by the State Government of Punjab on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the details of the last three years of target and achievements of the Govt. of Punjab are as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Target (Nos. of habitations)	Achievement (Nos. of habitations)
1.	2011-12	1630	643
2.	2012-13	1473	617
3.	2013-14	1545	1227

(c) As on 01.04.2014, as per the reports of States entered in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS), in the State of Punjab, out of 15,370 rural habitations, 12,563 habitations are Fully Covered (i.e. getting at least 40 Litre per capita per day), 2,788 habitations are Partially Covered (i.e. availability of less than 40 Litre per capita per day) and there are 19 Quality Affected Habitations.

Water Supply is a State subject. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States in providing safe and adequate drinking water supply to the rural population by providing technical and financial assistance under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The Annual Action Plan (AAP) is submitted by the State Government in the beginning of each financial year and the same after discussions, is approved by the Ministry of Drinking of Water and Sanitation. The State Governments are given targets regarding coverage of habitations at the beginning of the year.

Provision of drinking water to the rural population is a continuous and dynamic process due to slippage of fully covered habitations to partially covered or quality affected status due to multiple factors like drying up or depletion of ground water sources, contamination of drinking water sources with excess chemical or bacteriological contaminants, poor operation and management of schemes, irregular power supply, low financial and technical capacity available with local government bodies to operate and maintain schemes etc.

As per timelines laid out in the NRDWP Guidelines 2013; by 2022, at least 90% of rural households will be provided with piped water supply and at least 80% of rural households will have piped water supply with a household connection. State of Punjab may also achieve this goal subject to availability of fund.

Access to drinking water

2002. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of households in the country which do not have access to any source of drinking water, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) the details of households in percentage which use tap water, hand pump/bore well and open wells/step wells;

(c) the number of households which receive untreated water from any of the sources mentioned above; and

(d) the quantum of funds being spent during the last five years on rural drinking water supply through any of the means.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations. As per the information entered by the States on the Integrated management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry there are no habitations in the country which do not have access to any source of drinking water. However, out of 1696531 rural habitations in the country there are 78508 habitations where drinking water source is contaminated by either one of the contaminants like nitrate, fluoride, iron, arsenic and salinity. The State/UT wise coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Percentage of various sources of drinking water in rural habitations as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry does not maintain data in the format asked in the question.

(d) The allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP during the last five years is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

Status of rural habitation with respect to drinking water supply as on (01.04.14)

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered No. of Habitation	Partially Covered No. of Habitation	Quality Affected No. of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	29231	16612	1554
2.	Bihar	107640	50203	50838	6599
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	61483	8038	4095
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	34415	33829	329	257
6.	Haryana	7251	6796	440	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	39274	14330	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8049	7739	10
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116003	3637	27
10.	Karnataka	59753	24480	32900	2373
11.	Kerala	11883	3338	7717	828
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125151	671	1737
13.	Maharashtra	100488	87339	12200	949
14.	Odisha	157296	101810	48766	6720
15.	Punjab	15370	12563	2788	19
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69085	28092	23956
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	85946	13657	415
18.	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259539	73	498
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24195	14913	34
21.	West Bengal	98120	45419	41087	11614
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2386	4939	87
23.	Assam	87888	41990	35214	10684
24.	Manipur	2870	2089	781	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1918	7356	52
26.	Mizoram	777	339	438	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	503	989	38
28.	Sikkim	2084	662	1422	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3215	598	4319

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696531	1250804	367219	78508

Statement-II

Percentage of various sources of drinking water in rural habitations as per census 2011

Sl. No.	State	Tap Water	Well Water	Hand Pump/ Tubewell	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.70	8.30	14.40	21.60	100
2.	Himachal Pradesh	88.70	3.10	4.50	3.70	100
3.	Punjab	34.90	0.60	61.80	2.70	100
4.	Chandigarh	95.20	0.00	3.40	1.30	100
5.	Uttarakhand	63.90	1.50	25.60	9.00	100
6.	Haryana	63.60	4.50	28.40	3.50	100
7.	Delhi	59.40	0.30	28.50	11.70	100
8.	Rajasthan	26.90	13.90	45.90	13.40	100
9.	Uttar Pradesh	20.20	4.90	74.20	0.80	100
10.	Bihar	2.60	4.50	91.40	1.60	100
11.	Sikkim	82.60	0.50	0.00	16.80	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.30	5.90	15.00	19.80	100
13.	Nagaland	51.80	24.60	2.80	20.80	100
14.	Manipur	29.50	8.50	8.00	54.00	100
15.	Mizoram	41.40	5.20	2.00	51.50	100
16.	Tripura	25.20	35.40	33.00	6.50	100
17.	Meghalaya	28.70	30.20	6.40	34.70	100
18.	Assam	6.80	19.10	61.50	12.60	100
19.	West Bengal	11.40	6.70	80.00	1.80	100
20.	Jharkhand	3.70	42.00	50.60	3.70	100
21.	Odisha	7.50	19.80	66.90	5.80	100
22.	Chhattisgarh	8.80	13.10	75.30	2.70	100
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9.90	25.00	63.20	1.90	100
24.	Gujarat	55.80	12.10	29.10	3.00	100
25.	Daman and Diu	84.80	1.70	13.00	0.50	100
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.50	13.60	41.80	2.10	100
27.	Maharashtra	50.20	24.30	22.90	2.50	100
28.	Andhra Pradesh	63.40	8.30	25.20	3.10	100
29.	Karnataka	56.40	11.90	28.00	3.80	100
30.	Goa	77.80	15.90	0.50	5.70	100
31.	Lakshwadeep	31.00	51.10	0.20	17.60	100
32.	Kerala	24.50	64.80	3.90	6.90	100
33.	Tamil Nadu	79.30	5.80	12.90	2.00	100
34.	Puducherry	95.00	0.10	4.60	0.30	100
35.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	77.50	11.00	0.80	10.80	100
36.	India	30.80	13.30	51.90	4.00	100

Statement-III*Opening balance, allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP during last five years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.	Alloc.	Rel.	Expdn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	437.09	537.37	394.45	491.02	558.74	423.38	546.32	462.47	446.37	563.39	485.14	672.82	635.44	631.52	662.4
2.	Bihar	372.21	186.11	279.36	341.46	170.73	425.91	374.98	330.02	367.30	484.24	224.3	293.09	432.38	338.95	307.43
3.	Chhattisgarh	116.01	128.22	104.06	130.27	122.01	97.77	143.57	139.06	141.12	168.89	148.64	162.85	136.13	135.2	172.38
4.	Goa	5.64	3.32	0.5	5.34	0.00	1.16	5.20	5.01	1.16	6.07	0.03	0	5.5	0	2.22
5.	Gujarat	482.75	482.75	511.83	542.67	609.10	527.29	478.89	571.05	467.70	578.29	717.47	797.93	533.73	515.07	627.95
6.	Haryana	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	276.90	201.57	210.51	237.74	344.71	250.24	313.41	275.54	229.46	229.52	301.15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	138.52	182.85	160.03	133.71	194.37	165.59	131.47	146.03	145.97	153.59	129.9	124.06	138.51	130.81	153.33
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	468.91	506.52	436.21	420.42	507.07	510.76	474.5	488.09	462.43	414.82	499.79
9.	Jharkhand	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	129.95	128.19	162.52	148.17	169.84	191.86	243.43	204.87	172.85	243.29	277.96
10.	Karnataka	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	703.80	573.93	687.11	667.78	782.85	922.67	869.24	874.78	868.75	897.29	928.81
11.	Kerala	152.77	152.04	150.56	144.28	159.83	137.97	144.43	113.39	126.98	193.59	249.04	193.62	155.58	212.04	265.1

(₹ in Crore)

12. Madhya Pradesh	367.66	379.66	354.3	399.04	388.33	324.94	371.97	292.78	379.30	447.33	539.56	426.56	404.80	474.95	484.09
13. Maharashtra	652.43	647.81	625.59	733.27	718.42	713.79	728.35	718.35	642.20	897.96	846.48	612.61	788.47	690.27	657.46
14. Odisha	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	294.76	211.11	206.55	171.05	239.60	243.91	210.58	249.39	227.35	317.07	288.08
15. Punjab	81.17	88.81	110.15	82.21	106.59	108.93	88.02	123.44	122.32	101.9	144.27	121.22	96.89	147.95	159.05
16. Rajasthan	1036.46	1012.16	671.29	1165.44	1099.48	852.82	1083.57	1153.76	1429.18	1352.54	1411.36	1314.18	1231.05	1332.49	1461.51
17. Tamil Nadu	320.43	317.95	370.44	316.91	393.53	303.41	330.04	429.55	287.60	394.82	570.17	625	273.63	387.11	527.57
18. Uttar Pradesh	959.12	956.36	967.38	899.12	848.68	933.28	843.30	802.32	754.20	1060.87	980.06	600.77	923.19	794.93	858.5
19. Uttarakhand	126.16	124.9	64.07	139.39	136.41	55.38	136.54	75.57	67.29	159.74	74.28	147.99	145.58	87.61	138.08
20. West Bengal	372.29	394.3	128.3	418.03	499.19	257.17	343.60	342.51	474.46	523.53	502.36	536.43	490.63	485.83	757.11
21. Arunachal Pradesh	180	178.2	193.74	123.35	199.99	94.28	120.56	184.83	215.77	145.32	223.22	220.98	201.23	237.32	230.91
22. Assam	301.6	323.5	269.34	449.64	487.48	480.55	435.58	522.44	468.61	525.71	659.21	594.02	470.00	514.98	635.18
23. Manipur	61.6	38.57	30.17	54.61	52.77	69.27	53.39	47.60	47.03	69.99	66.21	59.11	58.76	55.3	54.17
24. Meghalaya	70.4	79.4	68.57	63.48	84.88	70.47	61.67	95.89	85.44	73.96	97.61	101.44	92.18	103.4	114.81
25. Mizoram	50.4	55.26	51.11	46.00	61.58	58.02	39.67	38.83	54.03	48.35	47.92	33.88	38.42	44.89	33.37
26. Nagaland	52	47.06	71.58	79.51	77.52	80.63	81.68	80.91	81.82	110.25	110.2	108.56	56.66	61.07	52.38
27. Sikkim	21.6	20.6	28.94	26.24	23.20	19.27	28.10	69.19	24.49	36.69	32.36	38.89	16.88	26.56	71.25

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28. Tripura	62.4	77.4	77.35	57.17	74.66	67.20	56.20	83.86	108.37	70.66	100.59	99.36	59.29	89.93	94.19		
29. Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.78	0	1.04	0.09	0.64		
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0		
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0		
33. Delhi	0	0	0	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0		
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0		
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.88	0	1.59	0.06	0		
TOTAL	7986.43	7989.86	6957.57	8550.0	8941.81	7889.80	8330.00	8474.02	8982.78	10290.02	10473.2	9978.04	9348.40	9600.32	10816.87		

Drinking water to rural areas in A.P.

2003. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the target set for rural drinking water during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether all the above targets have been achieved;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether it is a fact that during 2012-13, only 67 percent of rural drinking water target has been met;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (f) to what extent the reduction in Budget at the RE stage has impacted the prospects of achieving the target; and
- (g) the number of habitations yet to be covered in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of the target set for rural drinking water during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the data entered by the State Governments on the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the targets and achievements regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply is at Annexure.

(c) As regards the State of Andhra Pradesh, the consolidated target set during the last five years was 32328 habitations. The achievements against this was 30605 habitations. The reasons for all habitations not acquiring fully covered status include drying up or depletion of ground water sources, contamination of drinking water sources with excess chemical or bacteriological contaminants, poor operation and maintenance of schemes, irregular power supply, low financial and technical capacity available with local government bodies to operate and maintain schemes and inadequate collection of water charges.

(d) and (e) No Sir, As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (MS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2013, out of a target to provide drinking water to 158795 rural habitations in the country, the achievement has been 155706 which is 98.05 percent.

(f) State-wise Annual Action Plan (AAP) is finalized at the beginning of each financial year. As per approved AAP, the target is given to States *vis-a-vis* financial grant. With the reduction in Annual allocation to the State at the RE stage, the targets are affected in proportion to the reduction in the Annual Allocation.

(g) As reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, as on 23.07.2014, out of total number of rural habitations of 47397, 29231 are fully covered, 16612 are partially covered and 1554 are quality affected habitations, *i.e.* a total no. of 18166 habitations are yet to be covered fully in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement*Physical Target and Achievement from 2009-10 to 2013-14 with regard to rural drinking water*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8536	5374	6843	6971	5700	6183	5477	5699	5772	6378
2.	Bihar	37323	26622	18774	14221	16600	11243	15015	10960	14100	12787
3.	Chhattisgarh	10769	12002	11255	7847	11454	7977	12641	9111	10700	11832
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1396	1441	1100	1079	1126	1165	1150	1856	2125	4085
6.	Haryana	952	885	1007	752	943	859	955	895	861	702
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5013	5204	5000	5094	2557	2558	2532	2650	2505	2587
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	633	424	1709	903	1451	536	1279	1153	963	901
9.	Jharkhand	12796	14605	14735	11399	19559	17425	16583	17335	9468	12546
10.	Karnataka	12918	11625	13925	6130	9695	8757	10403	13284	15475	17522
11.	Kerala	514	241	744	405	824	419	696	668	839	356
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4500	10781	13399	13937	16744	15644	17074	17483	13120	13858

13.	Maharashtra	11639	7465	9745	8987	6502	6364	5940	4637	5066	4064
14.	Odisha	14800	9525	5354	7525	8642	6782	12209	19484	11812	18447
15.	Punjab	2228	1874	2023	1658	1630	643	1473	617	1545	1227
16.	Rajasthan	4942	10388	8878	7254	14262	7885	9137	3943	4835	4244
17.	Tamilnadu	8193	8206	7318	7039	6000	6000	7000	7203	6000	5742
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1874	2142	1879	23300	23134	24000	23727	24612	22666
19.	Uttarakhand	1199	1200	1565	1324	1359	1102	1085	983	1083	988
20.	West Bengal	4120	4806	6630	5967	6096	4619	4152	4236	3221	3347
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	520	567	517	601	308	415	292	358	304	369
22.	Assam	14024	12004	8467	6467	7304	6601	7230	7110	7174	6552
23.	Manipur	317	158	333	227	330	234	250	197	249	260
24.	Meghalaya	554	407	760	380	781	510	628	510	755	549
25.	Mizoram	124	124	124	121	128	122	57	5	46	57
26.	Nagaland	82	84	105	128	109	116	175	178	85	155
27.	Sikkim	223	110	175	100	200	50	280	101	200	87
28.	Tripura	1472	843	834	976	982	1024	1052	1323	1115	1120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	40	40	17	12	0	0	30	0	0	0
	TOTAL	161827	148879	143478	119383	164586	138367	158795	155706	144030	153428

Setting up of National Level Sanitation Research Centre

2004. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government intends to set up a National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any representation to set up this institute in Gujarat; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any detailed study for setting up of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Government has initiated a feasibility study on the possibility of setting up a National Level Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene in the Country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Feasible Study for the proposed Centre has been initiated which has not been completed.

Status of water supply and sanitation

†2005. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several independent assessments by WHO, UNICEF and World Bank on water supply and sanitation have indicated a pathetic position for India;

(b) if so, details in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the details of measures taken by Government in the past to improve the situation;

(d) whether the present Government intends to discontinue the programmes already in operation so far water supply and sanitation are concerned; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) report, 2014 update published by the World Health Organization (WHO)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), 91% of rural population had access to improved drinking water source and 35% of the rural population had access to sanitation facility in 2012. A state-wise details is given in the statement (*See below*). This figure is based on estimations made by JMP from multiple data sources. This information is not available state-wise.

(c) To ensure that the rural population of the country has access to safe and adequate drinking water supply through improved drinking water sources on a sustainable basis the Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), through which financial and technical assistance is provided to states to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water through schemes like piped water supply schemes and handpumps to the rural population. Under NRDWP, the states are to give priority to cover quality affected and partially covered habitations with adequate safe drinking water in their Annual Action Plans. A budgetary allocation of ₹ 11,000 crore has been provided for NRDWP in 2014-15.

In addition to this, there are Externally Aided Rural Water Supply Projects running in seven states.

Also, recently World Bank assisted Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Projects for Low Income State (RWSSP-LIS) in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have been started.

The Government of India also administers a Centrally Sponsored Programme namely Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) to assist the States in improving the sanitation in rural India. Under NBA, following measures have been taken up to improve the situation:-

- In addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households, provision of incentives for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) have extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/-under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10,900/- (Rs 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).
- Emphasis is being placed on Information Education Communication (IEC) activities with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects.

- A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
 - Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
 - Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
 - Increasing the Financial support for sanitation, the 12th Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan Outlay of Rs. 6540 crore.
- (d) No Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise rural households having access to toilets as per NSSO 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	% rural households with access to toilet
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.4
3.	Assam	86.3
4.	Bihar	27.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.3
6.	Goa	90.3
7.	Gujarat	41.3
8.	Haryana	74.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	74.3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.7
11.	Jharkhand	9.5

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	29.2
13.	Kerala	97.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21.0
15.	Maharashtra	46.0
16.	Manipur	98.8
17.	Meghalaya	95.5
18.	Mizoram	99.3
19.	Nagaland	100.0
20.	Odisha	18.7
21.	Punjab	77.8
22.	Rajasthan	27.0
23.	Sikkim	99.8
24.	Tamil Nadu	33.6
25.	Tripura	98.6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.7
27.	Uttarakhand	80.3
28.	West Bengal	60.3
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	71.2
30.	Chandigarh	99.7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.7
32.	Daman and Diu	73.2
33.	Delhi	100.0
34.	Puducherry	52.6
	ALL INDIA	40.6

Sanitation status of Panchayats

2006. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether just over 12 per cent of the country has a toilet with a flush connected to a piped water system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by Government to improve the situation;
- (c) whether Government proposes to conduct an evaluation study of the sanitation status of each panchayat;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has any plans to source private funding for creation of adequate sanitation facilities in villages; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDERA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Census 2011, 11.9% households in the country, have toilets with flush connected to piped sewer system.

(b) State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Government of India administers the centrally sponsored scheme, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in the country, a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with "Nirmal Grams" as outcomes. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), following steps have been taken for accelerated sanitation coverage:

- In addition to Below Poverty Line Households, provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL has been extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).
- Under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600/- from the earlier amount of Rs 3200/-. In addition upto Rs. 5400/- can be utilized under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet. Along-with beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900/-, the total unit cost of toilet is now Rs. 10,900/- (Rs. 11,400/- for hilly and difficult areas).

- Emphasis has been placed on Information Education Communication (IEC) activities with earmarked 15% of the total outlay of district projects for IEC activities.
- A conjoint approach has been developed with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- Focus has been placed on convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been recast to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Increasing the Financial support for sanitation, the 12th Five Year Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 37159 crore, which is 468% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan Outlay of Rs. 6540 crore.

(c) and (d) Government of India had in 2012 requested all States/UTs to carry out Baseline surveys, which will provide sanitation status of panchayats. As on 23.7.2014, Baseline Survey has been completed in 242136 Gram Panchayats of 29 States/UTs, as reported by the States/UTs through Online Monitoring System maintained by the Ministry. The Baseline survey has indicated that about 40.27 % of rural households have access to sanitary facilities. State/UT wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Private funding for creation of adequate sanitation facilities in rural areas is encouraged. Funding for the construction of Household Toilets and Community Sanitation Complexes (CSC) and the maintenance of CSCs and School toilets can be a part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The Ministry has issued Guidelines to facilitate the investment of CSR funds in the Sanitation sector. Private Public Partnerships (PPP) projects can also be taken up up Solid Liquid Waste Management activities.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise % toilets with flush connected to piped sewer system as per Census 2011

State/UT	No. of Households	No. of toilets with flush connected to Piped sewer	% toilets with flush connected to piped sewer system
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93376	2414	2.6

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	21024534	2615637	12.4
Arunachal Pradesh	261614	15600	6.0
Assam	6367295	328701	5.2
Bihar	18940629	342578	1.8
Chandigarh	235061	201831	85.9
Chhattisgarh	5622850	140128	2.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73063	3591	4.9
Daman and Diu	60381	3195	5.3
Goa	322813	46640	14.4
Gujarat	12181718	3530818	29.0
Haryana	4717954	1034710	21.9
Himachal Pradesh	1476581	109481	7.4
Jammu and Kashmir	2015088	200545	10.0
Jharkhand	6181607	230929	3.7
Karnataka	13179911	2994610	22.7
Kerala	7716370	922284	12.0
Lakshadweep	10703	253	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	14967597	864102	5.8
Maharashtra	23830580	4375612	18.4
Manipur	507152	30668	6.0
Meghalaya	538299	31294	5.8
Mizoram	221077	12595	5.7
Nagaland	399965	13249	3.3
NCT of Delhi	3340538	1979839	59.3
Odisha	9661085	245165	2.5

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	301276	42244	14.0
Punjab	5409699	1531120	28.3
Rajasthan	12581303	904740	7.2
Sikkim	128131	15094	11.8
Tamil Nadu	18493003	2656697	14.4
Tripura	842781	29768	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	32924266	2666270	8.1
Uttarakhand	1997068	235405	11.8
West Bengal	20067299	1113584	5.5
	246692667	29471391	11.9

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise % Rural Households with access to toilets
as per Baseline Survey 2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	% households with access to toilets
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	53.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.53
4.	Assam	42.09
5.	Bihar	21.41
6.	Chhattisgarh	39.57
7.	Goa	60.72
8.	Gujarat	52.75
9.	Haryana	75.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	86.04
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.47

Sl. No.	State/UT	% households with access to toilets
12.	Jharkhand	28.02
13.	Karnataka	35.41
14.	Kerala	94.68
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26.17
16.	Maharashtra	48.04
17.	Manipur	51.28
18.	Meghalaya	52.23
19.	Mizoram	74.04
20.	Nagaland	49.78
21.	Odisha	42.27
22.	Punjab	75.17
23.	Rajasthan	27.29
24.	Sikkim	81.55
25.	Tamil Nadu	44.79
26.	Tripura	62.60
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35.24
28.	Uttarakhand	67.14
29.	West Bengal	55.31
	TOTAL	40.27

Problem of drinking water in Gujarat and Rajasthan

2007. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware about serious situation in Gujarat and Rajasthan about availability of drinking water for people and animals; and
- (b) what special arrangement are made all over the country for availability of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which is a flagship programme of the Ministry, the norm is to provide every rural person a minimum of 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of safe drinking water which includes water requirement for drinking, cooking, bathing and livestock etc. Accordingly, as on 01.04.2014, in the State of Gujarat out of 34,415 rural habitations, 33,829 habitations (98.30%) are fully covered *i.e.* availability of at least 40 lpcd of safe drinking water is ensured. Similarly, in Rajasthan, out of 1,21,133 rural habitations, 69,085 (57.03%) are fully covered while the rest are partially covered or quality affected, as per the reports of States entered in the Ministry's Integrated Information Management System (IMIS).

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes, by providing technical and financial assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP. In the 12th Five Year Plan period the focus of the Ministry is on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. During the Annual Action Plan meetings with States and also during the review meetings through video conferences and field visits of officers of the Ministry, the States are urged to cover partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations on priority basis.

Per capita availability of drinking water in Rajasthan

†2008. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita availability of drinking water in Rajasthan;
- (b) the number of villages affected with the problem of drinking water in the State;
- (c) the efforts being made by the Central Government to increase the availability and supply of drinking water in that State and
- (d) the amount provided by the Central Government to the State Government for supply of drinking water during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the information provided by State Government of Rajasthan, the per capita annual availability of water in Rajasthan is about 780 cubic meter (Cum) on the basis of projected population July, 2009. The average per capita supply of drinking water of about 30 litres per day is being made available in rural sector of the State.

(b) The Ministry maintains the data regarding coverage of rural population with drinking water supply in terms of habitations and not in terms of villages. As per information entered by the State on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry out of total 1,21,133 habitations 69085 number of habitations are fully covered getting 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd), a total of 23956 habitations in the State are affected from problems of drinking water quality and 28092 habitations are having problems of inadequate quantity of drinking water *i.e.* drinking water supply is less than 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd) in these habitations as on 01.04.2014.

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes, by providing technical and financial assistance to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP. Each year Annual Action plan is prepared and implemented under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for coverage of problematic habitations in the State. As informed by the State Government of Rajasthan in current financial year 2014-15, the State has targeted to cover 3173 habitations, which include 1773 quality affected habitation and 1400 partially covered habitations.

(d) The amount provided by the Central Government to the State Government for supply of drinking water during the last five years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (₹ in crores)
1.	2009-10	1012.16
2.	2010-11	1099.49
3.	2011-12	1153.76
4.	2012-13	1411.36
5.	2013-14	1332.49

Supply of drinking water under NRDWP

†2009. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is running a National Rural Drinking Water Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target to supply drinking water to all rural citizens of the country in a specific quantity has been fixed under this programme; and

(d) if so, the details of the achievements made, so far, in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans each year, proposing projects to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations with drinking water facilities. States have to ensure that funds allocated under NRDWP are utilized in such a way to move towards coverage of the entire population. An allocation of Rs. 11,000 crores has been made under NRDWP during the year 2014-15.

(c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the per capita norm for drinking water is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). States, however, are free to fix higher norms based on water availability, demand, capital cost involved, affordability etc.

The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections. As on 1.4.2014, 47.45 % of the rural population have been covered with PWS schemes. Hence, the Ministry is well on track to achieve 50% coverage before the targeted year

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

i.e 2017. So far as rural households with piped water connection the States have been requested to focus on this during Annual Action Plan meetings.

(d) The State/UT wise coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply with 40 litres per capita per day is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of Rural Habitation with respect to drinking water supply as on (01.04.14)

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered No. of Habitation	Partially Covered No. of Habitation	Quality Affected No. of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	29231	16612	1554
2.	Bihar	107640	50203	50838	6599
3.	Chhattisgarh	73616	61483	8038	4095
4.	Goa	347	345	2	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33829	329	257
6.	Haryana	7251	6796	440	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	39274	14330	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15798	8049	7739	10
9.	Jharkhand	119667	116003	3637	27
10.	Karnataka	59753	24480	32900	2373
11.	Kerala	11883	3338	7717	828
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127559	125151	671	1737
13.	Maharashtra	100488	87339	12200	949
14.	Odisha	157296	101810	48766	6720
15.	Punjab	15370	12563	2788	19
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69085	28092	23956
17.	Tamil Nadu	100018	85946	13657	415

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619
19.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	259539	73	498
20.	Uttarakhand	39142	24195	14913	34
21.	West Bengal	98120	45419	41087	11614
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7412	2386	4939	87
23.	Assam	87888	41990	35214	10684
24.	Manipur	2870	2089	781	0
25.	Meghalaya	9326	1918	7356	52
26.	Mizoram	777	339	438	0
27.	Nagaland	1530	503	989	38
28.	Sikkim	2084	662	1422	0
29.	Tripura	8132	3215	598	4319
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	400	323	77	0
31.	Chandigarh	18	0	18	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
33.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
36.	Puducherry	248	89	150	9
TOTAL		1696531	1250804	367219	78508

Supply of safe drinking water in Andhra Pradesh

2010. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether safe drinking water is still inaccessible in various rural areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana which are affected with excess of fluoride, nitrate, salinity, arsenic additives in groundwater; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the States into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 01.04.2014 out of 16,96,531 habitations in the country, 78,508 habitations are water-quality affected with one or more contaminants like Fluoride, Nitrate, Salinity, Arsenic and/or Iron. Of the total quality affected habitations, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana States have 1554 and 1619 water-quality affected habitations respectively.

(c) The details of habitations affected with fluoride, nitrate, salinity, arsenic and iron in excess of permissible limits in newly constituted Andhra Pradesh and Telengana States as on 1.4.2014 are as given below.

Name of the State	Name of the Chemical Contaminant					
	Fluoride	Nitrate	Salinity	Arsenic	Iron	Total
Andhra Pradesh	745	125	610	0	74	1554
Telangana	1174	162	232	0	51	1619

(d) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/ refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

The Ministry has advised all States including Andhra Pradesh and Telengana to give top priority for coverage of water-quality affected habitations.

Fluoride contaminated water in Rajasthan

†2011. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts afflicted with the problem of water containing fluoride in Rajasthan at present;
- (b) the amount provided by the Central Government to the State Government for resolving the problem; and
- (c) the efforts and plans being made by the Central Government for resolving the said problem, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per data provided by the Government of Rajasthan into the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2014 against a total of 1,21,133 habitations in Rajasthan, 23,956 habitations are quality affected with chemicals such as Fluoride, Arsenic, Iron, Salinity and/ or Nitrate in one or more drinking water sources. Of these, 7,670 habitations are affected with Fluoride contamination. The District-wise details of Fluoride contaminated habitations in drinking water sources in Rajasthan State are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Ministry has been releasing funds to States Governments including Rajasthan for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas. The Ministry had released funds to Government of Rajasthan during the last three years and current year as given below.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount Released
2011-12	1153.76
2012-13	1411.36
2013-14	1332.49
2014-15 (as on date)	375.37

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government of Rajasthan can utilize the above funds for coverage of quality affected habitations.

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Up to 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent Central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/ refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further up to 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

The Ministry has given priority in covering quality affected habitations.

Statement

*District-wise details of Fluoride contamination in Drinking
Water in Rajasthan as on 1.4.2014*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of habitations contaminated with Fluoride
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	273
2.	Alwar	331
3.	Banswara	135
4.	Baran	12
5.	Barmer	533
6.	Bharatpur	14
7.	Bhilwara	76

1	2	3
8.	Bikaner	40
9.	Bundi	10
10.	Chitaurgarh	89
11.	Churu	181
12.	Dausa	38
13.	Dhaulpur	0
14.	Dungarpur	288
15.	Ganganagar	29
16.	Hanumangarh	5
17.	Jaipur	333
18.	Jaisalmer	415
19.	Jalor	759
20.	Jhalawar	5
21.	Jhunjhunun	159
22.	Jodhpur	1561
23.	Karauli	197
24.	Kota	40
25.	Nagaur	831
26.	Pali	241
27.	Rajasamand	293
28.	Sawai Madhopur	72
29.	Sikar	135
30.	Sirohi	0
31.	Tonk	565
32.	Udaipur	10
	TOTAL	7,670

Crisis of drinking water in Rajasthan

†2012. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious crisis of drinking water has arisen due to less rainfall in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any plan to come out of the crisis of drinking water in that State and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the villages and hamlets of the State would be provided drinking water by tankers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) in its first stage Long Range Forecast for the 2014 Southwest Monsoon issued on 24.4.2014 predicted the probability of below normal (33%) to deficient (23%) monsoon in the country. The Ministry immediately wrote to all the States in the country including Rajasthan to take immediate steps to tackle the drought like situation and scarcity of drinking water arising out of deficient monsoon as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for responding to Natural Disasters in Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation. The States were requested to prepare contingency plan as per the SOP.

(b) The State Government (as per the contingency plan prepared by them) have predicted a deficit rainfall (-20% to -59%) in 4 districts and scanty rainfall (-60% or less) in 20 districts of the State in the year 2014. During ongoing summer 2014, the State has taken elaborate measures for combating the situation of drinking water crisis. A rigorous campaign for repair of Hand Pumps is already ongoing and 59587 Nos. of Hand pumps in rural sector have been repaired since 1.04.2014. Transportation of water by road is also resorted to in needy areas and presently transportation of water of 6998 tanker trips per day is being carried out in 4586 Nos. of habitations in rural sector.

Proposals for Contingency in Rural Sector in Rajasthan.

Works	Proposed Nos.
Tube Wells	1301
Single Phase Bore well	2319
Hand Pumps	4361
Other Works (DCB, HOW, OW, extension of pipe line & Pump set etc)	1683
Transportation of water by Road	In 8339 habitations
TOTAL	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan the villages and hamlets are being provided with drinking water supply through tankers.

Drinking water and toilets/sanitation in schools

2013. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of providing drinking water and toilets/sanitation in all the schools in the country;

(b) whether certain instructions have been issued to the States/UTs in the matter for provision of the above facilities within a time-bound period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these projects in the rural India, especially in Odisha region, are funded by the Central Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) report of 2013-14, 95.31% schools in the country have drinking water supply and 94.45% of schools in the country have toilets.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States, including Odisha, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), supplementing their efforts in providing drinking water supply and toilets in rural areas including in schools. The assistance under the two programmes include provision of drinking water supply and toilets in schools constructed prior to 2007. Schools constructed thereafter under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are provided drinking water supply and toilet facilities under the SSA.

Under NRDWP, though funds are not separately earmarked for the purpose, States/UTs can provide drinking water supply facilities to schools by utilising NRDWP (Coverage) funds released to them. Moreover, in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 3.10.2012 to provide safe drinking water, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has written to Chief Secretaries of all States on 9th October, 2012, followed by several reminders, to personally review the position and give instructions to the officials concerned to comply with the Court's directions.

Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) also States have been repeatedly asked to provide toilets in schools on priority basis. Matter has been regularly discussed in various

review meetings and Video Conferences. State Rural Sanitation departments have also been asked to coordinate with SSA departments to ensure compliance of Supreme Court orders on coverage of schools with toilets.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

2014. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently reviewed the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- (b) the number of villages covered under this scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (c) the number of additional villages likely to be covered during the next three years; and
- (d) the achievements of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. The progress of State of undivided Andhra Pradesh was reviewed in March, 2014 during Annual Action Plan discussions for the next year. States was advised to expedite physical and financial progress in achieving targets under the programme. Senior Officers/ Technical Officers of the Ministry also visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation monitors the coverage of rural drinking water supply in terms of habitations. As per the information entered by the States on the integrated management Information System of the Ministry the information is as below:

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitation	Fully Covered No. of Habitation	Partially Covered No. of Habitation	Quality Affected No. of Habitation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47397	29231	16612	1554
2.	Telangana	25139	13212	10308	1619

(c) The targets for coverage of habitation in a State are given on an annual basis during the Annual Action Plan discussions. Both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been given a target to cover 2744 and 2057 habitations respectively during 2014-15. Similar number of habitations will be covered in 2015-16 and 2016-17 subject to availability of funds.

(d) The targets and achievement of the State of undivided Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is as below:

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Target	Coverage	Target	Overage	Target	Coverage
5700	6183	5477	5699	5772	6378

Training of School Teachers

2015. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of system and facilities regarding training of school teachers in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that private agencies are being permitted to undertake teacher's training in the country;

(c) whether there are any guidelines for the functioning of such private teacher training institutes; and

(d) the details of mechanism in place to monitor the working of such private institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Pre-service or professional training of school teachers is provided through National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) recognized institutions in the government and the private sector, while in-service teacher training for government and aided schools is provided through Government institutions at the State/ district and block level.

(c) and (d) Private teacher training institutions giving pre-service training have to conform to recognition guidelines as laid down by the NCTE Regulations. The NCTE and State Governments in which the private institutions exist, are competent to monitor the working of such private teacher training institutions. The NCTE conducts inspections of recognized teacher education institutions and has the power to withdraw recognition

in respect of institutions which are found to be violating the NCTE Act and Rules and Regulations.

Girls' Hostels in Maharashtra

†2016. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from the Maharashtra Government regarding proposal for setting up girls' hostels in economically backward blocks of the States:

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) the latest status of this proposal; and

(d) by when this proposal is likely to be finalized along with the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of Girls hostels in all 43 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the State was received which was approved by the Government of India in 2012-13 with a total outlay of ₹ 5549.24 lakhs on a 90:10 Central-State sharing basis. Till date, ₹ 2559.58 lakhs has been released to the State Government for construction of these 43 Girls' hostels.

Central Universities

†2017. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up central universities in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such universities would be set up in the most backward States like Bihar and Jharkhand on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) To increase access and improve the quality of higher education in the country and also to remove the regional imbalances in higher education sector, the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) approved by the National Development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Council (NDC) envisaged setting up of one Central University each in States which did not, have any Central University till then. Accordingly, 16 Central Universities were established by the Central Universities Act, 2009 in different un-served States. Further, the Ministry has decided to set up four new Central Universities, viz. one Central Tribal University each in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, one Central University in Andhra Pradesh and one Mahatma Gandhi Central University in Bihar. No new Central University is proposed in the State of Jharkhand.

Model Schools

†2018. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been successful in establishing 6,000 model schools like Kendriya Vidyalayas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether those schools have started functioning in all the blocks of the country including Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in several development blocks in various States of the country, model schools have not been established, so far; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to open model schools in all blocks of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Model School Scheme envisages setting up of 6,000 model schools as benchmark of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block. The scheme has two modes of implementation, viz. (i) setting up of 3,500 schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments, and (ii) the remaining 2,500 schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward.

Under the State sector component of the scheme, the Government of India has approved 2490 model schools in 22 States till date. Out of these approved schools, 1256 model schools have so far become functional in 12 States including 193 schools in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the details therefore given in the Statement (*See* below). Under the PPP component of the scheme, no school has been awarded till date.

(c) and (d) Setting up of model schools in EBBs depends on receipt of viable proposals from the State/UT Governments. Subsequent to approval, States are encouraged and regularly monitored to expedite making these schools functional.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The details about 1256 functional schools in 12 states out of 2490 approved model schools

Sl. No.	State	No. of functional schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325
2.	Chhattisgarh	74
3.	Gujarat	84
4.	Haryana	36
5.	Jharkhand	89
6.	Karnataka	74
7.	Madhya Pradesh	201
8.	Maharashtra	43
9.	Punjab	21
10.	Rajasthan	72
11.	Tamil Nadu	44
12.	Uttar Pradesh	193
TOTAL		1256

New Education Policy

†2019. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to prepare a new education policy;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether Government is considering to implement uniform education throughout the country;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education 1986,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. The Government has been following National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, which provides for National System of Education implying that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The National System of Education envisages a common educational structure. The 10+2+3 structure has now been accepted in most parts of the country. However, in the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen a monumental change with the emergence of several new paradigms like rights based approach to elementary education, the endeavour to extend universalization to secondary education, reshape the higher education scenario and its impact on the innovation environment and providing an impetus to skill development through vocational education in the context of the emergence of new technologies in a rapidly expanding economy placed in a globalised environment.

The Government proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the challenges posed by lack of quality, research and innovation in our educational institutions.

Fee structure in Private Educational Institutions

2020. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to bring out an appropriate legislation to curb the practice of charging exorbitantly high fee in the name of providing so called global education by the private educational institutions which have mushrooming growth in the country; and

(b) what steps Government is taking to bring them down to a reasonable limit and at the same time, making them affordable to the common people?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As of today there is no proposal to bring out an appropriate legislation to curb the practice of charging exorbitantly high fee. However, the policy for controlling the fee structure in private professional institutions has been laid down based on the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India direction in the case of T.M.A. Pai Foundation and Others Vs State of Karnataka and Others on 31.10.2002 wherein the Court has ordered that every State government should constitute a committee to fix the ceiling on the fees chargeable by a professional college or class of professional colleges, as the case may be. This cotnrnittee should, after hearing the professional colleges, fix the fee once every three years or at such longer period, as it may mink appropriate until such time that the National Fee Committee fixes such norms.

Accordingly AICTE had constituted a Fee Committee on 9-3-2006 under the Chairmanship of Justice Ranganathan Mishra, former Chief Justice of India. The Committee could not convene its meeting due to ill health of Justice Ranganathan Mishra and Justice Mishra expired in between and the report of the Committee could not be finalized. Due to the sudden death of Justice Mishra another Committee has been constituted on 7.5.2014 under the Chairmanship of Justice Srikrishna (former Judge of Supreme Court) to fix the norms and guidelines of fee structure in private professional institutions. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 30.06.2014.

Mushrooming of Private Universities and Educational Institutions

2021. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about mushrooming of private universities and educational institutions as well as study centres of various institutes of other States in North Eastern Region offering degrees, diplomas and even Ph.D certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof, mentioning their affiliation, recognition acquired, if any, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to develop any mechanism to monitor these private universities and educational institutions with regard to recognition, affiliation and other norms prescribed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, there are 185 private universities and 17803 private colleges in the country. During the last five years, different State Governments have set up 127 private universities. In so far as study centres are concerned, the University Grants Commission (UGC) accords recognition to universities/institutions and not to their study centres. Study centres can be opened by University concerned as per provisions in their respective State Acts and Statutes within the territorial jurisdiction as specified by UGC norms. As of now, the UGC has not granted permission to any Private University to establish study centre/off-campus centre. UGC has also issued a public notice directing institutions to offer distance education programmes in their territorial jurisdiction only. In order to address complaints about the courses run by CMJ University in Meghalya regarding courses run outside its territorial jurisdiction and establishment of off-campus/study centre without the approval of UGC and the State Government, including complaints regarding Ph.D. Programmes run by the University, the UGC constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Mihir K. Chaudhari, Vice Chancellor, Tezpur University enquiring the alleged irregularities of

CMJ University, Shillong, Meghalaya as reported by the Governor's Secretariat. After submission of the report of the Committee, UGC forwarded the same to the Governor Secretariat, Meghalaya and Chief Secretary, Meghalaya Government with the request to take appropriate action against CMJ University as per the provisions of the University Act or any other law as the Governor Secretariat/State Government deems fit.

(c) Yes, Sir. Presently, all the Private Universities in the country have been established by the Acts of the State Legislatures and these are being regulated by the UGC as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. On inspection, if UGC finds any deficiency and non conformity with the UGC Regulations in Private Universities, it gives an opportunity to rectify the same. Even after the opportunity if the university fails to comply with the provisions of any of the Regulations, the Commission may pass an order prohibiting the Private University for offering any course etc. till the deficiency is rectified and inform the public in general through public notification. A private university continuing such programmes and awarding unspecified degrees shall be liable for penalty under Section 24 of the UGC Act.

Recruitment of teachers in JNVs

2022. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain discrepancies have been found in the recruitment of teachers for Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) through its Bhopal regional office;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any enquiry has been done into the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The case has been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for further investigation.

Heera International Islamic University

2023. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to establish Heera International Islamic University in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. Central Government is not setting up any such university in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

- (b) Does not arise.

Construction of JNV buildings in Jammu and Kashmir

2024. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of JNV buildings, started more than two years ago in Jammu and Kashmir has been completed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of districts, where no JNV exists, State-wise and whether Government plans to provide such Vidyalayas in all the districts; and

(c) the targets and achievements in construction of model schools in educationally backward blocks, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The construction work of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) at Kupwara, Budgam, Kargil, Shopian, Rajouri, Poonch, Ganderbal, Doda, Reasi, Jammu-I and Samba was started more than 2 years ago. At most of these places it is completed around 90% except Poonch and Kargil. The construction at Poonch, Reasi, Jammu-I and Samba has been delayed due to slow pace of progress on the part of construction agencies. The construction at Kupwara, Budgam, Ganderbal, Shopian, Rajouri, Doda and Kargil has been delayed due to the difficult terrain and severe climatic condition of the area due to which less period is available for construction work. Some of the areas are also affected by law and order problems.

(b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. So far 598 JNVs have been sanctioned. Out of these, 588 JNVs are in operation covering 576 districts of the country. The state of Tamil Nadu has not accepted the scheme. There are 52 districts in 17 states which presently do not have a JNV. Of these, 6 districts do not have any rural population and so are not eligible for a JNV as per the scheme. The state-wise list of 46 uncovered districts is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Government has so far approved setting up of 2490 model schools out of 3451 educationally backward blocks. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of districts in the country having no Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya

Sl. No.	State	Uncovered Districts
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	South Andman
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding
3.	Chhattisgarh	1. Narayanpur (Bastar) 2. Bijapur (Dantewara) 3. Balodabazar 4. Gariyaband 5. Bemetara 6. Balod 7. Mungeli 8. Sukma 9. Kondagaon 10. Balrampur 11. Surajpur
4.	Delhi	1. East Delhi 2. West Delhi 3. North Delhi 4. South Delhi 5. North East Delhi
5.	Gujarat	Surat
6.	Haryana	Palwal

1	2	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Srinagar 2. Bandipura 3. Ramban 4. Kishtwar 5. Phulwama
8.	Jharkhand	1. Ramgarh 2. Khunti
9.	Karnataka	1. Kolar 2. Ramanagara 3. Gulbarga
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Singrauli 2. Jhabua
11.	Maharashtra	1. Bhandara
12.	Punjab	1. Gurdaspur 2. Fazilaka
13.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
14.	Tripura	1. Shepahijala 2. Unakoti 3. West Tripura 4. South Tripura
15.	Uttarakhand	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kanshiram Nagar 2. Sultanpur 3. Prabudh Nagar 4. Panchsheel Nagar 5. Bhim Nagar
17.	West Bengal	1. Malda
	TOTAL	46

Statement-II*Model schools in educationally backward blocks, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total no. of educationally backward blocks	Model School approved (As on date)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	737	589
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	0
3.	Assam	81	77
4.	Bihar	530	368
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	74
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
7.	Gujarat	85	84
8.	Haryana	36	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	19
11.	Jharkhand	201	164
12.	Karnataka	74	74
13.	Kerala	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201	201
15.	Maharashtra	43	43
16.	Manipur	5	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	9
18.	Mizoram	1	1
19.	Nagaland	11	11
20.	Orissa	173	162
21.	Punjab	21	21

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	186	160
23.	Tamil Nadu	44	44
24.	Tripura	9	7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	680	274
26.	Uttarakhand	19	0
27.	West Bengal	87	67
TOTAL		3451	2490

Setting up of schools under PPP model

2025. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up schools under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model;
- (b) if so, the details along with the status of the project, State-wise;
- (c) whether such schools would have all the facilities and resources as compared to Kendriya Vidyalayas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Model School Scheme envisages setting up of 2,500 schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward.

(b) No school under the PPP component of the scheme has been awarded.

(c) and (d) The scheme provides that a model school will have infrastructure and facilities at least of the same standard as in a Kendriya Vidyalayas including those relating to student class-ratio, pupil-teacher ratio, use of Information Communication Technology etc.

Barrier-free access to schools

2026. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has built barrier-free access to schools run by it and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many schools run by Central Government do not have barrier-free access, at present; and

(c) whether Government could ensure barrier-free access to all its schools during the next one year.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Construction of barrier-free access is now an integral feature of the structural facilities of permanent buildings. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is presently running 1087 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 588 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). 933 KVs buildings have barrier free access. Out of 521 JNVs running from permanent site, 240 have barrier free access. At present, 154 KVs and 281 JNVs do not have this facility. The MHRD under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) also provides assistance for barrier-free infrastructure for elementary schools in the states. During 2014-2015, an allocation of Rs. 7688.45 lakhs has been made under SSA for providing barrier-free infrastructure in schools.

Action plan on skill development

†2027. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan being chalked out by Government for skill development which has been its main agenda;

(b) whether new institutions would be set up for skill development;

(c) if so, the names of the subjects to be included under the skill development; and

(d) if not, how skill development would be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has been notified by the Ministry of Finance in the Gazette of India on 27th December, 2013 which is a unique quality assurance framework. As per the clause 14(iv) of the notification the action plan on implementation time table for rolling out the NSQF would be as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) Immediately upon the Notification of the NSQF.

- a. All other frameworks, including the NVEQF (National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework) released by the Ministry of HRD, would cease to exist, and would be superceded by the NSQF.
- b. NSQF compliant training/ educational programmes/courses would be entitled to receive government funding on a preferential basis.

(ii) After the third anniversary date of the notification of the NSQF.

- a. Government funding would not be available for any training/educational programme course which is not NSQF compliant.
- b. All government-funded training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission to various courses in terms of NSQF levels.
- c. The recruitment rules of the Government of India and the public sector enterprises of the central government shall be amended to defined eligibility criteria for all positions in terms of NSQF levels.
- d. State Government shall be encouraged to amend their recruitment rules as well as those of their public sector enterprises to defined eligibility criteria for all positions in terms of NSQF level.

(iii) After the fifth anniversary date of the notification of the NSQF.

- a. It shall be mandatory for all training/educational programmes/courses to be NSQF-compliant.
- b. All training and educational institutions shall define eligibility criteria for admission to various courses in terms of NSQF levels.

In addition of the above, MHRD is also nmning the following schemes/programmes through AICTE, UGC, BOAT and IGNOU.

- a. Apprenticeship Training.
- b. Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP)
- c. National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM)
- d. Career Oriented Courses (COC)
- e. Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)
- f. Community College Scheme
- g. Skill Development through IGNOU.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal for setting up new institutions for skill development. However, National Skill Development Council (NSDC) was set up as part of a National Skill Development Mission to fulfil the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and narrow the existing gap between the demand and supply of skills. NSDC has been incorporated as Not for Profit Company licensed under Section 25 of the Companies Act. The NSDC facilitates training across 27 industry sectors through more than 700 courses offered by NSDC training partners. Sector Skill Councils of NSDC has created approximately 2027 National Occupational Standards (NOS) through 724 Qualification Packs (QP).

Under the framework of NSQF, UGC implemented 2 schemes namely (i) Community College (ii) B.Voc. Both the schemes are applicable to the universities and colleges across the country. UGC has approved 150 (18 Universities & 132 Colleges) under the scheme of Community College and 127 (22 Universities & 105 Colleges) under the scheme of B.Voc degree programme.

The AICTE has identified 14 sectors and 67 specializations, which are available at www.aicte-india.org/Vocationaledu.htm. AICTE has also mandated its 8000 approved institutions to conduct one division of Vocational Education in a sector and registered 79 Skill Knowledge providers and 381 Technical/Vocational Institutions under NVEQF (now NSQF). The details are available at www.aicte-india.org/vocskp.html. AICTE has also approved 96 polytechnics to conduct the Community College Programmes.

Increase in fees in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2028. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the huge increase in tuition fees and other fees in Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any complaints regarding the hike is received; and
- (d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) There has been no enhancement in the tuition fee charged by Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). However, there has been an increase in the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) and Computer funds with effect from 1st April, 2013 as per the details given below: -

(In Rupees)

Class	Pre-revised fees per month		Revised fees with effect from 1st April, 2013 per month	
	Computer fund (class-III & above)	VVN Contribution	Computer fund (class-III & above)	VVN Contribution
I-II	Nil	240	Nil	500
III-VIII	50	240	100	500
IX-X	50	240	100	500
XI-XII Commerce & Humanities	50/100*	240	100/150*	500
XI-XII Science	50/100*	300	100/150*	500

*for students opting for Computer Science / Information Practices as an elective.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has intimated that enhancement in VVN and computer fund has been necessitated taking into account the escalation in the cost of activities like computerization, modernization of labs, expenses of transport, books and uniform of the children admitted under implementation of Right to Education Act etc.

(c) and (d) Representations are received from the Parents/other stake holders from time to time. KVS has intimated that the need and justification for enhancement of VVN fund are duly explained to them.

Employability of DU graduates

2029. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, since Delhi University has reverted back to the old graduate degree, the Minister has thought of the 'employability criteria' of the old system;

(b) whether any thought is being given to promoting synergy between industry and our graduate programmes; and

(c) the details of the employment ratio of Delhi University graduates?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 'Employability criteria' was not the reason for reverting

back to three year undergraduate degree. The reasons for reverting back to the old pattern included the need to comply with National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, ensure that students of Delhi University are not put to any disadvantage *vis- a-vis* students of other universities in terms of horizontal and vertical mobility and also in terms of employment opportunities.

(b) Yes, Sir. In order to make students readily employable, universities in the country have launched various initiatives, which include institutionalized industry-academic-research laboratory interface. The UGC has been implementing “Career Oriented Courses” programmes since 2003-04. It has also recently notified Bachelor in Vocational Education (B. Voc) as a graduate degree. The National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) have been notified, which provides for common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognised qualification system, covering schools, vocational education institutes and institutes of higher education with qualifications ranging from secondary to doctorate level, in order to address the issue of employability.

(c) As reported by University of Delhi, the total number of students completing their graduation every year is more than 40,000 excluding students of School of Open Learning (SOL). The University has a Central Placement Cell (CPC) which gives options to the students of different colleges / departments of the University to get themselves registered with it. The number of students registered with CPC and the approximate number of placements in last three years is as follows:

Year	Number of students registered	Number of placement based on Preliminary selections carried out by various employers/ companies
2011-2012	11048	1000
2012-2013	9498	1500
2013-2014	6729	1200

In addition, colleges affiliated to the University have their own Placement Cells where prospective employers/companies visit directly and engage students of the respective colleges. Similarly, some post-graduate faculties/departments of the University also conduct placement processes for their students like faculty of management studies, commerce and business studies, education etc.

SC/ST students in Institutes of National Importance

2030. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of staff and students of institutions of National Importance represented by members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in the last three years;

(b) whether any measures, over and above those ensured by concerned legislation and court ruling, have been taken to secure adequate representation of these communities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of drop-outs, in the aforementioned institutions amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c) To secure adequate representation of SC/STs students in IITs, 5% relaxation in aggregate marks in qualifying examination (10+2) is being allowed in IIT-Joint Entrance Examination. In case seats reserved for SCs/STs, 15% and 7.5% respectively, are not filled in, a limited number of candidates are admitted to a one year preparatory course and on successful completion of the course the students are admitted in the next year. All SC/ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fees, provided with free book bank facilities and in case their parental income is below Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum, free mess with pocket allowance of Rs. 250 per month, is provided. The holders of Institute Scholarship for SC/ST are also exempted from payment of hostel seat rent. In addition to this various scholarships/fellowships for SC/ST students are being provided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs and University Grants Commission. In order to fill up vacancies of staff, as per the prescribed reservation norms, special recruitment drive for recruitment of SCs/STs are launched from time to time.

(d) The statistics on drop-outs at degree and above level is not centrally maintained.

Setting up of new IITs and IIMs

2031. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a scheme for setting up 50 new IITs and IIMs in the country by passing an urgent Bill in the Lok Sabha; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Minister of Finance while presenting the Union Budget 2014-15 on July 10, 2014 announced *inter-alia* setting up of five (5) additional IITs in Jammu, Chattisgarh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and five (5) IIMs in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha and Maharashtra.

IIT coaching for poor students

†2032. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to start any training/coaching centres for IIT candidates belonging to poor families or economically weaker sections of the society;

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

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The aim of the government is to improve the quality of education in schools for mathematics and sciences so as to strengthen the academic base for students who are IIT aspirants.

Though, there are no coaching classes for poor and economically weaker sections, remedial classes are held for meritorious social-educationally backward students belonging to SC and ST (many of whom are poor), who do not make it to the under graduate course of IITs but are admitted to preparatory classes in IITs on relaxed criterion, which is 50% of general cut-off marks for SC/ST students. On successful completion of the preparatory course, which focuses on Maths, Science and English, these students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate courses.

Performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas

†2033. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government monitors the performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of the *modus-operandi* started for this purpose;
- (c) the details of performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last three years and current year, area-wise;
- (d) whether Government has assessed the bad performance of some Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details of the result thereof, State/Union Territory-wise including Uttar Pradesh and the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are administered by an autonomous organization namely Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). The apex body for monitoring the performance of KVs in the country is the Board of Governors (BOG). The Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), Government of India, is the Chairman of BOG which comprises of educationists, educational administrators, and Members of Parliament. Ministry of HRD is adequately represented in the BOG. For effective management of monitoring, the BOG is supported by four standing committees headed by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Human Resource Development *viz.* Academic Advisory Committee, Finance Committee, Administration & Establishment Committee and Works Committee. Through its Annual Report, KVS appraises its performance as well as its other important achievements / activities of the whole year to the BOG.

(c) The Region-wise performance of Class-X and XII registered by KVS during the last three years and current-year is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The performance of KVs is regularly monitored and required support is provided for further improvement. The pass percentage of all KVs including those located in Uttar Pradesh as reflected in the examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education for Class-X and XII has been by and large very good. Wherever the performance of any KVs is below the region average, the KVS takes necessary measures to address the deficiencies.

Statement

Region-wise performance of class-X and XII registered by KVS during the last three years and current-year

Sl. No.	Region	Class-X				Class-XII			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agra	*	99.45	99.88	99.97	*	93.82	93.6	97.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Ahmedabad	99.68	99.48	99.86	99.67	90.48	91.93	90.9	95.83
3.	Bangalore	99.8	99.91	100	100	95	95.53	97.92	99.18
4.	Bhopal	99.61	99.74	99.91	99.44	91.83	92.58	93.32	96.82
5.	Bhubaneswar	98.6	99.8	99.97	99.95	93.28	93.48	95.08	96.83
6.	Chandigarh	99.44	99.68	99.94	99.73	94.75	95.6	96.14	98.42
7.	Chennai	99.94	99.69	99.95	99.98	97.58	95.84	96.09	98.37
8.	Dehradun	99.2	99.6	99.7	99.47	94.15	97.2	96.16	98.47
9.	Delhi	99.15	99.55	99.91	99.86	95.54	95.43	97.21	98.27
10.	Ernakulaum	*	100	100	100	*	98.49	99.31	99.51
11.	Gurgaon (Sirsa)	*	99.09	99.92	99.47	*	92.21	94.21	96.57
12.	Guwahati	97.75	99.3	99.83	99.9	94.68	95.57	93.52	97.88
13.	Hyderabad	99.51	99.86	100	99.72	95.71	97.43	97.23	98.24
14.	Jabalpur	99.1	98.91	99.87	99.49	88.75	91.99	91.2	96.22
15.	Jaipur	99.55	99.59	99.97	99.42	90.8	92.49	95.28	97.81
16.	Jammu	99.39	99.28	99.82	99.91	91.1	87.73	89.18	96.52
17.	Kolkata	99.69	99.52	99.91	99.62	93.1	94.21	95.22	96.09
18.	KVS(HQ)	94.75	99.66	100	100	91.38	98.18	100	96.34
19.	Lucknow	98.61	99.32	99.84	99.18	93.92	93.02	93.13	96.6
20.	Mumbai	99.27	99.41	99.7	99.8	91.9	95.16	95.41	97.28
21.	Patna	98.76	99.68	99.74	98.79	92.68	95.98	90.53	95.11
22.	Raipur	*	99.23	100	98.56	*	90.67	95.34	97.06
23.	Ranchi	*	99.55	99.92	99.51	*	92.47	94.48	94.55
24.	Silchar	97.54	99.23	99.93	99.94	92.09	94.76	93.3	96.6
25.	Tinsukia	*	98.94	100	99.62	*	91.2	95.28	96.14
26.	Varanasi	*	99.54	99.94	99.26	*	92.43	92.08	97.53

*The blank spaces exist in the columns of 2010 & 2011 above as these regions did not exist at that point of time, e.g., Agra, Ernakulam, Raipur, Ranchi, Gurgaon (Sirsa), Tinsukia & Varanasi.

Schools with playgrounds

2034. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14, only 58.05 per cent schools at the elementary level have playgrounds;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to ensure that all the schools have playgrounds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, 58.05 per cent schools have playgrounds at the elementary level. States / UTs have been advised to provide these facilities in convergence with other schemes and by making arrangements with other playgrounds / municipal park, for enabling children to play outdoor games etc.

Electricity and furniture in schools

2035. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at elementary level only 51.74 per cent schools have electricity connections and 76.55 per cent upper primary schools have furniture;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that all the schools are provided with electricity connections and sufficient furniture?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2013-14, at elementary level, 51.74 per cent schools have electricity connections and 76.55 per cent upper primary schools have furniture. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides for allocation of funds for internal wiring and electrical fittings in schools where electricity is available and furniture at upper primary level. Allocations are based on individual State's requirements projected in their Annual Work Plan & Budgets (AWP&B), availability of funds and appraisal / approval by Government of India.

Phase II of TEQIP

2036. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Phase-II of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) has come/ would come to an end this year;

(b) if so, the details of achievements made;

(c) whether Government is planning to extend this programme further; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase-II was originally scheduled to end in December 2014. However, the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), New Delhi being the Nodal Agency has requested the World Bank to extend the project (TEQIP-II) for 2 years *i.e.* upto December 2016.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase-III is in the formulation stage which would be pursued for implementation from 2015-16 subject to obtaining approvals from Competent Authorities.

Statement*Details regarding Technical Education Quality Education Programme (TEQIP)*

Sl. No.	Indicators	End Project Target	Baseline (2009-10)	Achievement (up to date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Percentage share of supported eligible programs that are accredited or applied for	50%	30%	45%
2.	Share (%) of institutions with academic autonomy	65%	30% (32/108)	61% (116/190)
3.	(a) Percentage of Faculty with at least an M.Tech. (regular and contract)	60%	45%	87.63%

1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Percentage of Faculty with or perusing M.Tech. and PhD (regular and contract)	73%	63%	89.36%
4.	Number of faculty members that have benefited from the teaching effectiveness training (under Sub-component 1.3) with IITs	1000	-	1176
5.	Number of publications in engineering in refereed journals within the field of Engineering	9000	7032	13076
6.	Total number of Masters and PhD students	34000	30000	39982
7.	(a) Transition rate of all undergraduate students from the first year to second year	--	--	60.62%
	(b) Transition rate of undergraduate students from disadvantaged backgrounds from the first year to second year	55%	45%	56.41%
8.	No. of TEQIP Assistantships			
	(a) M.Tech.	3350	Nil	7575
	(b) PhD	2000	Nil	537
9.	Percentage of externally funded research and development projects and consultancies in total revenue	12%	6%	11.66%
10.	(a) Direct beneficiaries (number)	350000	300000	388370
	(b) of which female (%)	30%	26%	29.4%
11.	Management capacity enhancement trainings at IIMs	2256	--	694

Reforms in higher education

2037. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher education is perhaps the only sector in the country that has seen no reform whatsoever for many decades now;

(b) whether the recent caving in of the Central Government to the pressure of UGC on the University of Delhi to abandon its, otherwise well intentioned, four-year undergraduate programme is suggestive of the total monopoly and stranglehold of UGC on the system; and

(c) whether Government needs to free up the institutions from the clutches of UGC and its councils, in designing their curricula and awarding their degrees?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that the higher education sector has not seen any reform what so ever for many decades. Enhancing access, equity and quality in higher education through institutional and policy reforms is continually being undertaken by the Central Government, in consultation with all stakeholders, including State Governments and academics. The University Grants Commission(UGC) has made the accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions mandatory, issued regulations for affiliation of colleges to Universities, maintaining standards in Deemed and Private Universities, laid down the minimum qualifications for appointment to teaching positions, minimum standards for grant of first degree, Master's degree, M.Phil / Ph.D degree, etc for enhancing quality and access in higher education. The UGC has also laid down regulations for promotion of equity and grievance redressal in higher educational institutions.

Further, the Central Government is implementing the Rashtriya Uchhatar Siksha Abhiyan during the XIIth Plan to incentivise reforms in the state higher educational institutions.

(b) and (c) The UGC is a statutory body established in 1956 through the UGC Act, 1956, under Entry 66, List -I of Schedule VII of the Constitution, for the purpose of funding as well as coordinating, determination and maintenance of quality standards in higher education or research in higher educational institutions and the scientific and technical institutions. The mandate of the UGC includes maintenance of standards of higher education, setting standards of curriculum, teaching evaluation and research in universities and colleges, monitoring developments in higher education, disbursing funds to institutions and serving as a link between various agencies of the Central and State Governments. The UGC is specifically mandated to take, in consultation with the

Universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities. While discharging its mandate, the UGC also has to take into account the Rules framed by the Central Government, the Regulations notified by the Commission and the policy framework, as expressed in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. It can issue advisories and directives to Universities for breach of its Rules, Regulations and the NPE. It is also mandated to undertake inspections of Universities and Colleges for ensuring compliance with the norms and standards laid down by it.

In one such case, i.e. involving the Four Year Undergraduate Programme of the University of Delhi (DU), the UGC issued an advisory and subsequently a directive to the DU, on 20th June, 2014, to adhere to the 3-year undergraduate programme as envisaged under the 10+2+3 structure under the NPE 1986, while ensuring that students are facilitated through the process of transacting the curriculum under the 10+2+3 structure. The DU was asked to undertake admissions for the academic year 2014-15 and the subsequent academic years in the University of Delhi (including the constituent and other colleges under it) for the general undergraduate programmes in the three year structure which was prevalent in the DU prior to introduction of FYUP.

The UGC also species a list of degrees, in accordance with Section 22(3) of the UGC Act, 1956, to be awarded by the Universities and Deemed to be Universities. The Parliament has also reviewed the UGC Act, 1956 from time to time and amended it in 1972, 1984 and 1985.

Subject to the observance of UGC Rules, Regulations and the NPE, the Universities already have the necessary autonomy in the matter of award of specified degrees and framing of syllabi and curriculum as per their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Karnataka

2038. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Karnataka;
- (b) whether sufficient funds have been granted to the State in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has sought any foreign aid for providing primary education to the children of that State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action being taken by Government to ensure universalisation of primary education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (f) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a programme aligned to the objective of the Right of the Child to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, with the aim of universalising elementary education. Under SSA programme in Karnataka, 3756 schools buildings, 52857 toilets, 22861 drinking water facilities and 29055 additional teacher post have been sanctioned till now, against which progress reported is construction of 3749 schools buildings, 52629 toilets, 22861 drinking water facilities and recruitment of 24274 teachers. ₹ 218.42 crore has been released to Government of Karnataka for SSA implementation in May 2014.

Government of India has signed a financial agreement with the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) for an amount of US\$ 1006.2 million in May, 2014 for SSA, for the period 2013-14 to 2016-17. Similarly, a financial agreement is in force with European Union (EU) for an amount of 54 million Euros for the SSA. The external assistance so provided is included in the central share of SSA funds which are passed on to States / UTs.

Vacant seats in IITs

†2039. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of seats had remained vacant in IITs during the last year and whether seats are likely to be remained vacant this year too;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is not a question mark on the future of technology education as seats remain vacant in these top institutions of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In 2013, a total of 9863 out of 9867 seats were allotted in the three rounds of seat allocation. The position in 2014 is almost similar. Candidates allotted seats in the final round have been instructed to report directly to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

admitting Institutes and complete admission formalities. The admission process is still in progress. The reason for non-acceptance of the seat is that candidates do not get the branch of their choice in any of the IITs and hence they prefer to go to other institutions in India and abroad to pursue the branch of their choice.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The steady increase in the number of registrations in the JEE(Main) and the JEE(Advanced) indicates that the IITs are the most preferred institutions in the field of Engineering and Technology.

Ranking of Indian Universities in Asia

2040. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that no Indian University figures in top 10 universities of Asia;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken and being taken to improve the standard of education and research in the country;
- (d) whether any target has been fixed for achieving excellence in education at global level; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Times Higher Education Asia Rankings of 2014 and the Quacquarelli Symonds University Rankings: Asia 2014, no Indian University figures in the top 10 universities of Asia. There are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. None of these systems are universally accepted and are always open to criticism. While figuring in the top universities in Asia or the world may be a desirable objective, Government policy focuses not just on the qualitative aspects of higher education but access, equity and inclusion as well.

(c) The Government has taken various measures for improving the standards of research in the country. These include the continuous increase in successive plan allocations for scientific departments, the setting up of new institutions for science education and research, the creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, the establishment of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening of the infrastructure of Research & Development

(R&D) in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, the recognition of R&D units and national awards for outstanding R&D for industries etc.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), “Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences” (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc. Other measures taken by the UGC include the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. The UGC has also issued Regulations on “Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010” for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. The UGC has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher Educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

The Department of Science and Technology, through its programme “Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence” (PURSE), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Fund for the Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions (FIST) etc. provides support to the universities essentially for research, staffing costs, augmentation of equipment and computational facilities, research consumables and maintenance of the facilities etc.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is also funding research in the Social Sciences and Humanities through its various research councils, *viz.*, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI).

For enhancing the standards of teaching, learning and research in state universities and colleges, the Central Government has launched the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which aims to improve overall quality of existing state higher educational institutions by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The augmentation of research and development for achieving excellence in education at global level in education is an ongoing endeavour. Rapid Changes in scientific and technical fields pose challenges that require continuous upgradation of our existing research and development facilities.

Road map for education of minorities

2041. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the road map of the present Government for the education of minorities specially the Muslims;
- (b) in what way it is different from that of the previous Government;
- (c) whether any targets would be fixed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Education of students including those from the minority communities is a continuous process and the Government is committed to enhance the participation of minorities in education. The Government has a two fold approach in the matter in which priority is given to minority concentration districts in central schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Teacher Education Scheme, Adult Literacy, the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme (JNV), setting up of Girls Hostels, Model Schools Scheme, establishment of the Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics, etc., in order to promote participation of minorities at all levels of education. At the same time, schemes for madarsa modernization, infrastructure development of minority schools, scholarships for minority students to pursue school and college education and open schooling initiatives, are specially targeted to benefit minority students and minority institutions.

Targets for minorities are included under the centrally sponsored schemes as per the scheme parameters while an amount of ₹ 100.00 crore for modernization of madarsas has been additionally provided to the Department of School Education, Government of India, in the Budget Estimates 2014-15.

Schemes for achieving total literacy

2042. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to achieve total literacy in the country within a stipulated time period; and
- (b) the details of proposed schemes to achieve total literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Government have enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group. Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development, is also being implemented for literacy in the 15 plus age group for enhancing the literacy rate of the country. Both schemes are being implemented during the XIIth Five Year Plan period.

Funds to Bihar for minority education

2043. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds given to Bihar Government during the last three years and the current year for the education of minorities;
- (b) whether the amounts given were inadequate; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken / being taken to increase the funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Under the Scheme of Providing Quality Education In Madrasa (SPQEM) which aims at providing assistance to Madrasas for introduction of modern subjects in madrasa curriculum and meeting national curriculum standards, Rs.0.56 crore were given to Bihar in 2012-13. No funds were sought by Bihar under SPQEM in 2011-12. In 2013-14 Rs.30.81 crore for 1127 madrasas was approved for Bihar but funds could not be released due to non-receipt of information on requisite budget provision by the State Government.

No funds have been released to Bihar under Infrastructure Development of Minority Institution (IDMI) scheme till date as no proposal for the same has been received from the State Government.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the minority concentration districts (MCDs) are allocated funds on priority for development of school infrastructure. The funds released to Bihar Government in the last 3 years and current year under SSA are ₹ 1851.08 crore (2011-12), ₹ 2754.62 crore (2012-13), ₹ 2610.13 crore (2013-14) and ₹ 733.03 crore (2014-15 till date) which also includes funds for education of minorities.

Funding for R & D

2044. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Indian Universities and research institutes do not get enough funding for research and development with the result that most of the researchers are disoriented and lack quality;

(b) how much money is being spent on R&D through universities and research institutes and how it compares with US and European universities;

(c) whether Government would prepare a research excellence framework and enforce the same with adequate funding; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. As per the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of Ph.Ds in the country has increased from 11,161 (2009-10) to 17,531 (2012-13). White central universities and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) are receiving adequate grants for research infrastructure, some state universities may be facing shortages on this count.

(b) The UGC has reported that it has launched a number of schemes promoting research in universities. Details of the schemes and funds released under them for the year 2012-13 are given in the Statement.

The Department of Science & Technology has informed that the national expenditure on Research & Development (R&D) in the higher education sector in India has increased from 714.80 crores in 2001-02 to 2949.76 crores in 2011-12. As per the World Bank, in 2012, the R&D expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for USA was 2.76; for UK it was 1.78; for Germany it was 2.89; for France it was 2.25; for Italy it was 1.25, while for India it was 0.81.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), which has a component on 'Research, Innovation and Quality Improvement'. Under the CSS, well defined and transparent programmatic norms have been developed based on which, funding is done and future grants are outcome/output dependent.

Statement

The details regarding schemes promoting research in universities and funds released under them for the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount released (Rupees in crores)
1.	Special Assistance Programme	63.33
2.	Universities with Potential for Excellence	142.67
3.	Colleges with Potential for Excellence	46.73
4.	Centre with Potential for Excellence in a Particular Area	8.90
5.	Innovative Programme - Teaching and Research in Emerging & Inter-disciplinary areas	3.50
6.	Inter University Centres	1001.40
7.	Research Project for Teachers (Major and Minor)	223.33
8.	Research Awards for Teachers	7.35
9.	Emeritus Fellowships	3.13
10.	Research Workshops/Seminars/Symposia & Conferences	224.43
11.	Junior Research Fellowship & Research Associateship for Indian Nationals	190.02
12.	Basic Scientific Research	30.32
13.	Dr. D.S Kothari Post-Doctoral Fellowship	16.74
14.	Research Fellowship in Science for Meritorious Students	54.87

Technical and financial support to open universities

2045. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Distance Education Council (DEC) provides technical and financial support to open universities (OUs) and distance education institutes (DEIs) established by the State Government;

(b) if so, the details of the support provided by DEC to OUs and DEIs in Uttar Pradesh during the last five year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. Funds released during the last five years to the Open University (OU) and Distance Education Institutions (DEIs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given in the table below:

	(₹ in lakh)				
Name of the University/DEIs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
UP Rajrshi Tandon Open University, Allahabad	400.00	350.00	420.00	450.00	532.00
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Nil	20.00	25.00	30.00	34.80
Allahabad University, Allahabad	20.00	Nil	30.00	30.00	36.00

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Accreditation of programmes by NBA

2046. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has started accreditation of programmes being offered by the educational institutions across the country; and

(b) if so, the details of educational institutions from Tamil Nadu which have got accredited their programmes, both technical and non-technical?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes in technical education offered by technical institutions approved by the regulatory authority in the country. The NBA does not accredit programmes which are not covered under technical education.

(b) The NBA has accredited 1412 technical programmes in Tamil Nadu so far. The details of these programmes are as follows:

Stream	No. of Programmes	No. of Institutions
Engineering and Technology	1313	177
Management	46	37
Master of Computer Applications	42	36
Pharmacy	11	7

Construction of building of IIT, Jodhpur

†2047. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction of building on the land of IIT Jodhpur has been approved and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the financial provision for the same has been made; and
- (c) if so, by when the construction would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The detailed architectural and structural drawing of Phase 1 buildings of permanent campus has been approved by the Board of Governors of IIT-Jodhpur in its 11th Meeting held on 15.07.2014 and CPWD has been entrusted with this construction by IIT-Jodhpur.

(b) A financial outlay of ₹ 388 crore for construction of permanent campus of IIT-Jodhpur was approved by the Cabinet on 17.07.2008.

(c) The Phase 1 construction of Permanent Campus of IIT-Jodhpur is expected to be completed in July, 2016.

Ranking of Indian Universities

2048. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to the recent rankings by the Quacquarelli Symonds University, India is the only BRICS nation that does not have any institution ranked in the list of top 10 BRICS universities;
- (b) whether China leads the tally with the top six slots, followed by Brazil, Russia and South Africa; and
- (c) whether, according to the rankings, IIT Kharagpur has a higher proportion of staff with doctorate degrees than any other university in BRICS countries?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Rankings: BRICS 2014, no Indian institutions figure in the top 10 BRICS universities. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi stands at number 13 in the list.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The QS system employs various indices, with a maximum score of 100 to determine university rankings. One of the indices is "Faculty Staff with Ph.D". As per the QS University Rankings: BRICS 2014, IIT Kharagpur along with other international universities and Indian institutions like IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur has a score of 100 on the "Faculty Staff with Ph.D".

Employment oriented education system

2049. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a mismatch between the skills required by the job market and the skill level of our college graduates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove this anomaly during the last three years; and

(d) whether these steps have shown any positive outcome; and

(e) if not, the future action plan of Government on such a sensitive issue of education and unemployment of our graduates?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) In order to fulfil/match any gap in so far as practical/hands on training of fresh graduate engineers, diploma holders and 10 plus 2 vocational pass-outs and also to enhance the technical skills for making their suitability in job absorption as per the Industry needs, a National Scheme of Apprenticeship Training is being implemented by the Ministry. During the last three years, a total of 2,45,575 students have undergone the apprenticeship training in about 10,000 industrial establishments/organizations.

(e) The Ministry is contemplating to formulate a new National Education Policy to address the issues of education and employment.

Promotion of Assistant Teachers to TGTs

2050. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of amendment of Recruitment Rules pertaining to the post of TGT for promotion of Assistant Teachers (Nursery) has been returned back to

Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi by UPSC with the objections and if so, when and the details of those objections; and

(b) whether the objections have, since, been cleared and the proposal has again been sent to UPSC for approval thereof and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay and by when the matter is likely to be sent to UPSC?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has informed that they had referred a proposal to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for amendment of Recruitment Rules for the post of TGT so as to include the post of Assistant Teacher (Primary/ Nursery) in the feeder grade of promotion. The Commission has sought clarification on 9th August, 2011 about inclusion of posts from two different organizations and providing double channel of promotion to the feeder grade posts. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has not reverted back to UPSC.

Generation of wind energy

2051. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual capacity of wind energy has gone up from 1,700 MW in 2005 to 3,500 MW in 2012-13;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the generation is not compensurate with the capacity that the country has, in spite of receiving FDI to the tune of nearly 1,200 million dollars; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. The wind energy capacity installed in 2005 was 1,716 MW and in 2012-13 it was 1,700 MW.

(b) and (c) A total wind power capacity of 21609 MW has been installed in the country by June, 2014. As per data collected by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), during financial year 2013-14, total generation from wind power projects was 31.25 billion units. Wind power capacity installations have taken place with domestic private sector investment and FDI. Investment in wind sector declined in last two years and an important reason was the withdrawal of Accelerated Depreciation benefit by Central Government.

Solar energy generation

†2052. SHRINARESHAGRAWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that solar energy is the only sufficient source to meet the shortage of electricity in future;
- (b) if so, the adequate steps taken to boost the solar energy; and
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any action plan to make people aware about solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the Government is taking the following major steps to boost utilization of solar energy for supplementing power generation in the country:

- National Solar Mission is being implemented for promoting solar power generation as well as direct thermal energy applications on a large-scale, with a long-term goal of adding 20,000 MW of grid-connected solar power by 2022, to be achieved in 3 phases (1st phase up to 2012-13, 2nd phase from 2013 to 2017 and the 3rd phase from 2017 to 2022).
- An enabling policy and regulatory environment is being created through measures like Solar specific RPOs under National Tariff Policy {0.25% in Phase 1 (2013) to increase to 3% by 2022}, State specific Solar Policies and RPO targets, and REC mechanism. Efforts are being made to ensure compliance by DISCOMs and obligated entities.
- Fiscal and financial incentives in the form of accelerated depreciation, concessional/ nil customs and excise duties, preferential tariffs and generation based incentives are being provided to improve the viability of the solar power generation units.

(c) The Ministry is giving due emphasis on publicity and awareness campaigns regarding the use of renewable energy in general and solar energy systems/ devices in particular, through print, postal and electronic media and exhibitions. A quarterly newsletter Akshay Urja covering, amongst others, the latest developments in solar energy sector globally, is being published and distributed widely. A Solar Energy Helpline (18002334477) and a dedicated link on the Ministry's website for Off-grid/ decentralized

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

solar energy systems/devices has been created to give information about technologies, technology providers, installers, and incentives being provided by the Government.

Re-introduction of accelerated depreciation benefit for wind energy

2053. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to re-introduce the Accelerated Depreciation Benefit for generation of wind energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been a delay in the payment of Generation Based Incentives (GBI) to wind power producers; and
- (d) if so, what remedial measures are being taken by Government to improve the disbursement of GBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The restoration of Accelerated Depreciation for wind projects is done through the Finance Bill.

(c) Yes, Sir. On account of inadequate budgetary provision, there is, at times, delay in the payment of GBI to wind power producers.

(d) The Ministry has requested Ministry of Finance to provide additional funds under the Gross Budgetary Support.

Indigenous raw material in solar power projects

2054. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the solar power projects in the country are getting indigenous raw materials like solar panels and related items;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Ministry has any schemes to promote domestic units/ industry to produce solar power project related materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indigenous manufacturing capacity in the

country is not enough to cover the entire demand for each and every component required for setting up of solar power projects.

(b) The installed indigenous cell and module manufacturing capacity of the country as provided by Indian Solar Manufacturers is 1386 MW and 2756 MW respectively out of which the capacity under operation are around 300 MW and 1300 MW. Imports of equipment required for setting up of solar plants is allowed.

(c) The Ministry has taken following steps to promote domestic units/industry to produce materials related to solar power projects:

- (i) A provision of domestic content requirement in various schemes to source cells and modules of domestic origin.
- (ii) Exemption of Custom and Excise duty on input raw materials required for manufacturing of cells and modules.
- (iii) Capital subsidy for manufacturers under Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) & Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) by Ministry of Information Technology.

Use of renewable energy in SEZs

2055. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any initiatives to promote the use and development of renewable energy in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to make it mandatory for all the SEZs to allocate a certain percentage for renewable energy development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Department of Commerce) has issued guidelines for energy conservation in Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The guidelines also include promotion of renewable energy sources. The details are as follows:

- At least 10% of the installed load of External Lighting in common spaces should be solar powered.
- Units are encouraged to achieve a minimum of 2% of total estimated energy consumption for each zone or 5kW/hectare, whichever is lower, should be

generated *in-situ* through solar or building integrated photovoltaic or other forms of renewable energy. Over a period of 10 years, the aim is to see that the solar/other forms of renewable energy be extended from 2% to a minimum of 20% of total estimated energy consumption or 50 kW/hectare (equally staggered in a block of 3 years), whichever is lower.

- Use of low emission vehicles such as electrically driven vehicles/electric rickshaws or Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Bio-diesel or any other environment friendly fuel driven vehicles for Local Internal Transportation.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not rise.

Target for generation of wind energy

†2056. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of target fixed for generation of power in megawatts through wind energy during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the funds allocated by Government per annum therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a height of 100 meters for hub, increase in rotor diameters and sophisticated micro siting would increase the power generation; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to generate maximum power through wind power mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A target of capacity addition of 15,000 MW from wind energy has been fixed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) During the Twelfth Plan period, year-wise funds allocated for wind power are given below:

FY 2012-13	:	₹ 64.75 crore
FY 2013-14	:	₹ 314.40 crore
FY 2014-15	:	₹ 153.20 crore (up to July)

(c) Yes, Sir. All these factors will have a bearing on the wind potential in the country and consequent power generation through wind installations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) is undertaking field measurement at 100 m hub height to estimate the wind power potential in the country.

Indo-US collaboration on joint clean energy technologies

2057. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to collaborate with USA on Joint Clean energy technologies;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government is looking at alternative sources of clean energy to plug the gaps in its supply and demand of power; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India and USA have been collaborating in different aspects of renewable energy, including Solar and Wind Energy resource assessments, renewable and energy efficiency policy database and promoting energy access through clean Energy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) By March, 2014 a cumulative renewable energy based capacity of 31GW that represents around 13% of total electricity generation capacity in India have been set-up. The 12th Five Year Plan targets a cumulative renewable power installed capacity of 55GW by end of March, 2017.

Initiatives for promotion of renewable energy

2058. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

SHRI TARUN VIJAY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives taken by Government to support use and promotion of various sources of renewable energy;

(b) the amount of money allocated and disbursed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission during the current financial year;

(c) the details of companies which have applied for the incentives under the mission and the amount of subsidy claimed by the respective companies; and

(d) the companies which have been given money under the special incentive plan during the current financial year and what measures Government is taking to prevent the misuse of subsidy system to the Defunct/fraudulent companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties for the promotion of renewable energy in the country. Government is also taking other steps like setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certification and Renewable Purchase Obligation etc. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under this Ministry, also provides loans for promotion of renewable energy projects.

(b) There is no separate budget allocation under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. However, budget allocation in current financial year under various heads of account relating to Solar in 'Vote on Account' and funds disbursed so far, are as under:

Funds allocated for 2014-15 - ₹ 702.45 crores

Funds disbursed/spent ₹ 206.82 crores

(c) Amount of subsidy claimed by the Channel Partners under 'Off-grid & Decentralized Solar Application Scheme' is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) No amount has been released to any solar company under the Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) during the current financial year. To prevent misuse of subsidy system, the amount is released after third party inspection of the systems. Besides there is a committee which conducts the due diligence and scrutiny of the proposals received from the Channel Partners.

Statement

*(A) List of Channel Partners and CFA amount for
Solar Water Heating Systems*

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
1.	NEDCAP	22536217
2.	HIMURJA	4952566

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		5823191
		7015362
3.	TEDA	495981
		24081493
		717784
4.	PEDA	19538249
5.	MPUVNL	1169130
6.	DST Chandigarh	930361
		1465295
7.	CREDA	2556531
		3516995
		2835299
		820988
		1659577
8.	GEDA Gujarat	32604322
		11909408
		26859979
		18094648
		5373624
9.	Akshar Technology	12534702
10.	Akson Solar Equipments Ltd.	6635267
		5881135
11.	Alfa Interiors Pvt. Ltd.	7983598
		3197068
		2448925

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
12.	Anu Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	20460170
		20387342
		28100988
		29485359
		14927918
		23490711
		4035252
		21371101
		10061109
		6856223
13.	Bipin Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	12783015
		19012361
		29446998
		3981331
		8859326
		7525688
		14694385
		10261437
		3342752
		3114405
14.	Choice Solutions Ltd.	79800
		4523757
		4355713
15.	Dheemanth Solar Industries Pvt. Ltd.	3095327
		2899649

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
16.	Divya Industries	8824039
		11642524
		6785548
		9197479
		10040957
		9335772
17.	Eagle Technologies	8201945
		10154796
		8791968
		11305598
18.	Ecosun Energy Company	3236759
		7451214
		5438788
		3173310
		4818157
19.	Electrotherm Renewable	49074456
		12843120
		16073088
		17037822
		11388270
		13300503
20.	EmmVee Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	26003442
		53331480
		67869423
		36453819

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		24621029
		23557472
		21138395
		23015268
		35352498
		30275169
21.	Farmson Enviro Care	2483113
		6437464
22.	Greentekindia Pvt. Ltd.	4592952
		8065969
		11187898
		11763982
		5493027
		3014279
23.	Honeywell Automation India Ltd.	18161691
		7294168
24.	Hykon Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2891254
		4024846
		3112968
		6457069
25.	Inter Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	13631736
		13715593
		13412143
		4876500
		13882886

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		12850065
		12199275
		12529200
		12657225
		11863336
		9901175
		9031328
		10406415
26.	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.	23004468
		22506633
		23059751
		27479109
		22281051
		41625326
		48074510
		41337843
		34988420
27.	Jay Khodiyar Manufacturers	4246665
28.	Jay Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2806743
		4671399
		17877323
		8890902
		7106302
		5973642
29.	Just Accura	3583200

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		4054200
		3725220
		4171200
		4833225
30.	Kaushal Solar Equipments Ltd.	2995805
		3041900
		3693007
		6924705
		4041557
		6494128
		3683279
		2921821
31.	Kosol Hiramrut Energies Pvt. Ltd.	13223327
		13795361
		14491761
		22559853
		39540621
		12655701
		15768731
		30057933
32.	Kotak Urja Pvt. Ltd.	4856256
		9191024
		10174209
33.	Kraftwork solar Pvt. Ltd	3522507
		1557346

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
34.	Laxmi Agro Energy Pvt. Ltd	7103790
		6484290
		4969800
		2875782
		4500960
		11520060
		5526324
		4609806
		3135450
		4844172
35.	Machinocraft Pune	3010216
		5534040
		3789420
		3677352
		5695371
36.	MG Rama Energy Pvt. Ltd.	8680080
		19410687
		9854343
		1507430
		3997950
37.	MM Solar Pvt. Ltd.	4725490
		2814908
38.	NRG Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	3803219
39.	Nucifera Renewable Energy Systems	7064920
		14843350

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
40.	Nuetech Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	21721819
		20177930
		20316589
		22042633
		22224825
		22017439
		23637948
		33672146
		5446473
		2361327
41.	OM Energy Equipment Rajkot	10523012
		13090333
		9675322
		9054730
		14502138
42.	Orb Energy Pvt. Ltd.	8844488
		9912312
		13478978
		5602610
		15478208
		14708001
		18366795
		18792251
19408543		
17347573		

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		19139098
		8980451
43.	Pearl Eneterprises	3477663
44.	Photon Energy Systems Ltd.	4040250
		22988532
		6015458
		11984393
		11420279
45.	Powertroniks Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5864969
		8838312
		7601314
		3632880
46.	Racold Thermo Limited	14743076
		33942733
		24573548
		30522583
		26072871
		29317623
		34783173
		28008231
		22589624
		33350018
		23355594
		23008740
		25512905

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		28080586
		34296008
		21420783
		23361149
		20353642
47.	Redren Energy Pvt. Ltd.	11705967
		8760830
		14961352
		14637578
		5725130
		16121738
		7599242
		16424278
		11393888
		28304232
		8173923
		8177185
		34842877
48.	Redsun Solar Industries	7474250
		4124778
49.	Roop Arinna Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.	1697591
		1493396
		6686841
		6684383
50.	Savemax Solar Systems P. Ltd.	3312915

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		2134560
		2941933
		3277260
		3082006
		3140194
		3066720
		3173355
		3415007
		3114992
		18340559
		5451561
		32198633
51.	Shriram Green Tech.	4234200
		3323365
52.	Siddhakala Renewable Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	2472357
		2937690
		2631720
53.	SLT Energy Ltd.	7174813
		3415275
		3063054
54.	Solar Hitech Geysers	2037370
		3032301
		2123717
		3383232
		6007684

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		5890022
		2691731
55.	Standard Engineering Company	8772510
56.	Star Coating Services	3711248
		3974268
		7424392
		4388555
		16933799
		4875454
57.	Steam Power Enertech	7097139
		2715739
		6643014
		2692477
		3905729
		7347188
		11994731
58.	Sudarshan Saur Shakti Pvt. Ltd.	26834605
		25480095
		28216996
		19031146
		27430793
		19738684
		23125531
		20528726
		29032085

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		29038024
		23626136
		26439006
		27068591
		26365428
		27040335
		22108158
		24279331
		25275597
		27859038
59.	Sun Best Ltd.	2701378
		551808
60.	Sun Tech Industries	7385400
		3570600
		6658800
		9632400
61.	Sun Zone Solar Systems	990086
		6536249
		7499343
		9830486
		5983223
		12206391
		6499117
		4701588
		11064105
62.	Sunrise Engitech Pvt. Ltd., Pune	3452288
		2633132

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
63.	Suntek Energy Systems	4077720
64.	Supreme Solar Systems	3434187
		41676394
		23858262
		17338586
		21634471
		28462146
		26314854
		26788930
		25469470
65.	SVLTrading Corporation	10437735
		11058631
		4300770
66.	Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	22552954
		37001119
		26992518
		24144922
		22053941
		25504850
		22706475
67.	The Standard Products	2325879
		4832080
		2198560
		3345415
		6204357
		2810200

Sl.No.	Name of Company	Subsidy Claimed (₹)
		3355028
		4373779
		2701105
68.	V Guard Industries Ltd.	21180899
		17288776
		9255450
		13182972
		6941904
		14518671
69.	Velnet Non Conventional Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	5453700
		10699200
		10342137
		3526281
		22007534
		3245562
		3274218
		15782619
		13648252
		14000207
		22163793
		20508012
70.	Vijaya Industries	3263024
		893706
		3861923
71.	Zodiac Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2584183

(B) List of Channel Partners and CFA amount for Off-grid Solar PV Power Plants, etc.

Sl. No.	Name of the channel partner	Subsidy claimed (in ₹) as on 28.07.2014
1	2	3
1.	M/s Vikram Solar, Kolkata	1,08,00,000/- 1,48,50,000/- 51,00,000/-
2.	M/s Emeral Energy, Ahmadabad	42,00,000/- 51,00,000/-
3.	M/s Kotak Urja, Bangalore	60,70,354/-
4.	M/s Rdiant Solar, Hyderabad	99,55,732/- 19,14,826/- 48,60,700/-
5.	M/s Microsun Solar, Bangalore	1,20,00,000/-
6.	M/s Jain Irrigation Systems, Jalgaon	1,45,20,000/-
7.	M/s VD Swami & Co., Chennai	46,62,000/-
8.	M/s ADS Projcets, Delhi	11,40,000/-
9.	M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Ltd., Mumbai	98,40,000/- 31,94,640/-
10.	M/s Sunsource Energy, Delhi	22,67,143/-
11.	M/s Gautam Polymers, Delhi	87,14,700/-
12.	M/s DD Solar 23 Ltd. Gurgaon	1,08,00,000/-
13.	M/s Swelect Energy, Chennai	2,30,94,145/- 83,33,334/-
14.	M/s Statcon Power Controls Ltd., Noida	63,31,200/- 80,22,000/-
15.	M/s Gaurav Electronics, Mumbai	37,11,000/-
16.	M/s Quanta Power, Bangalore	13,44,000/-
17.	M/s Chemtrols Solar, Mumbai	29,21,211/-

1	2	3
18.	M/s Waaree Energy, Mumbai	1,79,62,590/-
19.	M/s Gensol Consultants,Ahmadabad	1,54,61,821/- 68,61,000/-
20.	M/s Andromeda Energy, Hyderabad	41,58,000/- 1,08,23,100/-
21.	M/s Sukam Power, Gurgaon	83,48,160/-
22.	M/s Kirti Solar, Kolkata	4,51,800/-
23.	M/s Orb Energy, Bangalore	30,30,366/-
24.	M/s Tata Power Solar Sytems, Bangalore	92,41,775/- 93,95,907/-
25.	M/s Elsol Energy Systems, Ahmadabad	30,00,000/-
26.	M/s Premier Solar, Hyderabad	1,55,76,977/-
27.	M/s HBL Power Systems, Hyderabad	1,90,07,679/-
28.	M/s Refex Energy Ltd., Hyderabad	29,61,000/-
29.	M/s Mahindra Epc, Mumbai	18,03,878/-
30.	M/s Solar Integration Systems, Hyderabad	84,00,858/-
31.	M/s Solon India, Hyderabad	1,52,81,529/-
32.	M/s Novus Green Energy, Hyderabad	1,59,04,200/-
33.	Thakaral Services, Bangalore	34,50,934/- 27,73,956/-
34.	Thermax Ltd., Pune	90,44,699/-
35.	Lanco Solar, Gurgaon	34,95,000/-
36.	Tapan Solar, Delhi	19,32,000/- 24,07,322/-
37.	Aditya Green Energy, Latur	23,88,000/-
38.	Autonic Energy, Mumbai	29,24,000/-
39.	Sun Edison, Chennai	1,26,35,001/-

1	2	3
40.	Power one Micro, Bangalore	18,32,887/-
41.	Relyon Solar, Pune	35,06,989/-
42.	Jakson Engineers, Noida	35,75,550/-
43.	PAE Ltd., Bangalore	57,27,000/-
44.	JJ PV Solar, Rajkot	48,15,660/-
45.	EMMVEE Solar, Bangalore	2,55,83,093/-
46.	Mro-Tek, Bangalore	1,78,54,284/-
47.	Alpex Exports, Delhi	18,72,110/-
48.	Bosch Ltd., Bangalore	40,79,000/-
49.	Alectrona, Chennai	16,26,068/-
50.	International Marketing Corporation, Mumbai	71,44,429/-
51.	Kirti Solar, Kolkata	14,49,138/-
52.	Acva Solar, Ahmadabad	11,65,930/-

Investment in generation of solar energy

2059. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of investment by Government and private players in generation of solar energy;

(b) the results thereof including the reasons for low targets and achievements; and

(c) the reasons for low investment in R & D in solar energy and the steps, if any, proposed by Government to increase the production of solar energy, manifold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There has been an investment of Rs.30,000 crores approximately in setting up of plants for power generation from solar energy after launch of the National Solar Mission in 2010.

(b) The investment has led to establishment of about 2,686 MW grid-connected and 125 MW off-grid solar power generation capacity in the country till 30.06.2014. The

targets and achievements are not low as Solar is an upcoming Sector and are as indicated hereunder:

Mission Period	Target for grid-connected solar power (MW]	Achievement (MW]
Phase-I (2010-13]	1100	1686
Phase-II (2013-17]	9000	1000 (till 30.06.2014]

(c) R&D in solar energy technologies is underway globally and is driven mainly by Industry. The Ministry is supporting applied R&D activities by Indian Institutions in collaboration with Industry linked with specific end results under the National Solar Mission, for which financial support up to 50% of project costs is being provided. The Government has also set up five Centers of Excellence to foster research and development in solar energy technologies.

The Government is taking the following major steps to increase manifold the production of solar energy in the country:

- National Solar Mission is being implemented to give a boost to utilization of solar energy for power generation as well as direct thermal energy applications in the country, with a long-term goal of adding 20,000 MW of grid-connected solar power by 2022, to be achieved in 3 phases (1st phase up to 2012-13, 2nd phase from 2013 to 2017 and the 3rd phase from 2017 to 2022).
- An enabling policy and regulatory environment is being created through measures like Solar specific RPOs under National Tariff Policy {0.25% in Phase 1 (2013) to increase to 3% by 2022}, State specific Solar Policies and RPO targets, and REC mechanism. Efforts are being made to ensure compliance by DISCOMs and obligated entities.
- Fiscal and financial incentives in the form of accelerated depreciation, concessional/ nil customs and excise duties, preferential tariffs and generation based incentives are being provided to improve the viability of the solar power generation units.

Setting up of National Institute of Solar Energy

2060. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Solar Energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference, aims and objectives; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to support and accelerate the process of induction of the latest solar energy technologies to ensure maximum cost benefit and lead to its early commercialization especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government has set up an autonomous Institute namely "National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)" under the administrative control of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) by converting the existing Solar Energy Centre (SEC) with its headquarters and research facilities at Gwalpahari Village, Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana). The NISE has been registered under the Haryana Societies Registration Act.

The objective of setting up the National Institute is to assist the Ministry on technical issues and function as the apex National Centre for research and technology development. It is mandated to work in the areas of:

- (i) Research & Development in Solar Thermal & Solar Photovoltaics
- (ii) Resource Assessment
- (iii) Testing & Standardization
- (iv) Collaboration, Monitoring & Consultancy; and
- (v) Training

Its affairs are managed by a Governing Council headed by Secretary, MNRE and an Executive Committee headed by Director General.

Government shall provide budgetary support or grant for Plan; non-Plan and capital expenditure of the institute at least for the next 10 years. It has to gradually become self-sufficient.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to support and accelerate the process of induction of the latest solar energy technologies are as under:-

- (i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.
- (ii) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.

- (iii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- (iv) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- (v) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (vi) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
- (vii) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.

Private Solar Power Developers are free to choose the technology based on their financial position and other related factors.

Assessment of renewable energy potential

2061. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted a comprehensive assessment of renewable energy potential in the country particularly energy deficit States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, source-wise and the contribution of renewable energy in the total power generated in the country;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey in Bundelkhand and Vidarbha region for the same;
- (d) how Government proposes to generate and encourage non-conventional energy in those regions; and
- (e) the incentives being provided in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per various studies undertaken in the past, a potential of about 2,45,000 MW power generation has been estimated from various renewable energy sources in the country. This includes over 1,00,000 MW each from Wind and Solar Energy, 20,000 MW from Small Hydro Power and balance 25,000 MW from Bio-energy sources. The potential of renewable energy sources in different states/regions including Bundelkhand and Vidarbha region are dependent on resource, region and local conditions that vary widely.

State-wise details of estimated potential is given in Statement-I (*See below*). During 2013-14, the contribution of renewable energy in the total power generated in the country was 53.22 billion units.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing various fiscal incentive such as generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties for the promotion of renewable energy sources in the country including Bundelkhand and Vidarbha region. Besides providing financial and fiscal incentives, a few other measures to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certification and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under this Ministry, also provides soft term loan for promotion of renewable energy projects.

The details of the incentives being provided in form of central financial assistance/ subsidy for power generation from renewable energy sources in the country are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise and Source-wise details of Estimated Potential
for Renewable Power in the country*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Bio-Energy					Total
		Wind Power (MW)	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Bagase Cogeneration (MW)	Waste To Energy (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14497	978	578	300	123	16476
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	236	1341	8			1586
3.	Assam	112	239	212		8	570
4.	Bihar	144	223	619	300	73	1359
5.	Chhattisgarh	314	1107	236		24	1681

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa		7	26			32
7.	Gujarat	35071	202	1221	350	112	36956
8.	Haryana	93	110	1333	350	24	1910
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64	2398	142		2	2606
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5685	1431	43			7158
11.	Jharkhand	91	209	90		10	400
12.	Karnataka	13593	4141	1131	450		19315
13.	Kerala	837	704	1044		36	2622
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2931	820	1364		78	5193
15.	Maharashtra	5961	794	1887	1250	287	10180
16.	Manipur	56	109	13		2	181
17.	Meghalaya	82	230	11		2	325
18.	Mizoram		169	1		2	171
19.	Nagaland	16	197	10			223
20.	Orissa	1384	295	246		22	1948
21.	Punjab		441	3172	300	45	3958
22.	Rajasthan	5050	57	1039		62	6208
23.	Sikkim	98	267	2			367
24.	Tamil Nadu	14152	660	1070	450	151	16482
25.	Tripura		47	3		2	51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1260	461	1617	1250	176	4763
27.	Uttarakhand	534	1708	24		5	2271
28.	West Bengal	22	396	396		148	962
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	365	8				373

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Chandigarh					6	6
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						0
32.	Daman and Diu	4					4
33.	Delhi					131	131
34.	Lakshwadeep						0
35.	Pondicherry	120				3	123
	Others					1022	1022
	TOTAL	102772	19749	17536	5000	2554	147612

Note : The potential of Solar Power (100 GW] is estimated at 30-50 MW/Sq.Cm. of open, shadow free area.

Statement-II

Incentives/Subsidy available under various schemes/programmes

(A). Grid-interactive renewable power programmes:

1. Wind Power Projects:

Generation Based Incentive (GBI)	₹ 0.50 per unit subject to max of ₹1.00 crore/MW
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Demonstration Projects in:

Special Category States(NE Region, Sikkim, J and K, HP and Uttarakhand)	₹ 3.00 crore X C ^{0.646}
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• Other States	₹ 2.50 crore X C ^{0.646}
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• C: Capacity of the project in MW;	^: raised to the power
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2. Solar Power Projects:

Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).	Minimum Project Capacity 10MW Maximum Project Capacity 50MW	VGF support upto 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹ 2.50 Cr/MW based on reverse bidding process.
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3. Small Hydro Power Projects :

Support to new SHP projects in State sector:

Category	Above 100 K W and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	₹ 50,000 / KW	₹ 5.00 crore for first MW + ₹ 50 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	₹ 25,000 / KW	₹ 2.50 crore for first MW + ₹ 40 lakh/MW for each additional MW

Support to new SHP project in private / co-operative / joint sector:

Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW - 25 MW
Special category and NE States	₹ 20,000 / KW	₹ 2.00 crore for first MW + ₹ 30 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	₹ 12,000 / KW	₹ 1.20 crore for first MW + ₹ 20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

(B). Off-grid / Decentralized renewable energy programmes :

Programme	Subsidy
Family Type Biogas Plants	
NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	₹ 15,000 to ₹ 17,000 per plant
Plain areas of Assam	₹ 10,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant
J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong	₹ 7,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant

Programme	Subsidy
and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and SC & ST (not included in above areas)	
All Others	₹ 5,500 to ₹ 9,000 per plant
Solar Energy Systems (Photovoltaic/Thermal)	Subsidy of 30% of project cost For solar light through NABAAD, RRB and other commercial bank 40% subsidy is available.
Small Aero-Generators and Hybrid Systems	₹ 1.00 lakh and ₹ 1.50 lakh per kW for commercial and non-commercial beneficiaries respectively. Higher support of ₹ 2.25 lakh per kW for projects in NE Region States Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.
Micro-hydel plants/ Water mills	₹ 0.35 lakh per watermill for mechanical application ₹ 1.10 lakh per watermill for electrical application
Biomass Gasifier Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttarakhand)	₹ 18,000/kW
Other States	₹ 15,000/kW

4. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:

Private / Joint / Cooperative / Public Sector Sugar Mills:

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹ 25 lakh per MW*	₹ 20 lakh X (C MW)
Bagasse Co-generation	₹ 18 lakh per MW*	₹ 15 lakhX(C MW) with a cap of ₹ 1.5 Cr./project

	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Bagasse Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills		
40 bar & above		
60 bar & above	₹ 40 lakh	₹ 40 lakh
80 bar & above	₹ 50 lakh	₹ 50 lakh
	₹ 60 lakh	₹ 60 lakh
	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support ₹ 6.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support ₹ 6.0 crore per project)

*Maximum support of ₹ 1.57 crore per project.

5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance
Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 10 Cr. /project.
Urban Waste	₹ 2.00cr./MW, Max. Support 5 Cr. /project.
Industrial waste	₹ 0.20cr. to ₹ 1.00 cr./MW, Max. Support ₹ 5.00cr/project.

Disbursements from NCEF

2062. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not effecting regular disbursements of funds from the National Clean Energy Funds (NCEF) amounting to Rs.40,000 crore to beneficiary projects in solar and wind energy sectors;

(b) whether a large number of projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission have been stalled because of scanty disbursements of NCEF funds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No Sir, Allocations have been made in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Budget for financing the projects under National

Clean Energy Fund. Provision of ₹1313.16 crore and ₹ 1578 crore have been made in the Revised Budget Estimate for 2013-14 and in the Budget Estimates for 2014-15 respectively for the purpose.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Panchayat Yuva Shakti Abhiyan

2063.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central sector scheme of Panchayat Yuva Shakti Abhiyan is being implemented in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of panchayats where the scheme is operational, State-wise;
- (c) the funds released to each panchayat in West Bengal and the activities undertaken thereunder;
- (d) whether a monitoring and evaluation of the scheme was undertaken to ascertain its functioning and the impact of the scheme on village youth; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDER KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Panchayat Yuva Shakti Abhiyan was one of the two components of the Central Sector Scheme 'Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan' (PMEYSA) which was operational till 2012-13 and subsequently merged with new scheme 'Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan' (RGPSA).

(c) An amount of Rs.26.99 lakhs was released last in the year 2010-11 to the Government of West Bengal for Capacity Building & Training.

(d) and (e) No such evaluation of PMEYSA was undertaken.

Micro planning in schemes

2064.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state the details of its experience of micro planning in schemes related to health, education and child and women welfare at the gram panchayat level through collaboration with panchayats and local schools and health units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDER KUSHWAHA): As per information available with this Ministry,

some of the Panchayats have demonstrated notable achievements through micro-planning in many schemes including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan by adopting comprehensive decentralized planning approach. The experience of micro planning is linked to the extent of devolution and nature of role that the State envisages the PRI to play in the sectors of health, education and women's welfare. Besides, under the Backward Regions Grant Fund, a flagship programme of the Ministry for filling the critical gaps in infrastructure development, the Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas of identified districts, undertake activities through decentralised micro-planning. These funds have been utilised for activities like construction of anganwadi centres, Panchayat bhawans, roads, culverts, bridges, community centres, school buildings, play grounds, civic amenities, health centres, veterinary hospitals/centres, water supply, rural electrifications, etc.

Gram Sabhas and District Planning Committees

2065.SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Gram Sabhas and District Planning Committees, constituted as per 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments, have come into being in all the States;
- (b) the track record of these institutions;
- (c) whether Government intends to make a review of their work, so far, as two decades have passed since 73rd and 74th Amendments are enacted; and
- (d) whether Government have any plan to make these grassroot level democratic institutions more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDER KUSHWAHA): (a) Panchayati Raj system is in operation in States / UTs covered by Part IX of the Constitution excepting those areas mentioned in Article 243 M. Gram Sabha is the body of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level, and as such automatically come into being as per law. As per information available with this Ministry so far, the District Panning Committees have come into being in 29 States/UTs.

(b) The existence of these bodies has supported the process of decentralised participatory planning for rural development in varying degrees across the States.

(c) and (d) The functioning of these grassroots level institutions, the achievements made by them with respect to ensuring good governance at grassroots level and delivery of services to people in rural areas possible to the optimum and the review of their functioning and instituting more effective remedial measures is an ongoing process. Requisite steps for such process are taken from time to time as and when required.

Subjects transferred to PRIs

2066. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various subjects transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) from the Concurrent List of the Constitution; and

(b) whether panchayats get sufficient funds from the Central or State Governments to solve rural issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDER KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. The subjects in the Concurrent List which have been indicated as subjects that may be dealt with by the Panchayats as per Eleventh Schedule include social forestry and farm forestry, minor forest produce, rural electrification, including distribution of electricity, education, including primary and secondary schools, technical training and vocational education, and adult and non-formal education. Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject. States vary in the extent of transfer of subjects enshrined in the Eleventh Schedule to Panchayats.

(b) Panchayats get funds through sectoral schemes implemented by the Central as well as State Governments, Central and State Finance Commissions, levy of taxes, etc. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) under which funds are provided to the States for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions and bridging the critical gaps in local infrastructure and meeting other local developmental requirements.

Power shortage in Assam

2067. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people in Assam have been facing a non-stop power cut problems since long and are getting power hardly for 5 to 6 hours per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to meet the power problems in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to various Consumers in a State comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing Power Plants in the Central Sector and allocating power therefrom to the States/UTs to mitigate the shortage. As per the information supplied by the State, more than 8 hours of supply was provided to the rural consumers during June, 2014.

As on 30.06.2014, the assistance from Central Generating Stations to Assam was 727 MW. In addition to this, recently, Central Government on request of the State of Assam has allocated 42.32 MW power from NTPC stations in the Eastern Region from 01.07.2014 to 31.10.2014.

As per the information supplied by the State, the energy deficit in Assam was 8.1% during April to June, 2014 as compared to 10.7% during corresponding period in 2013.

Following steps would assist the State to meet the power problems:

(i) **Additional power:**

- (a) 240 MW of power from commissioning of Pallatana Gas Based Power Plant (GBPP) in Tripura.
- (b) Further allocation of 381 MW power from Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station of NTPC in Assam.
- (c) Further, allocation of 104 MW from Lower Subansiri Hydro Project.
- (d) Allocation from other forthcoming hydro projects in NER.

(ii) **Additional Transmission infrastructure:**

- (a) Commissioning of the 400 kV D/C Purnea-Biharsharif Line.
- (b) Construction of 400 kV D/C Bongaigaon-Siliguri line as well as 400 kV D/C Rajarhat-Purnea transmission line by POWERGRID for facilitating import of power from Eastern region to North-Eastern region.
- (c) Re-conductoring / strengthening of 400 kV D/C Malda-Farakka Line.

- (iii) Under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), projects worth ₹ 840 Crores have been sanctioned for Assam, out of which about ₹ 274 Crores have already been disbursed for strengthening of the distribution system.

- (iv) During remaining period of the 12th Plan, the likely benefit to the State from Central Sector would be 727 MW and in the State Sector it would be 100 MW.

Underground cabling in Goa

2068. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given any financial assistance to Goa Government for laying underground electric cables/lines;
- (b) if so, the amount granted, so far, year-wise;
- (c) in which areas of the State such cables have been laid; and
- (d) by when the projects of laying cables is going to be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government has not given any financial assistance to State Government of Goa for laying underground electric cables/lines.

- (c) and (d) Does not arise in view of above.

Projects of NHPC

2069. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the installed capacity of NHPC along with the details of the projects and their generation capacity as on 31 December, 2013;
- (b) the details of such projects which have been delayed beyond scheduled completion on that date; and
- (c) the expected date of completion of these projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 31.12.2013, total Installed Capacity of NHPC including its subsidiary (NHDC's project) is 5927 MW. Detail of Power Stations under Operation along with their generation capacity is given as under:

Commissioned Projects :

Sl. No.	Power Stations (State)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Design Energy (In MU)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bairasiul (HP)	180 (3x60)	779

1	2	3	4
2.	Loktak (Manipur)	105 (3x35)	448
3.	Salal I / II (J&K)	690 (6x115)	3082
4.	Tanakpur (Uttarakhand)	120 (3x40)	452
5.	Chamera-I (HP)	540 (3x180)	1665
6.	Uri (J&K)	480 (4x120)	2587
7.	Rangit (Sikkim)	60 (3x20)	339
8.	Chamera-II (HP)	300 (3x100)	1500
9.	Dhauliganga-I (Uttarakhand)	280 (4x70)	1135
10.	Dulhasti (J&K)	390 (3x130)	1907
11.	Teesta-V (Sikkim)	510(3x170)	2573
12.	Sewa-II (J&K)	120 (3x40)	534
13.	Chamera-III (H.P.)	231 (3x77)	1086
14.	Chutak (J&K)	44(4x11)	213
15.	TLDP-III (W B)	132(4x33)	594
16.	Nimmo Bazgo (J&K)	45(3x15)	239
17.	Uri-II (J&K)#	180 (3x60)	1124
TOTAL		4407	
NHDC-Joint Venture of NHPC with M.P.Government			
18.	Indira Sagar (MP)	1000 (8x125)	1847
19.	Omkareshwar (MP)	520 (8x65)	865
GRAND TOTAL		5927	

Unit-1&2 commissioned in Sept., 13 and Unit-3 commissioned in Nov.'13.

(b) and (c) As on 31.12.2013, Six projects with total capacity of 3870 MW were under construction. Detail of these power projects is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Design Energy (INMU)	CCEA date of completion	Anticipated date of completion
1	Uri-II (J&K)	60 (1X60)	1124	Nov*09	Last unit commissioned in Feb'14
2	Parbati-III(H.P)	520 (4X130)	1963 /701*	Nov'10	All units Commissioned by May'14.
3	Parbati-II, Himachal Pradesh	800(4X200)	3108	Sept'09	July, 18
4	Kishanganga, Jammu and Kashmir	330(3X110)	1350	Jan'16	November, 16
5	Teesta LDP-IV, West Bengal	160(4X40)	720	Sept'09	March'16
6	Subansiri Lower, Assam/ Arunachal Pradesh	2000(8X250)	7422	Sept' 10	**
TOTAL		3870 MW			

* Design Energy in respect of Parbati III HEP has been taken as 701 MU considering standalone basis till commissioning of Parbati II HEP.

** The work is at standstill since 16.12.2011 due to agitation launched by various activists in Assam against the construction of Subansiri Lower HE Project, raising issues of safety of Dam and its downstream impact.

Non-cooperation by DISCOMS in Delhi with CAG

2070. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three discoms in Delhi are not cooperating with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and are not supplying the information sought by CAG;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken against such discoms and make them provide the information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Distribution of electricity is a licensed activity. As per the provisions of Section 14 the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have the power to grant license to any person to distribute electricity. Hence, distribution companies in the States are answerable to respective SERCs for licence related activities. The Union Government has no direct role in functioning of power distribution companies.

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that as per Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), there has been delay by discoms in submissions of records and information to various requisitions raised by the audit teams. GNCTD has intervened through various communications and meetings at different levels and directed distribution companies to furnish information to audit parties in time bound manner.

Apart from this, the Government of NCT of Delhi is actively pursuing the issue of CAG Audit of Discoms in High Court of Delhi and effectively representing the stand of the Government. In the order dated 24th March 2014 of the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Discoms were directed to continue to cooperate fully with the CAG. The Government nominee directors have also insisted in the Board meetings of Discoms to fully cooperate with the Audit.

Bidding for UMPPs

2071. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector power majors are keeping away from bidding for two Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in Tamil Nadu and Odisha for want of clarity on issues related to bidding norms for UMPPs;

(b) whether Government had earlier opted for Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) model for UMPPs, that allows developers to pass on any escalation in fuel costs to consumers but binds them to source equipments from the domestic markets; and

(c) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) power producers and financial institutions have found the DBFOT model unviable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Out of the qualified bidders, five bidders each have purchased the Request for Proposal (RfP) for Odisha UMPP and Cheyyur UMPP. In case of Cheyyur UMPP, four bidders are from private sector and for Odisha UMPP, three bidders are from private sector.

(b) No, Sir. Earlier Government of India had opted Build, Own and Operate (BOO) basis for awarding earlier UMPPs. Now, Ministry of Power, Government of India has notified the Model Bidding Documents for power generation projects on a Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis. Under DBFOT basis developers are allowed to pass on any escalation in fuel cost to consumers. Regarding sourcing of equipment for UMPPs, there was no such stipulation in the earlier document.

(c) The Model Bidding Documents have been revised in consultation with different stakeholders in the power sector including Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs), Developers, Traders, Financial Institutions, Consultants, Distribution Companies, States by an Inter-Ministerial Group with the approval of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM).

There was broad consensus among states and Ministries/Planning Commission regarding the model. However, some of the stakeholders including certain private developers, lenders & CERC expressed some concerns regarding the same.

Electricity connection provided under RGGVY

†2072. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor persons who were given electricity connections under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the year 2013-14;

(b) the amount spent thereon during the year 2013-14; and

(c) the number of electricity connections given in Gujarat till date along with the number of connections yet to be given and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), during the year 2013-14, free electricity connection to 9.62, lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been released in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Out of the total capital subsidy of Rs.2373.05 crore released under RGGVY during the year 2013-14 by Rural Electrification Corporation, the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY, an amount of Rs.260.82 crore has been released for providing free electricity connections to BPL households.

(c) Under RGGVY, 25 projects were sanctioned during X & XI Plan for the State of Gujarat, covering release of free electricity connections to 8,41,219 BPL households. All the BPL connections have been released.

Auction of vacant houses in Talwara by BBMB

2073.SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of houses/flats were built by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) in Talwara township, Punjab for its employees and if so, the number thereof;

(b) the amount spent for the construction of these houses/flats;

(c) how many houses/flats are lying vacant, at present;

(d) whether the local people and retired employees are willing to purchase these houses at market value in open auction, if allowed; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto and if Government is not in favour of such auction, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 3902 Nos. of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) permanent houses of various types were constructed during the year 1962-1965 at the time of construction of Beas Dam Project Talwara in order to provide residential accommodation to the workers, employees & officers engaged therein. An amount of ₹ 267.60 lacs was spent on the construction of these houses/flats.

(c) At present, about 678 nos. of houses are lying vacant.

(d) and (e) As per the extant Rules/Guidelines of the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt, of India, the Department would seek specific approval of the Cabinet in each case of sale or long term lease of land belonging to the Government or Government controlled statutory authorities. The Central Government has not received so far any such proposal from the BBMB for auction of such houses.

Land allotted by BBMB

2074. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has given land in Talwara, Nangal township for temple, gurudwaras, etc.;

(b) if so, how many such organisations, societies have got the land allotted, since when, and on what terms and conditions;

(c) whether the Gaushala Committee, Talwara has made a request to get the land allotted on payment and whether Government would allot the land to them; and

(d) if so, by when and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Land was allotted to some religious bodies i.e. Temples, Gurudwaras & Churches etc. on lease basis by erstwhile Bhakra Management Board (BMB) at Nangal and Beas Construction Board (BCB) at Talwara at the time of construction of respective projects. The additional land encroached by some religious bodies was regularized by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) at both the places i.e. Nangal and Talwara. The details of religious bodies, to which the land was allotted/regularized is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Gau Sarshan Sabha, Talwara township had un-authorizedly encroached BBMB land for Gaushala at Talwara. The Sabha had approached BBMB for allotment of this encroached land for the purpose of Gaushala.

BBMB has informed that eviction proceedings against the said Gau Sabha to vacate the un-authorizedly encroached land are pending in the Court of the Estate Officer, BBMB, Talwara Township. The next hearing is fixed on 31.07.2014.

Statement

The details of religious bodies, to which fund was allotted/ regularized

(a) Land allotted by Beas Construction Board *vide* Letter No. 2334-38/BP-118 dated 03.05.1968 at Talwara Township

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions
1.	Balmiki Mandir in Sector 4-C
2.	Church in Sector 1 -B

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions
3.	Gurudwara in Sector 2-C
4.	Sanatam Dharam Mandir in Sector 2-D
5.	Arya Samaj Mandir in Sector 3-C
6.	Guru Ravi Dass Mandir in Sector 3-D

(b) Land allotted by erstwhile Bhakra Management Board (BMB) and regularized by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) vide letter No. 37854-56/B-220/53/4-Irr dated 19.11.1993 at Nangal Township

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Land occupied (in Sft.)
1	Guru Singh Sabha in Main Market behind DD Block	16117
2	Shiv Mandir in Main Market (Managed by Sanatan Dharam Sabha)	21946
3	Sidh Baba Balak Nath Mandir Pohlu Ram Sarai	24155
4	Balmiki Mandir near H-Block	12460
5	Gurudwara Bara Sahib near Ferry Ghat	36000 (Appx.)
6	Dera near Cattle pond adjoining EE-Block	19500 (Appx.)
7	Nav Durga Mandir near Sutlej Sadan	38500 (Appx.)
8	Mandir Bhola Nath opposite I.T.I.	3000

(c) Land allotted by Bhakra Beas Management Board vide letter No 11164-66/B-2045/5-4-Irr. dated 17.07.2000 at Talwara Township

Sl.No.	Name of religious body	Land occupied (in Sft.)
1.	Gurudwara Singh Sabha, Sector-2	154629
2.	Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Sector-2	186906
3.	Arya Samaj Mandir, Sector-3	9285
4.	Guru Ravi Dass Mandir Sabha, Sector-3	49460
5.	Balmiki Sabha, Sector-4	45380

Sl.No.	Name of religious body	Land occupied (in Sft.)
6.	Vishwa Karma Mandir Sabha, Sector-1	39812
7.	Panj Peer Naag Devta Mandir, Sector-1	41989
8.	Panj Peer Lakh Data, Sector-3	3306
9.	Baba Balak Nath Mandir, Sector-4	20000
10.	Shiv Mandir Jhugi, Colony	1000

Non-clearance of projects and bills of construction companies

2075. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many construction companies are under financial stress due to non-clearance of their projects and bills;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to provide relief to the construction companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of National Highway (NH) projects including streamlining of process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of Concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, securitisation of road sector loans, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other ministries etc. Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) has also de-linked the grant of Environment Clearance from the Forest Clearance for linear projects and treated the strengthening and widening of NH projects differently from the new projects and allowed the construction of the NH in the Non-Forest areas. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also advised all scheduled commercial banks to treat road sector debt as secured within the limits of 90% of debt due enabling banks to allocate a larger portion of lending to road sector and also to reduce the cost thereon.

Construction of highways

2076. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction of National Highway (NH) projects was slow during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) the amount spent on these projects during the above period *vis-a-vis* total kilometres added to NHs, including Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) the details of delays caused in execution of these projects and the cost overruns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The pace of construction of National Highways in the country has been consistent. However, the same was reduced during last year. Length of National Highways constructed during the last three years and expenditure incurred thereon including the state of Tamil Nadu is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	Length constructed in km.	Amount spent in ₹ crore
1.	2011-12	3378	26498.34
2.	2012-13	4423	16318.67
3.	2013-14	3373	24142.61

(d) The National Highways projects in various States are affected due to land acquisition, utility shifting, environment/forest/wild life clearances, issues pertaining to ROB's/RUBs with Ministry of Railways, slow progress by the contractor/ concessionaire, inability of developers to generate equity funds, non availability of soil/aggregates, public agitation for additional facilities, arbitration/contractual disputes with contractors etc. The cost overrun is applicable only in item rate contracts. In such contracts, there is a provision of payment of escalation due to delays. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidity damages are to be imposed and no escalation is paid. Actual escalation due to delay or cost over-run will be known only after completion of the project and final settlement of bills.

National Highway Projects in Gujarat

2077. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many National Highway projects are going on in Gujarat;

(b) if so, how many projects have been completed in the current year and the amount sanctioned for each project; and

(c) if any project has been delayed the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In this year, six projects having a sanctioned cost of Rs. 44.84 crore on various National Highways has been completed in the Gujarat. The detail is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Eight projects have been delayed due to delay in acquisition of land, shifting of utilities and other statutory clearances etc.

Statement

The details of various projects on National Highways completed in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of work	Sanction amounts (in lakh)
1.	Restoration work for Strengthening/Raising betn. Km. 150/0 to 161/0 & 167/150 to 180/760 & 192/0 to 209/0 on N.H.8E	2410.60
2.	Repairing and restoration for approaches of ROB (L.C. -29B) between km 10/800 to 12/00 on sarkhej-Juhapura-vishala-Narol link road on NH-8A (47) Ahmedabad-Bhayala-Bagodara Road in the State of Gujarat.	148.67
3.	Reconstruction of Bridge across River Titodi in luei of old bridge at km 232/2 to 232/4 of NH 113 Dahod Jhalod Banswada road	357.33
4.	Improvement of road for removal of black spot at km. 177/2-6 of NH-228(New NH-64) in the state of Gujarat	494.72
5.	Strengthening in K.M.609/000 to 617/800 (Vyara-Gadat-Bedchit) of N.H.56 in the state of Gujarat.	921.94
6.	Construction of R.C.C Box Culvert in KM 280/400 to 280/600 & 280/800 to 281/00 of NH228 in The State of Gujarat	151.36
	TOTAL	4484.62

Financial assistance to State Road Transport Undertakings

2078. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extends any financial assistance to State Road Transport Undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of financial assistance extended to each State for the purpose of procuring low-floor buses to improve public transport system, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is implementing a scheme with effect from 15.03.2010 for providing one time Central assistance to the extent of 50% of the project cost for implementation of information technology projects to States / State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) in their public transport systems. Under the scheme, project proposals of twenty two SRTUs of seventeen States, namely, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim, Goa and J&K for bringing latest information technology related features in their road transport services. Out of Rs. 90.19 crore sanctioned as Central assistance so far, Rs. 65.43 crore has been released to the States / SRTUs during the last four years (2010-11 to 2013-14). Details of financial assistance sanctioned / released to States / State Road Transport Undertakings is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Ministry of Urban Development has sanctioned total number of 15485 buses, including low floor buses, to 31 States / Union Territories (UTs) with total estimated cost of Rs.4723.97 crore during the years 2008-09 & 2009-10. Under the transition phase of JnNURM, Ministry of Urban Development has also sanctioned additional 12000 buses to 22 States with the estimated project cost of Rs.4731 crore (with cushion of 2000 buses) during the period 2013-14.

Year-wise & State-wise details of buses sanctioned, project cost and release of funds are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme of Strengthening Public Transport System of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways during the year 2010-11 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the State & Year of Sanction	Name of State Road Transport Corporation (SRTC)	Project cost	Central Assistance approved	Total	
					Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Year 2010-11						
1.	Gujarat	Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (GSRTC).	5.0000	2.5000	2.500000	2.500000
2.	Haryana	Haryana Roadways	17.0000	8.5000	4.250000	4.250000
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Road Transport Corporation (HRTC)	6.9060	3.4530	2.762400	2.762400
4.	Punjab	Punjab State Bus Stand Management Company (PUNBUS)	12.9000	6.4500	5.160000	5.160000
5.	Tamil Nadu	Pallavan Transport Consultancy Service (PTCS)	2.1275	1.0638	1.063775	1.063775
6.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC)	4.0000	2.0000	1.600000	1.600000
7.	Karnataka	North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC)	2.6333	1.3157	1.315514	1.315514

8.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)	3.0250	1.5125	1.210000
9.	Kerala	Kerala State Road Transport Corporation (Kerala SRTC)	18.7400	9.3700	7.496000
A. TOTAL			72.3318	36.1649	27.357689
Year 2011-12					
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC)	21.3250	10.6600	8.528000
11.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Transport Corporation (UTC)	1.6600	0.8300	0.415000
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC)	2.5500	1.2750	0.637500
13.	Odisha	Orissa Transport Corporation (OTC)	4.1500	1.3500	0.675000
14.	Assam	Assam State Transport Corporation (ASTC)	38.2500	19.1250	14.862000
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Services (APSTS)	7.6200	3.8100	3.048000
16.		Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune	0.3400	0.3400	0.340000
B. TOTAL			75.8950	37.3900	28.505500
Year 2012-13					
17.	Nagaland	Nagaland State Transport	2.5400	1.2700	0.635000
18.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)	3.5100	1.7600	0.880000
19.	Sikkim	Sikkim Nationalised Transport	4.5200	2.2600	1.798000

1	2	3	4	5	6
		C. TOTAL	10.5700	5.2900	3.313000
Year 2013-14					
	Goa	Kadamba Transport Corporation (KTC)	2.9900	1.5000	0.554600
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir State Road Transport Corporation (JKSRTC)	6.3500	3.1730	1.590000
	Karnataka	North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NEKRTC)	10.2600	5.1300	2.565000
	-	Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune	1.5460	1.5460	1.546000
		D. TOTAL	21.1460	11.3490	6.255600
		GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	179.9428	90.1939	65.431789

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise ACA sanctioned and released for purchases of Buses for Urban Transport System under
UIG, JNNURM During 2008-09 & 2009-10. (As on 23.07.2014)

Sl. No.	State	Total Estimated Project Cost	Admissible Central Assistance (ACA)	Year-wise releases of funds							Total ACA Released
				2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Special Category States											
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.15	3.74	1.95	0	0	0.9913	0	2.9413		
2.	Assam	52.55	47.29	7.11	0	13.49		11.57	32.17		
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6.75	6.08	3.04	0	2.43			5.47		
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.4	23.76	0	5.94	0	13.04		18.98		
5.	Manipur	6.75	6.08	3.04	0	0			3.04		
6.	Meghalaya	16.4	14.76	0	3.69	3.69		5.9	13.28		
7.	Mizoram	3.25	2.93	1.46	0	0			1.46		
8.	Nagaland	3	2.7	0	0.68	0		1.24	1.92		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Sikkim	3	2.7	0	0.68	1.12		0.22		2.02
10.	Tripura	16.28	14.65	7.65	0	0	2.71	2.07		12.43
11.	Uttarakhand	27.18	21.74	10.87	0	2.65				13.52
TOTAL (A)		165.71	146.43	35.12	10.99	23.38	16.7413	21	0	107.2313

Non-Special Category States**0**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	431.6	176.5	90.88	0	19.1	1.06	20.94		131.98
2.	Bihar	46.65	25.35	12.68	0	0				12.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	14.85	11.88	5.94	0	0		4.75		10.69
4.	Goa	7.7	6.16	3.08	0	1.96				5.04
5.	Gujarat	251.99	88.2	39.08	0	0		38.71		77.79
6.	Haryana	54.6	27.3	13.65	0	0		10.92		24.57
7.	Jharkhand	37.3	23.9	11.95	0	0				11.95
8.	Karnataka	390.8	159.04	72.12	12.04	26.52	12.14	5.47	14.26	142.55
9.	Kerala	124.4	78.22	39.11	0	0		23.21		62.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	193.7	101.12	50.56	0	0	3.98	0.74	3.78	59.06

11.	Maharashtra	718.93	299.6	142.67	0	16.29	17.38	6.94	7.72	191
12.	Odisha	19.8	15.84	7.92	3.68	2.59				14.19
13.	Punjab	98.5	49.15	24.63	0	0			13.04	37.67
14.	Rajasthan	150.52	77.57	38.68	0	0	17.08	8.67	6.59	71.02
15.	Tamil Nadu	473.48	192.35	96.18	0	13.09	13.08	8.36		130.71
16.	Uttar Pradesh	282.23	142.92	130.3	0	0				130.3
17.	West Bengal	406	145.4	68.5	0	0				68.5
	TOTAL (B)	3703.05	1620.5	847.93	15.72	79.55	64.72	128.71	45.39	1182.02
Union Territories										
1.	NCT of Delhi	785	274.75	115.52	1.75	0	106.88			224.15
2.	Pondicherry	.16.15	12.92	0	3.23	0		4.73		7.96
3.	Chandigarh	54	34.2	17.1	0	8.28				25.38
	TOTAL (C)	855.15	321.87	132.62	4.98	8.28	106.88	4.73	0	257.49
	GRAND TOTAL(A+B+C)	4723.91	2088.8	1015.67	31.69	111.21	188.341	154.44	45.39	1546.741

Details of Buses Sanctioned during 2013-14 (Status as on 23.07.2014)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Buses Sanctioned	Total estimated cost of buses	Gol Share	No of buses for which ACA is released	ACA released so far
1.	Andhra Pradesh	485	158.53	101.31	370	44.96
2.	Assam	400	191.00	171.90	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	806	227.00	171.15	Nil	Nil
4.	Chandigarh	400	161.10	80.55	Nil	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	501	172.25	137.79	Nil	Nil
6.	Goa	125	38.38	31.06	Nil	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	800	227.98	205.11	800	90.93
8.	Karnataka	2104	971.24	569.98	1606	170.59
9.	Kerala	400	193.00	154.4	Nil	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	600	181.93	114.19	Nil	Nil
11.	Maharashtra	2124	908.41	525.02	660	96.97
12.	Meghalaya	240	60.00	54.00	Nil	Nil
13.	Odisha	194	51.04	40.83	Nil	Nil

14.	Puducherry	50	20.00	16.00	50	7.77
15.	Punjab	291	105.44	72.07	20	1.59
16.	Rajasthan	286	124.5	62.25	280	30.79
17.	Sikkim	53	13.25	11.92	41	4.25
18.	Tamilnadu	350	190.00	66.50	Nil	Nil
19.	Telangana	552	257.81	106.61	210	29.34
20.	Tripura	100	25.50	22.95	Nil	Nil
21.	Uttarakhand	265	68.80	55.02	Nil	Nil
22.	West Bengal	874	383.52	166.93	874	89.43
TOTAL		12000	4730.68	2937.54	4911	566.62

2000 buses as cushion

Extension of NH-204

2079. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced the extension of National Highway No. 204 up to Nagpur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the work on this highway is very slow; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government is taking for early completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) National Highway No.204 which has been renumbered as National Highway No. 166 is already extended up to Nagpur by National Highway No. 361.

- (c) So far no work has been sanctioned for improving the said stretch of NH-361.
- (d) Does not arise.

Accidents on NH-8 at Waghaldhara

2080. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of action taken as on date, by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) regarding the problems due to compact under pass at over bridge at Waghaldhara in Surat-Mumbai section of NH-8, as due to the compact under pass at this junction, there are huge chances of fatal accidents; and
- (b) whether NHAI has received any communication from Gujarat Government in this regard and if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken safety measures by improving geometry of the junction at Waghaldhara substantially. However, the matter of removal of encroachments is taken up with District Administration, Valsad for improvement in small left over portion. In addition, adequate street lighting on service road, main carriageway and for underpass, speed breaker, sinages, cat eyes, road studs and blinker etc have also been provided at this location. No such communications has been received by NHAI from Govt. of Gujarat so far.

Jetpur-Somnath National Highway

2081. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on Jetpur-Somnath National Highway project is going on; and

(b) if so, what is the status of the project and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Four laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D has been taken up by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) on BOT basis under NHDP Phase-III. Out of 123.454 km of the project length, 87.200 km has been completed. The work is scheduled for completion in September, 2014.

Construction of National Highways

2082. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of National Highways, in kilometers, constructed during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether all these have been constructed under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The State-wise and year-wise length of National Highways constructed during the last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The share of Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) during the last five years is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	Share of PPP in km
1.	2009-10	1282
2.	2010-11	1270
3.	2011-12	1905
4.	2012-13	2569
5.	2013-14	1751

Statement*National Highways constructed during the last five years*

		(Length in km)				
Sl. No.	State/ UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	423.83	247.81	306.64	242.65	131.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.43	32.00	9.64	2.76	0.07
3.	Assam	229.70	268.41	199.11	109.4555	139.49
4.	Bihar	241.51	219.91	292.09	268.95	142.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	188.47	99.30	58.10	55.77	27.10
6.	Delhi	2.90	29.80	7.95	0	0
7.	Gujarat	163.48	112.82	190.41	283.94	155.99
8.	Haryana	196.23	173.80	167.19	92.74	34.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28.34	61.84	113.90	45	30.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.07	125.82	76.06	130.45	166.87
11.	Jharkhand	88.12	113.36	56.00	111	27.15
12.	Karnataka	323.71	291.00	321.93	291.11	49.54
13.	Kerala	19.90	20.20	12.95	5.72	21.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	449.62	223.81	183.92	430.91	489.07
15.	Maharashtra	190.85	343.84	296.68	331	199.50
16.	Manipur	14.20	36.50	56.58	52.93	61.35
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	59.00	192.05	175.90
18.	Mizoram	18.63	1.85	12.53	4.50	0
19.	Nagaland	74.00	67.98	34.85	33.49	0
20.	Odisha	293.99	238.03	154.96	238.14	141.04
21.	Punjab	185.86	134.69	95.57	150.43	37.18

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
22.	Rajasthan	134.30	163.48	255.61	260.36	434.13
23.	Tamil Nadu	513.19	265.43	283.84	537.15	242.29
24.	Tripura	5.46	14.00	10.58	19.73	2.51
25.	Uttar Pradesh	721.93	523.63	234.18	309.39	468.62
26.	Uttarakhand	84.50	41.16	48.71	44.27	6.37
27.	West Bengal	158.84	91.15	239.65	179.58	189.82

Delay in construction of bridge across Brahmaputra river

2083. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of inordinate delay in completion of construction on new bridge across Brahmaputra river near Saraighat along with the stretch of National Highway from Baihata-Chariali to Jalukbari, a part of East-West Corridor Project, that has caused enormous traffic congestion and endless trouble to daily commuters while commuting to Guwahati;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the action taken, if any, against the concerned implementing agency; and

(c) the special measures Government is taking to speed up construction and completion of work at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The stretch of National Highway (NH-31) from Baihata-Chariali to start of Brahmaputra bridge, a part of East-West Corridor Project has been delayed due to delay in Land Acquisition, shifting of utilities and non availability of construction materials due to restrictions imposed by local departments. Part of delay is also attributed to the contractor for which a termination notice was issued and the contractor has subsequently undertaken to complete the work as per revised schedule. The construction of bridge over Brahmaputra river at Saraighat has been delayed due to delay in shifting of oil pipeline, change in design of main bridge and increase in scope due to additional works on the rotary at Jalukbari.

All efforts are being made for early completion of the projects and issues like Land Acquisition, non availability of construction materials are being regularly taken up with State Govt.

Lives lost in road accidents

2084. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether every four minutes a life is lost in road accidents in the country with 1,40,000 deaths recorded in 2012 alone;

(b) whether in the past decade, over a million people have lost their lives in road accidents in the country and over 5 million have been left seriously injured or permanently disabled;

(c) whether road safety has been a victim of India's policy paralysis since 2001; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per the "Road Accidents in India 2012" published by Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, 1,38,258 death were recorded in 2012 due to road accidents. This number translate into one road accident death in four minutes. In the last ten years from 2003 to 2012, 11,54,553 people have lost their lives in road accidents in the country and 49,61,970 have been left seriously injured.

(c) and (d) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, former Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport was constituted in 2005 *inter-alia* to recommend a draft National Road Safety Policy. The Committee recommended the draft National Road Safety Policy which was approved by the Government in March 2010. Based on the approved National Road Safety Policy, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has adopted a multi pronged strategy to improve road safety. The Ministry also formed five separate working groups on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) emergency care. The working groups submitted its report which was placed on the website of the Ministry for implementation by the State Government.

Removal of toll from National Highways

†2085. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Maharashtra Government had met with the Minister seeking removal of toll from National Highways;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government has stopped toll collection from 44 toll booths in the State;
- (d) whether the Central Government proposes to stop toll collection from all the National Highways in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Collection of toll is an issue and from time to time various delegations have mentioned this.

- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Stepping up of NHDP

2086. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to step up the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) with an aggressive pursuit of Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) to construct toll roads on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many highway projects have been identified for construction on PPP basis in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a need to step up the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) as the nation urgently need high-quality highways for sustainable development and prosperity. But, considering the current market conditions, particularly with reference to the highway sector, current focus of the Government would be on implementation of highways through public funded

Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode. Once, the highways sector gathers momentum through execution of the EPC projects and current issues plaguing Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode are well-addressed, the focus on PPP mode including Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) would be restored in order to effectively take NHDP forward.

(c) 23 highway projects had been undertaken by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Maharashtra on PPP basis, out of which 6 projects has already been completed, 2 projects had to be foreclosed and rest are under various stages of implementation. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have also identified the stretch of NH-17 from Indapur to Zarap section for 4-laning through State Public Works Department of Maharashtra Government.

**Inclusion of State Highways as National Highways in
hilly and border areas**

2087. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's guidelines for inclusion of State Highways into National Highways, especially of hilly and border areas;

(b) whether Government would include Shimla-Dodrakwar and Rampur-Rohru State Highways in District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh into National Highways as this is a hilly and border area;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any letter in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, as the inclusion of these roads into National Highways would be beneficial for protection of border areas, promotion of tourism, industry and agriculture as well as employment of unemployed youth; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The criteria for declaration of National Highways (NH) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Statement*Criteria for declaration of National Highways*

The Ministry has devised an eleven points criteria for declaration of National Highways based upon the comments of the Planning Commission, are as under:

1. Road which run through the length and breadth of the country.
 2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.
 3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.
 4. Roads connecting major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centres or tourist centres.
 5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated areas.
 6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.
 7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones).
 8. National Highways grid of 100 km is achieved.
 9. The road must be upto the standard laid down for State Highways (SHs) - both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements. The existing roads (SH, Major District Roads (MDRs) and other roads), which are important in terms of various criterion stipulated herein, will be considered for upgrading to NH standards. It will, however, be ensured that the roads being upgraded generally satisfy the standards laid down for SH but MDR and other roads required to be upgraded to form grid and connect important/backward areas will also be considered.
 10. The existing Right of Way (ROW) should be the property of the State Government and must be generally free any type of encroachments.
 11. The right of way required for the National Highways (preferably 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months. If additional ROW is required for developing the road to NH standards, the State Governments would complete the acquisition expeditiously after sanctioning of estimates therefor.
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Four laning of Buxar-Patna National Highway

†2088. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current position regarding the four laning of the Buxar-Patna National Highway;
- (b) whether any concrete action is being taken in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any obstacle is being faced regarding land acquisition for it; and
- (e) if so, the efforts being made by Government to sort it out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (e) The Concession Agreement for the four lanning of the Buxar- Patna project (length -112 kms) was signed on 02.02.2012 and Financial Closure was achieved by the Concessionaire on 07.01.2013. However, the construction has not been started as the Appointed Date could not be fixed due to Concessionaire's disagreement with regard to availability of land and other Conditions Precedent to be fulfilled by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). There had been delay in land acquisition. The achievement in the award of compensation to the land owners by the Competent Authority of the State Government so far has been only 8.25%. There had been representations from the public and VIPs references, for changing alignment of the project highway in a length of 25 km to avoid large scale land acquisition and demolition for which the matter is under examination. Besides, in a length of 44 kms of the project stretch, Stage II Forest Clearance is still awaited.

NHAI has been conducting several meetings with the State Government and Forest Department for fulfilling the Conditions Precedent by the Authority for making available encumbrance free land to the Concessionaire.

Target for construction of roads

†2089. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of roads targeted for construction during the next five years, State-wise;
- (b) the funds allocated for meeting the target; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the specific steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that the road construction work goes ahead as per the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Targets are fixed for the five year plans. Under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), 14800 km of 2-laning, 9826 km of 4-laning, 5590 km of 6-laning and 8500 km of strengthening/improvement to riding quality is targeted to be constructed.

(b) ₹ 1,42,769 crore have been allocated for different schemes of the Ministry for Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) The progress of the projects has been reviewed to sort out the issues related to slow progress and inadequate funds and steps are taken for exit for equity investors, premium rescheduling, securitization of road sector loans, mutual termination/cancellation of awarded road projects and re-bidding, close coordination with other Ministries and revamping of dispute resolution mechanism etc.

Poor condition of National Highways

2090. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the dilapidated condition of various National Highways (NHs) in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, NH-wise;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from various States including Maharashtra to improve the condition of NHs;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for the maintenance and repair of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition of NHs in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) The development and maintenance of

National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Accordingly, the NHs in the country are kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources. However, the main reason for poor condition of certain NH stretches are due to availability of inadequate resources for maintenance of NHs leading to thin spreading of resources over a large network of NHs and inadequate pavement thickness/composition of State roads while handing over them to the Central Government after declaration of these roads as new NHs. The Ministry has taken up the issue of enhancement of allocation of funds for maintenance of NHs with the Ministry of Finance for the current financial year 2014-15.

The State/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned during 2014-15 for Periodical Renewal (PR)/Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for maintenance of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The State/ Union Territory-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned during 2014-15 for Periodical Renewal (PR) / Improvement of Riding Quality Programme (IRQP)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Details of proposal received		Details of proposal sanctioned	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Chhattisgarh	15	11.18	0	—
2.	Gujarat	11	87.71	2	12.49
3.	Haryana	8	24.42	0	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3	5.22	0	—
5.	Punjab	4	26.00	0	—
6.	Rajasthan	6	22.43	0	—
7.	Tamil Nadu	9	118.00	7	102.24
8.	Uttar Pradesh	9	77.41	9	77.41

Statement-II

The year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for maintenance of NHs during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*		2014-15**	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.83	62.33	62.88	62.88	170.86	167.28	102.82	56.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	5.18	1.78	1.78	13.82	12.00	1.82	0.00
3.	Assam	62.90	57.48	33.44	33.44	136.24	121.15	16.38	0.00
4.	Bihar	80.79	63.08	42.35	42.35	146.56	142.35	75.92	23.94
5.	Chandigarh	0.46	0.37	0.67	0.67	0.20	0.08	11.95	1.19
6.	Chhattisgarh	18.12	13.90	44.22	44.22	23.44	18.67	8.19	2.48
7.	Delhi	0.16	0.00	0	0	0.26	0.00	0.20	0.00
8.	Goa	5.24	4.31	9.72	9.72	14.63	13.55	19.79	8.23
9.	Gujarat	66.05	63.03	53.35	53.35	107.19	104.51	47.24	23.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Haryana	22.21	21.79	18.81	18.81	30.33	30.03	8.90	1.77
11.	Himachal Pradesh	37.39	36.76	64.56	64.56	34.31	31.34	25.17	4.10
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	1.89	0.00	0.40	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	17.35	17.26	30.86	30.86	31.52	30.05	21.58	10.00
14.	Karnataka	52.59	54.34	103.14	103.14	67.46	61.10	40.52	18.19
15.	Kerala	34.62	22.27	17.77	17.77	40.46	34.51	34.16	12.32
16.	Madhya Pradesh	32.63	32.10	50.92	50.92	50.45	50.45	14.45	11.43
17.	Maharashtra	110.80	106.39	42.94	42.94	107.19	87.59	53.97	26.26
18.	Manipur	28.15	14.03	7.51	7.51	31.10	24.83	1.33	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	55.29	43.12	13.16	13.16	15.28	14.43	3.53	0.00
20.	Mizoram	24.42	26.01	35.93	35.93	5.50	4.40	1.89	0.00
21.	Nagaland	51.40	53.17	23.59	23.59	14.32	11.91	7.14	0.00
22.	Odisha	35.25	35.18	99.84	99.84	56.87	54.55	36.73	16.64
23.	Puducherry	0.77	0.47	2.59	2.59	1.36	0.39	1.09	0.00
24.	Punjab	19.45	16.38	36.21	36.21	49.85	49.15	46.07	14.76

25.	Rajasthan	104.65	104.84	99.16	99.16	182.84	180.38	68.21	48.55
26..	Tamil Nadu	42.29	33.63	56.03	56.03	127.37	116.87	23.15	7.71
27.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	100.28	96.20	69.17	69.17	203.13	194.52	97.54	35.52
29.	Uttarakhand	60.23	47.67	40.43	40.43	42.68	30.91	20.47	5.96
30.	West Bengal	27.14	27.59	35.47	35.47	64.69	55.48	35.60	3.70
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	2.98	2.98	5.30	1.87	2.08	0.88

*- Expenditure is provisional.

** - Upto May, 2014.

Irregularities in National Highways project

2091. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the findings of vigilance division of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) into the irregularities in National Highway projects funded by ADB;
- (b) whether Government would initiate CBI inquiry into these irregularities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) One anonymous complaint has been received in respect of an Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded contract package on Hyderabad-Bangalore section of NH-7 and investigation is under process in the Vigilance Division of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). In another ADB funded project, the Government Audit Officer referred excess exemption of excise in materials consumed in the project in respect of the Kota-Baran section of NH-76. The investigation is going on and detail from the Custom and Excise Department and the Project Implementation Unit is being sought. Since, investigation is still undergoing in both the cases, further inquiry from any other agency is not required at this stage.

Six-laning of National Highways

2092. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allocated and disbursed any funds for the six-laning of National Highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon during the last three years, NH-wise; and
- (c) if not, the effective measures taken by Government to create six-lane NH's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government has approved six-laning of 6,500 km of NHs comprising entire Golden Quadrilateral of about 5,700 km and other 800 km identified high density NH corridor under Phase-V of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in October, 2006. Allocation of funds for development of

NHs are made State/ Agency-wise and not project / NH-wise. During the last three years about ₹ 55,775 crore has been spent for development of NHs under NHDP, *inter-alia* includes six-laning of NHs under Phase-V, from budgetary support. In addition private sector also contributes towards six-laning of NHs.

Transportation of cattle and poultry on National Highways

2093. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has chalked out any guidelines for transporting cattle and poultry on the National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the immediate steps taken by Government to devise guidelines on transporting livestock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per definition of the term “goods” in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, ‘goods’ includes live-stock.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Steps to curb road accidents

2094. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether during the past decade over one million people in the country have been killed in road accidents;
- (b) whether at least 15 people continue to die every hour due to road accidents;
- (c) whether every day more than 20 children under the age of 14 are killed in road accidents in the country; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb the road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) As per the “Road Accidents in India 2012” published by Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, during last ten years *i.e.* from 2003 to 2012, 11,54,553 people have lost their lives in road accidents. 1,38,258 death were recorded in 2012 due to road accidents. This

number translates into 15.8 road accident death in every hour. Data also reveals that 5,879 children in the age group of 0 - 14 years were killed in road accidents in the country during 2012. This number translates into 16.1 road accident death of children under the age of 14 years every day.

(d) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:

- (i) The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care and constituted five working groups to recommend the course of action. The working groups submitted its report which was placed on the website of the Ministry for implementation by the States Government.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of model Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) in all States.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness through print and electronic media.

Road accidents

2095. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fatalities in road accidents had risen from 8 deaths per lakh population to nearly 12 in 2010;

(b) whether sixteen per cent of all such deaths occur in four wheeled cars and 32 per cent in two or three wheelers;

(c) whether the Motors Vehicles Act, 1988 has proved ineffective in addressing any of these issues decisively; and

(d) whether even the amendments proposed in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 would not be effective to solve the current situation on Indian roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per the "Road Accidents in India 2012" published by Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the number of persons killed per 1,00,000 population in road accidents has risen from 7.9 in 2001 to 11.4 in 2010. The information regarding percentage share of three wheelers, two wheelers and four wheelers responsible for number of persons killed in road accidents are available since 2006 and is follows:

Years	Two Wheelers	Three Wheelers	Four wheeled Cars*
2006	16.2	4.5	18.9
2007	16.2	4.4	18.9
2008	16.1	4.8	17.7
2009	15.7	4.0	17.5
2010	18.3	4.7	19.2
2011	19.2	4.3	17.6
2012	20.3	4.2	18.6

* Includes Jeeps and Taxis

(c) and (d) To improve safety on the roads, it has been decided to draft a new Motor Vehicles Act in place of the existing Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 covering the entire gamut of issues related to motor vehicles and road safety.

Maintenance of highways

2096. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the Ministry have any specific plans for the proper maintenance of highways;
- (b) if so, the details of funds spent therefor in different States;
- (c) whether NHAI has withdrawn from the maintenance of highways in any State; and
- (d) if so, give the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is being implemented on the agency basis. The State Public Works Departments (PWDs), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are implementing agencies. The maintenance works are executed either through budgetary support or through private sector participation. The NH stretches developed through public fund are being maintained through long term maintenance contract termed as Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT), whereas the NH stretches developed through private sector participation are being maintained by the concessionaire as part of their obligation under concession agreement. Stretches not covered under above two modes are maintained through budgetary support with the help of the agencies.

(b) As on June, 2014, Rs. 589.45 crore have been spent for maintenance of NHs during 2014-15.

(c) and (d) In view of slow pace of land acquisition in Kerala, Kuttipuram-Edapally section of NH-17 and Cherthala-Orchira Thiruvananthapuram section of NH-47, which were taken up for 4-laning under Phase-III National Highways Development Project (NHDP) have been entrusted back to the State Government in March, 2014 for development and maintenance by the State Government.

Space for pedestrians on roads

2097. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police database reveals that out of the 1,600 people killed in traffic accidents during 2013, 673 were pedestrians;

(b) whether cars and other passenger vehicles which transport less than 13 per cent of Delhi's daily commuters, take away 90 per cent of the roadspace;

(c) whether it is hightime that the Indian Roads Congress' guidelines for road construction is revised to incorporate the rights and needs of pedestrians as mandatory; and

(d) whether footpaths wherever provided in cities, are now encroached upon by bus shelters, vendors and public toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per the information received from Delhi Police Department 1,820 persons were killed in road accidents during 2013, out of which 749 were pedestrians.

(b) Data in this regard is not collected by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(c) IRC: 103 - 2012 has been revised in the year 2012 and it specifically relates to "Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities" which covers the engineering design and planning aspects of pedestrians facilities on road side and at road crossings in urban and semi urban areas. Pedestrian facility at special locations like schools, parking and transit areas are also covered. Issues related to pedestrian safety audit are also highlighted in IRC: 103-2012 with respect of road safety audit.

(d) Data in this regard is not collected by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Proposal of Karnataka Government under CRF

2098. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Central Government from Karnataka Government under the Central Road Fund (CRF) for development of roads in the State during the last three years, year-wise and proposal-wise;

(b) the number of proposals approved and the funds released to the State, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for non-approval of other proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The details of proposals received and approved during last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of proposal received	Number of proposal approved	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)	Reason for non-approval
1.	2013-14	256	256	138.06	Does not arise
2.	2012-13	Nil	Nil	138.29	
3.	2011-12	Nil	Nil	131.28	

Maintenance of Raipur-Durg highway

†2099. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance and repair work on Raipur-Durg four lane road is being carried out as per the norms of contract by the concessionaire;

(b) whether the issues regarding the said road were taken up in the meeting of steering committee held on the 26th April, 2014;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the necessary maintenance work on the said road have not been carried out by the concessionaire; and

(e) if so, by when such works would be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The maintenance and repair work on Raipur-Durg four lane road is not being carried out strictly as per norms of contract by the concessionaire.

(b) and (c) No meeting of the steering group was held on 26th April, 2014.

(d) and (e) The concessionaire has carried out the routine maintenance work partially as per the provisions of the concession agreement and the repair work is likely to be completed by October 2014.

Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway project

2100.SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Financial year 2006-07 had declared that Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway project would be taken up on Design, Built, Finance, Operate (DBFO) basis;

- (b) whether the land acquisition process of that project has been completed;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the present status of the project and by when it is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, The project has been approved as part of NHDP Phase VI Programme. The Feasibility Study and the pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, forest clearances etc. have been taken up. It is too early to specify the commencement and the completion date of the project.

‘Pucca’ roads in rural areas

2101.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of villages which have access to ‘Pucca’ roads across the nation; and
- (b) the details of Government’s plans to set up new roads to cover the rest of the rural population and by when it intends to reach this goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) “Rural Roads” is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Government of India to provide connectivity by way of an All-Weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of ‘Special Category States’ (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). The programme mandates provision of single all weather connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY. The Ministry of Rural Development is committed to fulfill this mandate of the Scheme. The Ministry has cleared the project proposals of the States for construction of All-Weather roads to provide connectivity to

1,44,547 eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY. As reported by the States, they have provided connectivity to 99,035 eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY since inception of the Scheme till May, 2014 by constructing 2,52,657 kms of roads. Also, the Ministry has sanctioned projects for upgradation of 1,96,145 kms of roads. As reported by the States, they have upgraded 1,51,872 kms of roads till May, 2014.

Funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under MGNREGA

†2102. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last five years;

(b) the details of funds utilized thereunder;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh Government for allocation of additional funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any change has been brought in the already notified work-list under MGNREGA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Details of amount released and utilised by Uttar Pradesh under the Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received a proposal from Uttar Pradesh requesting for releasing for Rs. 1865.68 cr. as Central liability.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has comprehensively revised the list of permissible works under MGNREGA and notified the revised list of works *vide* Gazette Notification dated 3.1.2014. As per the revised list of works, at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees. The revised works as listed in Para 4(1), Schedule I of MGNREGA, 2005 are given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*The details of amount released and utilized by Uttar Pradesh
under MGNREGA during last five years*

(₹ in lakh)

	Funds released			Expenditure
	Center share	State share (reported by State)	Total	
2009-10	531887.16	55325.88	587213.04	590003.87
2010-11	526658.86	72412.35	599071.21	563120.10
2011-12	424048.00	47111.00	471159.00	501625.32
2012-13	129202.49	14945.14	144147.63	266529.58
2013-14	289639.01	32185.50	321824.51	341293.54

Statement-II

Details of permissible works under MGNREGA

I. Category: A: Public Works relating to natural resources management-

- (i) Water conservation and water harvesting structures to augment and improve groundwater like underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams, check dams with special focus on recharging ground water including drinking water sources;
- (ii) Watershed management works such as contour trenches, terracing, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures and spring shed development resulting in a comprehensive treatment of a watershed;
- (iii) Micro and minor irrigation works and creation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation canals and drains;
- (iv) Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies;
- (v) Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered in Paragraph 5; and
- (vi) Land development works in common land.

II. Category B: Community assets or individual assets for vulnerable sections (Only for households in Paragraph 5)

- (i) Improving productivity of lands of households specified in Paragraph 5 through land development and by providing suitable infrastructure for irrigation including dug wells, farm ponds and other water harvesting structures;
- (ii) Improving livelihoods through horticulture, sericulture, plantation, and farm forestry;
- (iii) Development of fallow or waste lands of households defined in Paragraphs 5 to bring it under cultivation;
- (iv) Unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government Scheme;
- (v) Creating infrastructure for promotion of livestock such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, piggery shelter, cattle shelter and fodder troughs for cattle; and
- (vi) Creating infrastructure for promotion of fisheries such as, fish drying yards, storage facilities, and promotion of fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;

III. Category C: Common infrastructure including for NRLM Compliant Self Help Groups

- (i) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce; and
- (ii) Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups.

IV. Category D: Rural Infrastructure

- (i) Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets either independently or in convergence with schemes of other Government Departments to achieve 'open defecation free' status, and solid and liquid waste management as per prescribed norms;
- (ii) Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centres to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village;
- (iii) Construction of play fields;
- (iv) Works for improving disaster preparedness or restoration of roads or restoration of other essential public infrastructure including flood control and protection

works, providing drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;

- (v) Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats, women self-help groups' federations, cyclone shelters, Anganwadi centres, village haats and crematoria at the village or block level;
- (vi) Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of The National Food Security Act 2013 (20 of 2013);
- (vii) Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as a part of the estimate of such construction works;
- (viii) Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard.

Construction of rural roads in Shimla

2103.SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 108 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7 July, 2014 and state:

- (a) whether the link road Shirol-Banthal and Jalwari-Kailu in Chirgaon Tehsil, District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh does not fulfill the norms of PMGSY;
- (b) whether Government would include Jalwari-Kailu link road under the NABARD assisted schemes;
- (c) whether the link road from Shirol-Banthal had been sanctioned two years back but due to contractor's negligence it could not be constructed till date;
- (d) whether remetting of Badiyara-Nandla road was sanctioned during 2011-12, but only half the portion has been completed in three years; and
- (e) if so, the action taken against those contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As reported by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the status of these two roads is as under:

1. Shirol - Bhanthal: This road does not qualify the criteria under PMGSY.
2. Jalwari - Kailu: This road also does not qualify the criteria under PMGSY

(b) Since, Rural Roads is a State subject; the matter of including Jalwari-Kailu link road under the NABARD assisted schemes may be taken up by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The State Government has informed that link road from Shirolu - Bhanthal is not a PMGSY road.

(d) and (e) The State Government has informed that Badiyara-Nandla road has already been completed under PMGSY during the year 2003-04. They have further informed that five year maintenance liability of this road has expired during 2008-09 and the State Government is doing re-metalling for a length of 6.8 km., out of which 4.0 km. have been completed.

Implementation of rural development projects

2104. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to various rural development projects in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, during the last three years, year-wise, project-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of fully and partially funded central assistance development schemes implemented in the States during the above period;

(c) whether Government has allocated adequate funds for the above-mentioned schemes in those States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing, through State Governments, the major programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor. From 2014-15, funds are allocated and released to the State Governments by the Ministry and the fund releases to the districts are made by the State Governments. District-wise data is not compiled at Ministry level for each programme. The details of funds allocated and released for various rural development programmes in undivided Andhra Pradesh along with All India figure during the last three years, project-wise and year-wise are given in Statemnt-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of fully and partially funded central assistance development schemes implemented in the States during the above period are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The requirement has been assessed as per programme guidelines and funds are allocated accordingly.

Statement-I

The details of funds allocated and released for various rural development programmes in individual Andhra Pradesh along with All India figure during last three years, Project-wise and year-wise

Programme	State*	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
MGNREGA	All India	NA	29189.77	NA	30009.96	NA	32743.68
	Andhra Pradesh	NA	1477.58	NA	3216.74	NA	4750.49
IAY	All India	9491.20	9864.78	10513.20	7859.03	13894.90	12970.01
	Andhra Pradesh	847.62	892.37	939.16	842.44	1133.74	1141.23
PMGSY	All India	1614.49	15809.40	-	4388.91	17050.00	5360.24
	Andhra Pradesh	46.87	607.47	-	0.00	386.00	5.00
SGSY/NRLM	All India	387.63	232.52	1446.67	1093.72	1945.40	381.55
	Andhra Pradesh	114.72	57.36	116.23	151.42	234.66	43.29
NSAP	All India	6596.47	6596.47	8446.97	7884.55	9614.51	9112.46
	Andhra Pradesh	409.49	409.49	675.63	675.63	624.95	628.62

* : Undivided Andhra Pradesh

- : Not available NA: Not Applicable

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

PMGSY : Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SGSY/NRLM : Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/

National Rural Livelihoods Mission

NSAP : National Social Assistance Programme

Statement-II

*The details of fully and partially funded central assistance
development schemes implemented in the States*

Programme	Nature of funding	Ratio of funding (Central: State)
MGNREGA	Partially	Unskilled labour: 100% by the Central Government for wage Material: 75% by the Central Government and 25% by State Government
IAY	Partially	75:25
SGSY/NRLM	Partially	75:25
PMGSY	Fully	-
NSAP	Fully	-

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana

SGSY/NRLM: Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana/National Rural Livelihoods Mission

PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme

Funds released under Indira Awaas Yojana

2105.SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had released any fund from the 5 per cent reserve fund it retains under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) to various States, particularly to Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The details of funds released from the 5% reserve for the last 5 years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement.

Statement*Releases from 5% Reserve Fund for Special Projects under IAY*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No. State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	9728.29	10228.40	719.94		3563.42	24240.05
2. Arunachal Pradesh	217.85		444.16	380.61	1054.43	2097.05
3. Assam	85.70	649.36		1655.65		2390.70
4. Bihar	18065.13	9303.28				27368.41
5. Chhattisgarh	4542.46		11769.53	3435.51	24678.50	44426.00
6. Gujarat		12480.26				12480.26
7. Haryana	18.75					18.75
8. Himachal Pradesh	20.50	49.81			91.55	161.86
9. Jammu and Kashmir		1021.92				1021.92
10. Jharkhand	10177.02	45.28	1091.25	12261.00	1709.63	25284.18
11. Karnataka	6384.51	11448.96	26.25		5915.63	23775.35
12. Kerala	3209.45					3209.45
13. Madhya Pradesh	742.66	18054.86	17546.49	14529.21	133.28	51006.51
14. Maharashtra	1669.74	2500.00			909.38	5079.12
15. Manipur	175.48		20.79		838.01	1034.28
16. Nagaland						0.00
17. Odisha	3723.00		18112.84		29215.10	51050.94
18. Rajasthan	1884.85	16149.81	19562.71	11572.53	2413.99	51583.89

Sl. No. State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
19. Sikkim	83.30		126.00			209.30
20. Tamil Nadu	158.11	59.44			9263.08	9480.63
21. Tripura		3307.01	4828.14		5236.74	13371.89
22. Uttarakhand					1406.25	1406.25
23. Uttar Pradesh	850.63	189.50			762.30	1802.43
24. West Bengal	10.37		3954.09		337.50	4301.96
TOTAL	61747.77	85487.89	78202.19	43834.51	87528.78	356801.15

Assessment of performance of States under MGNREGA

2106. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that benefits under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are accruing to influential persons including Sarpanchs instead of poor/BPL people;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has assessed the performance of various States/Union Territories (UTs) under MGNREGA;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the States/UTs implementing the Scheme effectively and the States/UTs lagging behind in this regard; and

(e) whether Government proposes to reward the States/UTs for better implementation of MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), any person willing to do unskilled manual work shall be provided work on demand. The Act has neither preference for nor discrimination against any household for the purpose of providing work as per demand.

(c) and (d) The performance of various Gram Panchayats / Blocks/ Districts and States is assessed daily on parameters such as – persondays created, average persondays provided per household on an average, percentage of households completing 100 days,

percentage of works done on convergence, percentage of works completed, percentage of SC/ST job card holders provided work and percentage of payments made on time. This report is available in the www.nrega.nic.in (Report No 15.1).

(e) The Ministry has awarded five States *viz.* Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for effective implementation of activities under MGNREGA during the financial year 2012-13.

Efficiency of MGNREGA

2107.DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has served any useful purpose;

(b) if so, the details of the changes the Ministry proposes to make it more effective and purposeful; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Evaluation studies commissioned on the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act (MGNREGA) have highlighted that this programme intervention has led to improvement in rural infrastructure and have facilitated rural livelihoods. Some major findings of such studies related to impact of MGNREGA works are:

- (i) Increase in Agriculture wages and enhanced bargaining power of rural poor.
- (ii) Creation of environmental friendly jobs.
- (iii) Reduction in soil erosion and enhancement in soil organic matter.
- (iv) Improvement in ground water table, agricultural productivity and cropping intensity.
- (v) Reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability.
- (vi) Reduction in distress migration.

(b) and (c) The major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are as follows:

- At least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.
- The wage-material ratio for works taken up by agencies other than Gram Panchayats would be counted at the district level to facilitate taking more durable assets.
- The associated outcomes of each work would be estimated before taking up the work and the same would be measured after completion of the work- thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- The quality of the assets is sought to be improved through better planning and closer technical supervision.
- States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed wage payments as per Para-29, Schedule II of MGNREGA 2005.
- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGS works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tampering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.
- For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees monitor the scheme. These are now being reconstituted.

Changes in MGNREGA

2108.SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters for amending

the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether more works/activities *viz.* dairy farming, rural housing, foodgrain godowns, etc. are also likely to be included under the purview of the Act and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to improve delivery system under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Madam. There have been a number of suggestions from various States for including more works in the Schedule of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. These have been examined and the list of works permitted under the Act has been expanded in January 2014.

(b) All the works stated are already included in the list of permissible works.

(c) The major steps taken by the Government to improve delivery system under MGNREGA are as follows:

- At least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.
- The wage-material ratio for works taken up by agencies other than Gram Panchayats would be counted at the district level to facilitate taking more durable assets.
- The associated outcomes of each work would be estimated before taking up the work and the same would be measured after completion of the work - thereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.
- The quality of the assets is sought to be improved through better planning and closer technical supervision.
- States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed wage payments as per Para-29, Schedule II of MGNREGA 2005.
- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGS works

in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.
- For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are being reconstituted for monitoring the scheme.

Payment of wages to MGNREGA beneficiaries through post offices

2109.SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of accounts maintained in Post Offices and the amount disbursed to the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2014;

(b) whether there was any delay in payment of wages through those accounts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) In the Financial Year (FY) 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 6,907.24 crore was disbursed as wages to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers through 384.76 lakh Post Office accounts. During the FY 2014-15 (till 24.7.2014), MGNREGA workers have received ₹ 2992.7 crore through 384.77 lakh Post Office accounts. State-wise details of Post Office accounts opened and wages disbursed in the FY 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till 24.7.2014) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Lack of adequate spread of the branches, poor connectivity, inadequate capacity to carry and disburse large quantum of amounts have been the major reasons for the delays in payment of wages through Post Office accounts.

Statement

*State-wise details of post-office accounts opened and wages
disbursed in FY 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till date)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15 till 24.07.2014	
		No. of Post Office Account Opened (in Nos)	Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Account (in lakh)	No. of Post Office Account Opened (In Nos)	Amount of Wages disbursed through post office Account (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8596599	186760.39	5249867	61220.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25048	890.59	25048	4.88
3.	Assam	1131288	15031.06	1131290	1411.74
4.	Bihar	3435502	59310.72	3435502	7611.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	4213721	84150.73	4213721	37442.42
6.	Goa	5	0	5	0
7.	Gujarat	1501598	13205.72	1501598	4983.67
8.	Haryana	44968	1102.66	44968	92.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41161	1208.76	41161	342.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21119	517.47	21119	1.46
11.	Jharkhand	2522791	42852.64	2522791	19446.13
12.	Karnataka	622599	151.21	622599	0.09
13.	Kerala	156927	9077.88	156927	3265.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1709765	36024.22	1709761	22640.52
15.	Maharashtra	2185441	29966.95	2185437	11449.88
16.	Manipur	76324	0	76324	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	52732	0	52732	0
18.	Mizoram	80231	8544	80231	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	1579607	15060.9	1579608	5862.44
21.	Punjab	102099	451.29	102099	84.22
22.	Rajasthan	4219904	61032.03	4219900	34280.83
23.	Sikkim	30031	1750.23	30031	2.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	425	0	425	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	3347091	34576.21
26.	Tripura	75655	6491.41	75655	572.45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	509323	3103.84	509324	14.58
28.	Uttarakhand	191334	5770.26	191334	607.38
29.	West Bengal	5342641	108237.68	5342681	53362.86
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	623	5.88	623	0
31.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	6477	25.76	6477	0.48
35.	Puducherry	757	0	757	0
TOTAL		38476696	690724.28	38477087	299277.21

Survey of homeless people

†2110. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct a survey of those homeless poor of the country who are very poor but could not be included under Below Poverty Line (BPL) category;

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Ministry so that such poor homeless people may get houses; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, whether the Ministry has any alternative to provide houses to those poor homeless people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Registrar General of India (RGI) is conducting general Census every ten years which includes *inter alia* survey of homeless people in the country. The Ministry of Rural Development has also launched a Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 separately involving the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India and State Government/UT Administration for determining the eligibility under various poverty alleviation schemes.

(b) and (c) As per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 5th May 2003 in the Writ Petition No.196 of 2001 filed by the People's Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL), inclusion of eligible BPL families who have been left out of the BPL list may be done by the States. The Ministry has already issued directions to the States/UTs in this regard.

Funds allocated to Rajasthan

†2111. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for various rural development projects in Rajasthan during the last five years, project- wise and year-wise; and

(b) whether the Central Government has allocated sufficient funds for the said projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing, through State Government of Rajasthan, the major programmes, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor, and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) for development of wastelands, rainfed and desert areas. The details of funds allocated for various rural development programmes in Rajasthan during the last five years, project-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The requirement has been assessed as per programme guidelines and funds are allocated accordingly.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The details of funds allocated for various rural development programmes in Rajasthan during last five years, year-wise and project-wise

Programme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release
MGNREGA	NA	5942.64	NA	2788.82	NA	1619.70	NA	2585.34	NA	2059.43
IAY	187.05	188.70	213.85	374.22	208.89	394.73	231.45	262.11	467.36	468.87
PMGSY	200.70	603.41	82.45	886.22	104.90	667.76	47.76	151.90	970.00	427.06
SGSY/NRLM	62.43	65.81	72.00	71.83	65.78	60.49	66.64	33.32	52.76	9.74
NSAP	152.59	152.59	145.07	145.07	255.38	255.38	255.13	255.13	312.75	340.08
Aajeevika Skills	NA	-	NA	5.80	NA	NIL	NA	NIL	NA	76.08
IWMP	NA	74.44	NA	257.47	NA	318.33	NA	425.75	NA	0.71
DDP	NA	101.39	NA	118.03	NA	46.48	NA	6.44	NA	3.99
DPAP	NA	18.71	NA	21.93	NA	8.72	NA	0.47	NA	0.00
IWDP	NA	22.53	NA	7.92	NA	1.39	NA	0.23	NA	0.00
NA	: Not Applicable			NRLM						
-	: Not Available			NSAP						
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act			IWMP	: National Rural Livelihoods Mission					
IAY	: Indira Awaas Yojana			DDP	: National Social Assistance Programme					
PMGSY	: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana			DPAP	: Integrated Watershed Management Programme					
SGSY/	: Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana			IWDP	: Desert Development Programme					
					: Drought Prone Area Programme					
					: Integrated Wasteland Development Programme					

Construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana

2112. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, due to likely slump in monsoon, Government is keen to provide a boost for rural employment and consumption and would help the rural people to build their own houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) by paying them ₹ 12,000/- per household as wages under MGNREGA;

(b) whether Government presently provides ₹ 75,000 for construction of a house under IAY out of which 20 per cent is reckoned as labour cost component which works out to nearly ₹ 15,000; and

(c) whether Government feels that the additional financial support from MGNREGA would substantially reduce their burden on meeting the labour costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Para 4(1)(iv) of Schedule I of MGNREGA Act, 2005, already allows the cost of unskilled wage component in construction of houses sanctioned under the Indira Awaas Yojana or such other State or Central Government Scheme. As per guidelines issued in this regard, the total number of unskilled persondays required for construction of a house of at least 20 sq mts. as per IAY guidelines is fixed at 95 persondays for north-east and hilly region; and 90 persondays for other areas.

(b) Under IAY, ₹ 70,000/- per unit in plain areas and ₹ 75,000/- per unit in hilly/difficult areas, including IAP Districts is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit. The labour cost component in the limit cost is not specified under the Scheme.

(c) The additional financial support from MGNREGA would reduce the burden of the IAY beneficiaries to the extent that the labour cost is met out of MGNREGA funds.

Projects under PMGSY

2113. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and roads approved in different States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) whether Government would allow coverage of unconnected eligible habitations in Odisha under PMGSY during the period of two years; and

(c) whether Government would consider compensating extra-financial burden arising out of escalation in labour cost due to enhanced minimum wages for PMGSY projects from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of road projects sanctioned and funds released to the States during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry has cleared project proposals to the State of Odisha of ₹ 17,404 crore for construction of 11,935 road works covering a length of 45,188 km. under the Scheme till date. As reported by the State, it has completed 7,581 road works covering 29,271 km. with an expenditure of ₹ 11,607 crore. Hence, the balance work of 4,354 road works covering a length of 15,917 km. costing ₹ 5,797 crore already sanctioned under the Scheme is yet to be completed by the State. For sanctioning of new works, the proposals under PMGSY received from the States are scrutinized by the National Rural Development Agency (NRRDA) and are then considered by the Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee (constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development), for recommendation keeping in view the availability of funds, existing liability of unexecuted works which were already sanctioned under programme, progress of works, absorption capacity of the States, balance road works in hand, etc.

(c) At present, the Ministry is not considering to compensate extra-financial burden arising out of escalation in labour cost due to enhanced minimum wages as all the additional costs over the estimated costs are to be borne by the State as per PMGSY Scheme and Guidelines.

Statement**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)****Details of proposals cleared during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Sl. No.	State	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15					
		No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km.	Value of sanctioned work (₹ in crore)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km.	Value of sanctioned work (₹ in crore)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km.	Value of sanctioned work (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420	34	1,538	850	454	19	2,743	1,408				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	78	14	902	611	49	64	943	880				
3.	Assam	293	257	689	821	404	58	1,069	582	13	9	494	201
4.	Bihar	1,350	96	3,846	2,439	5,163	256	11,440	8,163				
5.	Chhattisgarh	734		2,378	1,011	452	118	1,485	861				
6.	Goa												
7.	Gujarat	409		775	345	1,028	9	2,921	1,683				
8.	Haryana					85	18	1,011	939				
9.	Himachal Pradesh					141	3	800	286				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	603	55	3,495	1,775				223	77	23	1,468	246
11.	Jharkhand	1,064	174	3,537	1,827	729	91	2,573	1,353				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	41		155	60	343	50	2,338	1,119				
13.	Kerala					415		1,012	693				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,705		9,373	3,574	691	112	1,941	1,186				
15.	Maharashtra	158	659	800	1,078	414	84	2,726	1,567				
16.	Manipur	46	44	425	254	194	6	1,302	578	76	53	2,706	359
17.	Meghalaya					272	35	1,834	716	202	6	1,599	631
18.	Mizoram					29		415	285				
19.	Nagaland												
20.	Odisha	1,334		5,189	2,446	1,131	157	3,925	2,454				
21.	Punjab	182		1,355	659	46		455	247				
22.	Rajasthan	1,256		3,564	1,033	1,435		4,332	1,306				
23.	Sikkim					40		177	112				
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,298	45	3,096	1,130					26	20	137	137
25.	Tripura					338	37	1,422	1,105				
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,845	1	8,230	3,148	252		1,913	1,135				
27.	Uttarakhand	118	8	1,140	471	248	27	2,297	1,107				
28.	West Bengal	1,425		6,144	3,483	597		2,567	1,345				
	TOTAL	15,359	1,387	56,631	27,014	14,950	1,144	53,642	31,333	394	111	6,404	1,575

Proposal for houses under IAY

2114. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received a proposal for construction of 1,06,363 houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for people affected by severe cyclone 'Phailin' in October, 2013 but not even a single house has been sanctioned till date;

(b) by when the Government would sanction the houses; and

(c) if Government does not propose to sanction any, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Government of Odisha had, *vide* its letter dated 17.11.2013, submitted a proposal for sanction of 1,14,601 houses for the cyclone affected families in 4 districts of Odisha. This could not be considered due to non-availability of funds. The State Government was requested to submit a revised proposal.

The Government of Odisha has submitted a proposal on 22nd May, 2014 for sanction of 93,038 additional houses for cyclone affected BPL families in 12 districts of the State, which is under consideration in the Ministry.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh

†2115. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of road constructed in Madhya Pradesh every year under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) till 2013 since the inception of the plan; and

(b) the grants given every year for maintenance of these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The year-wise length of the roads completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) every year, since the inception, in the State of Madhya Pradesh is as under:

Year	Length completed in kms.
2000-04	5,295
2004-05	1,786

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Length completed in kms.
2005-06	2,962
2006-07	3,789
2007-08	5,231
2008-09	7,894
2009-10	10,398
2010-11	9,163
2011-12	2,927
2012-13	2,754
2013-14	3,006

(b) As per provisions of the Standard Bidding Document (SBD), the roads constructed under PMGSY are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract to be entered into alongwith the construction contract with the same contractor and executed by the State Governments. The State Government is required to take steps for crediting stipulated funds for maintenance in the account of State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA). On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance period, the State Governments make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts. As reported by the State, the year-wise maintenance funds credited by the State in SRRDA account since year 2007-08 and year-wise utilisation of funds is as under:

Year	Funds released by the State (₹ in crore)	Funds utilized by the State (₹ in crore)
2007-08	3.50	1.44
2008-09	7.00	3.14
2009-10	27.00	15.35
2010-11	35.89	24.81
2011-12	57.14	43.30
2012-13	58.20	52.10
2013-14	65.90	51.46

Connectivity norms in IAP districts

2116. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider to extend the relaxation of norms for providing connectivity to unconnected habitations with 100 and above population in 18 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts of Odisha and 250 and above in 12 non-IAP districts of the State; and

(b) whether Government would also consider re-sanctioning of the non-response packages of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) works in IAP districts at prevailing schedule of rate in the country including that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) At present, the Government is not considering to extend the relaxation of norms for providing connectivity to unconnected habitations with 100 and above population in 18 Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts of Odisha and 250 and above in 12 non-IAP districts of the State. "Rural Roads" is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is only one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads thereby promoting access to economic and social services. Keeping in view the special development requirements of the Selected Tribal and Backward Districts of the States under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission, the criteria for providing connectivity has already been relaxed to connect eligible unconnected habitations with population of 250+ persons in IAP districts (18 out of 25 districts in Odisha are IAP). Also, in critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 to 249 persons also. 38 identified blocks in 18 IAP districts of Odisha are covered under this additional relaxation.

(b) At present, the Government is not considering to re-sanction the non-responsive packages of PMGSY works in IAP districts at prevailing schedule of rates. However, in order to address the issue of non-awarding of PMGSY works due to no response in the repeated tenders issued by the States for the sanctioned PMGSY road projects in IAP Districts, the Ministry has accorded a Special Dispensation in awarding of PMGSY works with non-responsive tenders in selected 27 critical IAP Districts (including 6 IAP districts of Odisha). To enable early completion of sanctioned PMGSY works, the States have been allowed to award such tenders on a nomination basis after repeated bids (at least two) have elicited no response, to be decided by the Committee headed by District

Magistrate / Collector of the District and comprising of SSP / SP, DFO and the Head of the concerned Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of PMGSY projects representing the State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA).

Transportation of goods through rivers

†2117. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering a proposal for transporting goods through rivers;
- (b) if so, the status and the details of this proposal, at present; and
- (c) the quantum of goods to be transported, river-wise and by when such transportation of goods is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has been developing for navigation and transportation of goods only those waterways which have been declared by an Act as National Waterways. Development of other Waterways is the responsibility of the respective States/UTs. The following waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NWs):

- (i) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad-Haldia - 1620 km) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, declared as NW-1 in 1986.
 - (ii) River Brahmaputra (Dhubri-Sadiya - 891km) in the State of Assam, declared as NW-2 in 1988.
 - (iii) West Coast Canal (Kottapuram-Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals - (205 km) in the State of Kerala declared as NW-3 in 1993.
 - (iv) Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry declared as NW-4 in 2008.
 - (v) East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha declared as NW-5 in 2008.
- (c) As per the report on 'Integrated National Waterway Transportation Grid'

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(2014), the potential divertible cargo from rail and road to inland water transport is estimated to be 142.52 million tonnes by the year 2021-22 provided all the National Waterways have been developed with 2.5 meter to 3 meter Least Available Depth (LAD) along with terminals with road and rail connectivity, wherever feasible. As per the report, the potential divertible cargo from rail and road to each national waterway is as under:

Waterway	Estimated divertible traffic in million tons in 2021-2022		
	From Rail	From Road	Total
NW 1	25.90	17.44	43.34
NW2	2.31	19.48	21.79
NW 3	0.91	11.18	12.09
NW 4	14.96	27.09	42.05
NW 5	14.64	8.61	23.25
TOTAL	58.72	83.80	142.52

The volume of cargo handled through inland water transport system which includes National Waterways, Goa waterways and Mumbai waterways during the last five years is as under:-

Year	Cargo Transported (in million tonnes)
2009-10	69.61
2010-11	74.30
2011-12	70.29
2012-13	23.68
2013-14	18.07

Financial irregularities in port administration

2118. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has written to the Chairman of all the Major Port Trusts seeking explanation for growing financial irregularities in port administration;

(b) whether corrupt practices for appointments of stewards and cargo handling agents in major ports have come to notice;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether financial irregularities have caused any financial loss to ports;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, ports-wise; and
- (f) whether any responsibility have been fixed and action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received that a mechanism to collect Revenue Share/ Royalty from Stevedores/ CHAs should be devised by the Major Ports and the charges collected by the Stevedores/ CHAs from their clients should be regulated by TAMP. The Ministry of Shipping had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Adviser (Ports) in June, 2013 to examine the existing Stevedoring Policy and make suitable recommendations to strengthen the policy framework and make it more effective and purposeful. The Committee has submitted its Report. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Indian Ports Association and with four other Port Trust Chairmen as members has studied the recommendations of the Development Adviser (Ports) Committee and also the representations received on collection of Royalty/ Revenue Share. The Committee has submitted its Report recently to the Ministry.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Big, medium and small ports

†2119. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of big, medium and small ports in the country;
- (b) the number of such big, medium and small ports out of these which are Operational in Gujarat, as on date; and
- (c) the number of new ports, along with their locations, Government plans to build in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 ports in India can be categorized as Major Ports and ports other than Major Ports which, for the sake of convenience, are also categorized as Non-Major Ports. Major Port as defined in Section

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3(8) of the said Act means any port which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare, or may under any law for the time being in force have declared, to be a major port.

There are 12 major ports and about 200 notified non-major ports in the country. Major ports come under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping. Government of India, whereas, non-major ports fall under the jurisdiction of respective maritime state where they are located. Out of 200 notified non-major ports, about 61 non-major ports are reported to handle cargo.

(c) The Government has taken a decision to establish two new Major Ports one at Sagar Island in West Bengal and the 2nd at Durgarajapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

Development of National Waterway No. 5

2120.DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on National Waterway No. 5 along with the funds allocated/ released/ utilized for the same during the last five years;

(b) the reasons for delay in revival of old water transport system of Odisha canal; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for early development of National Waterway No. 5?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has completed detailed hydrographic survey in the river portion of National Waterway-5 (NW- 5) to assess its current status with regard to navigability. Based on this, steps are being taken to formulate a proposal for taking up developmental activities in Jokadia- Dhamra/ Paradip stretch in the first Phase.

During Eleventh Plan (2007-12), no fund was allocated for development of NW- 5. During 2012-13 an amount of ₹ 0.70 crore was allocated at Revised Estimate stage in the later part of the financial year. Though the hydrographic survey work had started during 2012-13, no expenditure could be made during the year. During 2013-14, an amount of ₹ 2.0 crore was allocated for development of NW-5, against which an expenditure of ₹ 0.85 crore was incurred. A budgetary allocation of ₹ 5.0 crore has been made in 2014-15 for carrying out development of NW-5.

(b) Development of Geonkhali - Charbatia stretch (217 km) of East Coast Canal

of which old Odisha Coast Canal is a part, is proposed to be taken up after completion of developmental activities in the river portion of NW-5 as it would entail substantial land acquisition for widening and dredging/desiltation for revival of this canal.

(c) As advised by the Planning Commission, the possibility of developing commercially viable stretches of National Waterway- 5 under Public Private Partnership mode (PPP) was explored. However, the same was not found to be feasible. Therefore, efforts are being made to develop NW-5 in a phased manner with budgetary support. As a step in this direction, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed amongst Government of Odisha, Paradip Port and Dhamra Port Company Ltd. and IWAI on 30th June, 2014 for developing the commercially viable stretch of 332 km in two phases. During Phase-1, 201 Km stretches of Pankopal/Jakodia to Paradip and Dhamra is proposed to be developed. The 131 Km stretch between Talcher and Pankopal/Jakodia will be taken up in the 2nd Phase. M/s WAPCOS Ltd. has been engaged to revise the DPR for these stretches.

Subernarekha Multipurpose Project

2121. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (SMP);
- (b) the reasons for delay in completing the project;
- (c) the details of any or all of the reasons *viz.* inter-State dispute/coordination, financial crunch, lack of interests and initiatives on the part of concerned authorities, opposition from NGOs, etc. responsible for the delay; and
- (d) what was the cost estimated at the time of conceiving the project and what would be the cost estimate at the time of completion of the project and the projected completion schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (SMP) is an ongoing project of Govt. of Jharkhand. Chandil dam and Galudih barrage of SMP is almost complete and works on its other components are in progress. Status of various components of SMP as on 31.03.2014, as reported by project authorities, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As reported by project authorities, the reasons are delay in land acquisition (LA), delay in Forest clearance, public objections at nearby villages against construction of Icha dam and other locations, delay in construction of various railway and national highway crossings etc.

(d) The original cost of the project was ₹ 480.90 crore at 1980 price level (PL) and present revised cost of the project is ₹ 6613.74 crore at 2010 PL. The project is expected to be completed in about a year.

Statement

*Physical status of Subernarekha Multipurpose Project,
Jharkhand as on 31.03.2014*

	Progress in % of completion
Head Works	
Chandil dam	99.80
Icha dam	30
Galudih barrage	100
Kharkai barrage	17
Canals	
Chandil LMC	90
Dist. System of CLMC	41
Chandil RMC	Yet to be started
Icha LMC	30
Icha RMC	30
Galudih LMC	14
Galudih RMC	95
Kharkai LMC	13
Kharkai RMC	25

Depletion of ground water table

†2122. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water table across the country has declined;
 - (b) the latest data thereof, State-wise;
 - (c) the steps Government is planning to implement to conserve ground water;
- and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government intends to bring some legal regulations across the country for individual land owners to pump water from the bore wells on their lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGAREJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ground water is continuously being exploited due to growth in population, increased industrialization and irrigation as a result of which ground water levels in various parts of the Country are declining. The comparison of ground water data (as monitored by CGWB), for the pre-monsoon 2013 with decadal mean of the pre-monsoon (2003-2012) indicates that 56% of the wells show a decline in ground water level. However, 44% of the wells show a rise in ground water level. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. Further, the National Water Policy (2012), which has been forwarded to all State Governments/UTs and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for appropriate action, also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall. Initiatives for water conservation and water recharge are being undertaken by the respective State Governments which, *inter-alia*, include conservation of water resources in the reservoirs and traditional water bodies, rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes to facilitate this. A National Water Mission, has also been set up to *inter-alia*, promote conservation of water resources. To ensure adequate availability of funds for these Schemes, a sum of ₹ 109553 crore has been earmarked for the Water Resources Ministry during the XIIth Plan.

(d) Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to regulate and control development and management of ground water. So far, thirteen (13) States/UTs namely, Andhra Pradesh (undivided), Goa, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have enacted the legislation on the lines of the Model Bill. In Maharashtra, the State Legislature has passed the Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act 2009.

Statement*Comparison of State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean
Pre-Monsoon (2003 to 2012) and Pre-Monsoon 2013*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	729	349	47.87	380	52.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	66.67	1	33.33
3.	Assam	195	105	54.12	89	45.88
4.	Bihar	181	88	48.62	93	51.38
5.	Chandigarh	16	7	43.75	9	56.25
6.	Chhattisgarh	404	223	55.33	180	44.67
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5	4	80.00	1	20.00
8.	Delhi	124	47	37.90	77	62.10
9.	Goa	43	19	44.19	24	55.81
10.	Gujarat	702	311	44.49	388	55.51
11.	Haryana	312	107	34.41	204	65.59
12.	Himachal Pradesh	68	34	50.00	34	50.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	131	82	62.60	49	37.40
14.	Jharkhand	172	90	52.33	82	47.67
15.	Karnataka	827	240	30.46	548	69.54
16.	Kerala	604	172	28.52	431	71.48
17.	Madhya Pradesh	944	544	58.00	394	42.00
18.	Maharashtra	848	421	49.65	427	50.35
19.	Manipur	1	1	100.0	0	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	27	9	33.33	18	66.67
21.	Nagaland	12	6	50.00	6	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Odisha	743	329	44.28	414	55.72
23.	Puducherry	7	4	57.14	3	42.86
24.	Punjab	211	57	27.14	153	72.86
25.	Rajasthan	846	428	51.63	401	48.37
26.	Tamil Nadu	457	108	23.63	349	76.37
27.	Tripura	28	13	46.43	15	53.57
28.	Uttar Pradesh	777	360	46.33	417	53.67
29.	Uttarakhand	47	22	46.81	25	53.19
30.	West Bengal	755	268	35.50	487	64.50
TOTAL		10219	4450	43.85	5699	56.15

Note: 70 wells analyzed are showing no change.

Making river pollution a criminal offence

2123. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor state of rivers in the country;
- (b) whether Government plans to bring a new law or amend existing laws to make river pollution a criminal offence;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of other steps being taken to punish the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) have informed that it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ local bodies to identify polluted rivers, take appropriate corrective steps in consonance with the State Pollution Control Boards, and to evaluate the impact thereof. The MoEF is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in identified stretches of major rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), including the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme. The projects under NRCP and NGRBA are

being implemented on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and State Government. These programmes presently cover polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹10716.45 crore. Sewage Treatment capacity of about 4957.98 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these programmes.

(b) to (d) A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for 10 years was signed in 2010 by MoEF & the consortium of 7 IITs for preparation of a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga (GRBMP). Besides the IITs, National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee, Banaras Hindu University, various other universities and research institutes are also involved. Interim report has been submitted by the consortium, in which a proposal has been made for National River Ganga Basin Management Bill. However, final report is expected around October, 2014.

Government is committed to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

Plan for inter-linking of rivers

†2124. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute an experts committee, consisting of a panel of engineers as well, to prepare a plan for inter-linking the rivers of the country, to utilize the water properly and to avoid the recurrence of floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of House.

Allocation of funds under Water Harvesting Scheme

†2125. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether fund is allocated to States under the water harvesting scheme;
- (b) if so, the fund allocated to States, particularly Jharkhand and Bihar during the last three years; and
- (c) the percentage of land for which water was harvested for irrigation under the water harvesting scheme in Jharkhand during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board(CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of “Ground Water Management & Regulation”. During the XI Plan, 133 demonstrative recharge projects costing ₹ 99.87crore were approved for construction of artificial recharge structures in 21 States, for which a sum of ₹ 85.04 crore has been released for the purpose till 31.03.2014. State-wise details of funds released are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects taken up in Jharkhand during XI Plan under the Scheme of “Ground Water Management & Regulation” were, inter-alia, aimed to harvest the water. Data regarding utilization of harvested water is not centrally maintained.

Statement

Details of demonstrative rain water harvesting and artificial recharge projects during XI Plan

Sl. No.	State	Approved Cost (in lakh)	Funds Released Till March 2011 (in lakh)	Funds Released in Last Three Years (in lakh)			Total Funds Released upto 31.03.2014 (in lakh)
				2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	573.41	143.6540	294.0400	135.712	-	573.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.108	181.767	227.6100	83.730	-	493.11
3.	Bihar	96.01	-	67.2100	-	28.8	96.01
4.	Chhattisgarh	268.80	543.221	-	-	231.3	774.52
5.	Chandigarh	776.03	-	150.4000	-	108.45	258.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Delhi	43.44	-	30.4100	-	13.029	43.44
7.	Gujarat	316.24	221.368	-	44.859	-	266.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	250.017	-	165.1400	-	83.342	248.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	143.47	-	91.2770	-	16.659	107.94
10.	Jharkhand	191.35	11.543	122.4000	-	67.0665	201.01
11.	Karnataka	588.093	144.02	303.0000	33.4560	107.615	588.09
12.	Kerala	94.14	22.53	55.0740	4.050	-	81.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	860.91	302.302	331.0740	-	38.754	672.13
14.	Maharashtra	15.15	10.605	4.5450	-	-	15.15
15.	Nagaland	224.14	-	141.3400	82.800	-	224.14
16.	Odisha	464.36	-	325.0400	-	-	325.04
17.	Punjab	260.33	53.836	56.6200	-	-	110.46
18.	Rajasthan	404.777	-	235.0552	10.282	38.8	284.14
19.	Tamil Nadu	526.35	401.745	112.6050	12.000	-	526.35
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3286.23	1232.94	1269.4900	-	-	2502.43
21.	West Bengal	111.09	77.763	33.3273	-	-	111.09
TOTAL		9987.445	3347.294	4015.658	406.889	733.815 5	8503.67

River conservation

2126.SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that inspite of spending a huge amount in river conservation no tangible results are coming out which casts doubt on the efforts of Government in river conservation;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study to review the efforts made in river conservation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) have informed that it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ local bodies to identify polluted rivers, take appropriate corrective steps in consonance with the State Pollution Control Boards, and to evaluate the impact thereof. The MoEF is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in identified stretches of major rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), including the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme. The projects under NRCP and NGRBA are being implemented on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and State Government. These programmes have presently covered polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 10716.45 crore. Sewage Treatment capacity of 4957.98 million litres per day (mild) has been created under these programmes.

(b) and (c) Government is committed to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

Mullaperiyar dam

†2127. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for constitution of a Supervisory Committee regarding Mullaperiyar Dam has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any measures are being taken to ensure safety of more than 100 years old dam and towards its further strengthening; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 07.05.2014, the Ministry has constituted a 3- member Supervisory Committee with the following composition:

(1) Chief Engineer, Dam Safety Organisation, Central Water Commission, Chairman ex-officio.

(2) Principal Secretary, Public Works Department, State Government of Tamil Nadu, Member ex-officio.

(3) Additional Chief Secretary, Water Resources Department, Government of Kerala, Member ex-officio.

The powers and functions of the Supervisory Committee as mandated by the Apex Court are as under:

- (i) The Committee shall supervise the restoration of Full Reservoir Level (FRL) in the Mullaperiyar dam to the elevation of 142 ft.
- (ii) The Committee shall inspect the dam periodically, more particularly, immediately before the monsoon and during the monsoon and keep close watch on its safety and recommend measures which are necessary. Such measures shall be carried out by Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) The Committee shall be free to take appropriate steps and issue necessary directions to the two States - Tamil Nadu and Kerala - or any of them if so required for the safety of the Mullaperiyar dam in an emergent situation. Such directions shall be obeyed by all concerned.
- (iv) The Committee shall permit Tamil Nadu to carry out further precautionary measures that may become necessary upon its periodic inspection of the dam in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Water Commission and Dam Safety Organization.

Pollution level in rivers

2128. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of spending a huge amount on reducing the pollution level in rivers across the country no tangible result is achieved;

(b) if so, the details of the rivers in which cleaning activities have been carried out and the details of the amount spent on them over the years;

(c) whether Government is still inclined to continue these projects; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) have informed that it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ local bodies to identify polluted rivers, take appropriate corrective steps in consonance with the State Pollution Control Boards, and to evaluate the impact thereof. The MoEF is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in identified stretches of major rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), including the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme. The projects under NRCP and NGRBA are being implemented on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and State Government. These programmes have presently covered polluted stretches of 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 10716.45 crore. Sewage Treatment capacity of about 4957.98 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these programmes.

(b) Since inception of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, 76 schemes (70 infrastructure investment, 5 institutional development and 1 implementation support) in 48 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 5004.19 crore. Against this, ₹ 1229.87 crore has been released by the Centre including the matching share of the States so far and a total expenditure of ₹ 838.76 crore has been incurred till March, 2014 for implementation of the projects. Further, the pollution abatement works under NRCP, (excluding Ganga Action Plan GAP-I, GAP-II and NGRBA) presently cover identified polluted stretches of 40 major rivers in 121 towns spread over 19 States in the country. The sanctioned cost of the projects under NRCP (excluding GAP-I, GAP-II and NGRBA) is ₹ 5334.97 crore, against which an expenditure of ₹ 4680.30 crore has been incurred so far and sewage treatment capacity of about 3729.49 million liters per day (mld) has been created. The rivers in which the works have been taken up under NRCP are Godavari, Yamuna, Mandovi, Sabarmati, Mindhola, Damodar, Subarnarekha, Pennar, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Tunga, Pamba, Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Mandakini, Narmada, Khan, Chambal, Beehar, Kshipra, Krishna, Panchganga, Tapi, Krishna, Diphu and Dhansiri, Brahamini, Mahanadi, Satluj, Beas, Ghaggar, Rani Chu, Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Tamrabarani, Musi, Gomti, and Mahananda.

(c) and (d) There is at present no proposal to discontinue the above mentioned schemes of NGRBA and NRCP. However, Government is giving special attention to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders viz., Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

Development of water bodies

2129. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes presently being implemented for the development of water bodies/rivers in the country;
- (b) the funds allocated and utilized during the last two years and the current year for the purpose;
- (c) the achievements made under various schemes;
- (d) whether Government proposes to formulate a new scheme for the development of rivers/water bodies in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and by when the proposed scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Central assistance is provided by this Ministry to States/UTs under two schemes namely Repair, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies and Flood Management Programme (FMP) during the XII Plan.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme of RRR, a total of 3341 water bodies were taken up for restoration in 12 States, out of which 2033 water bodies have been completed till date. Under FMP, a total No. of 420 works were approved during XI Plan, out of which 252 works were completed. During XII Plan, a total No. of 97 new works have been approved under FMP.

A sum of ₹ 78.41 crores has been released for the RRR Scheme in the last two years; for FMP a sum of ₹ 572.85 crores was released during the same period.

(d) and (e) Government is giving special attention to rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment & Forests; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallization of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga. Based on the results of the action plan for Ganga, Government may extend the action plan in a phased manner for other major rivers of the country.

Construction of Polavaram Irrigation Project

2130.SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to construct the Polavaram irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh shortly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the process for construction of above project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (6 of 2014) mandates the Central Government to execute the Polavaram Irrigation Project and obtain all requisite clearances including environmental, forests and for rehabilitation and resettlement. In pursuance thereof Government of India has initiated the process of implementation by constituting the Polavaram Project Authority through Notification dated 28th May, 2014.

Assistance to Karnataka for water resources projects

2131.SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds given to Karnataka for implementation of projects relating to water resources during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals for completion of ongoing projects by giving a special financial package; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of funds released during the last three years under AIBP are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Central Assistance amounting to Rs. of 485.088 crores has been released to Karnataka under the PM's Package during the last three years, ending March-2014, for timely completion of Malprabha, Modernization of Bhadra and Hippargi Projects.

Statement

*Central Assistance released to Karnataka under AIBP
during 2011-12 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of Projects under AIBP	Amount (₹ in crore)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects (MMI)					
1	Malprabha (III) (PMP)	90.720	98.290	-	189.010
2	UKP St. I Phase III	134.505		-	
3	Varahi Project	-	11.590	19.510	-
4	Mod. of Bhadra (PMP) (XI)	52.641	2.887	-	55.528
5	Hippargi Project (PMP) (XI)	129.030	94.590	16.930	240.550
6	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme, 2009-10(XI)	45.340	-	141.280	-
7	Guddada Malapura LIS DPAP, 2009-10 (XI)	-	-	22.120	-
Minor Irrigation Scheme (MIS)					
1	57 Ongoing MI schemes	18.251	-	3.375	-
2	201 Ongoing MI schemes	40.917	48.600	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1 New MI Scheme	-	7.530	-	-
4	39 New MI Scheme	-	24.950	8.910	-
5	72 New MI Scheme	-	36.430	19.160	-
6	88 New MI Scheme	-	44.090	-	-
7	197 MI Scheme	-	-	54.270	-
8	75 MI Scheme	-	-	7.384	-
9	62 MI Scheme	-	-	7.860	-
10	73 MI Scheme	-	-	2.730	-
Renovation Restoration Rehabilitation (RRR)					
1	427 RRR of Water Bodies	77.510	0.000	0.000	-
TOTAL of PMP					485.088

PMP Prime Minister Package

LIS Lift Irrigation Scheme

DPAP Drought Prone Area Programme

Release of Kaveri water to Tamil Nadu

2132. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to solve and provide a permanent solution to the Kaveri river water issue and the Mullaperiyar Dam issue; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government to make both Karnataka and Kerala State Governments to comply with the Supreme Court's order with regard to the distribution and release of water from river Kaveri to Tamil Nadu and in rising the height of Mullaperiyar Dam by another 5 feet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In compliance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court decision of 4th February, 2013, the Ministry published the final order and decision dated 5th February, 2007 of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in the Gazette of India on 19th February, 2013. On constitution of Cauvery Management Board, it is submitted

that in pursuance to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 10.05.2013 and the contradictory stands taken by the Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, there is a need to meticulously consider the matter from all angles before a decision is taken by the Government.

As per the directions dated 07.05.2014 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to Mullaperiyar dam, the Ministry has constituted a 3-member Supervisory Committee with the powers and functions as mandated by the Apex Court. The Committee shall, *inter alia*, supervise the restoration of Full Reservoir Level (FRL) in the Mullaperiyar dam to the elevation of 142 ft.

Cleaning of Yamuna river

†2133. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent by the Central Government, the Delhi Government or any other agency during the last five years for cleaning of the river;
- (b) whether any grant has been received from abroad for cleaning of the river; and
- (c) the steps Government is going to take to clean the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has carried out works under Yamuna Action Plan as well as its Interceptor Sewer Project, which are targeted to help cleaning of river Yamuna. The details of expenditure incurred during last five years by DJB are:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Expenditure under Yamuna Action Plan	Expenditure under Interceptor Sewer Project
2009-2010	179.48	18.2
2010-2011	202.20	0.66
2011-2012	122.08	37.00
2012-2-13	49.23	178.00
2013-2014	19.25	240.50
TOTAL	572.24	474.36

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No such information on receipt of grant from abroad for cleaning of river Yamuna is available with this Ministry. However, the Yamuna Action Plan, whose expenditure is given in (a) above, is being implemented with loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

(c) Delhi Jal Board has informed that it is taking the following steps to decrease pollution in the river:

- (i) Delhi Jal Board is executing work of “Laying of Interceptor sewer along 3 major drains (Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara) to intercept sewage from unsewered areas through subsidiary small storm water drains” and convey this sewage to the nearest sewage treatment plant (STP) to ensure that only treated affluent is discharged into these 3 major drains. 65% work has been completed and balance work is likely to be completed from Dec., 2014 to June, 2015 in a phased manner.
- (ii) Steps are being taken to revive interceptor sewer between Aruna Nagar II Cluster, up to the outfall of Khyber Pass drains, which intercepts untreated sewage from Sweeper Colony, Magazine Road and Khyber Pass drain.
- (iii) There are plans to intercept Metcalf House, Qudesia, Mori Gate, Tonga Stand, Civil Military drains into the existing Ring Road trunk sewer, which has recently been rehabilitated under Yamuna Action Plan-II. The sewage collected from these drains shall be pumped to Okhla STP through Ring Road sewage pumping station (SPS).
- (iv) Action Plan for providing of sewerage facilities in unsewered areas has been finalized and work will be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the technical feasibility and availability of funds.
- (v) Sewage treatment capacity is being augmented from 604 to 683 million gallons per day (MGD).

Further, under National River Conservation Plan being implemented by Ministry of Environment & Forests, the works on river Yamuna reported to be receiving central assistance are given in the Statement.

Statement*Works on river Yamuna being implemented under National
River Conservation Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Location	Sanctioned Cost (DPR) (Till 03/2014)	Expenditure by State (Till 03/2014)
1	2	3	4
Haryana			
1.	Chhachhrauli	104.79	54.16
2.	Faridabad	11588.61	11100.63
3.	Gharaunda	141.27	271.09
4.	Gohana	347.51	382.28
5.	Gurgaon	3397.04	3290.36
6.	Indri	136.88	123.04
7.	Karnal	2598.71	2659.58
8.	Palwal	1054.19	1738.13
9.	Panipat	17680.73	8172.99
10.	Radaur	108.86	91.11
11.	Sonepat	11427.31	7015.35
12.	Yamunanagar-Jagadri	3764.27	3726.52
SUB TOTAL:		52350.17	38625.24
Uttar Pradesh			
13.	Agra	17678.19	18566.09
14.	Etawah	559.76	619.48
15.	Ghaziabad	12886.41	12554.54
16.	Mathura	2486.12	2416.71
17.	Muzaffarnagar	1285.94	1259.02

1	2	3	4
18.	Noida	2704.69	2668.36
19.	Saharanpur	2486.62	2401.63
20.	Vrindavan	855.92	852.37
	SUB TOTAL	40943.65	41338.2
	GRAND TOTAL	93293.82	79963.44

Irrigation schemes in Vidarbha region

2134. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and if so, the eligibility criteria for funding various projects under the programme and terms of its funding and the mode of disbursement;

(b) the details of irrigation projects that have been taken under AIBP in the Vidarbha region and the funds allocated for this purpose during the current plan period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that work on some of the projects has not been started, so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Union Government launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 for providing financial assistance, to expedite completion of ongoing Major/Medium including Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects and Minor Irrigation schemes.

The projects, which are at an advanced stage of construction and can be completed within a period of 4 years after their inclusion in AIBP, are eligible for Central Assistance (CA). The Modified guidelines incorporating the eligibility criteria for funding; terms of funding and the mode of disbursement for AIBP are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The details of irrigation projects that have been taken under the AIBP in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra along with their year of inclusion under AIBP, funds released during the current Plan and their Status are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

As can be seen, of the approved projects 13 have been completed and the remaining 9 projects are ongoing.

Statement-I

Modified guidelines for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) effective from October, 2013

The eligibility criteria for inclusion of project for assistance under the Programme are as follows:

For Major/Medium projects:

- (a) The project must have investment clearance of Planning commission
- (b) Project is in 'advance stage of construction' and could be completed in next 4 financial years
- (c) Project or component of the project proposed for AIBP is not receiving any other form of financial assistance
- (d) An ongoing major/ medium project can be included in AIBP on completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis
- (e) The following category of projects could be included in AIBP in relaxation of one to one criteria stated above:
 - (i) Projects benefiting Drought Prone Area(DPA)/Desert Prone Area(DDP)/ Tribal areas
 - (ii) Projects in states having irrigation development below National Average
 - (iii) Projects in the districts identified under PM package for agrarian distressed districts in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

Advance stage of construction imply that the projects which are have more than 50% physical progress of major components and 50% financial progress as per latest approved estimated cost.

For ERM projects:

- (a) Projects having investment clearance of Planning commission.
- (b) Projects already completed and commissioned atleast 10 years earlier from the proposed year of inclusion under AIBP and

Inclusion may be permitted in the states/projects

- (i) Which have agreed to reform in water sector *i.e.* to implement Micro Irrigation in at least 10% of command area.

Or

- (ii) Which have enacted Participatory Irrigation Management legislation and active working of Water User Association to maintain the system and collecting water cess.

Or

- (iii) Where new potential is also envisaged along with restoration of lost potential.

Or

- (iv) CAD works have been completed or taken up and likely to be completed.

Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes

- (a) Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes (both new as well as ongoing) of Special category States -North-Eastern States, Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand) and drought prone undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha which are approved by State TAC will be eligible for assistance under the programme provided that (i) individual schemes have Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 10 hectare and cluster of MI schemes within radius of 5 Km having CCA of 20 hectare (ii) proposed MI schemes have benefit cost ratio of more than 1 and (iii) the development cost per hectare of CCA of individual scheme is less than ₹ 2.5 lakh.
- (b) For Non-special category states, the individual surface minor irrigation schemes having CCA of 20 hectare and cluster of MI schemes within radius of 5 km. having total CCA of 50 hectare benefitting tribal areas, drought prone areas, desert prone areas and Left Wing Extremists Affected area will be eligible for assistance under AIBP.

Terms of Funding

Central assistance(CA) is in the form of central grant and Major/Medium Irrigation projects are eligible for:

- (i) On-going and new projects benefiting the non-Special Category States may continue to be provided Central Assistance at 25% of the cost apportionable to irrigation and drinking water components. However, the quantum of Central Assistance could be enhanced upto 50% as an

incentive for new projects subject to the condition that the States actually carry out water sector reforms' as per the reform benchmarks to be laid down by the Ministry of Water Resources in due course.

- (ii) For ongoing projects in Special areas of Non-special Category States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 75% of the cost of the project (work component) for eligible irrigation projects.
- (iii) For new projects in Special areas of Non-special Category States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 75% of the cost of the project (work component) for eligible irrigation projects.
- (iv) Ongoing projects and the surface Minor Irrigation schemes benefiting Special Category States (including MI schemes of KBK region of Odisha) may continue to be eligible for 90% Central Assistance.
- (v) For new projects in Special category States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 90% of the cost of the project (work component) for eligible Irrigation projects.
- (vi) For the purpose of determining the quantum of assistance, a project benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP) area/Desert Prone Area will be treated on a par with those benefiting DPAP areas and the new projects will be eligible for Central Assistance @ 90% for projects in Special Category States, while it will be 75% for projects in Non-Special Category States.

The DDP areas is as identified by the Ministry of Rural Development in their published documents. The ongoing projects already under AIBP and benefiting Desert Development Programme (DDP) /Desert Prone Area will continue to get Central Assistance @ 25%:

- Till finalization of reform benchmarks by MOWR, following measures will be considered as water reforms 1) Measurement on volumetric basis, 2) participatory Irrigation Management, 3) Active working of Water User Association, 4) Micro Irrigation, 5) Collection at water cess by Water User Association, and 6) Maintenance by Water User Association. With implementation of any three of the above, the State Government will become eligible for enhanced funding.
- The Special Areas for major/medium irrigation projects will denote DPAP areas, Tribal areas, Flood prone areas.

Surface Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes:

- (i) Ongoing schemes of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/Tribal Area (TA) of Non-Special Category States will continue to get Central Assistance at the rate of 90 %.
- (ii) Ongoing schemes benefiting Special Category States (including MI schemes of KBK region of Odisha) may continue to be eligible for 90% Central Assistance.
- (iii) For new projects in Special areas³ of Non-special Category States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 75% of the cost of the project (work component) for eligible irrigation projects
- (iv) For new projects in Special category States, the Central Assistance under AIBP will be 90% of the cost of the project (work component) for eligible Irrigation projects.

The balance funds to be arranged by the State Government from its own resources.

Mode of Disbursement:

During a financial year, the sanctioned grant is released in two instalments.

- (i) For projects receiving central assistance @ 25% and upto 50% of project cost, the 90% of CA to be released after release of at least 50% share of the State;
- (ii) For projects receiving assistance higher than 50%, the 50% of CA to be released after the State releases its full share;
- (iii) Balance/Second installment of CA to be released after obtaining UC of minimum of 50% of CA Pleasid earlier;
- (iv) Next year installment to be released after obtaining 100% utilization of funds released in the previous year(s).

Statement-II

The details of the irrigation projects undertaken in vidarbha region under AIBP along with funds released and status thereof.

Sl. No.	Project Name	District Benefited	Year of Inclusion in AIBP	Grant released		Cumulative Central Assistance (CA) released from 1996-97 upto 31.3.2014	Status
				during current year Plan	Five year Plan		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra							
1.	Gosikhurd [NP]	Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur	1996-97	405.00		2961.12	ongoing
2.	Upper Wardha	Amravati, Wardha	1997-98			247.02	completed
3.	Wan	Akola, Buldhana	1998-99			59.56	completed
4.	Upper Pen Ganga	Yavatmal, Parbhani, Nanded	2004-05	41.79	26.94	299.00	ongoing
5.	Bawanthadi [IS]	Bhandara	2004-05	3.83		149.50	ongoing
6.	Wan-II	Akola, Buldhana	2006-07			2.03	completed
7.	Pothra Nalla	Wardha	2006-07			20.59	completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Utawali	Buldhana	2006-07			41.05	completed
9.	Purna	Amravati	2006-07			47.51	completed
10.	Kar	Wardha	2006-07			18.60	completed
11.	Lower Wardha	Wardha	2006-07		16.88	171.56	ongoing
12.	Lal Nalla	Wardha, Chandrapur	2006-07			20.17	completed
13.	Khadakpurna	Buldhana	2006-07	40.14		574.93	ongoing
14.	Arunavati	Yavatmal	2006-07			21.64	completed
15.	Madan Tank	Wardha	2005-06			1.51	completed
16.	Dongargaon	Chandrapur	2005-06			16.90	ongoing
17.	Bembla	Yavatmal	2007-08		79.45	699.31	ongoing
18.	Chandarbhaga	Amravati	2007-08			22.69	completed
19.	Sapan	Amravati	2007-08			78.61	completed
20.	Pentakli	Buldhana	2007-08			23.22	completed
21.	Lower Pedhi	Amravati, Akola	2008-09			219.42	ongoing
22.	Lower Pedhi	Amravati, Akola	2008-09			219.42	ongoing

Revival of dying rivers

2135. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified the dying rivers in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take for the revival of these rivers within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has in its report of 2010 identified 150 polluted stretches of rivers in the country based on BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand), a critical parameter of water quality levels taking into account the water quality monitoring done by them in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The State-wise list of identified polluted river stretches is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Water is a State subject and the major sources of pollution in rivers fall under the civic, health and sanitation responsibilities of the State Governments and/or municipalities/local bodies. It is for the State Governments concerned to monitor and identify the pollution hotspots in their respective States, and take corrective actions in consonance with the State Pollution Control Boards. The role of Central Government is limited to providing central assistance for pollution abatement works in identified stretches of certain rivers in the country under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), including the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme.

Statement					
<i>Polluted River Stretches identified by CPCB State wise</i>					
Sl. No.	River	Polluted Stretch	Monitoring Location	Critical Parameters BOD (mg/l)	Priority
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Andhra Pradesh & Telangana					
1.	Musi	D/s Hyderabad & Rangareddy	• Nagole, Rangareddy • Hyderabad D/s	34 23	I I
2.	Nakkavagu	D/s Medak	• Bachugudem, Medak	50	I
3.	Manjira	D/s Gowdicharla	• Gowdicharla a/c with Nakavagu • Near Ganpati sugars	16 18	III
4.	Krishna	Wadepally	• Krishna at Wadepally A/c with River Musi	8	IV
5.	Godavari	D/s of Rajamundry	• Rajamundry D/s	6	IV
6.	Maner	Warangal U/S	• Warangal U/s	6.1	V
7.	Tungabhadra	D/s Manthralayam	• Manthralayam, Kurnool	3.3	V
8.	Krishna	Thangadi, Mahaboobnagar	• Thangadi, Mahaboobnagar	3.1	V
9.	Pennar	Puspagini,	• A/C Papagni, Puspagini	3.2	V
II. Assam					
10.	Bharalu	D/S Guwahati	• D/S Guwahati	31.5	I
11.	Kalong	D/s of Nagaon (Elangabeel System)	• Elangabeel System Pond	50	I

12.	Deepar bill	D/s Guwahati	• Deepar Bill	11	III
13.	Burhidihing	Margherita to Duliajan	• Burhidihing At Margherita • Burhidihing at Duliajan	7.97	IV
III	Chandigarh				
14.	Patiala ki Rao	Patiala Ki Rao	• Patiala Ki Rao	50	I
15.	Attawa Choe	Attawa Choe (N-Choe)	• Attawa Choe (N-Choe)	50	I
16.	Sukhna Choe	Sukhna Choe	• Sukhna Choe	50	I
IV	Delhi				
17.	Yamuna	Wazirabad to Okhla	• Nizamuddin • Okhla Bridge • D/S of Okhla to A/c Shahdara Drain	55 32 70	I
V	Gujarat				
18.	Sabarmati	Ahmedabad to D/S of Vautha	• After Conf. with Meshwa At Vautha (Near Okhla) • At Ahmedabad at V.N. Bridge • At Vill. Miroli Taluka Dascroi, Ahmedabad • At railway Bridge, Ahmedabad • At Keroj Bridge • At Hansol Bridge • Amlakhedi after confluence of wastewater from Ankleshwar	48 31 103 29 12 15 46	I
19.	Amlakhadi	Along Ankleshwar			

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Bhogavo	Surendranagar	• D/s of Surendranagar	50	I
21.	Daman ganga	Vapi D/S to Confl. with sea	• Kachi Gaon D/s	30	I
22.	Khari	Lali village, Ahemdabad	• Lali Village Near Ahmedabad	19	III
23.	Kolak	D/s Patalia	• At Patalia Bdg.	12	III
			• At Railway Bridge No. 313 Vapi. Valsad	8	
24.	Mindhola	D/s State Highway Bridge Sachin	• Mindhola at State Highway Bridge Sachin	12	
25.	Shedi	Along Kheda	• At Kheda	19	III
26.	Mahi	D/s Sevalia and Vasad	• Vasad	6.8	IV
			• Near Rajasthan border at Kadana Dam	8.2	
27.	River dhadar	D/s Kothada	• River Dhadar At Kothada	9	IV
28.	Tapu	Rander Bridge to Surat	• Rander Bridge, Surat	7.4	IV
			• Tapi at ONGC bridge, Surat	6	
29.	Kim	D/s Surat	• Sahol Bridge, Olpad Hansol Road, Surat	6	IV
30.	Mahi	Mujpur	• At Umeta Bridge	3.1	V
			• At Mujpur	3.2	
31.	Panam	D/s Lunawada	• At Lunawada	3.7	V
32.	Sabarmati	Dharoi Dam to Mahudi jain Temple	• Dharoi Dam	33.5	V
			• At Mahudi Jain Temple		
33.	Ambika	D/s Bilimora	• At Bilimora	4.2	V

34.	Anas	D/s Dahod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anas At Dahod, (Kushalgarh), Dist. Panchmahal 	3.8	V
35.	Baleshwar khadi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baleshwar Khadi At N.H. No. 8 	4.5	V
36.	Kaveri		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge At Billimora-Valsad Road 	3	V
VI	Haryana				
37.	Ghaggar	Interstate border of Punjab & Haryana to Ottu wier at Sirsa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Ottu Weir (Before Mixing of Satluj Canal Water) • Gh-1 At Road Brdg. Sirsa, Debwali Road • Gh-2 At Chandarpur Syphon, • Near Bankarpur, Dera Bassi • U/S Dhakansu Nallah • Kala Amb D/S 	50 33.2 40 22 21 590	I
38.	Markanda	Kala Amb to Narayan Garh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 metre D/s after receiving industrial & sewage effluent 	247	I
39.	Western Yamuna canal	D/s of Yamuna Nagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Damla D/s of Yamuna Nagar 	188	III
40.	Gurgaon canal	D/s of Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GC-1 Near Badarpur Border 	24	III
41.	Yamuna	Kalanaur to Sonapat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hathnikund • At Kalanaur • At Sonapat • U/s Panota Sahib 	3 4 5 3	V
VII	Himachal Pradesh				
42.	Sukhna	D/s Parwanoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Parwanoo, Solan 	36	I

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Markanda	D/S of Paonta Sahib	• Markanda At Paonta, Distt. Sirmour	8.2	IV
44.	Beas	D/S of Mandi	• D/s Mandi	7.6	IV
VIII Madhya Pradesh					
45.	Khan	Indore	• Sakkar Khadi (Near Indore)	50	I
			• Sanwer	50	
			• Kabit Khedi	50	
46.	Chambal	Nagda D/s	• Nagda D/s	34	I
47.	Kshipra	Ujjain to confluence with Chambal	• Ramghat at Ujjain	15	III
			• Trivenisangam (1 Km D/s of Sangam)	14	
			• Siddhawad D/s of Ujjain	8	
48.	Narmada	Hoshangabad	• Hoshangabad D/s	11.4	III
49.	Tons	Tons Along Madhavgarh	• Tons at Madhavgarh	8	IV
50.	Kalisot	Mandieep	• Near road bridge, Mandideep	6	IV
51.	Betwa	Raisen	• At Nayapur D/s Mandideep Industrial Area No. 1 Raisen	6.8	IV
52.	Narmada	Hoshangabad D/s	• At Sethanighat	3.1	V
			• At Hoshangabad	3.2	
53.	Mandakini	D/s Chitrakut	• At Chitrakut	5	V
IX Maharashtra					
54.	Bhima	Vithalwadi to Takli	• Pune, D/S of Bundgarden	40	I

				28.2	
				16	
55.	Godavari	Nashik D/s to Paithan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pune U/S Vithalwadi • Pargaon (After confluence with Mule Martha) • Nashik D/s • Jayakwadi Dam, Raher • U/S Of Gangapur Dam, Nasik • U/S of Paithan, Jayakwadi • D/s of Paithan, Pathegon • Near Someshwar Temple • Hanuman Ghat, Nashik • Nasik D/S • Panchvati At Renkund • Kapila Godavari confl. point • Tapovan • Saikheda • Tapovan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 6.5 6 6.8 7.4 7.5 9 18 12 14 16 20 	I
56.	Mula & mutha	D/s Pune city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mula-Mutha River at Mundhawa Bridge • Mula at Aunth Bridge • Mula-Harrison Bridge • Mutha at sangam Bridge • Pune-Sangavi Gaon • Alandi Gaon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 50 32 32 36 36 	I
57.	Pawana	Pune-Sangavi Gaon		36	I
58.	Indrayani	Alandi to confluence with Bhima		36	I

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Koyna	Karad D/s	• At Karad	35.5	I
60.	Mirithi	Mumbai Stretch	• Mirithi river	50	I
61.	Kundalika	Are Khurd	• Are Khurd	50	I
			• Kundalika At Roha city	6.5	
62.	Tapi	M.P. Border to Bhusaval	• Ajnand Village	21	II
			• Uphad Village	22	
			• Bhusawal U/s	19	
63.	Girna	Malegaon to Jalgaon	• Malegaon (Mannad)	23	II
			• Jalgaon	10	
64.	Nira	D/s of Jubilant Organosis, Pune	• D/s of Jubilant Organosis, Pune	21.2	II
65.	Weinganga	D/S Ashti	• At Ashti	10.5	III
			• After Confluence of Kanhan	9	
			• D/s of Ellora Paper mill	9.4	
			• U/s of Ellora paper mill	8.6	
			• U/s of Gaurav paper mills, Jackwell	9	
			• D/s of Gaurav paper mills, Jackwell	7.8	
66.	Wardha	Along Rajura village	• Rajura Bridge	11	III
			• D/s of ACC Ghuggus	13	
			• At confluence point of Pangange & Wardha at Jaud	8.5	

67.	Bhima	Narsinghpur D/s	• Narsinghpur, (D/s after Confl. with R. Nira)	16.2	III
68.	Krishna	Dhondam to Kolhapur	• Krishna bridge, Karad • At Kshetra Mahuli • Krishna Vennasangam at Mahuli • At Wai • Mahabaleshwar Dhom Dam near Koina Dam	11.6 12.0 17.6 12.6 8.6	III
69.	Purna	Andura village	• D/s of confl. of Morna & Purna, Andura village • Purna at Dhupeshwar	10.2 8.8	III
70.	Nira	Along Pulgaon	• Pulgaon Cotton Mill, Wardha • Sarole Bdg. on Pune-Bangalore Highway	11.8 11.5	I
71.	Chandrabhaga	Along Pandharpur Town	• D/s of Pandharpur Town • U/s of Pandharpur Town	12.0 10.5	I
72.	Venna river	Varye, Satara	• Satara D/s	12.0	I
73.	Kalu	Atale village to Confl. with Ulhas	• Atale village	7.5	IV
74.	Kanhan	D/s Nagpur	• D/S of Nagpur • U/s of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mill, Sinora • D/s of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mill, Sinora	8.8 8.8 9.8	IV
75.	Kolar	Along Kamptee	• Before confluence to Kanhan at Kamptee	7.0	IV
76.	Ulhas	Mohane	• U/S of NRC Bund at Mohane • Jhambul Water Works	6.0 7.5	IV

1	2	3	4	5	6
77.	Panchganga	Kolhapur	• D/s of Kolhapur Town	6.4	IV
78.	Patalganga	Khopoli to Esturaine region	• Shilphata • Near intake of Mide W/W	6 9	IV IV
79.	Rangavali	Along Navapur	• D/s of Navapur	8.4	IV
80.	Ulhas	Along Badlapur	• U/s of Badlapur	3.4	V
81.	Bhatsa	Along Pise village	• D/s of Pise Dam near Pise Village (Ulhas)	3.3	V
X	Punjab				
82.	Satluj	D/s of Zenith Paper Mill to Bridge Harika, Amritsar	• 100m D/s Budha Nala confl., Ludhiana Confl. Ludhiana • D/s East Bein • Boat Bdg., Dharmkotnakodar Road, Jalandhar • 1 Km D/s of Zenith	48 62 18 22	I
83.	Ghaggar	Mubarakpur to Sardulgarh (Entire length in Punjab)	• D/s Dhanasu Nallah • D/s Jharmal Nadi • D/s Sardulgarh • 100m D/s Confl. with R. Saraswati (Patiala) • Ratanheri, D/s of Patiala Nadi (after Confl.) • Moonak • U/s Jharmal Nadi	32 32 45 40 50 38 40	

		• U/s Sardulgarh	45	
		• D/s Chhabir	10	
		• Mubarakpur Resi House (Patiala)		
		• Near Bankarpur, Dera Bassi	10	
		• U/s Dhaknshu Nallah	12	
XI	Tamil Nadu			
84.	Adhar	Along Chennai	43	I
		• Nandambakkam, Ekathangai, Iferkhanpet, Maraimalai bridge, Kotturpuran bridge, Boat Club		
85.	Coovum	Along Chennai	105	I
		• Annanagar, Arumbakkam, Amanjkarni, Poonamale, College Road, Central Jail, Napier Bridge		
86.	Cauvery	Erode D/s	38	I
87.	Noyyal	Along coimbatoor, Tirupur, Palyanakotti	>26	II
88.	Vaigai	Along Madurai		
		Electricity		
89.	Tambiraparani	Along Ambasamudam	>6	IV
90.	Cauvery	Tiruchirappalli to Grand Anaicut	6	IV
		• Tiruchirappalli D/s	7.8	
		• Trichy, Grand Anaicut	7.3	
		• 1 Km D/s of Bhavani river confluence	7.6	IV
91.	Bhavani	Bhavani	7.6	IV
		• Bhavani Sagar Bhavani	6.8	
		• Bhavani at Bhavanj		

1	2	3	4	5	6
92.	Palar	Along Vellore	• Vaniyambadi Water Supply Head Work	4	V
XII	Uttar Pradesh				
93.	Yamuna	Kosi Kalan to Juhika	• D/s of Agra UP • Mazawati • Bateswar, U.P. • Etawah, U.P. • Mathura, U/s U.P. • Ghaziabad D/s, U.P.	33 37 26 27 20 36	I
94.	Hindon	Saharanpur in confluence with River Yamuna	• Confl. with R. Krishna & Kali near Binauli Town, Meerut • Pura Mahadev • Saharanpur D/s	36 34 24	I
95.	Western Kali (Partly Covered)	• Muzaffar Nagar to Confluence with Hindon • Kalinadi at D/s of Muzaffarnagar	• Kalinadi at U/s of Muzaffarnagar	32	I
96.	Kali nadi Eastern	Kannauj	• At Kannauj (before Conf.) • U/s of Gulaothi Town in Bulandsahar	120 183	I
97.	Bagad	D/s of Gajraula	• D/s of Jubilant Organics	>26	II

98.	Ganga	Kannuj D/s of Kanpur D/s Jajman Pumping Station	• Kanpur D/s (Jajman Pumping Station) • Kannuj D/s, U.P.	21 6	I
99.	Gomti	Lucknow to Jaunpur	• Kanpur U/s (Ranighat) U.P. • Jaunpur D/s U.P.	6.4 12	I
100.	Ganga	Varanasi D/s	Lucknow D/s, U.P.	14	III
101.	Ranganga	Upstream Kannuj	• Varanasi D/s (Malviya Bridge)	14	III
102.	Ganga	D/s of Haridwar	• Ramganga at Kannuj (before Conf.) • D/s of Haridwar	16 7.6	I IV
103.	Saryu	Along Ayodhya	• At Ayodhya at main Bathing Ghat	3	V
104.	Rihand	Along Renukut	• Renukut U/s • Renukut D/s	3.3 3.2	V
XIII	Karnataka				
105.	Bhadra	D/s of Bhadravati to confluence with Tungu	• D/s of Bhadravathi • D/s of KIOCL Road Bridge, near Holehunner	22.5	II
106.	Tunga	D/s of Shimoga	• D/s of Shimoga Town		
107.	Tungabhadra	Harihar D/S to Haravahalli Bridge & Ullanur	• Haraiahalli Bridge	16.5	III
108.	Laxmantirtha	D/s of Hunsur Town	• D/s of Hunsur town	10	
109.	Kali	Along Dandeli Town	• D/s West Coast Paper Mill	7	IV
110.	Krishna	U/s of Ugarkhurd Barrage	• U/s of Ugarkhurd Barrage	9.8	IV
111.	Tungabhadra	Ullanur D/s	• At Ullanur	3.1	V
112.	Hundri	Joharpur D/s	• Joharpur (V), near Temple, Kurnool	3.1	V

1	2	3	4	5	6
113.	Kundu	Nandayal D/s	• Nandayal, near over Bdg., Kurmool	3.1	V
114.	Arkavati	D/s of Kanakapura	• D/s of Kanakapura Town	5	V
115.	Malprabha	D/s of Khanapur	• D/s of Khanapur Village	4.1	V
XIV	Manipur				
116.	Nambul	Hump Bridge to Heirangoithong	• Heirangoithong • Hump Bridge	24 26	II
XV	Rajasthan				
117.	Jojari	Along Jodhpur	• D/s Jodhpur	10.5-25.1	II
118.	Bandi	Along Pali	• D/s Pali	30-141	II
119.	Berech	D/s of Udaipur	• D/s Udaipur	6.2-22.1	II
120.	Khetri	Along Khetri	• D/s Khetri Complex	8.1-31.2	II
121.	Chambal	D/s Kota city	• Kota D/s (2 Km. from city)	6.2	IV
XVI	Uttarakhand				
122.	Kosi	D/s of Kashipur	• D/s of Kahsipur	13	II
123.	Dhela & Kichha	D/s of Kashipur	• Dhela D/s of Kashipur • Kichha D/s of Kashipur	187 17	II
124.	Bahalla	D/s of Kashipur	• D/s of Kashipur	15-22	II
XVII	Jharkhand				
125.	Subarnrekha	D/s of Ranchi (Tatisilwal)	• Ranchi (Tatisilwal) • Narakun Road Bridge	10.5 6.8	III

126.	Sankh	Along Bolba	• Bolba	6.2	IV
XVIII	Kerala				
127.	Karamana	Karamana at Moonmattumukku	• Karamana At Moonmattumukku	11	III
128.	Puzhackal		• At Puzhackal Bridge	4	V
129.	Kadambayar	D/s Brahmapuram	• At Brahmapuram	3	V
XIX	Tripura				
130.	Agartala canal	D/s Agartala	• Near Pragati Vidyabhawan, Agartala	14.6	III
131.	Haora	Agartala D/s	• Chandrapur, Agartala D/s of Haora	3.5	V
XX	Bihar				
132.	Sikrana	Sikrana At Chanpatiya	• Chanpatiya	8	IV
XXI	Chhattisgarh				
133.	Arpa	Arpa river D/S of Bilaspur	• D/s Bilaspur	7	IV
134.	Seonath	U/s Rajnandgaon	• U/s Rajnandgaon	7.1	IV
135.	Mahanadi	Rajim U/s to interstate boundary with Odisha	• U/s Rajim • Interstate Boundary	3.2 3.1	V
XXII	Meghalaya				
136.	Kharkhala	Near Sutnga Khlieri, Jaintia Hills	• Near Sutnga Khlieri, at Jaintia Hills Dt.	7	IV
137.	Umtrew	Umtrew at Byrnihat East	• Umtrew at Byrnihat East	7.7	IV
XXIII	Orissa				
138.	Kathjodi	Along Cuttack	• Cuttack D/s	6.4	IV
139.	Brahmani	Parposh to Rourkela	• D/s Panposh • Rourkela D/S	4.6 3	V

1	2	3	4	5	6
140.	Mahanadi	Cuttack D/s	• Cuttack D/s	4.6	V
141.	Kuakhai	Along Bhubaneswar	• At Bhubaneswar	3.2	V
XXIV	Pondicherry				
142.	Arasalar	Along Karaikal	• Arasalar River Karaikal Region	7	IV
XXV	West Bengal				
143.	Damodar	D/s Asansol	• Narainpur after Confl. of Nunia Nallah	6.8	IV
			• New Mujher Mara Village after Conf. of Tamia Nallah	6.8	
144.	Ganga	D/s Dakshineswar	• Dakshineswar	6	IV
145.	Barakar	D/s Asansol	• At Asansol (Water Intake Point)	3.8	V
XXVI	Nagaland				
146.	Dhansiri	Along Dimapur	• Near Check Gate (Dimapur Khukhuti Road)	3.2	V
			• Fuli Nagarjan	3.6	
			• Nuton Basti	4.8	
			• Town Boundary Bridge (Diphu Road)	3.2	
XXVII	Sikkim				
147.	Teesta	D/s Gangtok	• After confluence with River Ranichu at Singham	3	V
			• After confluence with Rangichu after meeting the industrial effluents from the Town Ranichu	3.2	

148.	Ranichu	D/s Gangtok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Melli downstream • Before confluence with River Teesta at Singtam • After confluence of Ranichu and Rorachu at Ranipool 	3.5	V
149.	Dikchu	D/s Gangtok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before confluence with River Teesta Near NHPC Hydroelectric Power Project 	3.4	V
150.	Maney khola	D/s Gangtok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After confluence with Ray Khola at Adampool after meeting waste of STP • At Burtuk near Army Base Camp, 4 Km U/s of Gangtok 	3.2	V

Note :

stretches already covered under National River Conservation Plan.
stretches not yet covered under National River Conservation Plan.

Water shortage due to deficit monsoon

2136. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been serious deficit of monsoon in the country this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a drought like situation is prevailing in many States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether rain water harvesting is getting the momentum and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As informed by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the cumulative rainfall with effect from 1 June 2014 to 20 July 2014 for the country as a whole is 31% below the Long Period Average. The details of state-wise rainfall are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As informed by the Ministry of Agriculture, no state has declared drought so far.

(e) Government of India promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge, augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes. Central Ground Water Board, under Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management & Regulation", in priority areas. The project aimed at facilitating State Governments for replicating recharge projects in similar hydrogeological environment. During XI Plan 133 Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects were sanctioned for construction of 1661 structures in 21 States. Central Ground Water Board has also prepared Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.

Statement***State-wise Rainfall (MM) Distribution***

Sl. No.	States	Period: 01.06.2014 to 20.07.2014			
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.
1	2	3	4	5	6
East & North East India					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	732.3	862.2	-15%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	580.2	735.8	-21%	D
3.	Meghalaya	951.1	1396.1	-32%	D
4.	Nagaland	213.2	622.5	-66%	S
5.	Manipur	230.8	670.8	-66%	S
6.	Mizoram	405.5	727.9	-44%	D
7.	Tripura	578.3	733.5	-21%	D
8.	Sikkim	904.0	799.7	13%	N
9.	West Bengal	496.6	573.7	-13%	N
10.	Jharkhand	372.8	414.7	-10%	N
11.	Bihar	332.7	398.2	-16%	N
North West India					
1.	Uttar Pradesh	181.7	273.1	-33%	D
2.	Uttarakhand	389.4	430.7	-10%	N
3.	Haryana	82.0	146.7	-44%	D
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	189.4	302.2	-37%	D
5.	Delhi	101.9	196.6	-48%	D
6.	Punjab	70.6	162.0	-56%	D
7.	Himachal Pradesh	205.9	278.2	-26%	D
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	104.2	175.2	-41%	D
9.	Rajasthan	84.0	141.2	-41%	D
Central India					
1.	Odisha	347.3	426.5	-19%	N
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2023	313.3	-35%	D
3.	Gujarat	110.0	271.0	-59%	D
4.	DNH and Daman (UTs)	624.5	954.7	-35%	D
5.	Diu (UT)	445.1	374.1	19%	N
6.	Goa	1297.1	1608.5	-19%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Maharashtra	241.0	421.4	-43%	D
8.	Chhattisgarh	271.2	425.2	-36%	D
South Peninsula					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	729.4	692.8	5%	N
2.	Andhra Pradesh	123.1	213.2	-42%	D
3.	Tamil Nadu	87.6	87.0	1%	N
4.	Puducherry (UT)	156.3	81.0	93%	E
5.	Karnataka	293.8	373.7	-21%	D
6.	Kerala	864.7	1141.0	-24%	D
7.	Lakshadweep (UT)	333.2	518.6	-36%	D
Country as a whole		241.0	347.7		-31%

Category-wise Distribution of no. of States

Category	Period: 01.06.2014 to 20.07.2014
Excess	1
Normal	11
Deficient	21
Scanty	2
No Rain	0

Dep: Departure; Cat: Category; N: Normal; D:Deficient; S:Scanty; E:Excess

Installation of gates on Narmada dam

2137. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to allow installation of gates on Narmada dam and if so, by when;
- (b) since how long the demand of installation is pending; and
- (c) to what extent the installation of gates would augment the availability of water in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Narmada Control Authority has permitted Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), Government of Gujarat to carry out Phase-I proposal comprising construction of piers, overhead bridge and installation of gates in open or raised position at Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) as per the approved design, subject to conditions of Environment Sub-Group; and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub-Group of NCA, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18.10.2000 in Writ Petition No. 319 of 1994.

The proposal in this regard was received in Narmada Control Authority (NCA) from Governments of Gujarat *vide* their letter dated 02.08.2008.

(c) The installation of gates in open or raised position at Sardar Sarovar Dam under Phase-I construction is expected to have no impact on the live storage capacity and on the availability of water in Gujarat.

Anti-erosion work on the Bank of Ganga

2138. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Jharkhand Government for taking up of anti-erosion work on the right bank of river Ganga from Rafa Tola to Srighar in Sahibganj district of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated to this work, the amount released, so far and the work completed, so far; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to complete the work, at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A project report for anti-erosion work on the right bank of river Ganga from Rafatola to Srighar 10 No. in Sahibganj District with estimated cost of Rs.31.69 crore was received in Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) in March, 2013 from the Government of Jharkhand on which comments of GFCC had been sent to the State Government on 16.04.2013. In April, 2014, a revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) amounting to Rs. 52.63 crore for above work was received recently in GFCC, on which GFCC has undertaken techno-economic appraisal.

- (c) No funds have been released for the above project so far.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply under parts (a), (b) and (c) above.

Prime Minister's Irrigation Scheme

†2139. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the irrigation facility has not been developed adequately in the country;
- (b) if so, the action plan of the Central Government in this direction during the next five years;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to start Prime Minister's Irrigation Scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) comprising of major, medium and minor irrigation sector is estimated at 139.89 million hectares out of which, an irrigation potential of 112.51 million hectare has been created upto March, 2013.

(b) The irrigation projects including minor irrigation projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. With a view to encourage the completion of ongoing projects and help States in creation of irrigation potential, Govt. of India provides financial assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). At present, there are 146 ongoing major/medium/Extension, Renovation & Modernization (ERM) projects and 4101 ongoing surface Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP. As per guidelines of AIBP major/medium/ERM projects are to be completed in four years and surface minor irrigation schemes in two years.

(c) and (d) The scheme on Prime Minister's Gramin Sinchayee Pariyojana (PMGSP) is yet to be sanctioned.

Bargi Diversion Project

2140. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite having been recommended by the High

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Powered Steering Committee of the Ministry, the proposal of Bargi Diversion Project for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects has not been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and the Union Cabinet, so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The proposal for inclusion of Bargi Diversion Project under the scheme of National Projects was recommended by the High Power Steering Committee in its second meeting held on 17/2/2010. However, it could not be taken up during the XI Plan period due to resources crunch. The Bargi Diversion Project is now being processed for approval of the Government in accordance with the revised guidelines.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री शरद यादव : महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this business. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a senior Member, I will allow you.

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

खान मंत्री, इस्पात मंत्री, तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर) : महोदय, मैं कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (2) के अधीन श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (1) G.S.R. 320 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 321 (E), dated the 7th May, 2014, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 505/16/14]

**Report and Account (2012-13) of Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi
and related papers**

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 503/16/14]

I. Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between Government of India and M/s Biecco Lawrie Ltd. and M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.

II. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- I. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Biecco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 511/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 512/16/14]

- II. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 510/16/14]

I. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of National Sports Development Fund, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Sports Authority of India, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 548/16/14]

- II. (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 549/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of various organisations

III. Memorandum of Understanding (2014-15) between Government of India and PEC Limited and State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table :-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—
 - (1) S.O. 411 (E), dated the 17th February, 2014, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2014.
 - (2) S.O. 610 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2014, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2014.
 - (3) S.O. 1694 (E), dated the 4th July, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 3050 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 451/16/14]

- 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) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10643/16/14]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Baddi Infrastructure, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 459/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOCCI Balasore Infrastructure Company, Balasore, Odisha, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 458/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chanderi Development Society for Handloom Weavers Samiti, Chanderi, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 460/16/14]

- III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and PEC Limited, for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 328/16/14]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 329/16/14]

Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. F. 13/28/2011/HP- 1/Estt./3891 to 3897, dated the 30th November, 2011, publishing the Delhi Police (Punishment and Appeal) (Amendment) Rules, 2011, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 562/16/14]

Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Steel

खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय) : महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2014-15 के लिए इस्पात मंत्रालय के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 532/16/14]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Performance of Cement Industry.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move the following motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Committee of both the Houses to be called the ‘Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)’ be constituted for the purposes set out in the Motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 22nd July, 2014 and communicated to this House,

and resolves that this House do join in the said Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. NEED TO SOLVE UPSC'S CSAT MATTER EXPEDITIOUSLY

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू.पी.एस.सी. के विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में, जो डी.ओ.पी.टी. के मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि सात दिन के अंदर, यानी कल तक समाधान हो जाएगा। दूसरी ओर होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पांचवें दिन बाहर बोल दिया कि अभी इसमें सात दिन और लगेंगे। प्रकाश जावडेकर जी संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लाखों बच्चे भारतीय भाषाओं के हैं, एक भाषा के नहीं हैं। जबर्दस्ती एक बात चलाई जाती है कि हिन्दी भाषा के बच्चे हैं जो कि गलत है। हिन्दी भाषी बच्चों से ज्यादा दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के बच्चे इसमें कम हो रहे हैं और इतने अधिक कम हो रहे हैं कि 82 परसेंट अंग्रेजी भाषा के बच्चे हैं। मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। अंग्रेजी भाषा के विद्यार्थी इतनी अधिक संख्या में हैं, पहले आधे बच्चे आते थे। आज 53 लड़के आ रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह विषय तो पहले उठाया था।

श्री शरद यादव : आपने लड़कों को उठा लिया। जो बच्चे भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे थे, उनको इन लोगों ने उठा लिया, ठीक किया, लेकिन इस पर फैसला तो होना चाहिए। आपने सारे एडमिट काडर्स ऑनलाइन बांट दिए हैं। इनके बंटने के बाद आप इस पर मामले को क्यों इस तरह से बिगाड़ रहे हैं? आज सारे देश में यह मामला उठ गया है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे विनती है कि सरकार को इसको आज सॉर्ट आउट करना चाहिए। मेरे यहां इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लड़के आ रहे हैं कि मैं खुद परेशान हूँ। मैं सोचता हूँ कि सरकार को आज इस मामले को क्लियर करने में क्या दिक्कत है, आप इसको कब तक क्लियर कर देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, हम लोग इसका समर्थन करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

शरद जी, ठीक कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) : सर, हम भी छात्रों के साथ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : इसके बारे में आपकी सरकार को बोलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सात दिन तो कल होने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right ...*(Interruptions)*... All right ...*(Interruptions)*... All right ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): There should be a level-playing field for all the languages. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, यू.पी.एस.सी. के मामले पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सभी छात्रों के पक्ष में हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा सदन लड़कों के पक्ष में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Vijay Goel. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, प्रकाश जावडेकर जी को इस मामले में बोलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलिए। आप बताइए कि सरकार क्या कर रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल सात दिन का समय पूरा हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : कल सात दिन पूरे हो रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No discussion please on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because, there had already been a discussion on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has already made a statement on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Clarifications had also been sought. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the only question is that Mr. Sharad Yadav wants to know that ...*(Interruptions)*...

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपने जैसे कहा कि इस विषय पर एक घंटा पूरी चर्चा हुई, क्लेरिफिकेशन्स हुई, डी.ओ.पी.टी. के मिनिस्टर और बाद में होम मिनिस्टर दोनों ने कहा कि इस प्रश्न का समाधान होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : कब होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जल्दी होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : तीन साल से आपने यह प्रश्न लटका कर रखा, लेकिन हम इसे जल्दी निपटारेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... विद्यार्थियों के हित में ...*(व्यवधान)*... छात्रों के हित में होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has already been ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मंत्री जी ने सात दिन के लिए कहा था और सात दिन कल पूरे हो रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी की तरफ से एश्योरेंस हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी ने एश्योरेंस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, सात दिन कल पूरे हो रहे हैं, इसलिए हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह कल तक निपट जायेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... कल सात दिन पूरे हो जायेंगे और यहां हाउस में मंत्री जी ने सात दिन का एश्योरेंस दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या कल तक यह निपट जायेगा, हम यह जानना चाह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी इसकी समय सीमा बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I am not going to allow a discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ...(Interruptions)... All others please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Only Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. ...(Interruptions)... All of you sit down. ...(Interruptions)... All of you resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले कहा कि सरकार छात्रों की संवेदनाओं को समझती है और विभिन्न भाषाओं का जो मुद्दा उठा है केवल हिन्दी का नहीं, सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का, मराठी से लेकर सब भाषाओं का है, इसलिए सरकार इस पर बेहद गंभीरता से और जल्दी कार्यवाही कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... जैसे ही निर्णय होगा, सभागृह में सूचित कर दिया जायेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... That is an assurance. ...(Interruptions)... Ram Gopalji, that is an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना) : सर, यह बच्चों के भविष्य का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Zero Hour Submissions. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anand Bhaskar Rapolu. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot ask a Government to say more than that. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a humanitarian issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given an assurance. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... You cannot ask the Government to say more. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, हाउस चलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अठावले जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, this is a serious matter. As Sharad Yadavji has said, it is not just the question of Hindi-speaking students, maybe, it is a question of all regional language people. There is some point in that. We had a one-hour discussion on this. At that time, the Government had assured that they would take action; they would come back to the House with a decision. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, it is one week, I know that. But the discussion was on Friday. The last discussion was on Friday. Today is Wednesday. Now, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has given an assurance that तुरंत, तुरंत means immediate, ...**(Interruptions)**... जल्दी ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have not allowed anybody. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have not allowed anybody. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. मुझे खत्म करने दीजिए। Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री. राम गोपाल यादव : उपसभापति जी, “जल्दी” इनडिफिनेट टर्म है

श्री उपसभापति : यादव जी, आप बहुत डिसिप्लन्ड मैम्बर हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me complete. Now, the point is, the Government has given an assurance that the problem will be solved as quickly as possible. This is an assurance. I hope the Government will take immediate steps and come back to the House. That is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : उपसभापति जी, उनको एश्योरेंस नहीं देना चाहिए था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अन्याय इन लोगों ने किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we want time frame. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...**(Interruptions)**... What more do you want, Mr. Seelam?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, time-frame. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot ask the Government to give a time frame. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, it is an important and serious humanitarian issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask the Government to give a time frame.

...(Interruptions)... It is up to the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot do that.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: It is prevalent in ...(Interruptions)...
Warangal district of Telangana. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you cannot ask for time frame like that.
...(Interruptions)... I also cannot ask. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: This is jeopardizing the lives of
...(Interruptions)... employees and their families. ...(Interruptions)... Through this
House, ...(Interruptions)... I want to draw the attention of the Union Government.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, in the morning, I and my colleagues had
raised an issue ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That matter is serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him.

श्री विजय गोयल : उपसभापति जी, अगर ये लोग बोलेंगे, तो हम भी बोलेंगे ...(व्यवधान)...
आप भले ही उनको बोलने के लिए चार मिनट दें, पर हमें भी दो मिनट मिलने चाहिए
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is about the Government allowing tapping of
telephones on a massive scale.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत सीरियस मैटर है और इस मामले पर
तत्काल चर्चा होनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा के बाद इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि इस मामले के
सही फैक्ट्स क्या हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have raised that issue in this House.
...(Interruptions)... We have raised that in this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... There is a procedure.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: A probe to unearth the details of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not only the Government people, but a large number of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already here ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a question of privacy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already here ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have given the Zero Hour notice, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't raise like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't raise like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already there in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this House has discussed even if there was an issue pertaining to the telephone call records of the then Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Here, we are talking about ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a proper notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no. We don't know the list. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who has authorized? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not only the Minister; it is other institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*... This House has to discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, there is already ...*(Interruptions)*... a notice, in the Zero Hour by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. You can give another notice. I have to proceed with the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव : उपसभापति जी, इसकी इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : उपसभापति जी, हाउस के अंदर इस विषय पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, our demand is for a thorough probe. ...*(Interruptions)*... to unearth the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not willing to accept*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let this issue be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be looked into. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... We all are together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is a notice, that will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is a notice, that will be looked into. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Zero Hour; Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह जो मुद्दा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत संवेदनशील मुद्दा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... तेलंगाना में आदिवासियों का मुद्दा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have ten notices of Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. You please allow me to call Zero Hour. The subject raised by Shri Anand Sharma is already included in the Zero Hour to be raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, if you have given another notice, that notice will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, इस सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर सारी कार्यवाही रोक कर व्यापक बहस होनी चाहिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : इसके लिए आप नोटिस दीजिए, फिर देखेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : इस मसले ऊपर पूरी चर्चा होनी चाहिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are serious concerns. The House has to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I said, if there is a notice, that notice will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are very clear about this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot raise it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the floor to Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : उपसभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... साथियो, थोड़ी मदद कीजिए, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। यह आदिवासियों से जुड़ा मुद्दा है। तेलंगाना में एक गम्भीर मुद्दा बना हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu is having the floor. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only that will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is industrial unrest in the Tribal Agency of Warangal, Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is jeopardizing the lives of more than 15,000 employees and their families since April, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : *

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : *

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be considered. I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The notice will be examined. I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU: Then there was no road to that place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now I am informed that there was an extraordinary three kilometre long bridge across the Godavari and National Highway No. 202 linking the Tribal Agency of Warangal, Telangana. But with the enlarged infrastructure, it is supposed to have ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : *

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब) : *

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU: Since this is a tribal issue, I am trying to make out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow Shri Rapolu to make his point. That is my request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, there was A.P. Rayon. That was working since 1977. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

630 *Re. MPs taking ill after Parliament* [RAJYA SABHA] *consuming food from canteen*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twenty-seven minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, टेलिफोन टैपिंग के सम्बन्ध में मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, let me explain, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, आप इनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिस्टर तिवारी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I would explain ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, इन्होंने इस मसले पर नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया इस पर चर्चा करवाई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, point of order. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. Even the other day you misbehaved. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Tyagi.

RE. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TAKING ILL AFTER CONSUMING FOOD FROM PARLIAMENT CANTEEN

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : सर, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी सदन के माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। श्रीमती जया बच्चन जी भी इसी सदन की माननीय सदस्य हैं। कैंटीन का खाना खाने के बाद प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी चार दिन तक हॉस्पिटल में रह करके आए हैं और उसी खाने को खा करके बहन जया बच्चन जी की तबियत भी खराब है। क्या पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को जान-बूझकर ऐसा खाना दिया जा रहा है, ताकि बजट सेशन में इन लोगों की जबान सरकार के खिलाफ शांत की जा सके? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Parliamentary Affairs Minister may kindly look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : राम गोपाल जी जैसे वरिष्ठ सदस्य ही अगर सदन में हिस्सेदारी नहीं करेंगे, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, गुजरात से खाना आ रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वेंकैया जी, आप बोलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री
(श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु) : सर, कुछ लोगों को स्वप्न में भी गुजरात दिख रहा है, तो इसमें हम क्या
कर सकते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down...**(Interruptions)**... आप बोलिए,
बोलिए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have taken note of
what Shri Tyagi has said. I would call the Canteen people, find out what had happened
and ask them to improve it too. मुझे मालूम नहीं कि त्यागी जी ने यह लाइटर वे में कहा है
अथवा गम्भीरता से कहा है, मगर सदन में इस विषय के बारे में ज्यादा चर्चा करना भी उचित नहीं
है। फिर भी, उनकी जो स्पिरिट है, उसको स्वीकार करते हुए, हम यह तय करेंगे कि आगे क्या
करना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am coming to that.
...**(Interruptions)**... Now, listen. Mr. Tiwari, I will come to that ...**(Interruptions)**... Now,
please, let me make things clear. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या आपको इसी सब्जेक्ट पर कहना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह बात तो हो
गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Okay.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, मंत्री जी जो कह रहे हैं, बिल्कुल सही बात है कि इस विषय पर
चर्चा नहीं करनी चाहिए। मगर, पीछे के कुछ दिनों में पार्लियामेंट रात को काफी देर तक चलती
रही है, इसलिए लोगों ने यहीं पर खाने की चीजें खाईं, जिसकी वजह से बहुत तकलीफ रही है।
We are not making a big issue of it, but I think that this has not happened only today,
but it has been happening for the last four-five years. Since you are here, please
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister has already assured about it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I take a serious note of it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: They are serving us stale food.
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Government may take action. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: The food is stale. ...**(Interruptions)**... बासी खाना
दिया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह तब से शुरू हुआ, जब से यहां का किचन एनेक्सी में शिफ्ट किया गया। उसी वजह से छः बजे सुबह खाना आ जाता है, जो रात तक खिलाया जाता है। अगर किचन वापस यहां ला दिया जाए, तो सारा झंझट खत्म हो जाएगा और सारी गड़बड़ियां दूर हो जाएंगी। मैं फूड कमेटी का मेम्बर था, उसमें इस संबंध में मेरी recommendation है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, the Government has assured that it will look into it and take action. Now, the position is this. In the morning, this issue of bugging was raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me. There were notices; that is correct. Mr. Tiwari has given a notice. There were other notices also. Mr. Rajeev Shukla has given a notice. Those notices were for suspension of Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... and also for raising the matter in the Zero Hour. Let me first deal with suspension of Question Hour. The suspension of Question Hour notices were discussed and were disallowed. They were not allowed. Now Question Hour is over. Whether Question Hour was there or not, it has now become infructuous. Now, if you speak about suspension of Question Hour, it is infructuous because the Question Hour is over. That is a closed chapter. Mr. Tiwari has given a notice; I agree with it. Now, I come to other remaining notices -- notices given by Shri Rajeev Shukla and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy on bugging in Zero Hour. Mr. Rajeev Shukla has given two notices. One was accepted. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy's notice on bugging is already accepted. It is there. After Zero Hour, if any Member wants to give a notice on the same subject to be taken up in some other way, it is up to them to give a notice. Hon. Chairman will look into it and consider it. Now let us close this chapter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, इस मामले में मेरा विनम्र निवेदन सुन लिया जाए। आपने ठीक कहा कि हमारे मेम्बर्स ने Suspension of Question Hour का नोटिस दिया था। अगर आप Suspension of Question Hour का नोटिस स्वीकार कर लेते, वैसी भी तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर हो नहीं पाया, चर्चा हो नहीं पाई, अभी तक हाउस डिस्टर्ब्ड है। अगर हम इतनी देर में इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा कर लेते, बहस कर लेते, सभी पक्षों को सुन लेते, तो इस समस्या का समाधान संभवतः निकल पाता। हमने वक्त तो जाया किया, लेकिन चर्चा करना मंजूर नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : जो हुई ही नहीं, उस पर चर्चा क्यों ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : श्रीमान्, हमारी इसी बात पर आपत्ति है कि इस मुद्दे पर सरकार भाग क्यों रही है, चर्चा क्यों नहीं करना चाहती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा : जो हुई ही नहीं, उस पर चर्चा क्यों कराई जाए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, अगर सरकार इस पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहती है तो इसका मतलब है कि दाल में काला नहीं, पूरी दाल ही काली है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, there are ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : जो हुई ही नहीं, उस पर चर्चा क्यों कराई जाए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ये ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनमें बहस के दौरान बहुत सारे तथ्य निकल कर सामने आएंगे। उन तथ्यों को दिमाग में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहस कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, hon. Chairman has given a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : श्रीमान्, आपको याद होगा कि उस तत्कालीन लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन के call records को लेकर एक हफ्ते तक यह सदन चल नहीं पाया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already told you there will be no discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari you can give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, काल रिकार्ड हो रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... घरों में bugging devices लगाए जा रहे हैं, उस पर चर्चा नहीं होगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, जो घटना घटी ही नहीं, तो उस पर किस प्रकार की चर्चा होगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the rule book, there are provisions by which you can give another notice, if you want, and the hon. Chairman will look into it. What more do you want? You can give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman will look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, हमने क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करके इस पर विचार करने के लिए नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन आपने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I am going to Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : मान्यवर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है? What is that?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : यह बहुत सिम्पल-सा है। It is very simple. सर, मैंने यह नोटिस दिया कि प्रश्नकाल को स्थगित करके इस विषय पर चर्चा करा ली जाए। आपने कृपापूर्वक उस पर विचार किया और उसके बाद इस निर्णय पर पहुंचे कि इसे प्रश्न काल तक ही सीमित रखा जाए। मेरा कहना है कि प्रश्नकाल स्थगित हो चुका, लेकिन प्रश्नकाल स्थगित होने के बाद भी यह विषय तो स्थगित नहीं हुआ, यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है, इसका महत्व है। सर, मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है और उस पर मैं आपसे व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। आप रूलिंग दे दें, आप कह दें तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। आखिरकार इस सरकार को इतना डर क्यों है? इसका जवाब कौन देगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should give a notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give another notice. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; that is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Zero Hour. Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra. ...**(Interruptions)**... You give another notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सरकार के डरने का सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कोई विषय ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप मंत्री जी की बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Minister is speaking. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (राजस्थान) : सर, यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Home Minister has made a statement. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Home Minister has made a statement. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let us close this and move ahead, ...**(Interruptions)**... इसमें डरने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you listen to the Minister? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : हमारे होम मिनिस्टर इस बारे में स्पष्ट कह चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी सरकार स्पष्टीकरण दे चुकी है, इसलिए अब यह मैटर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without giving notice, you are disturbing the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Without giving proper notice, you are disturbing the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is unfair. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Without giving proper notice, you are disturbing the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this House has set a precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a telephone call record of the then Leader of the Opposition became an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is engaging in authorised or unauthorised tapping of phones. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to adjourn the House. You are unnecessarily disturbing the House without giving the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let there be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Legislative Business. Bill for consideration and return. The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014. Shri Arun Jaitley. ...*(Interruptions)*... Oh, you are here. Okay.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister should have been here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Minister must come. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he do it?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Cabinet Minister who is concerned with it ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Finance Bill. How can he do it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Does he not care for Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Cabinet Minister is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there are two Cabinet Ministers. You asked for one, there are two now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, no, Sir. The Finance Minister has to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Government has collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. The MoS, Finance is here, and, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

See, already, there are two Cabinet Ministers and MoS, Finance is here. That is enough.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the collective responsibility.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, she replied during the Budget also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Please, Nirmala Sitharaman ji.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Maitreyan, in Rajya Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*... You want everything ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I strongly object to it. Unless Mr. Arun Jaitley comes, the Congress Party will not allow the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the leader of the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the leader of the Congress Party. You can't say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, on behalf of leader of the Party, I am telling this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, what he is saying is right. We are in favour of having a discussion and to get it passed today itself. We understand the importance of the Finance Bill. Mr. Subbarami Reddy is a senior member. Without meaning any disrespect or any offence, since the Finance Minister is also the Leader of the House, it would be appropriate that he should come and listen to hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have been in Rajya Sabha for the last twelve years. It has never happened in history. Without the Finance Minister, the Finance Bill cannot be moved. We strongly object to it and we do not accept it. That is all. You have to call him, and, then only, we shall start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per rules, the concerned Finance Minister should be present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman is the Minister of State only for Banking and Revenue, not the ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Finance subject. It is Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two Cabinet Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There are two Cabinet Ministers but I am concerned about Finance ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Bill is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Finance Minister will be coming.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : सर, लोक सभा में दिल्ली का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। वित्त मंत्री जी वहां हैं। माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी यहां हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : उसके बाद वे यहां आएंगे?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी वहां अपना काम निबटा कर यहां आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा आपसे भी अनुरोध है कि इतनी जिद न करें, क्योंकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी दूसरे सदन में हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: They have no ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down. Everybody knows that the Finance Bill has to be returned today itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, if it is such an important thing, then, how can the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has explained it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What has he explained?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not understand. See, in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I think, the hon. Member had a point, a very genuine point. I would only request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Government to *See* that in future this should be taken care of. Maybe, today, you can take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct but, you see, you should also know that it is the collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not possible for the Minister to be here throughout.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, वित्त मंत्री जी आ गए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's good. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there are occasions when financial business is going on in both the Houses. So, we share the responsibility. Even at the moment, at 2 o'clock -- in fact, it started at 12.30 p.m. -- part of the financial business has started in Lok Sabha. So, I will be there for some time. In between, I will keep coming up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is understandable. Now, Shri Arun Jaitley to move the Finance Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I rise to speak on the Finance Bill which has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, for consideration by this august House. Though the Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha, we are still concerned and pained about many issues that have arisen from the Finance Bill. I would like to bring those issues to the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to say that an impression is sought to be created that UPA Government has not done anything and handed over empty coffers to NDA. This impression has been spread. I want to remind everybody, hon. Finance Minister and other hon. Members of this august House, that during the ten years of UPA Government under the leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of UPA, and Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister, the GDP growth was 9 per cent for the first five years. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the GDP growth was 8 per cent which was a new record. In the year 2004, when our UPA Government came to power, the GDP of the country was only 500 billion dollars. But after ten years we have given to you the GDP of two trillion dollars, which is almost four times multiplying effect. I would like to again remind that during the NDA regime, the GDP growth was 5.7 per cent only. During the ten years of UPA rule, the average growth rate was 7.7 per cent per year in spite of several drawbacks in the last two years. In the last two years, actually हम को नज़र लग गयी। For eight years, we were going at a rapid speed at 9 per cent. The whole world was spellbound seeing the prosperity of our nation. But during the last two years, the growth rate was a little less. One reason was global economic recession and another reason was ज्यादा नज़र लग गयी and that is why we had problems for two years resulting in coming down of growth. But the average growth still remained at 7.7 per cent per year. In spite of several drawbacks, like the issue of-global

recession, indication of possible tapering of US Federation Quantitative Easing Programme, during the last three years, we made 150 per cent increase in the Budget allocation for education and health sectors. In 2004, power generation capacity in the country was only 1,13,000 megawatts. After ten years, we achieved the power generation capacity of 2,44,000 megawatts. During the ten years, 3,90,000 kilometres of roads were constructed in the entire country under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. For the PMGSY, we allotted ₹ 21,700 crores last year, but you have allotted only ₹ 13,000 crores. When Dr. Manmohan Singh took office as Prime Minister, agriculture growth rate was minus 3.1 per cent. But now we have turned it into positive and the growth rate has been increased to 4.7 per cent. Our UPA Government waived off loans worth ₹ 72,000 crores benefitting four crore small and marginal farmers.

Sir, as explained above, due to glorious and magnificent growth in the economy and economic reforms introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh, he was complimented all over the world. Leaders of various countries of the world said that he is one of the world's top economists and a statesman. They complimented him. Any country he visited in the world as Prime Minister, they complimented India's growth and prosperity. Sir, UPA's achievements in ten years were remarkable, but it did not succeed in using modern technology for communication to common man. Here, they achieved so much in ten years, but one unfortunate thing is, during the last two years, because of *वज़र* and also global recession, certain problems came. Also, we were not successful in using modern technology in giving publicity to our achievements. Now, so much of modern technology is there, mobile phones, Twitters, Facebook, so many things are there. But we did not use them with the result that the achievements made by the UPA Government could not be communicated to the common man whereas the BJP has shown exemplary skill in using the modern technology in giving full publicity before coming to power, and they got succeeded in convincing the common man that they are going to do wonders if they come into power. They have given a lot of publicity for transforming the nation into a progressive nation. But now they have got various challenges. In the Budget, there is no clarity how they are going to do it.

Our party always believes in giving constructive criticism. We want nation's prosperity and progress. We will always support the NDA Government on any policy which is in the interest of the nation. That has always been our policy. I will repeat this. The Congress Party is committed to making India a fast and progressive nation. Our dream is to make India the economic superpower in the world. Government may change; the concept and the philosophy may change; but we are all one as far as the progress of the country is concerned. India must become number one economic power. For that, we all must work together.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Another challenge before the NDA Government is eradication of poverty and creating huge employment opportunities. As we all know, owing to unemployment, there is a lot of frustration among the youth. We must make all efforts to get more investment from all over the world and much more foreign exchange. There should be buoyancy in the economy. This will help us increase the value of rupee.

I must say that when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister in the 90s, in 46 days, he could transform the Indian economy with new reforms and made the entire world spellbound with his approach and concept. Now they have been in power for sixty days. They must show some progress.

They have brought a number of new schemes. It is very good. To naked eyes, they look very attractive, very nice. They are saying that they will develop hundred smart cities. It is very good. We are all very happy. But, again, there is no clarity on it. They have set only ₹ 7,060 crore for this. It is not sufficient. So, I want the response of the hon. Finance Minister on how he is going to develop hundred smart cities. Of course, he may not be having much money today. He may have a long plan to provide it afterwards. But we would like to have clarity on how you are going to do it and what your future plan or road map is.

You have introduced the *Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana* for providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all homes. It is very good. We welcome it. But you have provided only ₹ 500 crore for it. What is the logic for that? How would ₹ 500 crore be sufficient for it? It is peanuts. I want clarity and response of the hon. Finance Minister on this point.

Then you have brought बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ। This is also very good. It is a style adopted in films. मैंने अपनी फिल्म “चांदनी” में यह स्लोगन यूज किया था। It was very good. But hundred crore rupees is peanuts. It cannot do anything.

You have a plan to set up four AIIMS like institutions. One will be in Andhra Pradesh. But you have set aside only ₹ 500 crore for this. The Finance Ministry is giving a lot of gifts to various States like four AIIMS like institutions. I am happy that you are going to give one to Andhra Pradesh also. You are also planning to give five IITs. One will be in Andhra Pradesh. I request and demand for one more IIT and it should be given to Telangana. We are very much interested in the development of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. I expect the hon. Finance Minister to respond to this point.

I would like to draw your attention to another important thing. To generate more economic activities, you must have more industrial and manufacturing activities.

To get more economic growth in any country, you need industrial and manufacturing activities.

Sir, if industrial growth is there, you will get more revenue, more potential for employment, more purchasing power for the common man and employment for workers. Industry is the most important thing. Industry means agriculture sector, power sector, manufacturing sector, coal sector, etc. There are a number of sectors. Industry is the key to growth in all these areas. But, unfortunately, we are today having a lot of problems in the growth of industry. If we are not successful in having industrial growth, you cannot expect the nation or the GDP to grow. Everything will fail. The revenue of the Government will fall. In this connection, I would like to say that industry, inflation and high rate of interest of banks and financial institutions are all interlinked. Environment clearance is also interlinked with industrial growth. So, today, in the name of inflation, we are facing a serious problem. There is a high rate of interest, I appreciate that three years back, the Reserve Bank of India made an experiment to increase the rate of interest with a view to ensure that it will also increase the deposit rate. So, more savings will be there in the banks and people will put more money. Inflow will be more and outflow will be less. This has not happened. In fact, the savings deposit has come down from 33 to 30 per cent. So, it has not at all given any benefit. At the same time, because of high rate of interest for the last three years, industrial growth is virtually killed. The infrastructure is not viable; the power infrastructure is not viable. From every angle, it has become very difficult. A former US President, Mr. Kennedy, said that inflation is like getting stuck in the traffic jam. I remember the slogan and what he said. Therefore, inflation cannot be controlled only by increasing the rate of interest or by controlling the cash flow from the banks to the market. There are so many other reasons like demand-supply theory of agricultural products, fruits and vegetables. So many things are there. During surplus time, we should be able to store fruits, vegetables and agricultural items. In times of scarcity, you must release them. You must have massive storage facilities. If you cannot construct them, take them on rent and do it. You must import the commodities which are likely to be in short supply. So, these are all part of it. Therefore, even though the rate of interest was high in the last three years, it was not successful. This is the right time for the Government to discuss it with the Reserve Bank of India and settle the matter. Then, of course, I am very happy that you have relaxed retrospective taxation and that you are not going to have it. Though you are not going to refund what is paid, in future, you will not impose it. I welcome that. It will also help the industrial growth. Now, I come to environment clearance. In the previous Government, Moilyji cleared 160 projects. Now, Mr. Prakash Javadekar is making statements that he will be giving clearance. That is also part of industrial growth. That is also very important.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Then, there is another important thing about the Development Finance Institutions. It is called DFI. The China Industrial Development Bank has got ₹ 60,00,000 crore; the Brazil Development Bank has got ₹ 24,00,000 crore. In our country, once upon a time, there were IDBI, ICICI and IFCI. They were giant institutions for lending long-term loans to industry. Now, IDBI and ICICI have become banks. As banks, they have restrictions and they have limited roles. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the leftover is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Pardon. ...*(Interruptions)*... IFCI has also become a baby. We must make it a full-fledged finance institution to help the non-core infrastructure industries. The India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited, IIFCL, was started in the year 2006 to help power and infrastructure projects by providing long-term loans. Unfortunately, till today, its role is limited and it is not able to do it. So, this is the right time for power and infrastructure sectors. IIFCL must be strengthened. IIFCL should also become an autonomous organisation with full capitalised sector. So, they must be given autonomous management. They should be allowed to raise the capital, domestically and internationally. Strengthen the hands of the two institutions and then use them for the industrial growth. Therefore, I want a categorical response from the hon. Minister of State for Finance, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, as to what they are going to do and how they are going to help the financial institutions. I would like to say one thing that the banking sector has a very, very limited capacity. They cannot give long term loans. I would also like to say one more thing. Today in the industry, the power sector is very important. The entire country's prosperity and progress depend on the power generation. Four years back the value of a dollar was equivalent to ₹ 45. Today, it is ₹ 60. Today, the power equipment has become abnormally costly. There is a high rate of interest on loans being provided by banks. With the result it has become unviable.

Similarly, infrastructure like roads has also miserably failed. One of the major reasons is high rate of interest, and cash flow availability is in shortage. These are two major reasons. You may say in the UPA Government you were doing it. Yes, we found it difficult, and we were about to solve problems. Miraculously you came to power, and we came to this side. There is a challenge before you. You must do it.

I would like to say that China Development Bank has given loans to the extent of \$65 lakh crores to its industries. The Brazil Development Bank has distributed loans to the extent of \$17 lakh crores to its industries. My comrades may say why Mr. Subbarami Reddy is talking about industries. Sir, without industries there will be no employment to the people. Without industries there will be no revenue to the Government. Without getting revenue, the Government can't spend money on the social sector. Some friends

may say why I am speaking about industry. For every thing industry is important. In any democratic country and developing country, you must have capitalism and socialism.

Therefore, I would like to say the concept of development of financial institutions is very important. Therefore, you must focus on IIFCL for the power and infrastructure projects; and IFCI for non-infrastructure projects. Surprisingly, in the IFCI Board the Government Secretaries are Board Members. How is it possible? You must examine it. You must also consider how to make them successful and more active.

Finally, on industrial growth, I would say reduce interest rates, restructure financial development institutions, using the system to make banks more industry-friendly and accessible, and give more encouragement for the industrial growth.

Then, one more good thing is to settle disputes quickly and amicably, the hon. Finance Minister has stated in the Budget that a Settlement Commission will settle the disputes. That is a welcome step. I know that lakhs and crores of rupees of tax payers are stuck up in the Income Tax Department, including the service tax. The moment the money is stuck up, the Government should pay it back immediately. Though you have planned to strengthen the Settlement Commission, I suggest that to resolve disputes by the Commission, there should be a time-frame. You must categorically say, yes, the Commission should complete its task within the stipulated time. That should be the commitment.

Andhra Pradesh State consists of eight crore population. It is one of the big States in the country. It was a prosperous State. But after bifurcation, both Andhra and Telangana States are suffering financially. Both these States need financial support from the Central Government.

Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, visited Tirupati on 30th April, 2014, to address an election meeting. In that meeting he has made a commitment to the people of Andhra Pradesh that once he comes to power, he will make all efforts to make the capital of Andhra Pradesh State like the capital city of India, Delhi. So, I want to remind our hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the NDA Government that he promise made by him at Tirupati, the temple town of Balaji, should be fulfilled. Otherwise, Lord Balaji will become angry. If Lord Balaji gets angry, it will be danger for all of us. Therefore, he must bear in mind the commitment made in the heart of Tirupati city must be fulfilled.

At the same time, for putting up the capital, you have to acquire the land. Where is the land? About ₹ 20,000 crores is required. We need ring roads, roads, High Court and so many other things. It may take five years or more time to build the capital city. We need, at least, ₹ 5,000 crores. A request was made to the Central Government. The

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Finance Minister has promised. Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman, the Minister of Commerce and Industry has also promised. “Yes. Don’t worry. We will give.” At least, tell us, we are here to give some money for building the capital. That will be laudable.

I would also like to say that our Congress President and the UPA Chairperson, Madam Soniaji has also sent a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi urging him to implement all the commitments made by the previous Congress-led Government to recoup the loss of revenue that would happen to the bifurcated Andhra State. Five specific commitments were made to the people of Andhra Pradesh particularly on account of loss of revenue from Hyderabad, the Capital of Andhra Pradesh: (a) Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh; (b) Tax incentives to promote industrialization Section 94 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act; (c) Special Development Package—Section 46 (2) and (3); (d) Non-Plan revenue gap of ₹ 15,691 crores – Section 46 (2), and (e) Initial provision of ₹ 5,000 crores for new capital city. This was actually written by our leader, Madam Soniaji. But, till today, there is no response. Of course, nothing has happened. It was written to the hon. Prime Minister. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman is a very dynamic lady. She is the daughter-in-law of Andhra Pradesh and she is also a Member of Rajya Sabha. She is a very progressive, aggressive and very capable person. When she speaks on television channels, she is capable of facing ten men. Now also I want the same response from her.

I would once again like to say that before becoming Prime Minister, the hon. Prime Minister had made promises to the people at Tirupati. He must keep up his words. This is very important. They are all part of India. If one brother is in trouble, you must help him. I am very much attached to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. I live in Hyderabad. I am very close to Telangana brothers. My Constituency is Vishakhapatnam. So, I am very close to Andhra brothers. Both the States are in my heart. I am very hopeful of success for both the States. Therefore, treat them as two children. If you give an IIM, give one to Andhra Pradesh and one to Telangana. If you give an IIT, give one to Andhra Pradesh and one to Telangana. Give one agriculture university each to both the States so that both the brothers remain happy. We all speak Telugu. Here a Telangana girl is marrying to an Andhra boy and an Andhra boy is marrying to a Telangana girl. They are happy. So, we are very close. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two brothers living under one roof or two wives living under one roof can have different views. Therefore, as always husband and wife differ. This is happening. This is an Indian phenomenon. One mother has got two children. They are good brothers and love each other...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subbaramiji, you should have told this story when the discussion was taking place. They would have accepted it then and there. Now, please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I will take five minutes more. Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh has also submitted a memorandum for providing additional Central assistance of ₹ 8,606 crores to meet the serious financial crisis. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it. It is your commitment to *See* that justice is done.

We thank the Government for an Agriculture University in Andhra Pradesh and a Horticulture University in Telangana. Now I request for a Horticulture University to Andhra Pradesh and an Agriculture University to Telangana. Treat both the States equally.

So far as smart cities are concerned, it is welcome. You have planned to give 100 smart cities. That is very good. But there is no clarity. You have provided a very small amount for this purpose. How are you going to plan it?

The most important issue is coal production. India is the second largest coal producer in the world. But we are suffering a lot. We are only depending on the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries. It is time for the NDA Government to involve all international experts from South Africa, Australia, Canada, etc., those who are experts in coal exploration, involve them in exploration of coal which will give great enhancement to coal production. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the problem. We want success. Don't try to find fault with each other. That time has gone. It is time when all of us must act together and build this nation with all commitment and conviction ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapanji, let him do that. Why do you worry?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I would tell you that our Government was planning to do much more experiments. But, by the time these were to fructify, they came to power and we are sitting here. What to do?

Sir, the next important thing is petroleum. We are importing so many petroleum products in huge quantity. In turn, our foreign exchange depletes, and the dollar is also becoming very, very costly. In one sentence, I must say this. At this juncture, let us not criticize each other and let us be together. Let us involve big countries like the U.K., the U.S., France, etc., in petroleum explorations. Also, in the matter of domestic production, let us resolve issues amicably and take it as a challenge for the next five years. We were planning to do that, but they have come to power. What can we do now? God has given them this opportunity. That is why they should do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, what I am saying is in the interest of the nation, and not of my personal interest.

Then, Sir, I would like to give a very small suggestion regarding National Highways. This is very important. The UPA Government had planned BOT, and we were partly successful. Certain practical problems came up like environmental clearance, land acquisition problems, bank's high interest rate, etc. Now, this Government has taken a decision that BOT would be done through EPC. I am saying that we cannot provide money for the EPC contract alone. We had such a big plan to do it. I would advise that the Government must have the combination of BOT and EPC, and they must remove the bottlenecks and see to it that it is made a partly BOT one. This is my free advice to the NDA Government though, being in the Opposition Party, I am not supposed to give it. Still, in the interest of the nation, I am giving this advice. Then, in the Budget allocations, they have not given adequate funds for National Highways. If we look into the Budget Estimates of 2013-14, the UPA Government gave ₹ 39,800 crores, out of which the market borrowings constituted ₹ 14,000 crores. This Government has given ₹ 37,889 crores and borrowings have been increased by about ₹ 1,000 crores. So, it is just a small adjustment which has been made. Therefore, the funds, which they have provided for, is on par with what was provided for by the UPA Government.

Then, Sir, I welcome the NDA Government to follow our system. The UPA Government had given concessions for various capital goods, consumer durables till June, and this Government has extended them till the end of the year. I am very, very happy that they are continuing them. So, they are continuing with all the schemes of the UPA Government even on the social sector, and I am very happy about it.

Sir, I will conclude in three minutes. In the area of School Education, the amount provided for is less. I would like to say that for social sectors, they have reduced the funds drastically. While an amount of ₹ 1,64,393 crores was provided by our Government for 2012-13, in the current year, they have provided just ₹ 79,441 crores. Similarly, for School Education, while the UPA Government provided an amount of ₹ 23,692 crores, the NDA Government has allotted only ₹ 16,206 crores. They must explain as to why they have reduced the Budget for School Education.

Sir, another important point is linking of rivers. India is suffering very badly due to heavy floods on the one side and heavy droughts on the other side. When heavy floods come, water flows into the sea and damages several human lives, villages and cattle. And drought means scarcity of drinking water. The solution for this is linking of rivers

and taking steps to store water properly by constructing dams. It is a very difficult task. Perhaps this has been thought of by every Government in the last 20 years but they have not been able to do it. Now I am happy that the NDA Government has come forward in this direction. But they have given just ₹ 500 crores, while we need thousands of crores of rupees for this purpose. On this also, I want to give my suggestion to the Government. I am happy that a few days back, the President of the World Bank came to Delhi and he has promised to the Finance Minister that the World Bank would provide grants amounting to 3-5 billion dollars every year. He must utilize this opportunity. They are ready to give 3-5 billion dollars every year for a period of three years, which means that we are going to get 15-20 billion dollars. Now my suggestion to the Government is that they should utilize this amount partly for linking of rivers, partly for social sector and for infrastructure. It is a good opportunity which we have got. This again is a free advice for them which, I am sure, they will follow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't give too many free advices.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The next item is power project. In the power sector, there are several bottlenecks. As I have already explained, this is the time where they have to focus properly and solve various problems. I do not want to go into the details. Now, under the *Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana* you have already proposed to provide only ₹ 14,389 crores. I would like to say that UPA Government has completed a total of 3,99,979 kilometre road length and during 2013-14, 25,316 kilometre of all-weather road has been completed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am coming to the last point. Sir, in the end I would like to say, Government has claimed that in 100 days they will do wonders. Let us see. Now 60 days are over. Please come out with a blueprint. Already 60 days are over. The Government has claimed that in 100 days they will do wonders. It is very clear that they are far from meeting the hopes and aspirations of the people and their own promises made to the people. Various schemes have been successfully implemented by UPA-I and UPA-II Governments under the *Bharat Nirman* and other welfare schemes like *Indira Awaas Yojana*, National Rural Health Mission, etc. The hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, is always very sombre, he doesn't show any stiff mood. He is always in a relaxed mood. I would have complimented him if he was here. He is actually not here. But one thing I would like to compliment. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Arun Jaitleyji has to give a response. I would like to remind him here that last year when Arun Jaitleyji was on this side and when he spoke, Shri Chidambaram as the Finance Minister gave full response

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

to all his points. In 2012, when Shri Piyush Goyal gave a very lengthy speech on various points, at that time Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Finance Minister gave response to all the points with full details. We also expect to be given that much respect, focus and concentration and make us ...(*Time-bell rings*)... happy by showing that you have done total justice by giving response to all the points raised by me. I am sure, as distinguished predecessors responded to all the points raised in the debate, you will also respond to all the points.

Lastly, I would like to say : 'लोकोत्तरायणाः संगठनः निरुपमानः सन्निवेशः नद्वितीयः' The Indian economy should be phenomenal, magnificent, spectacular, unparalleled with the support of everybody. Thank you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इस सरकार और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने एक ऐसे समय में यह बजट पेश किया, जिस समय देश बहुत बुरी आर्थिक अव्यवस्था से दो-चार हो रहा था।

देश के जो आर्थिक हालात थे, उसे भ्रष्टाचार और घोटालों के दानवों ने हाइजेक कर रखा था, ऐसे हालात में यह बजट पेश हुआ है। निश्चित तौर से यह बजट 'गांव, गरीब किसान', 'झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के इन्सान', 'बेरोजगार नौजवान' तथा 'भारत की समृद्धि और सम्मान' का बजट है, जिसे 45 दिनों में दूरदर्शिता के साथ पेश किया गया है। सरकार को जो विरासत मिली थी, नाकामी की विरासत, कमजोर अर्थव्यवस्था की विरासत, बेरोजगारी की विरासत, महंगाई की विरासत और चौतरफा बदहाली की विरासत, लेकिन अब इस बजट के पेश होने के बाद साफ तौर से देश के लोगों के बीच में दिखाई पड़ा है कि अब मजबूती के साथ देश में विकास और विश्वास का माहौल कायम होगा,

उपसभापति महोदय, 'हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी' 'रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान, मांग रहा है हिन्दुस्तान' यही आवाज हर तरफ से उठती थी। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान - जो मूलभूत सुविधाएँ हैं, इनकी बात हम लोग बचपन से, छात्र जीवन से, जबसे हम लोग संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, तभी से किया करते थे। ये मूलभूत मांगें पिछले बहुत लम्बे समय से चलती आ रही हैं, लेकिन रोटी को महंगाई खा गई, मकान के सपने को अर्थव्यवस्था की बदहाली ने चकनाचूर कर दिया और कपड़े के चीथड़े कुशासन ने कर दिए और स्थिति यह हो गई कि देश चौतरफा बदहाली के कगार पर खड़ा हुआ था।

उस समय के हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बहुत अच्छे अर्थशास्त्री भी हैं, मैं उनकी नीयत पर किसी तरह का शक नहीं करता। बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ वह देश को मजबूती और कामयाबी के रास्ते पर ले जाने के संकल्प से साथ काम करना चाहते थे, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि जो कुछ भी पिछली सरकार के समय में होता रहा, उस समय के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री मजबूरी के

साथ उन सारी चीजों को असहाय होकर देखते रहे। अब इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश बुरी तरह से बुरे हालात में पहुंच गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, let him make points on the Finance Bill.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : महोदय, जब यह देश यू.पी.ए. को दिया गया था और यू.पी.ए. सत्ता में आई थी, उस समय सकल घरेलू उत्पाद विकास दर लगभग 9 प्रतिशत थी और जिस समय ये सत्ता से हटे या उससे पहले यह लगभग 4 प्रतिशत तक रह गई। जिस समय यू.पी.ए. सत्ता में आई थी, उस समय औद्योगिक विकास दर 7.32 परसेंट थी और जब ये सत्ता से हटे, तब यह माइनस 2 परसेंट थी। उसी तरह से विदेशी कर्ज की बात है, जिसके बारे में हम कहते हैं कि इसके सहारे देश को उदारवाद के रास्ते पर ले जाते-जाते यह सरकार देश को उधारवाद के रास्ते पर ले गई। इस देश में जब कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है, तब 15 से 20 हजार का विदेशी कर्ज उसके सर पर रहता है। जिस समय एन.डी.ए. से यू.पी.ए. को सत्ता मिली थी, उस समय विदेशी कर्ज 112 बिलियन डॉलर था और जब इन्होंने सरकार छोड़ी है, उस समय 390 बिलियन डॉलर देश के ऊपर विदेशी कर्ज है। उसी तरह से लघु अवधि के बाहरी कर्ज की स्थिति है। जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, तब लघु अवधि का बाहरी कर्ज 3.9 परसेंट था और जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार सत्ता से हटी है, तब यह 24.8 परसेंट था।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि 45 दिन की सरकार चौतरफा चुनौतियाँ, चारों तरफ एक तरह से देश में जो माहौल था, वह अविश्वास का माहौल था, विकास का माहौल था नहीं, करप्शन का माहौल, घोटालों का माहौल था, उनकी तरक्की के अंदाज निराले थे, चौतरफा करप्शन और घोटाले का माहौल था, वह तरक्की का एक अंदाज था। उस अंदाज से वह तरक्की हो रही थी। मैं निश्चित तौर से कहना चाहूँगा कि 'मैं उस मौसम में निकला हूँ सफर को, है पत्तों की जरूरत जब शजर को,' शजर का मतलब आम आदमी, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर से है।

“मैं उस मौसम में निकला हूँ सफर को, है पत्तों की जरूरत जब शजर को।
है चम्पां तेरी नाकामी की यादें, अजब बेहाल कर रखा है घर को।”

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) : Sir, is he speaking on the Finance Bill? ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him speak, at least, on one Section of the Finance Bill.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसे हालात में हमें यह सत्ता की विरासत मिली, जिस समय घर का हाल बदहाल था, बेहाल था और ऐसे हालात में एक ऐसा बजट पेश करना, देश में ऐसा विश्वास कायम करना कि यह देश फिर से तरक्की के रास्ते पर, समृद्धि के रास्ते पर, विकास के रास्ते पर तेजी से बढ़े और देश को ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया को भी इस बात का अहसास हुआ।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज किसानों की समस्या है, मजदूरों की समस्या है, बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। महोदय, मैं बेरोजगारी का जिक्र जरूर करूँगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : आप किसकी बेरोजगारी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, आप अपनी बेरोजगारी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं या देश की बेरोजगारी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : हम आपकी बेरोजगारी की बात कर रहे हैं क्योंकि आप इधर से उधर चले गए हैं ना ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, जब एन.डी.ए. के शासनकाल में श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय वार्षिक रोजगार सृजन दर 1 करोड़ 21 लाख थी और अब जब एन.डी.ए. फिर सत्ता में आई, तब यह महज 22 लाख प्रति वर्ष रह गई। इस स्थिति में, इस हालात में सरकार ने जो बजट पेश किया है, निश्चित तौर से वह सराहना की पात्र है और उसका नतीजा और असर ही है कि अभी अमेरिका के एक बहुत बड़े नेता जॉन कैरी ने कहा कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का जो संकल्प है, यह संकल्प केवल नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का संकल्प नहीं रह गया, बल्कि यह संकल्प दुनिया के तमाम लोगों का संकल्प हो गया और पूरी दुनिया ने इस बात को समझा है, स्वीकार किया है। वह बात सही है कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के संकल्प को दुनिया ने स्वीकार किया है, कांग्रेस स्वीकार करे या न करे, उससे मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन दुनिया ने इसको स्वीकार किया है और समझा है कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' ही "एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत" बना सकता है। निश्चित तौर से 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' और "एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत" के संकल्प के साथ यह बजट हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है। हम लोग गांव के गरीब लोगों को सुनते थे, तो वे कहते थे-साहब, जब हम सब्जी लेने जाते थे तो सब्जी वाला कहता था कि तुम्हें मालूम नहीं, डॉलर कितना महंगा हो गया? अरे भाई, हमें डॉलर से क्या मतलब, हम तो रुपये से खरीदने वाले हैं। तो वे कहते कि नहीं, डॉलर बहुत महंगा है, इसलिए सब्जी महंगी है, आलू महंगा है, प्याज महंगा है। तो डॉलर मालामाल होता रहा, रुपया कंगाल होता रहा और ऐसे कोई ऐसे साधन और उपाय नहीं किए गए जिससे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पटरी पर आ सके।

अब मैं टैक्स रिफॉर्म पर आता हूँ। हम मानते हैं कि इस सरकार ने इस बजट में जो कई महत्वपूर्ण और क्रांतिकारी घोषणाएं की हैं, उनमें से टैक्स रिफॉर्म एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है। मैं इसको पहल इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जो स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ऑन फाइनेंस है, उसने जी.एस.टी., इंश्योरेंस, बैंकिंग, माइक्रो फाइनेंस जैसे कई विषयों पर महत्वपूर्ण रिकमंडेशंस दीं, जो ठंडे बस्ते में पड़ी रहीं और कांग्रेस पार्टी की नेतृत्व वाली सरकार ने उन पर किसी तरह का कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह था कि उस समय पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस था, प्रधानमंत्री जी पर भी कई तरह के दबाव थे और कई प्रधानमंत्री एवं कई सुपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर जैसी चीजें चल रही थीं, इसलिए वह एक समस्या थी। लेकिन, हम मानते हैं कि इस सरकार ने टैक्स रिफॉर्म के लिए जो क्रांतिकारी पहल की हैं, वे निश्चित तौर से बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जैसे, आप जी.एस.टी. को लीजिए। जी.एस.टी. के बारे में पहले भी कोशिश की गई, लेकिन प्रदेशों को विश्वास में न लेने एवं कई अन्य कारणों से वह बार-बार टॉय-टॉय फिस्स होती रही। जी.एस.टी. के बारे में हमारा यह मानना है कि जिस दिन यह लागू होगा, उस दिन इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूती के साथ पटरी पर आएगी। उपसभापति महोदय, इस बारे में राज्यों के बीच कई तरह के कन्फ्यूजंस हैं, उनके बीच कई तरह से कम्युनिकेशन गैप है और हमारा मानना है कि उस कम्युनिकेशन गैप की वजह से इस वक्त इस सरकार पर 50 हजार करोड़ की देनदारी कई राज्यों की है। यह एक समस्या है, लेकिन हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि यह सरकार इस दिशा में तथा जी.एस.टी. के विषय में स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ऑन फाइनेंस की जो रिकमंडेशंस है, उन पर तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ेगी। मेरा

सरकार के लिए एक सुझाव होगा और यह राज्यों के हित में होगा कि जी.एस.टी. में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, टोबैको है, यदि राज्यों को विश्वास में लेकर, राज्यों के साथ सामंजस्य बनाकर, राज्यों के साथ बातचीत करके उनको भी शामिल किया जाए तो इससे राज्यों को भी कई तरह के लाभ होंगे।

इसके अलावा, हम मानते हैं कि कर सुधार में जो कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनमें 56(2) बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसे हम महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए मानते हैं कि हम जब काले धन की बात करते हैं, तो वह काला धन केवल विदेशों में ही नहीं है बल्कि हमारे देश में भी बहुत है। हमारे देश में काला धन कोई गड्ढे में खोदकर या पोटली में बन्द करके नहीं रखता, बल्कि उसे लोग कई रूप और कई रंग में घुमाते-फिराते रहते हैं। हमारा मानना है कि नामी-बेनामी प्रॉपर्टीज आदि में जो गड़बड़झाला होता है, उस दिशा में लोकल ब्लैक मनी पर एक मजबूत कंट्रोल लगाने के लिए यह प्रभावी पहल होगी।

अब हम एफ.डी.आई. पर आते हैं। एफ.डी.आई. के बारे में हमारा मानना है कि इसको लेकर देश में बहुत चर्चाएं हुई हैं। एफ.डी.आई. रिटेल के बारे में हमारी पार्टी का बहुत स्पष्ट मत है कि देश एफ.डी.आई. रिटेल के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इसलिए यह लागू नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन, पिछली सरकार में बहुत से क्षेत्रों में एफ.डी.आई. लागू था, लेकिन लोग उसमें इन्वेस्ट करने नहीं आते थे। वे क्यों नहीं आते थे? वे इसलिए नहीं आते थे क्योंकि उस समय इस तरह का माहौल नहीं था। उस समय देश का जो आर्थिक माहौल था, उसे कहीं न कहीं करप्शन और स्कैम्स ने हाईजैक कर रखा था और लोग आने से पहले सौ बार सोचते थे। अगर किसी को हिन्दुस्तान में 100 रुपया लगाया जाता था तो वह आदमी हाथ जोड़ता था। विदेशी इन्वेस्टर्स की बात तो बहुत दूर है, उसे आप छोड़ दीजिए, हमारे देश के जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति थे, जो औद्योगिक घराने थे, अगर वे 10 प्रतिशत भारत में इन्वेस्ट करते थे तो पिछले आठ-नौ सालों में उन्होंने 90 प्रतिशत विदेशों में इन्वेस्ट किया, यह पूरा रिकॉर्ड है। और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश का मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर, देश में जो और आर्थिक सैक्टर हैं, वे पूरी तरह से चरमरा गये, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पूरी तरह से पैरेलाइज हो गई, क्योंकि ऐसा लगता था जैसे कि विदेशी इन्वेस्टर तो नहीं आ रहे हैं और देश के इन्वेस्टर भी देश में इन्वेस्टमेंट करने को तैयार नहीं है। आपने इंडियोरेंस सैक्टर में इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात की है, डिफेंस सैक्टर में इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात की है। हमारा मानना है कि यह बात सही है कि जो 70 परसेंट डिफेंस के इक्विपमेंट्स हैं, उन्हें हम विदेशों से खरीदते हैं। मैं डिफेंस की कमेटी में मेंबर रहा हूँ, वहां बार-बार इस बारे में चर्चा होती थी। बार-बार यह कहा जाता था कि यह सारा का सारा जो हम विदेशों से सामान खरीदते हैं, उनकी शर्तों पर खरीदना पड़ता था, उनकी इच्छा पर खरीदना पड़ता था। अगर हमारे देश को जरूरत है कि हमें एक महीने के बाद चाहिए, तो वे कहते थे कि नहीं साहब, हम तो इसको चार साल के बाद ही दे पाएंगे। आप हमें ऑर्डर दीजिए, ऑर्डर के बाद इतना हमें एडवांस दीजिए, सारा का सारा एडवांस हमें विदेशी मुद्रा में दीजिए, उसके बाद हम फिर आपके ऑर्डर पर काम शुरू करेंगे और फिर चार साल, पांच साल, छह साल लग जाएंगे। यानी हमें जरूरत अभी है, मतलब आज खेत को जरूरत है कि बारिश होनी चाहिए और जब खेत सूख जाएगा तब बारिश होगी। तो यह स्थिति है। इसलिए हम मानते हैं कि सरकार को इस दिशा में इंडियोरेंस के सैक्टर में, जैसे कि कांग्रेस के समय में भी यह बात थी, आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। सरकार ने इस दिशा में

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

एफ.डी.आई. के बारे में, डिफेंस के बारे में और अन्य मुद्दों पर जो किया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है।

बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण और बहुत ही प्रभावी मुद्दे हैं, हम सब पर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे। किसान विकास पत्र का मुद्दा है। उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे गांव का किसान किसान विकास पत्र खरीदकर के रखता था। उसके बाद उसके बच्चे की शादी, बच्ची की शादी, उसका कोई और कार्यक्रम, उसके बच्चे की पढ़ाई के लिए वह उसकी एक पूंजी होती थी। अब वह पूंजी हुन्डी में नहीं रख सकता। वह पूंजी अब महाजन प्रथा के साथ नहीं होती। वह पूंजी किसान विकास पत्र के माध्यम से रखता था और वह खत्म हो गया था। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह फिर गांव में जो महाजन प्रथा होती है, जिसके माध्यम से पैसा दिया जाता है, उसने पैसा दिया एक और उसके बाद उसको सौ रुपया ब्याज देना पड़ता था और उसमें वह टूट जाता था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में बहुत प्रभावी कदम उठाया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी चीज, आप भी थोड़ा उर्दू जानते होंगे, 'चिट्टी आई है, आई है, चिट्टी आई है। बड़े दिनों के बाद के बाद हम बेवतनों को याद वतन की मिट्टी आई है।' यह डाकखाने वाले होते थे, तो ये लोग गांव-गांव चिट्टी पहुंचाते थे। बड़े ईमानदार होते थे। कभी आज तक यह नहीं सुना होगा कि कोई पोस्टमैन सैकड़ों किलोमीटर दूर गांव भी है तो वहां तक साइकिल लेकर पहुंचाता ही था। आज डाकखानों की क्या हालत हो गई है? सर, बिल्कुल खत्म हो गए हैं। तो यह जो किसान विकास पत्र है, इससे वे पोस्ट आफिसेज को, जो कि गांवों में एक बहुत बड़ा सेंटर हुआ करते थे कम्युनिकेशन का, वे फिर से एक बार पुनर्जीवित होंगे और फिर से एक बार बहुत मजबूती के साथ आएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, you conclude.

श्री मुख्यतार अब्बास नक़वी : उसके साथ ही साथ एक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ब्लैक मनी का। ब्लैक मनी के मुद्दे पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने निचले सदन में स्पष्ट किया कि ब्लैक मनी वापिस आएगी, निश्चित तौर से आनी चाहिए। अगर भारत के धन को किसी ने जाकर विदेश में रखा है तो उसको वापस आना चाहिए। 7 अक्टूबर, 2011 को स्विटजरलैंड से जो समझौता हुआ है, उस समय की सरकार ने किया था। उस समझौते में कोई कमी हो सकती है, कई चीजें हो सकती हैं उस पर हम चर्चा नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि ब्लैक मनी पर जो व्हाइट पेपर आया था, वह ब्लैक मनी का ब्लैक पेपर था। खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया। उसमें कुछ पता नहीं चला कि किस की ब्लैक मनी है, कब आएगी, कैसे आएगी और कहां से आएगी। हमारी सरकार ने आते ही अपने उस संकल्प को मजबूती के साथ दोहराया, उसके लिए एक व्यवस्था बनाई और व्यवस्था बना करके अगर ब्लैक मनी दुनिया के किसी कोने में है तो वह निश्चित तौर से वापस आएगी। क्योंकि हमें डर नहीं है। हमारी सरकार के किसी साथी का ब्लैक मनी उसमें नहीं है। डर उनको होगा जिन के सत्ता के मठाधीशों का नाम ब्लैक मनी के बही-खाते में रहा होगा।

महोदय, मैं इस बजट और फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

جناب مختار عباس نقوی (اثر پردیش): مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں اس فائنننس بل کا سمرتھن کرتے ہوئے اس سرکار اور فائنننس منسٹر صاحب کو بدھائی دوں گا کہ کہ انہوں نے ایک ایسے وقت میں یہ بجٹ پیش کیا، جس وقت دش بہت بری آرتھک حالت سے دو چار ہو رہا تھا۔

دیش کے جو آرتھک حالات تھے، ایسے حالات میں یہ بجٹ پیش ہوا ہے۔ نشچت طور سے یہ بجٹ، گاؤں، غریب کسان، جھگی جھونپڑی کے انسان، بیروزگار نوجوان، اور بھارت کا سمردھہ سمان کا بجٹ ہے، جسے 45 دنوں میں دوردرشتا کے ساتھ پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ سرکار کو جو وراثت ملی تھی، ناکامی کی وراثت، کمزور ارتھ-ویوستھا کی وراثت، بے روزگاری کی وراثت، مہنگائی کی وراثت اور چوطرفہ بدحالی کی وراثت، لیکن اب اس بجٹ کے پیش ہونے کے بعد صاف طور سے دیش کے لوگوں کے بیچ میں دکھائی پڑا ہے کہ اب مظبوطی کے ساتھ دیش میں وکاس اور وشواس کا ماحول قائم ہوگا۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، "ہر ہاتھ کو کام، ہر کھیت کو پانی"، "روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان، مانگ رہا ہے ہندوستان" یہی آواز ہر طرف سے اٹھتی تھی۔ روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان - جو مولبھوت سویدھائیں ہیں، ان کی بات ہم لوگ بچپن سے، چھاتر جیون سے، جب سے ہم لوگ سنگھرش کر رہے ہیں، تبھی سے کیا کرتے تھے۔ یہ مولبھوت مانگیں پچھلے لمبے وقت سے چلتی آ رہی ہیں، لیکن روٹی کو مہنگائی کہا گئی، مکان کے سپنے کو ارتھ-ویوستھا کی بدحالی نے

چکناچور کر دیا اور کپڑے کے، چیتھڑے، کشاسن نے کر دئے اور حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے کہ دیش چوطرفہ بدحالی کے کگار پر کھڑا ہوا تھا۔

اس وقت کے ہمارے پردھان منتری جی ایک بہت اچھے ارتھ-شاستری بھی ہیں، میں ان کی نیت پر کسی طرح کا شک نہیں کرتا۔ بہت ایمانداری کے ساتھ وہ دیش کو مضبوطی اور کامیابی کے راستے پر لے جانے کے سنکپ سے ساتھ کام کرتے تھے، لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ جو کچھ بھی پچھلی سرکار کے وقت میں ہوتا رہا، اس وقت کے تتکالین پردھان منتری مجبوری کے ساتھ ان ساری چیزوں کو اسہائے ہو کر دیکھتے رہے۔ اب اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ دیش بری طرح سے برے حالات میں پہنچ گیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Sir, let him make points on the Finance Bill.

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : مہودے، جب یہ دیش یو۔پی۔اے۔ کو دیا گیا تھا اور یو۔پی۔اے۔ سٹا میں آئی تھی، اس وقت سکل گھریلو وکاس در لگ بھگ 9 فیصد تھی اور جس وقت یہ سٹا سے ہٹے یا اس سے پہلے وہ لگ بھگ 4 فیصد تک رہ گئی۔ جس وقت یو۔پی۔اے۔ سٹا میں آئی تھی، اس وقت اودھیوگک وکاس در 7-32 فیصد تھی، اور جب یہ سٹا سے ہٹے، تب یہ مائنس دو فیصد تھی۔ اسی طرح سے ودیشی قرض کی بات ہے، جس کے بارے میں ہم کہتے ہیں کہ اس کے سہارے دیش کو 'اداروادا' کے راستے پر لے جاتے جاتے یہ سرکار دیش کو 'ادھاروادا' کے راستے پر لے گئی۔ اس دیش میں جب کوئی بچہ پیدا

ہوتا ہے، تب 15 سے 20 ہزار کا ودیشی قرض اس کے سر پر رہتا ہے۔ جس وقت این۔ڈی۔اے۔ سے یو۔پی۔اے۔ کو سٹا ملی تھی، اس وقت ودیشی قرض 112 بلین قرض ڈالر تھا اور جب انہوں نے سرکار چھوڑی تھی، اس وقت 390 بلین ڈالر دیش کے اوپر ودیشی قرض ہے۔ اسی طرح سے لگھواودھیوگ کے باہری قرض کی حالت ہے۔ جب این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کی سرکار تھی، تب لگھواودھیوگ کا باہری قرض 3.9 فیصد تھا اور جب یو۔پی۔اے۔ کی سرکار سٹا سے ہٹی ہے، تب یہ 24.8 فیصد تھا۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ 45 دن کی سرکار چوطرفہ چنوتیاں، چاروں طرف ایک طرح سے دیش میں جو ماحول تھا، وہ اوشواس کا ماحول تھا، وکاس کا ماحول تھا نہیں، کرپشن کا ماحول، گھوٹالوں کا ماحول تھا، ان کی ترقی کے انداز نرالے تھے، چوطرفہ کرپشن اور گھوٹالے کا ماحول تھا، وہ ترقی کا ایک انداز تھا۔ اس انداز سے وہ ترقی ہو رہی تھی۔ میں نشچت طور سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ "میں اس موسم میں نکلا ہوں سفر کو، بے پتوں کی ضرورت جب شجر کو، شجر کا مطلب عام آدمی، غریب، کسان، مزدور سے ہے۔"

میں اس موسم میں نکلا ہوں سفر کو،

بے پتوں کی ضرورت جب شجر کو

ہے چسپاں تیری ناکامی کی یادیں،
عجب بے حال کر رکھا ہے گھر کو

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Sir, is he speaking on the Finance Bill ? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak, at least, on one Section of the Finance Bill.

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، ایسے حالات میں ہمیں یہ سنا کی وراثت ملی، جس وقت گھر کا حال بدحال تھا، بے حال تھا اور ایسے حالات میں ایک ایسا بجٹ پیش کرنا، دیش میں ایسا وشواس قائم کرنا کہ یہ دیش پھر سے ترقی کی راستے پر، اسمردھی کے راستے پر، وکاس کے راستے پر تیزی سے بڑھے اور دیش کو ہی نہیں، بلکہ دنیا کو بھی اس بات کا احساس ہوا۔

آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آج کسانوں کی سمسبیہ ہے، مزدوروں کی سمسبیہ ہے، بے روزگاری کی سمسبیہ ہے، مہودے، میں بے روزگاری کا ذکر ضرور کروں گا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری پرمود تیواری : آپ کس کی بے روزگاری کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں، آپ اپنی بے روزگاری کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں یا دیش کی بے روزگاری کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : ہم آپ کی بے روزگاری کی بات کر رہے ہیں کیوں کہ آپ ادھر سے ادھر چلے گئے ہیں نا... (مداخلت)۔۔۔ مہودے، جب این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کے شاسن کال میں شری اٹل بھاری واجپئی جی دیش کے پردھان منتری تھے، اس وقت وارشک روزگار سرجن در 1 کروڑ 21 لاکھ تھی اور اب جب این۔ڈی۔اے۔ پھر سٹا میں آئی، تب یہ محض 22 لاکھ پرتی سال رہ گئی۔ اس حالت میں، اس حالات میں سرکار نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، نشچت طور سے وہ سراہنا کی پاتر ہے اور اس کا نتیجہ اور اثر ہی ہے کہ ابھی امریکا کے ایک بہت بڑے نیتا جان کیری نے کہا کہ کہ "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" کا جو سنکلپ ہے، وہ سنکلپ صرف نریندر مودی جی کا سنکلپ نہیں رہ گیا، بلکہ یہ سنکلپ دنیا کے تمام لوگوں کا سنکلپ ہو گیا اور پوری دنیا نے اس بات کو سمجھا ہے، سویکار کیا ہے۔ وہ بات صحیح ہے کہ "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" کے سنکلپ کو دنیا نے سویکار کیا ہے، کانگریس سویکار کرے یا نہ کرے، اس سے مطلب نہیں ہے، لیکن دنیا نے اس کو سویکار کیا ہے اور سمجھا ہے کہ "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" ہی "ایک بھارت - ایک شریشٹھ بھارت" بنا سکتا ہے۔ نشچت طور سے "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" اور "ایک بھارت - شریشٹھ بھارت" کے سنکلپ کے ساتھ یہ بجٹ ہمارے وٹے منتری جی نے پیش کیا ہے۔

ہم لوگ گاؤں اور غریب لوگوں کو سنتے تھے، تو وہ کہتے تھے - صاحب، جب ہم سبزی لینے جاتے تھے تو سبزی والا کہتا تھا کہ تمہیں معلوم

نہیں، ڈالر کتنا مہنگا ہو گیا؟ ارے، بھائی، ہمیں ڈالر سے کیا مطلب، ہم تو روپے سے خریدنے والے ہیں۔ تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ نہیں، ڈالی بہت مہنگا ہے، اس لئے سبزی مہنگی ہے، آلو مہنگا ہے، پیاز مہنگا ہے۔ تو ڈالر مالامال ہوتا رہا، روپیہ کنگال ہوتا رہا اور ایسے کوئی سادھن اور اپائے نہیں کئے گئے جس سے دیش کی ارتھ-ویوستھا پٹری پر آ سکے۔

اب میں ٹیکس ریفارم پر آتا ہوں۔ ہم مانتے ہیں کہ اس سرکار نے اس بجٹ میں کئی اہم اور کرانتی کاری گھوشنائیں کی ہیں، ان میں سے ٹیکس ریفارم ایک اہم پہل ہے۔ میں اس کو پہل اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ جو اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی آن-فائننس ہے، اس نے جی۔ایس۔ٹی، انشورینس، بینکنگ، مائیکرو فائننس جیسے کئی وشنیوں پر اہم ریکمنڈیشن دیں، جو ٹھنڈے بستے میں پڑی رہیں اور کانگریس پارٹی کی قیادت والی سرکار نے ان پر کسی طرح کا کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا۔ اس کا ایک مکھیہ کارن یہ تھا کہ اس وقت پالیسی پیرالسس تھا، پردھان منتری جی پر بھی کئی طرح کے دباؤ تھے اور کئی پردھان منتری اور کئی سپر پرائم منسٹر جیسی چیزیں چل رہی تھیں، اس لئے وہ ایک سمسیہ تھی۔ لیکن، ہم مانتے ہیں کہ اس سرکار نے ٹیکس ریفارم کے لئے جو کرانتی کاری پہل کی ہے، وہ نشچت طور سے بڑی اہم ہے۔ جیسے، آپ جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کو لیجئے۔ جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کے بارے میں پہلے بھی کوشش کی گئی، لیکن پردیشوں کو وشواس میں نہ لینے اور کئی دیگر کارنوں سے وہ بار بار ٹائیں ٹائیں فس ہوتی رہی۔ جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کے بارے میں ہمارا یہ ماننا ہے کہ جس دن

یہ لاگو ہوگا، اس دن اس دیش کی ارتھ-ویوستھا مضبوطی کے ساتھ پٹری پر آئے گی۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، اس بارے میں راجیوں کے بیچ کئی طرح سے کنفیوژنس ہیں، ان کے بیچ کئی طرح سے کمیونی-کیشن گیپ ہے اور ہمارا ماننا ہے کہ اس کمیونی کیشن گیپ کی وجہ سے اس وقت اس سرکار پر 50 ہزار کروڑ کی دین-داری کئی راجیوں کی ہے۔ یہ ایک سمسیہ ہے، لیکن ہمیں پورا وشواس ہے کہ یہ سرکار اس دشا میں اور جی-ایس-ٹی۔ کے وشئے میں اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی آن-فائننس کی جو ریمکمنڈیشنس ہیں، ان پر تیزی کے ساتھ آگے بڑھے گی۔ میرا سرکار کے لئے ایک سجھاؤ ہوگا اور یہ راجیوں کے ہت میں ہوگا کہ جی-ایس-ٹی۔ میں پیٹرولیم پروڈکٹس ہیں، ٹوبیکو ہے، اگر راجیوں کو وشواس میں لے کر، راجیوں کے ساتھ سامنجسے بنا کر، راجیوں کے ساتھ بات چیت کر کے ان کو بھی شامل کیا جائے تو اس سے راجیوں کو بھی کئی طرح کی سہولتیں ملے گی اور ان کو بھی کئی طرح کے لابھ ہوں گے۔

اس کے علاوہ، ہم مانتے ہیں کہ کر سدھار میں جو کئی اہم قدم اٹھائے گئے ہیں، ان میں 56(2) بہت اہم ہے۔ اسے ہم اہم اس لئے مانتے ہیں کہ ہم جب کالے دھن کی بات کرتے ہیں، تو وہ کالا دھن ودیشوں میں ہی نہیں ہے، بلکہ ہمارے دیش میں بھی بہت ہے۔ ہمارے دیش میں کالا دھن کوئی گڈھے

میں کھود کر یا بوٹلی میں بند کر کے نہیں رکھتا، بلکہ اسے لوگ کئی روپ اور کئی رنگ میں گھماتے پھرتے ہیں۔ ہمارا ماننا ہے کہ نامی، بے نامی پراپرٹیز وغیرہ میں جو گڑبڑ جھالا ہوتا ہے، اس دشا میں لوکل بلیک منی پر ایک مضبوط کنٹرول لگانے کے لئے یہ ایک پربھاوی پہل ہوگی۔

اب ہم ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ پر آتے ہیں۔ ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ کے بارے میں ہمارے ماننا ہے کہ اس کو لے کر دیش میں بہت چرچائیں ہوئی ہیں۔ ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ ریٹیل کے بارے میں ہماری پارٹی کا بہت اسپشٹھہ مت ہے کہ دیش ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ ریٹیل کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے، اس لئے یہ لاگو نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ لیکن، پچھلی سرکار میں بہت سے چھیتروں میں ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ لاگو تھا، لیکن لوگ اس میں انویسٹ کرنے نہیں آتے تھے۔ وہ کیوں نہیں آتے تھے؟ وہ اس لئے نہیں آتے تھے کیوں کہ اس وقت اس طرح کا ماحول نہیں تھا۔ اس وقت دیش کا جو آرتھک ماحول تھا، اسے کہیں نہ کہیں کرپشن اور اسکیمس نے ہائی جیک کر رکھا تھا، تو لوگ تو بار یہ سوچتے تھے۔ اگر ہندوستان میں 100 روپے لگانا ہوتا تھا تو آدمی ہاتھ جوڑتا تھا۔ ودیشی انویسٹر کی بات تو بہت دور ہے، اسے آپ چھوڑ دیجئے، ہمارے دیش کے جو بڑے بڑے ادھیوگ پتی تھے، جو ادھیوگ گھرانے تھے، اگر وہ 10 فیصد بھارت میں انویسٹ کرتے تھے تو پچھلے آٹھ نو سالوں میں انہوں نے 90 فیصد ودیشوں میں انویسٹ کیا، یہ پورا ریکارڈ ہے۔ اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ دیش کا مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر، دیش میں جو اور آرتھک سیکٹر ہیں، وہ پوری طرح سے چرما گئے، دیش

کی ارتھہ۔ ویویستہا پوری طرح سے پیرالائز ہو گئی، کیوں کہ ایسا لگتا تھا جیسے کہ ودیشی انویسٹر جو نہیں آ رہے ہیں اور دیش کے انویسٹر بھی دیش میں انویسٹمنٹ کرنے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے انشورینس سیکٹر میں انویسٹمنٹ کی بات کی ہے، ڈفینس سیکٹر میں انویسٹمنٹ کی بات کی ہے۔ ہمارا ماننا ہے کہ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ جو 70 فیصد ڈفینس کے اکوپمنٹس ہیں، انہیں ہم ودیشوں سے خریدتے ہیں۔ میں ڈفینس کی کمیٹی میں ممبر رہا ہوں، وہاں بار بار اس بارے میں چرچا ہوتی تھی۔ بار بار یہ کہا جاتا تھا کہ یہ سارا کا سارا جو ہم ودیشوں سے سامان خریدتے ہیں، ان کی شرطوں پر خریدنا پڑتا تھا، ان کی خواہش پر خریدنا پڑتا تھا۔ اگر ہمارے دیش کو ضرورت ہے کہ وہ ہمیں ایک مہینے کے بعد چاہئے، تو وہ کہتے تھے کہ نہیں صاحب، ہم تو اس کو چار سال کے بعد ہی دے پائیں گے۔ آپ ہمیں آرڈر دیجئے، آرڈر کے بعد اتنا ہمیں ایڈوانس دیجئے، سارا کا سارا ایڈوانس ہمیں ودیشی مدرا میں دیجئے، اس کے بعد ہم پھر آپ کے آرڈر پر کام شروع کریں گے اور پھر چار سال، پانچ سال، چھ سال لگ جائیں گے۔ یعنی ہمیں ضرورت ابھی ہے، مطلب آج کھیت کو ضرورت ہے کہ بارش ہونی چاہئے اور جب کھیت سوکھ جائے گا تب بارش ہوگی۔ تو وہ حالت ہے۔ اس لئے ہم مانتے ہیں کہ سرکار کو اس دشا میں انشورینس کے سیکٹر میں، جیسے کہ کانگریس کے وقت میں بھی یہ بات تھی، آگے بڑھنا چاہئے۔ سرکار نے اس دشا میں ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ کے بارے میں، ڈفینس کے بارے میں اور دیگر کئی مدعوں پر جو کیا ہے، وہ بہت سراہئے ہے۔

بہت سے اہم اور بہت ہی پر بہاوی مدّے ہیں، ہم سب پر چرچا نہیں کریں گے۔ کسان وکاس پتر کا مدّعا ہے۔ آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، ہمارے گاؤں کا کسان کسان وکاس پتر خرید کر کے رکھتا تھا۔ اس کے بعد اس کے بچے کی شادی، بچی کی شادی، اس کا کوئی اور پروگرام، اس کے بچے کی پڑھائی کے لئے وہ اس کی ایک پونجی ہوتی تھی۔ اب وہ پونجی ہانڈی میں نہیں رکھ سکتا۔ وہ پونجی اب مہاجن پر تھا کے ساتھ نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ پونجی کسان وکاس پتر کے مادھیم سے رکھتا تھا اور وہ ختم ہو گیا تھا۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ وہ پھر گاؤں میں جو مہاجن پر تھا ہوتی ہے، جس کے مادھیم سے پیسہ دیا جاتا ہے، اس نے پیسہ دیا اور اس کے بعد اس کو سو روپیہ بیاز دینا پڑتا تھا اور اس میں وہ ٹوٹ جاتا تھا۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ جو میں سرکار کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس دشا میں بہت پر بہاوی قدم اٹھایا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، دوسری چیز، آپ بھی تھوڑا اردو جانتے ہوں گے، " چٹھی آئی ہے، آئی ہے، چٹھی آئی ہے۔ بڑے دنوں کے بعد، ہم بے وطنوں کو یاد وطن کی مٹی آئی ہے " یہ ڈاک خانے والے ہوتے تھے، تو یہ لوگ گاؤں گاؤں چٹھی پہنچاتے تھے۔ بڑے ایماندار ہوتے تھے۔ کبھی آج تک وہ نہیں سنا ہوگا کہ کوئی پوسٹ مین سیکڑوں کلومیٹر دور گاؤں بھی ہے تو وہاں تک سائیکل لے پہنچاتا ہی تھا۔ آج ڈاک خانوں کی کیا حالت ہو گئی ہے؟ سر، بالکل ختم ہو گئے ہیں۔ تو یہ جو کسان وکاس پتر ہے، اس سے وہ پوسٹ آفیسز کو، جو کہ گاؤں میں ایک بہت بڑا سینٹر ہوا کرتے تھے کمیونی کیشن کا، وہ پھر سے ایک

بار پھر پھر-جیوت ہوں گے اور پھر سے ایک بار بہت مضبوطی کے ساتھ آئیں گے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, you conclude.

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ ایک اور اہم وشنے ہے بلیک منی کا۔ بلیک منی کے مدعے پر مانٹے وٹے منتری جی نے نچلے سدن میں اسپٹھہ کیا کہ بلیک منی واپس آئے گی، نشچت طور سے آئی چاہئے۔ اگر بھارت کے دھن کو کسی نے جاکر ودیش میں رکھا ہے تو اس کو واپس آنا چاہئے۔ 7 اکتوبر، 2011 کو سوئزرلینڈ سے جو سمجھوتا ہوا ہے، اس وقت کی سرکار نے کیا تھا۔ اس سمجھوتے میں کوئی کمی ہو سکتی ہے، کئی چیزیں ہو سکتی ہیں اس پر ہم چرچا نہیں کر سکتے۔ لیکن اتنا ضرور ہے کہ بلیک منی پر جو وہائٹ پیپر آیا تھا، وہ بلیک منی کا پیپر تھا۔ "ہودا پہاڑ نکلی چوہیا"۔ اس میں کچھ پتہ نہیں چلا کہ کس کی بلیک منی ہے، کب آئے گی، کیسے آئے گی اور کہاں سے آئے گی۔ ہماری سرکار نے آتے ہی اپنے اس سنکلپ کو مضبوطی کے ساتھ دوہرایا، اس کے لئے ایک ویوسٹھا بنائی اور ویوسٹھا بنا کر کے اگر بلیک منی دنیا کے کسی کونے میں ہے تو وہ نشچت طور سے واپس آئے گی۔ کیوں کہ ہمیں ڈر نہیں ہے۔ ہماری سرکار کے کسی ساتھی کی بلیک منی اس میں نہیں ہے۔ ڈر ان کو ہوگا جن کے سٹا کے مٹھادھیشوں کا نام بلیک منی کے بھی-کھاتے میں رہا ہوگا۔

مہودے، میں اس بجٹ اور فائننس بل کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں۔ بہت بہت

دھنیواد۔

श्री उपसभापति : श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

महोदय, दोनों तरफ से बहुत सी बातें, बहुत सारे मुद्दे, देश और सदन के सामने लाए गए हैं। उपसभापति जी, हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि चाहे आम बजट की बात हो, चाहे वित्त विधेयक की बात हो, इस विधेयक से, इस बजट से, हमारे देश की दिशा में कितना परिवर्तन आया, देश के विकास में हम कितना आगे बढ़ सके, देश में हम रोजगार के कितने अवसर पैदा कर सके - इन सब बातों को इसकी सफलता मापने के लिए हम तराजू के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदया, सदन में माननीय सदस्यों के सुझावों को नोट करने व समझने के लिए उपस्थित हैं। महोदय, मैं बहुत विवशता के साथ एक बात को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। यू.पी.ए. ने अपनी उपलब्धियों का व्याख्यान किया, एन.डी.ए. ने अपनी बातों को रखा और सत्ता यू.पी.ए. की बनी या एन.डी.ए. की, आपके बजट में, आपकी व्यवस्था में यह बात बहुत क्लिअर है कि तमाम आपके वायदों और विकास योजनाओं के बावजूद, आज हमारे देश में केवल 3 प्रतिशत लोग करदाता के रूप में चिन्हित हैं। आज किस देश का कितना विकास किया होगा, इसका इस बात से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि 121 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में अगर 3 प्रतिशत लोग आयकर की श्रेणी में आए हैं, तो मतलब बहुत साफ है कि ये “कह कुछ रहे हैं और कर कुछ रहे हैं।” आज पूरा देश इस बात से चिंतित भी है और परेशान भी है। आप वित्त विधेयक लाए हैं और सदन की परंपरा है कि यह पास होगा। विपक्ष अपनी बात कहेगा, सत्ता में बैठे लोग अपनी बात कहेंगे, लेकिन इसका देश में प्रभाव क्या होगा, देश कितना आगे बढ़ पाएगा, क्या कभी इस सच्चाई के साथ हमने देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को समझने की भी कोशिश की है? क्या ईमानदारी से देश के लोगों के मन में झांकने की भी कोशिश की है? अगर कोशिश की गयी होती, तो आयकरदाताओं की संख्या 3 प्रतिशत न होती, यह और बढ़ सकती थी।

महोदय, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु सदन में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आपके वित्त विधेयक को पढ़ा है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि किसी और देश में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है या नहीं, लेकिन हमारे देश के वित्त विधेयक में हमारी सरकार ने वरिष्ठ नागरिक, सीनियर सिटिजंस को भी दो भागों में बांट दिया है। मुझे बहुत सारे देशों के संविधानों को पढ़ने का मौका मिला, बहुत सारे फाइनेंस बिलों को जानने का मौका मिला और मेरे ख्याल से हमारा देश, शायद पहला ऐसा देश है, जिस देश में हमारे देश के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को भी इस विधेयक में दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सदन और देश के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 60 से 80 वर्ष की एक श्रेणी बनाई है और 80 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र की दूसरी श्रेणी बनाई है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया और यह देश भी नहीं समझ पाया कि 80 साल वाले को आप कौन सा वरिष्ठ मानते हैं और 60 साल वाले को आप कौन सा वरिष्ठ मानते हैं? आपने बिल में व्यवस्था दे दी कि 60 से 80 वर्ष के बीच का व्यक्ति अगर ढाई लाख रुपए तक कमाता है, तो कर

में छूट पाएगा, 80 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र वाला व्यक्ति पांच लाख रुपए तक की आय पर कर मुक्ति पाएगा। क्या हमारी सरकार की संवेदनशीलता, क्या हमारी सरकार की दूरदर्शिता देश के सीनियर सिटिजन्स के प्रति इतनी नहीं है कि कम से कम जिस नाम के पीछे सीनियर सिटिजन लिखा गया, जो व्यक्ति वरिष्ठ नागरिक बन गया, उनको आप एक श्रेणी में रख सकें, एक समूह में रख सकें?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि कम से कम सीनियर सिटिजन्स को न बांटिए। बेहतर तो देश को न बांटना भी रहेगा, बेहतर तो समाज को न बांटना भी रहेगा, लेकिन और भी कुछ न हो सके, तो कम से कम सीनियर सिटिजन की श्रेणी को एक कीजिए और मेरी मांग है, मेरी अपील है कि 60 साल से अधिक उम्र के किसी भी व्यक्ति को आयकर में पांच लाख रुपए तक छूट का प्रावधान निश्चित तौर पर होना ही चाहिए। अगर आप समरसता की बात करते हैं, अगर आप रिश्तों के सम्मान की बात करते हैं, अगर देश में आप सद्भाव की बात करते हैं, तो कम से कम बांटने की नीति पर आप पीछे हटने की कोशिश जरूर करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके बिल में महिलाओं के प्रति जो एक बात उभारी गई इससे हमारे देश की महिलाओं को भी कष्ट होगा और मुझे भी कष्ट होगा। हम महिलाओं के सम्मान और सुरक्षा में बहुत सारे मुद्दे और बहुत सारी बातें उठाते हैं। हम महिलाओं के अधिकार के लिए 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने की बात भी करते हैं। हम महिलाओं के सम्मान के लिए और बहुत सारे विषय और कानून बनाते हैं, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने आयकरदाताओं की श्रेणी में महिलाओं के सम्मान पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया। माननीय मंत्री महोदया, आपके बिल में इस बात को अंकित किया गया है कि दो लाख अस्सी हजार रुपए तक कमाने वाली, आयकर देने वाली महिला को कर में छूट दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सामान्य व्यक्ति से महिला की मद में जो केवल 30,000 का डिफरेंस रखा गया है, यह बहुत कम है। अगर वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को आप पांच लाख तक आय पर छूट देने का इरादा रखते हैं, तो फिर महिलाओं को भी पांच लाख तक आय पर छूट देने की नीयत आपको जरूर बनानी चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि महिलाओं को भी पांच लाख तक आय पर छूट देने का प्रावधान हमारी सरकार करे, तो शायद बहुत ही न्यायोचित होगा। तीसरी बात, विकलांगों के बारे में कोई बहुत ही स्पष्ट नीति आपके विधेयक में अंकित नहीं की गई है। अगर हम पुराना बिल देखते हैं, आयकर की व्यवस्थाओं पर हम ध्यान देते हैं, तो मात्र एक लाख रुपए का डिफरेंस सामान्य आयकर दाता और विकलांग के बीच में रखा गया है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि विकलांग की श्रेणी में भी अगर आयकर में छूट की राशि पांच लाख कर दी जाए तो मेरे ख्याल से यह बहुत ज्यादा हितकारी होगा, न्यायोचित होगा। महोदय, चाहे यू.पी.ए. की सरकार हो या एन.डी.ए. की सरकार हो, सरकार ने आम बजट में और तमाम मुद्दों पर बिलों में इस बात को बहुत उभारा है कि हम दलितों के विकास के लिए विशेष योजना लाएंगे, आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए कुछ नयी नीति बनाएंगे।

श्री प्रभात झा : क्या एक ही दिन में ले आएँ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : नहीं, एक दिन में नहीं लाइए, एक दिन में तो आप विनाश ही कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए आपको समय मिलेगा, पूरे पांच साल का समय जनता ने आपको दिया है और जनता आपकी सरकार में टमाटर भी खा रही है, सबको सारी बातों का पता है। समय लगेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मेरा समय 12 मिनट का है और अभी दो मिनट बचे हुए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : दो मिनट बचे हैं, इसलिए आपको सिर्फ वार्निंग दे रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, मैं जल्दी ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : ठीक है, बोलिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : इस गरीब सेक्शन को, इस वीकर सेक्शन को, जिसके लिए हम तमाम सदनों में, तमाम मंचों पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करके प्रभावित करने की कोशिश करते हैं, क्या इस वर्ग को भी आयकर में छूट देने पर सरकार कोई विचार करेगी? इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। उसमें पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मेरे पास निश्चित जानकारी है कि वह देश में और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी रेवेन्यू जनरेट करने में बहुत बड़ा रोल अदा करता है। हमारे उस पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गाज़ियाबाद में, मोदीनगर में, नोएडा में और तमाम जगहों पर बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज बंद पड़ी हुई हैं, मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, वे बेचारे रिक्शा चला रहे हैं। क्या सरकार का ध्यान, जो बीमार उद्योग हैं, उनको संचालित करने की ओर है ताकि मजदूरों को पुनः काम पर लौटने का मौका मिल सके? क्या सरकार उस पर कोई विचार करेगी? महोदय, एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के सामने आती है। वे पूरा टैक्स देते हैं, पूरा रेवेन्यू देते हैं, एग्रीकल्चर में बहुत बड़ा काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनका बहुत सारा पैसा, बहुत सारा धन, अगर कोई मुकदमा हो जाए, कोई केस हो जाए, चाहे वह इनकम टैक्स से संबंधित ही हो, उस पर बरबाद हो जाता है। उनको अपने उस मुकदमे की पैरवी के लिए इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता है, जिस पर बहुत अधिक पैसा खर्च होता है, बहुत अधिक धन का अपव्यय होता है। महोदय, हालांकि यह विषय शायद इससे जुड़ा हुआ न हो, लेकिन मैं फिर भी इस बात को जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में, वहां के आयकरदाताओं की सुविधा के लिए हाई कोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना करने पर विचार करे तो सरकार और प्रदेश, दोनों को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिल सकता है। इसके अलावा पचास लाख की सम्पत्ति खरीदने वाले पर एक परसेंट टी.डी.एस. लगाने का प्रोविजन हमारे देश की सरकार ने बनाया है। मेरी निश्चित जानकारी है कि उस नियम का, उस कानून का देश के लोग नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं, अंडर द टेबल सौदे हो रहे हैं। एक परसेंट टी.डी.एस. के चक्कर में बड़ी-बड़ी प्रॉपर्टी वाले लोग, रीयल एस्टेट से जुड़े हुए लोग अपनी सम्पत्ति की वेल्यू कम दिखाकर प्रॉपर्टी परचेज करते हैं और टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं। अगर इस नियम को समाप्त किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। काला धन देश के लिए बड़ी समस्या है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : धन्यवाद कश्यप जी।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मैं बहुत लम्बी बात नहीं करूंगा। आपकी मेहरबानी होगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप एक मिनट का समय और ले लीजिए, लेकिन अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। मुझे आपको टोकना अच्छा नहीं लगता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : केवल दो मिनट का समय और दे सकें तो बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : इसीलिए दो मिनट पहले मैंने आपको वॉर्निंग दी थी।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : केवल दो मिनट का समय और चाहता हूँ। आप कहेंगे तो मैं अभी भी बैठ जाऊंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : एक मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मैं केवल दो मिनट का समय चाहूंगा। काले धन का मुद्दा आज पूरे देश में एक चर्चा का विषय बना है। आपने एस.आई.टी. बना दी। वह बन गयी, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है, इन्फॉर्मेशन क्या है, प्रगति क्या है, उसके बारे में न सदन को पता है और न ही देश को पता है। काले धन की बात छोड़िए। हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा कि हमारे देश में बहुत सारा पैसा, बहुत सारा काला धन ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है, अगर हमारी सरकार गंभीरता के साथ उस पर काम कर ले, तो भी हमारा देश आर्थिक क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़ सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : थैंक्यू वैरी मच।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात का अंत करना चाहता हूँ कि आयकर कार्यालय का विस्तार होना चाहिए। यह मेरा बहुत ही सकारात्मक सुझाव है। आयकर विभाग बहुत बड़ा विभाग है और सारा देश इस विभाग से संचालित होता है, लेकिन आयकर विभाग के ऑफिसेज बहुत कम हैं। इसके ऑफिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर में हैं, मंडल में हैं। अगर तहसील लेवल पर भी आयकर विभाग के ऑफिस बनाए जाएं, इस सिस्टम को और बढ़ाया जाए, तो जो लगभग तीन परसेंट आयकरदाताओं की संख्या है, इस संख्या को और बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : थैंक्यू वैरी मच। आपकी बात हो गई। आपको चार मिनट का समय एक्स्ट्रा दे दिया है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो छात्रों को पढ़ाई के लिए ऋण मिलता है उस पर ब्याज की व्यवस्था लागू रहती है। मेरी मांग है कि किसी भी छात्र की पढ़ाई पूरी हो जाने के बाद, पांच साल तक उसके ऋण को ब्याजमुक्त रखा जाए, तो इसका बहुत सारे छात्रों को लाभ मिल सकता है। मुझे मालूम है कि बहुत सारे सदस्यों को बोलना है और बहुत सारे मुद्दे इससे भी ज्यादा कीमती होंगे, फिर भी मैं अपनी बात आपके माध्यम से कह सका, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

My colleague who spoke on the Budget debate for the Trinamool Congress made five broad points. I do not wish to touch on any of those points today and instead focus our comments, directions and suggestions on the Finance Bill.

The five broad points made by us in the Budget's debate were, one, to seriously consider the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which recommended that there were three debt-stressed States, Punjab, Kerala and Bengal. The second point we made was about the debt moratorium on Bengal for fiscal imprudence, which has since changed to fiscal prudence. The third issue we raised was a big issue of black money. The fourth was of sharing of taxes between the States and the Centre, and the fifth, all of our focus then in that speech was on the thirty-three per cent of India, the poorest of the poor.

In the Finance Bill, we will restrict most of our comments to the middle class, 160 million, a few years ago, which may probably become, as per estimates, 270 million in the next one or two years. This 270 million is equivalent to the population of Brazil and U.K. put together. This middle class typically is divided into broad ways – the seekers who earn two lakhs plus and, what they call, the strivers who earn a little more than that. If you really look at this Budget, we were trying to put it in a mathematical formula, this is what the formula looks like: $PC=AJ=4.1$. Now what this basically means? First, let me dwell on 4.1. The Congress, a few months ago, came up with the 4.1 fiscal deficit number. The current Government has stayed with the number. And this has been an opportunity. If that number was not stayed with, this was a great chance to take some of the stress away, some fiscal space provided so that middle class could be the beneficiaries because the middle class has been suffering double-digit inflation for last six-seven years and in the last two-three years from total absence of jobs. But, maybe, the Finance Minister, in his wisdom, didn't want to go with 4.1 because he thought the markets would tank, credit rating agencies would downgrade us and corporates would find it very difficult to raise money from abroad. However, this was a golden opportunity lost because, as I said, if $PC=AJ=4.1$, the eventual winners were the *babus* of North Block. Sir, now, we get down to some specific proposals. I shall make five-six quick points in the time permitted. The first one is on Service Tax. Service Tax contributes 60 per cent of the GDP and 12 per cent, approximately, of the Direct Tax. That is very good. Some people are left out of Service Tax. We do not want to grudge those people, like those pursuing the arts, culture, sports, etc. They are out of the Service Tax net; that is fine. ...*(Interruption)*...

Quiz masters have to pay too; what to do? But, on a more serious note, Sir, the former Prime Minister had not exempted lawyers. Now, I have lots of lawyer friends who won't like this – that is why my formula PC=AJ works -- but lawyers got exempted, again, on Service Tax. So, large legal companies are not paying Service Tax. The poor Chartered Accountants are paying Service Tax from October, 2008. So, our first clear suggestion is, please bring large law firms and huge diagnostic firms, which are not paying Service Tax, into the Service Tax net.

Sir, our second observation is again on the PC=AJ syndrome, which you could also express in a more boring way, calling it 'the Congress = the BJP syndrome'. Let us look at another number. This is about the 'super rich surcharge'. The Trinamool Congress believes, it is good that for someone making more than one crore rupees, you have levied a 10 per cent surcharge on that money. The previous Finance Minister did it. But where we have issue is the number that the previous Finance Minister gave us – 42,800. Sir, 42,800 people across the country are earning more than one crore rupees, and so, they have levied a surcharge. This time too it has continued. But, there are more than 42,800 people in South Extension or in West Andheri alone, who are earning more than one crore rupees. So, please seriously look at this number, because the actual number could be four-five times more than this.

Sir, I would make three quick points on personal tax. As I said, we are restricting all our comments today on the Finance Bill and not giving you some broad, macro picture, which we have finished in the Budget discussions. On the Income Tax, you have raised the exemption from ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹ 2.5 lakhs, and on the 80CC exemption, from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.5 lakhs. So, the approximate saving on the Income Tax in this bracket would be about ₹ 5,000. However, if the BJP themselves take a look at the Standing Committee recommendations of Yashwant Sinha, there itself the Standing Committee talks about taking the first exemption limit up to ₹ 3 lakhs and the 80CC exemption limit up to ₹ 2 lakhs. We are optimistic that even though you didn't address it this time, maybe, February-March would be the time when middle-class India would be looking up to you. Then, interest on borrowed capital is up from ₹ 1.5 lakhs to ₹ 2 lakhs. That is very welcome. I would make a quick point here on tax on debt-oriented funds. Now, how did the tax on debt-oriented funds work before this? If you had it for 12 months, you did not have to pay capital gains. That is fair enough. Now, it has been made, not 12 months, but 36 months. We like something here; we don't like something here. What we like is the fact that you have taken it up to 36 months, because some corporates would be misusing the 12 months period to avoid capital gains. If you want to penalize the corporates for doing this, you might want to, but you have two options here. Don't penalize the individual who

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

is using this. So the option could be, if individuals are allowed to do this, give them the benefit of capital gains in 12 months, or, you set a cap.

Sir, we have a quick point to make on Corporate Social Responsibility. For large companies earning more than Rs. 500 crores, you are not going to make the two per cent Corporate Social Responsibility tax-free now. Good! Now, the key point is, what happens to those companies, the smaller companies, which do not meet your Companies Act specifications? Let us say, a company earning Rs. one or 1.5 crores wants to make a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs. I think, we are putting them off if we are going to tax that. Please consider this. Go ahead with your two per cent tax for the big guys, but if some company wants to give ten ambulances or four pumps and the person is making a profit of Rs. 10 lakhs, he is not even making a profit. Please consider this. Do not tax that Corporate Social Responsibility, because then people would be discouraged from doing welfare.

Now a quick point on indirect taxes – Central Excise and Service Tax. All this time when you made that appeal, a pre-condition for appeal was not there. Now you have got and made a pre-condition for an appeal saying that you have to pay 7.5 or 10 per cent upfront cheque. This is dangerous because this will give an Income Tax Officer – there are many honest officers around—a kind of feeling of greediness. So, don't put the precondition. Sir, now I come to my last two points. One is broad comment on tax culture. We would like to leave you with a thought that there has to be a change in the perception or in the way we look at tax. Otherwise, taxation today is still seen with a fear psychosis. I know in the 1970s, if you earned ₹ 10 lakhs, ₹ 9,72,000 would go on tax. Today if you earn ₹ 10 lakhs, only ₹ 1,25,000 goes on tax. It is very good. There has to be a tax culture. You need to reward high-profile tax payers; you need to reward corporates; you need to make a big *shoo-sha* about it. You have very good advertising campaigns – big ones – which work successfully. I will agree. So, please look at this tax culture and remove this fear psychosis. Lastly, Sir, if you are looking at models, we will tell you one model to follow because no model is better than one where the numbers work. Sir, one State in India had a tax collection, in 2011-12, of ₹ 22,000 crores. In 2013-14, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम : आप किस स्टेट की बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन : मैं बता रहा हूँ, मैं बताना भूल गया। From ₹ 22,000 crores, the figure is ₹ 40,000 crores in 2013-14. The increase is a whooping 87 per cent. You asked me the State. This 87 per cent increase is in the State of West Bengal under Mamata Banerjee's Government. In spite of all the media bashing and fiction, lots of great work

is happening there including this tax collection. Two ways we managed to do it for the State – one, e-taxation, and two, better compliance. This is what is happening in a State, and I am sure it will work, if put to test, at the Centre. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Derek, you didn't even give me a chance to ring the bell. Thank you, very much.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दुनिया उन लोगों की भी है, जो न इनकम टैक्स देते हैं, जो न बुलेट ट्रेन में बैठेंगे, न एयर ट्रेवल करेंगे, न जिनके पास किसी बैंक का डेबिट और क्रेडिट कार्ड है और जहां स्टेट एब्सेंट है। मैं उन लोगों की तरफ से कुछ चीजें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। योजना आयोग द्वारा जो गरीबी के ताजा आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, उनके मुताबिक शहरी लोगों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन का खर्च 33.33 रुपए और ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए 27.20 रुपए है। सर, दिल्ली के अन्दर हबीब हेयर ट्रेनिंग सैलून खुला है, जहां बाल जंगली चूहे की तरह खड़े हो जाते हैं और एक बच्चा एक हजार रुपए एक टाइम पर चूहे की तरह बाल खड़े करने की कीमत अदा करता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : हमें तो वहां जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आपके और हमारे बाल नहीं हैं।

सर, भारत में गरीबी, शिशु मृत्यु दर और मातृ मृत्यु दर की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। 2012 में भारत में 5 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की सर्वाधिक मौतें हुईं। सर, एक नये अध्ययन के मुताबिक प्रत्येक साल लगभग 55 लाख शिशु जन्म लेने के शीघ्र बाद ही इस दुनिया से चले जाते हैं। दुनिया भर में जितने अंधे बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, उनमें आधे से ज्यादा केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही पैदा होते हैं। दुनिया भर में जितने कोढ़ी बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, उनमें 40 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा इसी अभागे मुल्क में पैदा होते हैं। इस देश के अन्दर विकलांगता का प्रतिशत, पूरी दुनिया में पैदा हुए कुल विकलांगों की संख्या का 50% से भी अधिक है।

सर, भारत में हर साल 7 लाख से अधिक नवजात शिशुओं की मृत्यु हो जाती है। मैं उन्हीं आंकड़ों का जिक्र आपके सामने कर रहा हूं, जहां स्टेट एब्सेंट है। दुनिया भर के 50 फीसदी नवजात शिशुओं की मौत सिर्फ 5 देशों में हुई है। आप उन देशों के नाम भी सुन लीजिए - महान भारत, नाइजीरिया, पाकिस्तान, चीन और कांगो। महान भारत में 7,79,000 नाइजीरिया में, 2,76,000 और कांगो में, जहां अभी तक सभ्यता पहुंची ही नहीं है, वहां नवजात शिशुओं की मृत्यु का आंकड़ा 1,80,000 है। इस देश के अन्दर तीन नवजात शिशुओं में से एक शिशु, एक साल की उम्र भी पूरी नहीं कर पाता है।

भारत में इस अवधि में करीब 50,000 महिलाओं की मौत प्रसव के समय हुई, जबकि नाइजीरिया में यह आंकड़ा करीब 40,000 का था। विकासशील देशों में साल 2013 में प्रति एक लाख जन्म पर मातृ मृत्यु-दर 230 रही, यह एक असली भारत की तस्वीर है। जबकि विकसित

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

देशों में प्रति एक लाख जन्म पर मातृ मृत्यु-दर 16 रही। इसके अनुसार शिशु मृत्यु-दर को कम करने में दक्षिण एशिया में मजबूत और स्थायी प्रगति हुई है।

सर. यू.एन.ओ. की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पूरी दुनिया का तिहाई अति-गरीब वर्ग भारत में रहता है। जब से हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने अर्थव्यवस्था का उदारीकरण आरम्भ किया है, इस दौरान पिछले दो दशकों में नेपाल और बंगला देश जैसे देशों में भी मानव विकास की दर भारत से बहेतर हुई है। यह है उदारीकरण का मॉडल।

वर्ष 2014 की United Nations Development Corporation (UNDC) की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यद्यपि भारत अपने दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसियों से मानव विकास की रैंकिंग के मामले में थोड़ा बेहतर है, परन्तु स्वास्थ्य और गुणवत्ता के मानकों में अपने कई पड़ोसी देशों से पीछे है। 1995 तक बंगला देश, नेपाल, भूटान और पाकिस्तान बच्चों की मृत्यु दर से मामले में भारत से बहुत पीछे थे, परन्तु वर्ष 2010 तक पाकिस्तान को छोड़कर बाकी देशों ने अपने मानकों में काफी सुधार किया है। कुछ देश में आज भारत में प्रति 1000 में 48 की मृत्यु दर से बेहतर हो गए हैं। पाकिस्तान को छोड़कर इस क्षेत्र के बाकी सभी मुल्क अपनी राष्ट्रीय आय का अधिक हिस्सा नागरिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों में व्यय करते हैं।

सर, मैं इन चीजों का जिक्र इसलिए करना चाहता था, क्योंकि ये जो बजट बनते हैं, इनमें एक खास तबके का ही ध्यान रखा जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान की एक बड़ी आबादी ऐसी है, जिसका बजट में किसी तरीके से भी जिक्र नहीं होता है।

मैं इनके सरकार का एक कारनामा आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, इस बात का जिक्र मैंने एक और सन्दर्भ में भी किया था। इनके वित्त विभाग के एक बड़े अधिकारी, नाइक साहब थे, जिन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैं चिदम्बरम साहब का एक बयान पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग कांग्रेस-मुक्त भारत क्या बनाओगे, आप तो कांग्रेस मुक्त बजट तक भी नहीं बना सके। आनन्द शर्मा जी की शिकायत यह है कि 49 प्रतिशत तो हम भी लाए थे, तब आपने हमें क्यों नहीं लाने दिया, हम बैंकिंग में यह काम कर रहे थे, इश्योरेंस में हम 49 प्रतिशत लाए थे, तब आपने हमारी मदद क्यों नहीं की?

ये लोग आपके खिलाफ नहीं है, इन्हें आपसे शिकायत है कि जो काम आप करना चाह रहे थे, आपने वह मौका इनको एक बार क्यों नहीं दिया, हालांकि काम ये भी वही कर रहे थे।

इस समय देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर सरकारी बैंकों का 53,000 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। लगभग 406 घराने डिफॉल्टर हैं, जिन पर 70,300 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं। आज की तारीख में पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकों के ऊपर पिछले 7 वर्षों से 4.95 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बकाया है। अब इसमें नई चीज यह है कि हमारे मित्र, वित्त मंत्री महोदय, श्री जेटली साहब बैंकिंग सेक्टर में 2.4 लाख करोड़ रुपये पुनर्पूँजीकरण लाना चाहते हैं। अब बैंकों में जो सरकारी हिस्सेदारी है, इनके जमाने की एक नाइक साहब की बनी हुई कमेटी है, इंदिरा जी ने 1971 में गरीब लोगों के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था, इनकी सरकार के एक अधिकारी ने कहा बोगस, इनका

denationalisation किया जाए और यह सरकार यानी इधर वाली उस काम को करने जा रही है। सर, मैं आपको बताऊं कि वही अर्थशास्त्री, रघुराम राजन इनके हैं, वे इनके लाड़ले हैं, मैंने इनके कई नेताओं के बयान पढ़े कि ये बहुत काबिल आदमी हैं, वे भी इस प्रोसेस में हैं। इस देश के अंदर अर्थशास्त्रियों का एक ऐसा कुनबा है, जो सलाह इनको भी यानी इधर वाले को भी देता है और उनको यानी उधर वाले को भी देता है। मैं अमेरिका के बैंकों की स्थिति के बारे में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पिछले पांच-छह वर्षों में 480 बैंक दिवालिया हो चुके हैं और ये उन्हीं को यहाँ बुला रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष 24 और इस साल 17 बड़े बैंक दिवालिया हो चुके हैं। जब पूरे विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी का दौर था, तब भी भारत के बैंक अच्छा काम कर रहे थे, लेकिन इनका भी denationalisation करने के लिए जो नाइक कमेटी बैठी है, उसको यह सरकार implement करना चाहती है।

सर, दो लाख करोड़ रुपए के एन.पी.ए. में से एक-तिहाई 30 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों के पास हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार और बैंक प्रबंधन उनकी उगाही करने के लिए संजीदा नहीं है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मैडम मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस पैसे को, जो पूंजीपतियों के पास रखा है, निकाल करके आप बैंकों में लगा दें, तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय का जो प्रोजेक्ट है, वह भी पूरा हो जाएगा और जो बैंकों में सरकारी साझेदारी है, वह भी बनी की बनी रह जाएगी, लेकिन आप यह नहीं करेंगे, चूंकि यह मुल्क उनका है, वे चंदा देते हैं, आदिवासी चंदा नहीं देते हैं। आठ करोड़ जो आदिवासी हैं, तमाम बजट प्रपोजल्स में उनके लिए सिर्फ 50 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोवीजन है।

सर, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था और मैं फिर इस बात को रिपीट करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 40-50 साल से राजनीतिक जीवन में हूँ, लेकिन मैंने ये तीन शब्द नहीं सुने थे। ये तीन शब्द हैं Disinvestment, PPP और FDI अभी 1990 के बाद इन शब्दों का चलन ज्यादा बढ़ा है, उन पर अगर मैं कहने लगूंगा, तो यह बहस बहुत लंबी हो जाएगी। अब ये लेबर लॉज में भी अमेंडमेंट करना चाह रहे हैं। आपके यहाँ से ही यानी राजस्थान से शुरू हो रहा है और दिल्ली तक पहुंच गए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी तो मेरी बात शुरू भी नहीं हुई। राजा साहब, आप प्रजा के साथ थोड़ा तो न्याय किया करिए। पिछली बार भी आपने मुझे यहाँ से ऐसे ही भगा दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपको तो मैं एक्स्ट्रा टाइम दे देता हूँ, पर आप भी थोड़ा सा ध्यान तो रख लें।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, एक घटना को पढ़ कर मेरा मन बड़ा दुखी हुआ और मैं इसको राजनीति के उस हिसाब से नहीं जोड़ना चाहता हूँ और अपने सभी सांसद मित्रों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 29 जुलाई के अखबार में एक खबर छपी है कि इस महीने से जो इस्पात निर्माता हैं, उन्होंने इस्पात की कीमत एक हजार रुपए प्रति टन बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है। क्या उन्होंने आपसे इसके बारे में पूछा? क्या उन्होंने इनको सुझाव दिया? आपने इनको मुल्क का मालिक कैसे बना दिया? जिस दिन जितना चाहें, ये स्टील के दाम बढ़ा दें या सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ा दें और हमारे लोग जो भूखे-प्यासे अपने खेतों में काम करते हैं, जहाँ तीनों मौसमों में लोग मरते हैं, बरसात में हमारी झुग्गियां बहेंगी, पशु बहेंगे, चारा नहीं मिलेगा, लू में लोग मरेंगे, जाड़े में ठंड से मरेंगे, जो इस मुल्क के असली मालिक हैं, उनकी उपज का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेगा और इस्पात का मूल्य चौबीस घंटे के अंदर-अंदर बढ़ जाएगा। वे कौन-सी ताकतें हैं? किसान की उपज के दाम

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

ऐसे क्यों नहीं बढ़ते हैं? मैं इसके माध्यम से यह बहस नए तरीके से करना चाहता हूँ और सदन में बैठे हुए ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि के जो एम.पी.ज. हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और खास तौर पर से अकाली मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार तय हो जाए कि किसान की उपज के दाम कैसे तय हों। उसकी जमीन का किराया लगाइए, हमारी बहन, बहू, बेटी और हम, चारों काम करते हैं, हमारी मेहनत लगाइए, जो बीज लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो पानी लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो डीजल लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो बिजली लगी, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो insecticide लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, उसके हिसाब से हमें भी दाम तय करने दीजिए। आपने यह किसका देश बना दिया है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... स्टील मिल मालिकों को एक रात में एक हजार रुपए कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए किसने आज़ाद कर दिया? सर, यह दो दुनिया बन गई, एक दुनिया ऐसी है जिसकी चिन्ता उधर से लेकर इधर तक है और एक तबका ऐसा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं आपकी जानकारी में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे कुछ लोगों के लिए सारे काम हो रहे हैं। सर, आप भी गाँव से आते हैं। आज 40 परसेंट किसान कृषि छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय, से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे गाँव से कहां जाएंगे? आपके जो 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज बनेंगे, जो कभी नहीं बनने वाले हैं, तो वे शहर में जाएंगे। उनको शहर में रोजगार किस सेक्टर में मिलेगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर, जिसमें स्किल्ड और अनस्किल्ड लेबरर्स की सबसे ज्यादा नौकरियों होती हैं, वह सेक्टर आज हमारे देश में सबसे खराब हालत में है और वर्ष 2012 में उसकी औसत दर 2.2 परसेंट है, तो आपके जो स्मार्ट सिटीज बनने वाले हैं, उनमें आकर वे भिखारी बनेंगे, अपराध करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : थैंक्यू, त्यागी साहब।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैंने गन्ना किसानों का जिक्र पहले ही किया है, इसलिए अब उसका जिक्र न कर अपनी बात को कम कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं कुछ बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ माननीय मंत्री महोदय होते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। जब बजट बन रहा था तब फिक्की वाले आ रहे थे, एसोचैम वाले आ रहे थे, सी.आई.आई. वाले आ रहे थे, औद्योगिक समूहों से चर्चा की जा रही थी, लेकिन क्या आपने किसी मान्यता प्राप्त किसान संगठन को बुलाया? जो भारतीय कृषक संघ है, अगर आप उसको ही बुलाकर तय करते, तो हो सकता है कि देश के किसानों की बहुत सारी किस्मत तय हो जाती, लेकिन आपने अपने किसान मोर्चा तक को नहीं बुलाया। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि देश की जो 60 परसेंट नॉन-इरिगेटेड लैंड है, उसकी सिंचाई के मद में आपने केवल 1000 करोड़ रुपये रखे। अब मैं किसी और मद की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। 1000 करोड़ रुपये में क्या होगा? अगर कोई कृषक परिवार में पैदा हुआ व्यक्ति वित्त मंत्री होता तो इस काम के लिए वह एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविज़न रखता ताकि समूचे देश में इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था हो जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Thank you..
...(Interruptions)... The next speaker is Mr. Navaneethakrishnan.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, अब मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र-भाई मंत्री जी ने चीनी मिल मालिकों को जो राहत दी है, उसमें एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी, जो गन्ना किसानों से पांच सालों में वसूल होगी...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपके चार मिनट एक्स्ट्रा हो गए हैं, आप समय का थोड़ा ध्यान रखिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला बोल रहा हूँ और असली भारत से बोल रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : लेकिन आपका टाइम है ना। आपने किसान की भी बात कर ली और सारी अच्छी बातें कह दीं, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : त्यागी जी, हम लोग भी भारत के ही हैं।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : आप भी अच्छा बोलती हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Next speaker, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि...

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : त्यागी जी, आप हर वक्त ऐसा न करें।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : सर, बजट का जो एलोकेशन है, उससे पहले रिजर्व बैंक के जो गवर्नर साहब हैं, उन्होंने रघुराम राजन कमिटी बनाई थी। उन्होंने पश्चिमी बंगाल, ओडिशा, झारखंड और बिहार को पिछड़े राज्यों की श्रेणी में रखकर उनको अतिरिक्त सहायता मुहैया कराने का प्रोविज़न किया था, जिसको हम विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन इस बजट में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय, को समय कम मिला होगा और ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले बजट में पिछड़े राज्यों का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, hon. Members, visitors in the gallery, officials of the Government, personnel from the print and electronic media, my name is Navaneethakrishnan. I am from heaven. I admit that I am from heaven and that is called Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, there is no poverty, no hunger, no unemployment, no ill-effect of inflation. The State of Tamil Nadu is absolutely free from corruption. All the credit goes to hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*. At the outset, I would like to place my heart-felt thanks to our Chief Minister, *Amma*, for giving me this opportunity, excellent opportunity, to stand before this august House. I have carefully read the speech delivered by the hon. Minister for Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley. I have also read the speeches delivered by hon. Members and Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. Our hon. Chief Minister *Amma* already welcomed and appreciated this Budget in unequivocal terms. The Budget and the Bill definitely contain very good features. India will definitely progress as promised by our hon. Finance Minister.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

India is now being watched all over the world. The economic experts are concentrating on India's development. Our Budget is noticed by international economists. With regard to para 102 of the Budget, Professor Barbara Harriss-White, Emeritus Professor of Development Studies, Oxford University, says, "Most of the enterprises in the Indian economy aren't 'SMEs'; they aren't 'small', they are 'micro' enterprises with under ₹ 25 lakh of investment for those dealing with goods and under Rs.10 lakh for services." In the Budget, a sum of Rs.10,000 crore has been allotted for providing equity, quasi equity, soft loans and other risk capital for start-up companies. But Professor Barbara says, "Over and above credit, tiny businesses need safe sites and infrastructure: not just roads, transport and communications but reliable power, water, drainage and sewerage. That means attending to local municipal governments, their revenues and their politics." Professor Barbara wishes good luck to our Finance Ministry by saying, "I wish the Finance Ministry good luck in sorting this out in the three months they have given themselves in Paragraph 102 of the Budget." An international economist has appreciated the Budget and he has put it in unequivocal terms that within three months they have found out the informal economy and they have allotted Rs.10,000 crore for its development. I hope, as promised by our hon. Finance Minister, it would definitely support our economy and the common man.

I would like to quote Article 39 (b) & (c) of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Hon. Members know these provisions, but for the sake of completion, I have to read it. Article 39(b) says, "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;" Article 39(c) says, "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

Though the Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in a court of law, they are fundamental in governance. The State must apply these principles in making laws. These are the mandatory provisions.

Another Article deals with environmental issues. The Supreme Court has held that though it is included in the Directive Principles of State Policy, it is enforceable when it comes to environmental issue. It is Article 48A of the Indian Constitution.

Similarly, I feel that Article 39(b) & (c) are enforceable in a court of law. The Central Government under the dynamic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi has incorporated very vital things in this Budget. Our hon. Chief Minister has given a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister while meeting him on 03.06.2014. Some of the proposals given by our hon. Chief Minister have been accepted by the Central Government. I thank the Central Government.

Sir, with regard to the idea of smart city, some of our Members have expressed certain doubts, but I am of the very humble opinion that smart city idea is a very good one. In the modern technological era, it is a must. Smart city is not of buildings, but of people. Smart cities simply will not deliver the high technological services, but it must also be an inclusive and equitable place to live in. So, it is a good idea. I hope that it will be implemented by our hon. Finance Minister in the proper manner.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the delays. Four or five new tribunals have been constituted like Debt Recovery Tribunal. But, justice delayed is justice buried. Constituting four or five tribunals is not sufficient because the right to get justice is in-built in the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. So, more number of courts must be constituted. Then only, our life will be meaningful. It is not a mere animal existence. We must live with dignity. So, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. House to Article 32 (3) relating to remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part." I quote clause (3). It says, "Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2), Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2)." So, any other court can also be conferred this power to enforce the Fundamental Rights because so many writs are pending before the Supreme Court and the High Courts. So, the district courts can be designated as a competent court to enforce the Fundamental Rights and an appropriate law may be passed for that. The Supreme Court has held that if there is any delay in getting justice, it is a violation of the human rights. So, with regard to child custody matters, matrimonial disputes, maintenance and other important matters, a separate law may be passed to reduce the delay. If there is a delay in child custody matters, matrimonial matters, maintenance, etc., then, there is no meaning in having our judicial system. So, we must enact a separate law.

Then, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the Indian Constitution and the WTO. Though the Indian Constitution is the fundamental law for our governance, the World Trade Organisation plays a vital role. While we enter into treaties and agreements with other countries, I hope our Government will take care of the common man because one-third of our population is very poor. So, we need the support of the Government for our life and sustenance. I may be permitted to conclude by reading a couplet from Tirukkural, which is a universal moral code. I quote:

"Iyattralum eettalum kathalum katha
vaguthalum valladu arasu."

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

It means acquiring, storing, protecting and distributing wealth are the duties of an able king. Our hon. Chief Minister has been implementing many welfare schemes. I do not want to waste the precious time of this hon. House. Such schemes are cradle baby scheme for girl child, water harvesting scheme, free laptop for school and college students, providing high quality drinking water to poor people at affordable price, "Amma" salt at an affordable price, fresh farm vegetables at fair prices, comprehensive health insurance scheme, and free distribution of mixie, grinder and fans for household women who cannot afford it, free meal scheme in temples across the State. So, in our State, no man goes to bed without food. Everybody is getting food at very, very low cost. It is a very innovative scheme being implemented by our hon. Chief Minister. She is not only an institution, but also a university. She is a role model for all.

Once again, I thank our hon. Chief Minister for giving me this excellent opportunity. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपकी मेडन स्पीच थी, तो आप पांच मिनट और ले लेते, आपने पहले नहीं बताया। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव, बोलिए।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन आपसे पहले हमारे मित्र जो वहाँ बैठे हुए थे, वे लिबरल थे, उदार थे। टाइम बहुत कम है, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप घंटी बहुत जल्दी बजाने लगते हैं...

श्री उपसभापति : लेकिन उसका सारा असर मेरे ऊपर आएगा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, मैं कोई अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हूँ और न अर्थशास्त्र के आंकड़ों में जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। एक तो यह कि जहाँ तक डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज का सवाल है, इतने बड़े देश में जहाँ 120 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी है, उसमें income tax payee बहुत कम हैं। अगर लोग ईमानदारी से इनकम टैक्स दें, तो यह संख्या कई गुना ज्यादा होनी चाहिए और देश का रेवेन्यू बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहिए। सवाल यह है कि आखिर क्या वजह है कि लोग इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं? मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं आपके टैक्सेशन के जो लॉज हैं, कानून हैं, वे लोगों के मन में कहीं भय भी पैदा करते हैं। अब उनमें इतनी जल्दी सुधार तो नहीं हो सकता है, बाहर से काला धन जल्दी आ भी नहीं सकता है, लेकिन देश के अंदर जो काला धन है, उसको आप बहुत जल्दी निकाल सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि आप कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएं कि जिनके पास काला धन हो, वे उसको डिस्कलोज कर दें, उस पर आप टैक्स ले सकते हैं, उस पर कुछ जुर्माना कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा मुकदमेबाजी, पूछताछ, सोर्सिंग के बारे में - यह जो चलता है, इसकी वजह से बहुत सारे लोग अपनी आय को छिपाने की, जो उनके पास ज्यादा प्रॉपर्टी होती है, उसको छिपाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर इस

तरह की कोई योजना बनाई जाए, जैसी एक बार चिदम्बरम साहब ने की थी, तो उससे बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर रेवेन्यू मिल सकता है और वह आगे चलकर देश के काम आ सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह की कोई स्कीम लाई जाए कि बाहर से जितना काला धन आ सकता है, उतना ही अंदर जो काला धन रखा हुआ है, वह भी आ सकता है। उनको यह छूट दी जाए कि आप डिस्कलोज कीजिए, टैक्स दीजिए और आपके खिलाफ कोई अन्य कार्यवाही नहीं की जाएगी। यह करना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि मुकदमेबाजी पर बहुत अधिक धन खर्च हो जाता है। महोदय, एक बार हमारे यहां इटावा में एक बहुत बड़ी इनकम टैक्स की रेड पड़ी – हम लोगों में से कोई नहीं जानता था, इटावा को कोई आदमी नहीं जानता था - उस रेड में अरबों रुपए का सोना वहां पकड़ा गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सब लाया गया, मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आया, नानी पालखीवाला पेश हुए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट से वे जीत गए और सब कुछ लेकर चले गए, जितना था, उससे अधिक लाभ उन्हें हुआ। गवर्नमेंट को अपनी सिक्योरिटी में उसे वहीं पहुंचाना पड़ा। इस प्रकार मुकदमेबाजी में दुनिया भर का जो पैसा खर्च होता है, वह पैसा बचेगा और आपके पास आएगा। यह जानना एक्सपर्ट्स का काम है कि किस तरह से टैक्सेशन के नियमों में संशोधन किया जाए ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग बिना किसी भय के अपनी इनकम को डिस्कलोज कर सकें और income tax payee बनें।

दूसरी बात में इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे प्रो इंडस्ट्री हैं। अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इंडस्ट्री ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो लोगों को अधिक से अधिक रोजगार दे। कम कैपिटल में ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिले, अगर इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री नहीं होगी तो इस देश में जितने बड़े पैमाने पर आबादी है, उसमें बेरोजगारी निरंतर बढ़ती रहेगी। हम कर यह रहे हैं कि बहुत हेवी इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें लगाते हैं, जिसमें पैसा बहुत ज्यादा लगता है और इम्प्लॉयमेंट बहुत थोड़े से लोगों को मिलता है। आज कम्प्यूटराइज्ड सिस्टम हो गया है, बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें आ गयी हैं, इस सिस्टम की वजह से जिस जगह पर पांच सौ लोग काम कर सकते थे, वहां दो लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इंडस्ट्री ऐसी होनी चाहिए और आपका इस तरह का सिस्टम होना चाहिए जिसमें कम कैपिटल में काम किया जा सके। हमारे पास ज्यादा कैपिटल नहीं है, कैपिटल कम है, मैनपावर ज्यादा है, इसलिए इंडस्ट्री ऐसी हो जिसमें कम कैपिटल लगे और ज्यादा मैनपावर का यूज हो। ऐसा छोटी और कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में होता है, इसलिए इनको बढ़ावा दीजिए क्योंकि खेती के बाद यही इंडस्ट्रीज सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार दे रही हैं। एग्रीकल्चर के बाद सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार देने का काम अगर कोई करता है तो वह छोटी-छोटी, स्मॉल और कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज करती हैं। महोदय, गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसीज कुछ ऐसी हैं कि रोजगार देने का काम अगर कोई करता है तो वह छोटी-छोटी, स्मॉल और कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज करती हैं। महोदय, गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसीज कुछ ऐसी हैं कि कई बार छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज खत्म होने के कगार पर पहुंच जाती हैं। सारा देश जानता है कि हमारे फिरोजाबाद में चूड़ियों का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है और दसियों लाख लोगों को वहां रोजगार मिला हुआ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक आदेश कर दिया कि ताज ट्रेपेजियम ज़ोन के अंदर, टी.टी.जेड. में कहीं भी कोई कोयले का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता है, वहां गैस का प्रयोग होगा और गैस को सबसीडाइज्ड रेट पर कर दिया गया। महोदय, पिछली सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं पिछली सरकार के समय में उनसे मिला था, उन्होंने यह कर दिया कि सबसीडाइज्ड रेट पर जो नैचुरल गैस दी जा रही थी, उसके दाम बढ़ा दिए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस ज़ोन के बाहर की केवल एक ग्लास इंडस्ट्री है, मैं किसी

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

उद्योगपति का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जिसकी सारे देश की ग्लास इंडस्ट्री पर मोनोपली हो रही है, क्योंकि वह इंडस्ट्री कोयले का प्रयोग कर सकती है। महोदय, कोयला नैचुरल गैस से एक-चौथाई दाम का पड़ता है। इस प्रकार उनकी बराबरी कैसे हो सकती है? मैंने उस वक्त के प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से पूछा कि चूड़ी उद्योग कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री है या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा, बिल्कुल कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री है। मैंने कहा कि आपके अधिकारी इसे कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री नहीं मान रहे हैं। यहां सदन में बैठे सभी लोग जानते हैं कि चूड़ी उद्योग कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री है, लाखों की तादाद में वहां मजदूर काम करते हैं, हाथ से काम करते हैं, लोगों को वहां रोजी मिली हुई है। उस सबको आप खत्म कर रहे हैं। महोदय, या तो आप इसे एलाऊ कर दीजिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस आदेश को रिवर्ट करिए और यह कहिए कि आप कोयले का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं तो किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है। फिरोजाबाद की ग्लास इंडस्ट्री, वहां का चूड़ी उद्योग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश से बंधा हुआ है क्योंकि वह कोयले का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता है। एक यूनिट पर उन्हें 42 रुपए देने पड़ते हैं और जो इससे बाहर यूज करते हैं, जो दूसरी इंडस्ट्री है, सोमानी इंडस्ट्री के लोग, उन्हें वह 16 रुपए में देना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार 16 रुपए में अगर एक चीज पैदा होगी तो 42 रुपए वाला उसका कम्पीटिशन कर ही नहीं पाएगा, वह तो खत्म हो जाएगा। अगर इंडस्ट्री लगानी है, इंडस्ट्री बढ़ानी है, तो बेरोजगारी पैदा करने वाली इंडस्ट्री मत लगाइए, आप रोजगार पैदा करने वाली इंडस्ट्री लगाइए। एफ.डी.आई. की बात कही गई है। एफ.डी.आई. इन रिटेल लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को बेरोजगार कर देगी। ये सब जानते हैं, लेकिन तब भी adamant हैं। आपने इंश्योरेंस में 49 परसेंट एफ.डी.आई. को लागू कर दिया है। पासवान साहब, आप देख लेना ये बाहर की कम्पनियां जो इंश्योरेंस सेक्टर में आयेंगी, ये लोगों का पैसा लेकर चली जायेंगी और आप देखते रह जाना। अभी आपका एल.आई.सी. है, जो लाभ कमाता है, वह उसे सड़क बनाने के लिए देता है। गवर्नमेंट उससे कर्ज लेती है और वह पैसा काम आता है। ये कम्पनियां आपको एक पैसा नहीं देंगी और ये लोगों का सारा पैसा लेकर चली जायेंगी, इनसे लोगों के प्रीमियम का पैसा भी नहीं मिलेगा। यह आप गलत पॉलिसी बना रहे हैं।

आप डिफेंस में एफ.डी.आई. लागू कर रहे हैं। आप क्या समझते हैं? आपकी सारी चीजें, आपकी सारी सिक्थोरिटी, आपकी सारी ताकत आपके दुश्मनों के पास पहुंच जायेगी, तो आप किसी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। डिफेंस में एफ.डी.आई. लागू करने से देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा है। आपको इससे बहुत सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है। मैं इसका सख्त विरोध करता हूं और आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस आइडिया को त्याग दीजिए, अगर आप बहुत बड़ा देश-भक्त बनने का दावा करते हैं तो। अमेरिका क्यों आपकी तारीफ बहुत करता है? आप प्रसन्न मत होइए। यह बहुत बड़ा व्यापारी देश है और व्यापारी उसी की कद्र करता है और उतने दिन तक तारीफ करता है जब उसको उम्मीद होती है कि उसे कुछ लाभ मिल जायेगा। इससे बड़ा कोई बिजनेसमैन नहीं है। देखिए, यह अकेला इजराइल का समर्थन करेगा, चाहे सारी दुनिया खिलाफ हो जाए क्योंकि युद्ध के लिए सारी सामग्री वहां पर बिकती है। वह आपकी तारीफ करेगा क्योंकि आप एफ.डी.आई. को दनादन लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने किसानों के लिए क्रेडिट प्लो की बात कही है। यह बात सब वित्त मंत्री करते हैं। आप पता कीजिए कि आपके नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक कितने हैं जो आपके द्वारा दिए गए लक्ष्य को पूरा करते हैं। केवल कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के जरिए किसान को वास्तव में उससे कर्ज मिलता है और उसकी रिकवरी भी बहुत ज्यादा है, नो एम.पी.ए. है। आपकी स्थिति क्या है, आप इतने उदार हैं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर सरकारें काफी उदार रही हैं, आप तो अभी सरकार में आए हैं, ये बात मैं भारत सरकार की कह रहा हूँ, ये लोग इतने दिनों तक सरकार में रहे हैं। आपने 5 लाख 73 हजार करोड़ रुपया एकजम्ट कर दिया, Revenue Foregone Estimates, एक किताब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से निकाली गई है। उसमें बताया गया है कि 5 लाख 73 हजार करोड़ रुपये को आपने एकजम्शन के जरिए से छोड़ दिया है। कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से जब किसान कर्ज लेता है, अगर वह 200 रुपये नहीं देता है, तो उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है और 14 दिन के लिए उसे तहसील में बंद कर देते हैं या जेल भेज देते हैं। उसके खाने का, उसको वहां पर रखने का पैसा भी उससे वसूल करते हैं। इन लोगों को इतने लाख करोड़ रुपया दे दिया, छोड़ दिया राइट ऑफ कर दिया, ये मेहरबानी इतने बड़े लोगों पर सरकार की है। यह पैसा इस देश की जी.डी.पी. का लगभग 5 परसेंट है, जो कि राइट ऑफ कर दिया गया है। यह जो फाइनेंस बिल होता है, यह पॉलिसी स्टेटमेंट होता है आपके अगले फाइनेंशियल ईयर के लिए। पॉलिसी स्टेटमेंट का मतलब होता है कि आप कैसे अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारेंगे और उसे आगे ले जायेंगे। इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेती की होती है। मान्यवर, दुनिया का जो क्षेत्रफल है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से में 2.4 परसेंट क्षेत्रफल आता है। दुनिया के मुकाबले में हमारे जो वाटर रिसोर्सेज हैं केवल 4 परसेंट हैं, जबकि इतने कम वाटर रिसोर्सेज और इतने कम क्षेत्रफल होने के बाद भी हम दुनिया की 17 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन को और 15 परसेंट पशुधन को सहारा देने का काम करते हैं। 58 परसेंट लोगों को रोजी-रोटी देते हैं। हमारी एग्रीकल्चर की जी.डी.पी. में घटते-घटते केवल 13 परसेंट की हिस्सेदारी रह गई है। इसके बाद भी एग्रीकल्चर का एक्सपोर्ट में 11 परसेंट हिस्सा है। बहुत से उद्योगों के लिए रॉ मैटीरियल देने का काम भी एग्रीकल्चर करती है। रिसेशन में केवल एग्रीकल्चर ही ऐसी चीज है, जो आपको बचा सकती है और कोई नहीं बचा सकता है। इकोनॉमिक सर्वे के अनुसार हमारी एग्रीकल्चर की जो ग्रोथ रेट थी, वह पिछले साल से पहले 3.6 परसेंट थी, लास्ट ईयर 4.7 परसेंट थी, लेकिन आपने इस साल के लिए, जो 2014-15 का करंट फायनेंशियल ईयर है, इसके लिए 4 परसेंट का लक्ष्य रखा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछले साल यह ग्रोथ रेट 4.7 परसेंट थी, तो इस साल 4 परसेंट का लक्ष्य रखने का क्या औचित्य है?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : 3.7 थी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : आपके इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में यह 3.7 परसेंट, 4. समर्थित थी, लेकिन अब आपने उससे कम का लक्ष्य रखा है। हो सकता है कि यही हाल आय में भी हो। But so far as I think, अगर आप यह करेंगे तो इससे काम नहीं चल सकता है। चीन ने अपने यहां एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट 6 परसेंट और 7 परसेंट रखी थी, इसलिए उसने दस साल में अपनी पर कैपिटल इनकम डबल कर ली। It was the first country.

हम जब तक एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट 6 परसेंट या 7 परसेंट नहीं रखेंगे, हमारी पर कैपिटल

[प्रो. रामगोपाल यादव]

इनकम नहीं बढ़ सकती है, क्योंकि 2 परसेंट या 2.5 परसेंट पापुलेशन बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए अगर आपकी ग्रोथ रेट 4.5 परसेंट है भी, तो भी इस कारण से वह 2 परसेंट या 2.5 परसेंट ही रह गई। आप इस ग्रोथ रेट को 2 परसेंट कम कर दीजिए, क्योंकि इतने परसेंट पापुलेशन बढ़ जाती है, इसलिए उसको जोड़ते ही नहीं हैं। अभी यह स्थिति है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप खेती पर ज्यादा जोर दीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यही ज्यादा रोजगार देती है, यही देश की इकोनॉमी को आगे ले जाने का काम करती है। आप लोगों को इंडस्ट्री दीजिए, इंडस्ट्री के माध्यम से लोगों को रोजगार देने का काम कीजिए और इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री बनाइए। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. At the outset, I pray for your indulgence so that I can put forth my points in full. Secondly, at the outset, while responding on the Finance Bill and the budgetary exercise, I would like to express that I am in full agreement with my friend, Dr. Subbarami Reddy – he is not here – that you are following, rather photocopying their policy. My second expression of agreement is with my brother here, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, who said that they have inherited an economy in utter distress, in a bad situation. I want to synthesize these two agreements of mine with both sides and I would like to say that in real sense your budgetary exercise and the Finance Bill of the new Government reflect a faithful continuity of its older counterpart, the previous UPA-II regime, which actually has landed the country, the economy at present with morose and distress. But still you preferred to follow the same trajectory, to photocopy the same route, lamenting that economy is in a bad shape. I urge upon the Government to please reflect upon this, particularly this aspect. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister while replying to the Budget Speech said, ‘My Budget is one of a very low tax regime.’ My point is, ‘low tax regime for whom?’ It is for three per cent of populace who are paying direct tax. It is for them definitely. You have foregone ₹ 22,220 crores on direct tax. Yes, you have lowered their burden. But what about the others? त्यागी जी ने बोला है कि एक दुनिया और भी है, जो आसमान से छूटती नहीं है, वे सब इन डायरेक्ट indirect टैक्स देते हैं और उसका burden you have increased manifold. You have claimed to have gained increase of indirect tax burden by ₹ 7525 crores. But if the manner you have given a wide concession on customs duty and imports is taken into account, then, what is the exact impact of excise duty burden on the people? It must be much more than ₹ 7,525 crores, and, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to please come out with a specific figure. If you take into account your exemptions on customs and import duty, what is your extra gain on the indirect tax account? In your Budget Estimates, when compared to Revised Estimates last year, you have estimated an indirect excise tax gain of ₹ 27,520 crores; it is not ₹ 7,525 crores. For whom the low-tax regime, Mr. Finance Minister?

Sir, when we talk like this, what is the share of direct tax? It is consistently declining of the total gross revenue. I am not blaming you, because you have just taken over the reins of economy. But, what is the context, what is the background on which you have taken over the economy? What is the trend? The trend is that the share of direct tax in the gross tax revenue is declining consistently and a deliberate pattern has been evolved. It was somewhere at 55.16 per cent in 2008-09, it came down to 54.9 per cent in 2013-14. And, in your Budget Estimates, it has gone further down by 1 per cent; it is 53.1 per cent. What is your preference? Sir, consecutively and complimentarily, the burden of indirect tax is going up and still you are claiming that it is a low-tax regime! How? How can you justify this statement of yours? And, this is happening at a time when the Indian economy is facing a worst kind of income disparity and inequality. No civilized society should put up with such a wide income inequality and disparity where 100 top most rich, out of 120 crore population, has the grip over 25 per cent of our annual GDP, while 77 per cent of population *i.e.*, 84 crore people are living a beastly life with below ₹ 20 per day! Is that a very ideal situation when you will be declining or reducing share of direct tax rate on total tax revenue and pushing up the indirect tax rate? You are aggravating things. Many people do not count about the burden of indirect tax on the poorest of the poor. There was a study by a Hyderabad-based research group. The study says that rikshawalas, rag pickers etc., having an average income of ₹ 3,300 per month, are facing an indirect tax burden of 10.6 per cent of their income *i.e.*, ₹ 330. Sir, you please go through the study. Is that the kind of situation that we want to create? And, on the other hand, you are taking step-after-step by severely cutting the subsidy on the common people. You are also planning in the same way. The previous Government has set a target to reduce subsidy on the common people to 1.75 per cent of the GDP, while giving 5 per cent of the GDP – Mr. Ram Gopal Yadavji has just now mentioned – on your ‘giveaways’ through direct tax concessions! You are targeting 1.75 per cent of the GDP. It was the UPA II Government’s target. What is your target? Please come out.

You have set up an Expenditure Management Commission to make subsidy more targeted. What is your target of reduction? Please come out. Or, if there is no target of reduction, please also tell the House. Sir, already you have reduced the subsidy on petroleum to the tune of ₹ 22,000 crores which is having a cascading impact on the existing inflation. And, while subsidy on people is being reduced, subsidy on the one-and-a-half per cent of the people increased in the name of incentives. I will not mention about the tax foregone. Already, Shri Ram Gopalji has said about it. And, Shri Arun Jaitleyji has given logic to it that we have reduced burden on senior citizens, we have reduced burden of income tax for the salaried class. I admit. I welcome the relief that

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you have given to the salaried class. Madam, please give us the figures. Out of ₹ 22,000 crores of direct tax, you have reduced the burden. But, what is the share of wage earners whom you have given relief? What is the share of the senior citizens whom you have given relief? And what is the share of those who are pilfering the national exchequer by deliberate tax defaults, who are also pilfering the public money in banks by creating NPAs to the tune of ₹ 2 lakh crores? How much is their share out of your ₹ 22,000 Direct Tax relief? Please come out. That is also a subsidy to 1.5 per cent of the population at the cost of 99 per cent of the population. What is the figure today? A consistently increasing pattern has been developed. After all your concessions, whatever tax is projected, that is not being collected. I understand that there are some weaknesses, deficiencies in your tax management system. For one year, for two years, I can understand. But, consistently it is being developed; it is continuing. Direct tax default, which was around ₹ 77,000 crores ten years back, has gone up to ₹ 4.86 lakh crores in the current year, as per your own Budget statement! As per your own Budget statement, it has gone up to that level. How do you say? What do you suggest out of that? It was ₹ 77,000 crores in 2005-06; it reached ₹ 1.86 lakh crores in 2009-10, a 135 per cent increase! Thereafter, in 2012-13, it reached ₹ 4.86 lakh crores, a 170 per cent increase! So, it is just not your systemic deficiency. It is a pattern, deliberately promoted year after year. That is all about this neo-liberal economic paradigm where for just one per cent population, त्यागी जी की भाषा में, जो चंदा देते हैं, you are so over feeding them that you forget the rest, who are creating the GDP, delivering money to your exchequer. And, the other group, for whom you are doing, is pilfering the national exchequer! This ₹ 4.86 lakh crores is a patronized pilferage by the corporate houses and you are promoting them. It is they who are pilfering the public money from the banking system and you are promoting them. You are indulging them. It is not a question that you make the burden lower. There will be better compliance. Please go through the latest CAG Report. The voluntary compliance part of your tax percentage is going down noticeably. Please go through it. By giving concessions, you can't change the heart of a thief. And, that theft is going on in the public exchequer. Your Finance Bill must have targeted this team, the community of pilferers. That would have been a great service to the nation.

A country, a Government, having expressed so much concern about the fiscal deficit, cutting down on the stomach of the common people, by reducing the subsidy given to them, remained thoroughly unconcerned, rather indulgent, rather patronizing this deliberate tax pilferage in the public exchequer. I am not blaming you, Madam, and this Government because you have just taken over. My point is, this whole economic policy paradigm, you are following the same trajectory. Will you continue with the same

patronization, to this deliberate pilferer of the public exchequer? If not, what is your programme? Sir, it is not that your income-tax system or direct tax system has gone wrong and you are not being able to correct it. What is the system? Year after year, a pattern has been set. A pattern of policy has been devised and you are photocopying it. How can you bring good days for the people unless you change your policy trajectory? If you photocopy the same, the country will be destined to further distress and danger. Let me tell you, I don't want the country to fall in danger and, so, I want you to change your policy trajectory. Sir, please give me some more time. Madam Minister, I have got some concrete suggestions on the policy matter. The previous Government again -- I have to differ because you have liberty -- brought forward a proposal. They expressed concern about tax evasion and brought forward a proposal of General Anti-Avoidance Rule. It was brought in the Budget, and I remember that in my Budget Speech I said that we welcome that. But while passing the Budget, shockingly, the Finance Minister announced that they were deferring it for one year. Immediately, thereafter, they appointed a Committee under Shri Parthasarathi Shome. On the third day of his appointment, he made a statement that these were all bogus, these should be no GAAR and no retrospective tax. Everything tailored and tutored. That was the pattern they have followed. Are you following the same pattern? If not, then, tell us that. If you are really concerned about the black money generation in the economy, a major part of which is coming from the illegitimate tax evasion, then, you have to bring back GAAR.

Sir, I was shocked that while making his Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister made his obsessed statement saying, 'No, no, we are not going to bring retrospective taxation, etc., etc.' Madam, whom are we following? The same tax was introduced by the British Government with 27 years' retrospection. In our case, we have an offender, in front of our eyes, of those companies, through merger and acquisition, I don't like to take their names, and you propose for a seven-year retrospection. Our conscience does not prick when we see that the exchequer has been pilfered in this manner. We introduced a proposal and went back. I request this Government to please reconsider this and bring back GAAR, if you are really serious about containing black money. If you are really serious about black money, then, please impose a serious regulatory control on the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty, which creates a situation that black money generated in our country repatriated abroad and getting recycled, through those tax-havens, in our country as FDI: Oh, great FDI! ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, forty four per cent (44%) of the FDI flowing to our country is coming from Mauritius, and only seven per cent is coming from USA, the great USA. It is an open day-light discrepancy and inconsistency, raising serious doubts and we are comfortable in sleeping with it, managing with it, carrying

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with it, and we are told that we are going to create an economy free of black money! So, these are the issues which we should seriously consider. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I am concluding.

Sir, I concretely suggest this. In our Indirect Tax burden, 40 per cent comes from petroleum products, and the people are heavily burdened of it. It is your own Budget Speech which says this. I suggest one thing. The private sector standalone refineries are exporting their entire product. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are catering to domestic need at a moderated price at the instance of the Government, and the private sector standalone refineries are exporting their almost entire product and earning a huge profit by riding on the wave of rising price of petroleum products in the international market. Why don't you put a windfall tax, after a level, on their export earnings? They are using our resources. They are also getting their share in the oil explored by us in the country. Why don't you put a windfall tax on that? This is nothing new that India is going to do. Some of the European and western countries have resorted to this taxation. Why are you not doing it? Why are you not considering it?

Sir, at the end, to check the tax default, if the present process of a reverse transfer, from the millions to the handfuls, this perverse trend should be resisted,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sen, please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am concluding. Why don't you bring all tax-payers at par? The poor tax-payer, a worker in a factory or an employee in an office, is made to pay his tax claim first, and, then, demand the refund. Why don't you make the other tax-payers do the same that whatever claim has been lodged by the Tax Department, they must pay it first, and, then, go to court? You are talking about litigation. Let me tell you – it is your figure – out of ₹ 4.86 lakh crores, direct tax default ₹ 72,091 crore is a tax default which is not under any dispute but lying uncollected for the last three to ten years. This is what your own paper says. That figure is not only the last year's figure. There also a pattern has been set. Earlier it was ₹ 30,000 and then it consistently increased. The difference between last year's and this year's unrealized direct tax, which is not under any dispute, has increased by 40 per cent, from ₹ 51,3030 crores to ₹ 72,000 crores. You are not collecting it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, I want to say ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am just concluding, Sir. Please do away with this perversion in this economic management. This perversion has been cultivated over the years in the name of neo-liberal economic philosophy, which is expected to bring change in the economy in specific days, as Mr. Subbaramai has claimed, but I am telling you that it is not possible. Please change that policy; please change yourself from this pervert economic policy. With this, I thank you and hope that you will consider my suggestions. Thank you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of propriety. When this House is discussing the Finance Bill so seriously, the Finance Minister is not just present, but sitting outside for the last 40-45 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should be here to listen to this debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is in the Central Hall. He should be here and listening to this debate very seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two Cabinet Ministers and an MoS.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That does not mean anything because he has to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... This House is being undermined. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, the Minister had come here. The Finance Minister was here. He informed the House that because there is a finance related business in the other House, so he has to go there. There are Cabinet Ministers present here. I am here promptly taking notes. I think the Congress Party should ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am sorry to say that he is undermining the importance of this House. We are so seriously discussing the Finance Bill, if he is not present here, then what is the point of discussing it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): If he is sitting in the other House, then it is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He has been sitting in the Central Hall for 40-45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said that the Finance Minister is in the other House. We have to take it like that. The MoS has said that he is in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to take it like that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He is doing PR work in the Central Hall for the last 40 to 45 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले : मिस्त्री जी, इधर मिनिस्टर साहिबा बैठी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : क्या आप इसका जवाब देने वाले हैं? क्या इसका ये लोग जवाब देने वाले हैं? आपने सुना, इधर से क्या बोल रहे हैं। इनको जवाब देने की जिम्मेदारी ट्रेजरी बेंचेज की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He has to be here to listen to all these speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot be taken for granted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you made your point. That is okay. It is taken note of. ...Please wait, इसका सॉल्यूशन हो जाएगा, बैठिए।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I can very well understand if he is doing any legislative work and so on. He is talking in the Central Hall and doing his PR work.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such allegations unless you are ...*(Interruptions)*... See, MoS has made it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to take it like that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I object to the remark that there is some 'public relation work'. The hon. FM had appeared in this House and spoken. I object to this expression 'public relation work'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I object to this kind of remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: There are two Cabinet Ministers. I am sitting and taking notes. These kinds of observations are objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... I object to that comment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the morning itself, it had been decided that the MoS would be here as the Finance Minister had to attend the other House.

...(Interruptions)... He had taken permission from the Chair also. ...(Interruptions)... We have also to ...(Interruptions)... Now, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have to take ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have to take the words of MoS at the face value. I cannot say anything else. Furthermore, there are two Cabinet Ministers sitting here. It is the collective responsibility of the Government. So, that is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, these remarks should be expunged from the record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That is not the issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... If the Cabinet Minister concerned ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I have given my observation. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhupinder Singh, you can start. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं आज यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ फाइनेंस बिल के ऊपर कुछ चर्चा करने के लिए। मैं यहां कुछ सुझाव रखूंगा और मेरे राज्य में और देश में जो हो रहा है, उनके बारे में कुछ कहूंगा। सर, यह जो संसद है यह किसी पार्टी की नहीं है, यह किसी पार्टी को बिलॉग नहीं करती है, Rajya Sabha is the property of the people of this country. यहां हम सब जो आए हैं, हमारा एक ही मत, एक ही लक्ष्य है कि हम जब इलेक्शन लड़ते हैं तो काफी वायदे करके आते हैं और उन वायदों को पूरा करना ही हमारा धर्म है, वही हमारा कर्तव्य है। उस की याद दिलाते हुए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो हमें खेद पहुंचाती हैं कि आज 67 साल की आजादी के बाद भी एक हाथ की पांच अंगुलियां जैसे एक बराबर नहीं हैं। ऐसा क्यों है कि भारतवर्ष के सभी राज्यों में जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, उनके बारे में ऐसी इच्छा शक्ति के साथ एक कठोर निर्णय क्यों नहीं लिया जा सकता? सर, मैंने यहां कहा है कि ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ और उसके साथ झारखंड और बिहार ये जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, इनमें यू.पी. का बुंदेलखंड भी आता है। ऐसे काफी राज्य हैं जिनमें पिछड़े इलाके आज भी हैं, जहां पर लोगों को आज तक यह नहीं मालूम कि एलौपैथिक साइंस क्या होती है, मेडिसिन क्या होती है, डॉक्टर क्या होता है? यह आज खेद की बात है। हम जो फील्ड में रहते हैं हमें यह मालूम है। तो इसी के लिए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि सरकार को इसके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो एन.आर.एच.एम. था, उसको आप कहां तक कन्टीन्यू करेंगे? जो वहां पर आज आशा वर्कर्स काम कर रहे हैं, उन आशा वर्कर्स का क्या फेट होगा? जो आज जंगलों में, पहाड़ों में, और आदिवासी एरिया में जाकर काम कर रहे हैं, वे जो आयुष डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनका भविष्य क्या होगा? सर, आप जानते हैं कि एक तरफ वहां बाढ़ आता है तो दूसरी तरफ हम सूखा की सिचुएशन देखते हैं। आज ओडिशा प्रांत सारी नदियों से भरा हुआ है। सर, पिछले साल फाइलीन आया। फाइलीन के समय कोई भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री या सरकार से कोई भी ओडिशा नहीं पहुंच पाया। हमने चार जिलों के लिए एक लाख छह हजार हाउसेज की रिक्वेस्ट की थी। बारह जिलों में बयानवें हजार से ज्यादा बी.पी.एल. हाउसेज को नुकसान हुआ है गरीबों का, मछुवारों का। ओडिशा में जो हमारा तटीय क्षेत्र है वह बहुत लम्बा है।

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

माननीय मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है कि कम से कम अभी 621 करोड़ रुपए की जो हमें आवश्यकता है, वह फाइलीन के लिए दे दी जाए। उसके ऊपर मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसका जवाब जरूर देंगे।

डिप्टी चेरमैन सर, टेक्स्टाइल्स के आपने छह क्लस्टर भारतवर्ष में बनाए। मैडम, मेरे इलाके में बनी जो साड़ी आप पहनती हैं वह साड़ी आप जब में रख सकते हैं, उसकी कीमत लाख से डेढ़ लाख रुपए है। वे कारीगर जो काम करते हैं वहां ओडिशा के सोनेपुर, बलानगीर, सम्बलपुर, एरिया में, आज सारे विश्व में उसकी प्रसिद्धिता है। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आपने जो 6 क्लस्टर किए हैं, उनमें से वहां आप टेक्स्टाइल्स का एक क्लस्टर देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सबसे बड़ी बात हमारे लिए राजकोषीय घाटा (फिस्कल डेफिसिट) को कंसोलिडेट करना है या उसको कैसे करना है, इसके ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। आज जब तक आप केपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर जब तक नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे, तब तक भारत निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। ओडिशा या किसी और प्रांत का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। आज पूंजीगत व्यय (capital expenditure) की क्या हालत है? उसके लिए हम कितना कर पाते हैं? उस ओर हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है?

आज हम संसद में चुनकर आए लोग या जो भी संसद या असेंबली का चुनाव लड़कर आए हैं, वे जानते हैं कि जब भी हम इलेक्शन में प्रचार के लिए जाते हैं, तो हमने सन् 2000 से एक ही आवाज सुनी है। मां घर से निकलकर पूछती है कि हम कब तक अंधेरे में रहेंगे? हमको उजाला कब मिलेगा? हमारे घर में लाइट कब जलेगी? यह हम सब को सारे देश में सुनने को मिला है। राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना 11th प्लान में 2012 तक पूरा होना चाहिए थी, वह आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। आप विशेष रूप से बताएं कि उसे कब तक पूरा करना चाहते हैं? क्या यह सच्चाई है कि एन.टी.पी.सी. या एन.एच.पी.सी., गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स जिन्हें यह कार्य दिया गया है, 10th प्लान में उनको 10 परसेंट कमीशन दिया गया था, 11th प्लान में उसे 9 परसेंट तक खिसका दिया गया और 12th प्लान में 5 परसेंट की कमाई में आप उसे यह काम करने के लिए कह रहे हैं! यह भी एक मुद्दा है, जिसकी ओर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। मैंने कहा था कि आप वहां पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट दीजिए। सर, ओडिशा में नदियां हैं और वहां के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता है। आज अगर हम इस बजट में नुकसान देख रहे हैं, तो उसका एक कारण यह भी है। हम कहते रहते हैं कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है, लेकिन हम किसान के लिए, खासकर सिंचाई के लिए और सोशल सेक्टर में जो उत्कृष्ट कार्यक्रम हैं, इनके बारे में कल हम उधर बैठे लोगों को कहते थे कि इन सब के लिए सब्सिडी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए, लेकिन जब हम इधर बैठे हैं तो कहते हैं कि सब्सिडी के लिए हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। यह देश इस बात पर कभी भी समझौता नहीं कर सकता। इसी कारण देश गरीब है और देश के 75 परसेंट किसान आज भी हमसे आस लगाए बैठे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि जब साइकिल बनाने वाला साइकिल फैक्ट्री से साइकिल तैयार कर निकालता है, तो वह अपना रेट लगा देता है, साबुन बनाने वाला अपनी फैक्ट्री से साबुन निकालकर अपना रेट लगा देता है, लेकिन

किसान बैठा देखता रहता है कि भारत सरकार की कमेटी की मीटिंग कब होगी और उसकी फसल का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस कब निकलेगा। उसे तब तक उसके लिए इंतजार करना पड़ता है। भारत सरकार आज अगर सब से ज्यादा सब्सिडी देती है तो वह फर्टिलाइजर्स की कंपनियों को देती है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह फर्टिलाइजर्स की सब्सिडी सीधे किसान की पॉकेट में जाए। आप उसे सीधे किसान को देने की व्यवस्था करें। मैं सोचता हूँ कि सारा सदन यही चाहेगा और सारी संसद यही चाहेगी। जो इस देश की तरक्की चाहता है, वह यह जरूर चाहेगा। सर, दूसरा सेक्टर टूरिज्म है और ये दो सेक्टर्स हैं, जिनसे हमारी अर्थ-नीति आगे बढ़ सकती है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ब्लैक मनी की बात कही है। वह पैसा जो लोगों ने विदेशी बैंकों में भेजा है, वह कहां से भेजा है। वह इसी धरती से गया है। (*Time-bell*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, I will conclude in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, that black money generated here, in our country only. Also, the black money is in demand here only. मंत्री महोदया, अगर आज आपको भी फ्लैट लेना पड़ेगा, आप जिससे फ्लैट लेंगे तो वह कहेगा कि मैं 30 लाख चैक से लूंगा और 70 लाख मुझे कैश चाहिए। मैं एक करोड़ पूरा शो नहीं करूंगा। इस बात को कौन नहीं जानता। इस बात को कौन सी राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं जानती? सर, करप्शन की क्या परिभाषा है? मैं आज उसके चरण छूना चाहूंगा जो मुझे बता दे कि करप्शन की डेफिनीशन क्या है? आप करप्शन किसे कहते हैं, हमारे ये आंकड़े, हमारी जी.डी.पी. - ये सब सुनने के लिए देश के लोगों के पास ज्ञान नहीं है। उसे रोटी चाहिए, उसे कपड़ा चाहिए, उसे मकान चाहिए, उसके घर में लाइट चाहिए, उसके बच्चे को खाना चाहिए। सर, आज कुपोषण की शिकायतें बहुत आती हैं। आज आम आदमी तक अच्छा खाना क्यों नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है? उसकी निगरानी होनी चाहिए। उसमें हो रहे लीकेज को रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं अंत में पोलावरम् प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। आपने 1980 में जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को बुलाकर बात की थी, अब छत्तीसगढ़, तेलंगाना को भी शामिल कर इस बारे में इन 5 स्टेट्स को बुलाकर बात कीजिए। आप बताएं कि किस के कहने से डैम की हाइट बढ़ाई गयी, कब बढ़ाई गई? आज केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़ा हुआ है। उसकी बात हम यहां नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन उस बारे में सरकार बिल ला सकती है। उसके ऊपर सरकार डिसिजन ले सकती है। लेकिन एक सांसद इस पर बात नहीं कर सकता यह काफी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। हमारा बच्चा हम से यह सवाल पूछता है। किस तरह का लोकतंत्र है ये? आप लोग राज्य सभा में क्या करते हैं? अपने राज्य के हित में आप क्यों बात नहीं कर सकते? यह जनहित में है। आप साधारण व्यक्ति नहीं, सांसद हैं। आज जो सरकार है, यह कोई पार्टी की नहीं है, मैं फिर से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, लास्टली मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

कि इंद्रावती प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित कीजिए और हमारे ओडिशा में, रेलवे जो सबसे पिछड़ी हुई है, लांजीगढ़-जूनागढ़ से अम्बागुड़ा तक जिस रेल लाइन का सर्वे हुआ है, जिसके लिए 1590 करोड़ रुपए का आकलन है, उसके लिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर आप भारत निर्माण करना चाहते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी की अगर यह इच्छा है, तो पिछड़े राज्यों की तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, everyone knows regarding our country's situation which has been there for the past ten years, in 2004, when the NDA handed over the charge to the UPA Government, as a matter of fact, we were to get into the list of 'super-power', whereas, at the end of the decade, the tenth year, the UPA successfully brought our country to 'zero power' status, which has happened for various reasons. These were discussed time and again, I don't want to waste the time of this august House by repeating them.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair.*]

However, Sir, at last, the NDA has brought a balanced Budget which is focused on the long-term solutions rather than short-term solutions. Undoubtedly, this Budget is projecting some light at the end of the tunnel for our nation. However, Sir, the Finance Minister should have increased the Budget for our Defence production and Defence research. Otherwise, we have to depend on imported items, which will be a drain on our foreign exchange. Hopefully, there will be some increase in Defence research area, which will definitely improve the manufacturing sector. In turn, that will generate better employment which will improve our economy.

As you are all aware, if you see our foreign exchange for last one decade, particularly dollar-rupee, the rupee has depreciated by almost 50 per cent against US dollar. So, there is a need for us to balance our imports, whereas, we have no option but to import huge crude. But I am afraid that in the near future, our other imports may cross the bill of crude imports. If you see our infrastructure projects and infrastructure companies, hardly one-third are in good shape. More than two-thirds of the projects are running half-way or they have been completed only 25 per cent or 30 per cent. This is the situation with various projects whether you take railways, roads, coal, mining, power, petroleum or any other projects. Unless these projects are kick-started, re-started again, by correcting the policies, this economy may further drag. So, I request the Finance Minister to focus specially on restarting all these projects.

As we are all aware, only industrial development can give more employment which will definitely improve our economy. Then, Sir, there is financial inclusion, which is very

important for inclusive growth which though started by the UPA but, unfortunately, they have not taken it anywhere. It is also midway. There should be focus on improving that.

We wholeheartedly welcome the hon. Prime Minister's policy. 'Less land, less time, more crop' mantra definitely boosts the agricultural products. The farmers will definitely be very happy. That is possible only by educating every farmer about the seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. Generally, if one looks at the Budget, across the country, the hon. Finance Minister has balanced many areas, particularly, taxation and advance ruling in the case of multi-nationals as well as domestic companies, which helps corporates make quick decisions about investments.

Sir, I now come back to both the Telugu-speaking States. This reminds me of my 82 year old father who sent me a message. He was witness to our nation's struggle for Independence. At that time, he felt he never had anything except a bright hope that the country would be achieving many great things. He also witnessed Andhra being separated from the erstwhile Madras Presidency. He mentioned that even then he never felt any difference. He was also witness to the merger of the Andhra region into Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I need more time. In fact, I had requested the BJP to give up some of their time because I am not blessed with enough time! And, they have agreed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): But, my hands are tied.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, please allow me to complete.

So, he mentioned that he never felt any difference then, but he did mention that he was afraid of the fate of the Telugu-speaking people, because the State had been divided in a most unscientific manner. Whichever be the Government, once it is elected, it should think more about the betterment of the State and the nation, whereas the UPA Government has done it in a most unscientific manner, which has left both the States, Andhra Pradesh as well as Telangana, in a most disadvantaged State. At one point of time, just as 'A' is the first alphabet, our State used to be the Number One State in many fields. Unfortunately, we have now lost that position. In the case of power, we are in a most disadvantageous position. Most of the power projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh today are not producing power because of the policy paralysis on fuel supply. It is there everywhere, be it power, education or cadre division. Even officers don't know till today where to go, what to do, what to plan, etc. These are the main problem areas. At the same time, this august House is aware that the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had promised a special status and an industrial policy based on the Bundelkhand model. But this has not been started till today. Hence, I would make a request to the hon. Finance

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

Minister. In fact, we were all hopeful that the Finance Minister would include all these things in the Budget speech, which are definitely missing. We are hopeful that they would start after this Budget Session is over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, please conclude.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, today students are also not in a position to pursue their studies. Admission to Engineering colleges has been stopped, because of the lack of a proper policy and other reasons in the State of Telangana. Whatever decision they are taking is not good for the country. If we spoil the life of a student, it is surely going to affect our nation in the near future.

Then, Sir, GST must be brought in, with immediate effect, in our State, because the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State is dependent on the inter-districts trade. Now, today, any raw material coming from the State of Andhra Pradesh to Telangana attracts a 2 per cent CST and whatever Telangana State is producing and selling to Andhra Pradesh attracts 2 per cent CST again, which is becoming totally unviable. Surely, the Finance Ministry should think about bringing in GST immediately to, at least, give some kind of a solution to the problem. Otherwise, many of the industries in both these States would suffer.

Sir, you may be aware that the State of Andhra Pradesh started out with a deficit budget of ₹ 15,000 crores, which needs to be immediately made up, but against which the Finance Minister gave hardly ₹ 1500 crores. It is definitely not sufficient. Then, Sir, there is one more important point. There is no capital in our State. Capital development is, of course, a part of the overall State development. Unless we do uniform development of the State, it is very difficult to sustain...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Chowdary, please conclude now.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Please, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): We have other speakers too. There are many other speakers left.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, we are in a minority today. We must get a little bit of time more.

We need to get the Capital Development Fund from the Finance Minister urgently. As regards the Right to Education Act, for the namesake the UPA Government passed that

Bill. But what is the use of it? You will get right to education, but there is no budgetary support for schools and colleges to support the children. That also has to be addressed. Sir, definitely, the country requires a master plan and blue print to address all these issues, then only can it improve and focus on health care, education and employment which, in turn, definitely contribute to our economy. Lastly, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the expenditure of corporate social responsibility. Two per cent or whatever is mentioned, there is no point in putting two per cent after tax payment. It amounts to cost. If you add 30 per cent tax on that, the cost is 2.6 per cent. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to consider allowing this two per cent as pre-tax ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken double the time allotted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken double the time allotted, Mr. Chowdary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Finally, I request the hon. Finance Minister to quickly expedite everything whatever they have committed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill as well as what he has mentioned in the Budget. Unless the youth are put into proper usage and unless they get proper jobs, the situation will be very difficult. They will all join the extremist movement. Already, both the States are suffering from naxalite movement. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to support and consider these States, especially until we get a level-playing field. With this, I support the Budget.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I will be brief. I have spoken on the Budget earlier, so I won't give you a chance hopefully to press the bell. Sir, few issues which I think merit the attention of the Government. My esteemed friend, Mr. Ananthkumar, is here. He was my predecessor and I am sure the Government will get some wisdom from him also in terms of aviation. There are one or two issues which require some attention. One is the tax on fuel. The ATF has been a long-standing demand. Vayalarji is also sitting here and, I am sure, he will also agree that it is the subject of the States where different taxation exist in different States starting from zero to four per cent, to 20 per cent, 25 per cent, 28 per cent and 32 per cent. So, that has taken its toll on the aviation industry's health. And also the theme and the motto of the Government, which I could gather from the speech both of the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, was that tourism is a focus area of this Government. So, I think a big anomaly would be not to bring a uniformity in the ATF by way of bringing it into the Declared Goods category. There had been an endeavour in the past to talk to various State Governments. I also had undertaken that exercise. And I remember that most States were on board.

[Shri Praful Patel]

However, the finality to that kind of an agreement or broad consensus could not have been arrived, and, therefore, I would urge you to continue to endeavour to bring ATF under the Declared Goods category. We have brought earlier aircrafts which were operating with 80 seats and less in the Declared Goods category. The ATF consumed by those categories of aircrafts should be universalized for all categories of aircrafts. I think that would be a very important step. Even I read somewhere in the statements about MROs, Maintenance Repair Organisations, being incentivized. If a plane of India goes to a foreign country for service, there is no service tax or other taxes on that. You pay foreign exchange because that plane goes there and comes back. But if that same activity is conducted within the country, the organisation, which is doing that, is taxed on the basis of providing a service and other local levies. I think, it is a self-defeating exercise. Unless and until we make it a level-playing field, our planes will not be serviced in India. We will lose that kind of opportunity for creating employment and infrastructure. I know about many such facilities which have been set up in India, but for want of adequate work and because of high taxes, they are not used. Those same aircraft go to Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has set up a very big facility right next to us. Most of the aircraft of many private airlines go to Sri Lanka, but they do not go to our own MROs which have been set up in Hyderabad, in Hosur and in many other parts of the country. An MRO facility in Nagpur is just about to come up. So, I think, it would be something which would be very much logical. Otherwise, you are anyway losing that business. You should create an environment where you can facilitate the setting up of more MROs and more business in the country.

There is one more anomaly and, I think, this can be remedied very immediately. In fact, the Minister can reply to this. When one goes for learning medicine, engineering, law or any other educational field, one does not have to pay any service tax because educational activities are exempt from service tax. But in the case of pilot training, which is also an educational activity, there is a service tax on that. As a result of this, no new flying school is coming up. The flying schools, which already exist in the country, are on the verge of closing down because the student has to pay a 13.5 per cent service tax and that additional cost is a high amount. When it is compared with the rest of the world, the students, instead of studying in India, are going abroad. Again, the Government is paying foreign exchange because education is a freely-allowed activity and our own flying schools, which have been set up in our country, are closing down one by one. So, I think, it is a very logical thing. It is an educational activity. A flying school is not being classified as an educational activity. I think it defies logic. I would urge the Minister to look at this also and it is something which can be acted upon very immediately.

Sir, the Tourism Minister is sitting here. Of course, my dear friend from Goa, the Tourism Minister, has different views on tourism, including whether it is going to pubs or going to the beaches. But notwithstanding that, if this is how he is going to incentivise tourism, it is a different thing. Here, I am just talking of the hotel industry. Why does tourism flourish anywhere in the world? Tourism flourishes anywhere because you offer a hotel for various categories, right from the budget hotel to the most expensive hotels, at an affordable price. It is also available in India, but still the number of tourists in our country is not going up. The reason is, that we still do not have affordable multi-model tourism packages available in our country, whether it is transport, accommodation or other facilities. It is still not as incentivised as it is in many other countries of the world. Many small countries offer such fancy packages. In fact, Jayaji would know that most people from India go to Pattaya, Bangkok, etc., for weddings. They go to Bali for weddings. They go to other places for weddings. I am not talking of a general class of people, but those who can pay, why do they go? They go to other countries because it is cheaper to book a hotel there than booking a hotel in India. So, that is also a factor which must be kept in mind that in our country, hotels are still very expensive, and for that, you must try to find a solution and give some kind of incentive.

One sector, with which I have been associated, is the auto sector. The Government has extended the stimulus package, which had been given till June, up to December. Now, automobile sector is a capital-intensive industry. It is not like a small convenience store. Here, serious manufacturing activity requires setting up of big industrial plants. It is 25 per cent of India's manufacturing GDP, which is not small in terms of both, revenue to the Government and employment potential to the country. Why should the auto sector stimulus package have been extended only up to December? Why could it not have gone up to March? Then, you could have spelt out a long-term plan of the Government that yes, you want to support the automobile sector because it is a very important activity in our country.

Then, I come to my next point. Because of shortage of time, I am making it very brief. In the Defence procurement, I am happy, the Government is opening up the Defence sector. But I just read the other day a decision of the Cabinet Committee which said that there are some transport planes which are to be bought by the Indian Air Force. It is good. But you have made it only for the private sector, which means that the PSUs cannot even compete in a tender. That situation is something which is ridiculous. As the then Minister of Heavy Industries, I had taken up this issue with the then Defence Minister. The issue was yet to be resolved and this Government has come and immediately announced this decision to go in for the tender and procurement. I am happy and I am okay with that,

[Shri Praful Patel]

even if you allow the private sector to get the tender eventually through a process, no issues. But debarring the public sector from even participation is something I would urge the Government to look into. Since the hon. Finance Minister is now here, I would urge him to look into it. Sir, the issue was of buying transport aircraft for the Indian Air Force. You are also the Defence Minister, and, therefore, I can address you as the Leader of the House, as Defence Minister and also the Finance Minister. Sir, you have allowed the tender to go through, which is fine; private sector to compete, absolutely understandable, but the public sector not even being allowed to participate in the tender is something which I find ridiculous, and, this anomaly must be rectified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, now that the hon. Finance Minister has come, let me say one or two things more. Sir, there are a lot of sovereign funds in the world. Abu Dhabi has, Qatar has; many countries have huge sovereign funds, and, actually those are the funds, which the Government of India should actually tap for the development of large infrastructure projects. There are many infrastructure projects, which, otherwise, are really not viable in an absolute commercial sense, and, if you really want to have major projects of great national importance coming up, you must tap into these big sovereign funds of major countries. I think, that would be a step in the right direction. ...(Time-bell rings)... Those funds can only be tapped if you give them some kind of preferential treatment, some kind of treatment away from the existing ones because these are Government to Government transactions. I am sure, you would have looked into it but for paucity of time, may not have really been able to dwell upon it in the Budget. I request you to look at it as a serious activity in the days to come.

Sir, my last point relates to slum rehabilitation. Sir, in your Budget speech, I read that you allowed some CSR spending for slum rehabilitation. Sir, only CSR will not solve the issues of slum rehabilitation. We come from Mumbai. My esteemed colleague-Murli *ji*, Jaya *ji*, and, many of us, have our roots in Mumbai. Sir, sixty per cent of population of Mumbai is living in the slums. It may be the financial capital, it may be the biggest city of the country in terms of wealth but it does not reflect anything on the ground. And, if CSR solves the issue of slum rehabilitation, I would welcome it. I think, the one area which really needs to be looked into is that the slum rehabilitation should be treated as an infrastructure activity so that funding is available for that; taxation benefits are available for that. Until and unless, we look at it as a comprehensive package to be dealt with separately, and, I am not talking only about Mumbai because we see in many other cities of the countries, many slum pockets...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay. Thank you. Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, big cities attract people from all over the country, and, therefore, they tend to have more slums, and, those slums need to be addressed at some given point of time. So, I would urge you to look at that activity as part of an infrastructure project, which can be dealt with in a very different way.

Sir, my last point is relating to Government to Government relationships, we have many transactions. Let us take the example of Bhutan. Hon. Prime Minister went to Bhutan. I am aware that between Bhutan and India, we have a longstanding partnership. We give them extended credit. They set up power projects, hydro-power projects, and, in turn, we buy power from the Government of Bhutan. We have great friendship with them and it should be strengthened in the right way. In that sense, the Prime Minister went there. But when we extend the credit, we should also insist that on Government to Government basis, our PSUs are able to get the benefits of the procurement they will be doing on account of setting up those power plants. BHEL in the past has been getting some of those orders from the Government. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... But, now, in Government to Government transactions, we have stopped mandating these kinds of procurements through the PSUs. I think, it is important that the Government, at least, where it is extending a line of credit to another Government, should also mandate that the procurement should be done through an authorized Government agency of our own Government.

Then only, it would be worthwhile to extend that kind of credit to any friendly country. With these words, Sir, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will look at all these suggestions very objectively and in the larger interest of the country, we have all looked upon the Budgetary exercise as something which is ongoing, which is important, and we support it. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral; not there. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I will confine myself to the Finance Bill passed by the Lok Sabha. I would like to raise a few pointed issues for consideration of the Government and the Finance Minister. Sir, it is the primary task of any Government. The primary task is resource mobilization; the primary task is revenue generation; the primary task is equitable distribution of the revenue generated by the Government. But I find that the Government falls short of expectations of revenue generation and resource

[Shri D. Raja]

mobilization. I begin by quoting the Finance Minister who stuck to the world figure of reducing the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent. He does not say how he is going to do this. He simply said that he expects more tax revenues this year. If tax revenues are not more, what he will do, he does not explain. It is obvious that the Government is going to tax more on the goods and services given to the people. That is the only option. Sir, take the case of service tax. The Government has continued with the service tax which fetches some 1.4 lakh crores of rupees. It would have been better if the Government had taxed the richer sections, the corporate houses directly and raised the revenue directly and openly. But the service tax has fallen equally on the billionaires, on the rich people and, at the same time, on the poorest of the poor people. The tax hurts the poor people; the tax hurts the farmers; the tax hurts the salaried classes of our society. The Government should have the courage to levy more taxes on the rich and the corporate houses. There could have been some income tax method instead of levying taxes on the middle classes. Sir, coming to the customs duty, Government will have to seriously consider certain things. In the name of giving customs duty concessions or import concessions, there is revenue forgone. Your Economic Survey for 2013-14 clearly admits on page 62, "the magnitude of tax expenditure or revenue forgone from Central taxes is showing an upward trend in recent years". This is Economic Survey. Sir, if you see section 25(a) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1962, it allows the Central Government to grant exemptions in the customs duty to individuals and corporate. Revenue foregone statement of 2012-13 and 2013-14 shows that ₹ 2,60,008 crore in 2012-13 and ₹ 2,66,197 crore in 2013-14 were exempted. I am not blaming you. You inherited such an economy from them. But I do not see an alternative from you. You are just substituting them. That is where I have a problem with you. You cannot be a substitute to this Government. You have to follow certain alternate policies. This is my serious criticism.

Sir, for instance, ₹ 61,676 crore were miserably exempted from the customs duty to be paid by the jewellers and diamond traders. I will tell you the reason why I am referring to this. If I am wrong, I stand corrected. Somewhere Amartya Sen made a comment. He says that it is ridiculous to give such an extravagant exemption.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This question has been repeatedly raised. You should realise what it is. Diamonds come into this country for value addition. You have in Surat and other places a large diamond industry. The cutting and polishing of diamonds take place here and then they go back. They come into this country only for value addition. So, you don't tax it. And if you start taxing it, nothing will come into the industry. The whole diamond trade will close down. Now to consider that as tax foregone in favour of

diamonds is wrong, because you only have the value addition here. You can tax the value addition in India because these are diamonds which come from outside. They are polished and sent back. So this is not a concession which is given to anyone.

SHRI D. RAJA: You can revisit this issue. If there is some amount of truth in what others are saying, the Government can, with an open mind, reconsider that.

Sir, if you *See* the total exemptions for the year 2012-13, they were ₹ 5,56,235 crore and for the year 2013-14, it will be ₹ 5,72,923 crore. This is revenue foregone. I am not saying that. Your Economic Survey says that it is revenue foregone. If the Government can succeed in collecting this revenue, it can help the economy. You can address many issues that our economy is facing today.

Sir, the other important point which I wanted to tell you is this. Even during my Budget speech I thought I should raise it and I raised it. During 2007-2010, Indian banks were allowed to go for certain agreements with foreign financial institutions which they call foreign currency derivatives. I think our Finance Minister must be aware of this. The extent of loss suffered by bank customers and Indian economy on account of such dubious contracts at the behest of these banks is huge. There are some litigations in some courts. In the United States of America, the United Kingdom and other countries, *suo motu* investigations were conducted on this issue. The Government of India can think of conducting some investigation into the issue. It is a very serious issue.

Now you are allowing 49 per cent FDI in insurance and you are asking for liquidation of Government equities in public sectors banks. You are allowing 49 per cent FDI in defence. I think these are all very retrograde steps. In an economy, as we are today, the fundamentals of our economy are our public sector undertakings, public sector banks and public sector insurance companies. We have been saying that you cannot weaken these fundamentals. When Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was Finance Minister and when he was sitting on the same seat where you are sitting, he said that he would safeguard the fundamentals of our economy. Even the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, acknowledged that because of public sector banks and public sector institutions, India could withstand the global financial crisis which originated in the year 2008 in the US. Now, you cannot do the same thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. As my friend, Shri K.C. Tyagi, said, you cannot start de-nationalisation of our banks or our insurance companies. I know that

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LIC, GIC, etc. are doing excellent job and they are doing extremely well. They help the Government in investing their huge resource mobilisation for various projects of the Government. Why should they be weakened? All those failed insurance companies from the West and the US are looking at India as a big market for earning big money and super profit. There, I think, the Government will have to act with an open mind. As a person, I do not have great expectations from you because what is the alternative you have to the policies pursued by the previous Government. You are just substituting. You can blame everything on the previous Government. I do not take any objection. They will have to be blamed. They are responsible for the bad shape of the Indian economy today. But, when you have taken over as the Government, what are you going to do? That is where my questions arise. You will have to reconsider the service tax or the customs duty exemptions and in the same way, you will have to address the issue of foreign currency derivative. It is a very serious issue. So, Sir, if the Indian economy has to be saved, the macro level policies need to be reviewed and mid course correction will have to be made. I do not know whether under your leadership, the Finance Ministry will undertake this job or you will move more right wing than the Congress did. This is a big question before us. So, I plead with you because now you are in the Government. You will have to act with an open mind to review the macro level economic policies which the Congress pursued so far. Then, you will have to be prepared for post correction, otherwise you will have to face the wrath of the people. Already, there are indications. On the one side, you are granting absolute independence to the corporate capital and big business; on the other hand, you are giving all indications that the rights of the working people will be restricted and there will be amendments to the existing labour laws.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: With this warning and caution, if you proceed on this path or trajectory, you will have to face the wrath of the people very soon. That is my warning. I want to be cynical. If I am wrong, you prove me wrong. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Finance Bill is a reflection of what you promised in your Budget Speech, and obviously so. Therefore, there are amendments to the Income Tax Act, the Customs Act, service tax, etc. These proposals are included in your Finance Bill. But, a large part of the promises that you have made in your Budget is outside the scope of the Finance Bill. That is because your major proposals are hidden

under PPP model and that PPP model will require a Budget which, I roughly calculate, will be ten times the annual Budget of the Government of India. We do not know at present how much Budget it will require. So, all these Budget requirements are outside the scope of the Finance Bill. Today, how are you running the PPP model? It is simply by agreement. Each Ministry drafts agreements as per the requirements. There is no law governing those agreements. Therefore, it amounts to squandering. We are squandering a large amount by providing agreements. How do you face litigations? Obviously, many entrepreneurs will go to the courts on this very issue. When you don't have a law, only an agreement which has no basis of the law, how do you face litigations in courts? Therefore, to strengthen your PPP model, or, whatever it is, in fact, it is too much; you require a strong legislation for the purpose which is not there. Therefore, I am saying the proposal is outside the Finance Bill.

Secondly, the motto of this Government is "Minimum Government, maximum governance". But eventually you want to show after one year "No Government, no governance". This will be the situation. Why did the Prime Minister speak of three layers? Which are the three layers? Did you amend the business rules of the Government of India? As of now there is a procedure. A file will move from X to Y and Y to Z. Unless you amend the business rules of the Government of India, you can't speak of three layers, or, two layers. So, your proposal has to be better perused.

Earlier, the Prime Minister was the Chief Minister of the Gujarat State. There was only one layer, not even three layers. The party used to approach the then Chief Minister of that State, and things were done. There was not much scope for the Secretariat. The one person who was deciding was the then Chief Minister. Therefore, the policy of the Government is not even three layers. Actually the hidden policy of the Government is only one layer. Earlier, there was a meeting of Ministers and Secretaries together. When a meeting of Ministers and Secretaries take place together, it gives a signal that Ministers have no role to play virtually. It will be Secretaries who will be deciding and who will be reporting to the Prime Minister directly. Again, it will be one layer. Therefore, one has to be careful when we speak of layers.

Then, the FDI in Defence has been hiked from 26 to 49 per cent. Have you made any assessment? The arguments are that earlier we used to get defence equipment from foreign countries. Now, those will be manufactured in India. Defence is a very serious matter. Unless the Government of India has made a deep study that this hike to 49 per cent is desirable from security point of view, it can't go ahead. I am not opposing it for sake of opposing. But one has to study and make some assessment.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Then, bank recapitalisation of ₹ 2.4 lakh crore by 2018. How are you going to get this equity fund? Wherefrom? As far as this equity fund is concerned, there is no roadmap. It has to be very careful.

I would like to ask whether the Government of India has changed its policy with respect to the National Highways. The National Highways are supposed to be constructed by the Government of India. Then, district roads, village roads and State roads by the State Government.

As the days pass by, the policy is going to be changed. The other day the Prime Minister went to Goa. He has inaugurated the new third Mandovi bridge on the National Highway. I want to know under which scheme this project has been taken up. I would like to know whether the National Highway No.17 on which the proposed bridge is coming has been given up, or, the policy has been changed. In Mandovi, there is a Zuari bridge which has been proposed. There is a big project proposed in the North Goa, Patradevi, it should not go up to Pollem South. The National Highway road was supposed to be completed by now. But the then State Government people created hurdles in the National Highways project. As a result, the project could not be completed. Therefore, what is the policy of the Government in regard to National Highways?

Coming to black money, Sir, they had promised what not during the election campaign. It appeared as if they were going to bring back black money in eight days' time. But, we all are aware that Switzerland has got certain strict laws, which involve even referendum to be taken on legislation. I would like to know whether any referendum with respect to legislation on transparency has taken place. I would also like to know whether the Government of India is aware of it and pursuing this matter with the Switzerland Government.

SEZ is an important aspect. Special Economic Zones are now sought to be revived. But many issues regarding SEZs are pending in different courts. As I said earlier, these entrepreneurs, who indulge in industrialization, take the Government to the courts from time-to-time on every issue. Issues of three notified SEZs, which Goa opposed, are still under litigation. Why did Goa oppose it? We said, "We are not interested in SEZs and de-notify them." We said this because the entrepreneurs did not promise any jobs to the Goans or the local people. If you are willing to set up an SEZ, you have to promise a certain percentage of jobs to the local people. Sir, we give them property worth crores of rupees and in turn we don't get even fifty jobs. If SEZs don't give jobs to the local people of the State, they are of no use. Therefore, we have opposed it. But the entrepreneurs have

gone to courts and they have also taken the Government of Goa to courts. Unfortunately, this Government and similarly the State Government there are very much inclined towards industrialists. The Chief Minister of Goa has made a statement that 30 per cent of the SEZ land, if it is de-notified, will be given to the entrepreneurs. In fact, the entire land should come back either to the owners of the land or some public project should be installed on that land. What is the sense in giving back the land to the entrepreneurs, who have taken the Government of Goa to the court and refused to surrender the land? These things have to be looked into.

Certain promises have been made to Goa regarding new medical college, one AIIMS, one IIT, an international convention centre, etc. Now these three-four announcements have been made. We are not against this. But let the Government of India give some time schedule by which each of the promises are fulfilled. Getting land in Goa is not that easy. To get land for NIT in Goa is very difficult. It was difficult even during our tenure. We are not getting land for NIT. Is the Chief Minister going to get land for AIIMS and NIIT? I wish him all the luck. We are all for that. But the Chief Minister must try to ascertain from where he is going to get the land. Then IAS officers are not working for the States, I am sorry to say this. They are not helping, whichever Government is there. Therefore, we have asked for a special cadre of All India Services for Goa. I have been shouting for the last three-four years. But the present Government in the State was objecting to it by saying that we do not require a special cadre. Now the Chief Minister is coming out with a proposal before the Centre—he is likely to meet the Home Minister – asking for a special cadre. During our regime, while piloting the Bill, when I requested this from the then Minister, he said, “Your State Government does not require a cadre. Therefore, how can I give it?” Now, the Chief Minister is coming with a proposal saying that we do require a separate cadre for the State.

Sir, if we take the case of mining, who is solving the issue of mining? I do not know whether the Finance Minister has given any word of promise. There are around 3 lakhs of people, directly or indirectly, affected by this. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister has given them any assurance or whether he has asked the State Government to submit a proposal. Is the Finance Minister in touch with the RBI to help these people through RBI or other banks? Some modalities have to be worked out to help these people and they cannot be just left at the mercy of Co-operative Banks. Co-operative Banks are saying, “How can we do anything? We have to go by RBI guidelines.” These are the things which need to be sorted out. Sir, I would tell you why this issue arose. The Chief Minister of Goa, in spite of the fact that he does not have any power under the mining legislation, has banned mining operations in Goa. It is only after eight days that the then

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Environment Minister stepped in questioning his right to do so, and then, she passed the order banning mining but her intention was to call for documents. And we got the legal documents to start mining. In the meantime, the Supreme Court intervened and the matter is pending before it. But the State Government keeps on making promises every month saying, "We are starting it next month." Why is he making false promises to the affected people?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Then, Sir, environment protection is very important. It is governed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Now there is an impression that all those applicants, who have applied for environmental clearance, will be given the clearance. Sir, there are entrepreneurs who have helped the present ruling dispensation and, therefore, they have been promised that whatever proposals of theirs, which have not been cleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, will be cleared. The other day, Shri Javadekar said, "Now, everything is online." Fine, that is required. But he has not clarified that in case any applicant wants some clarifications or the Ministry wants some clarifications, then, how to get those clarifications under e-governance. There may be some procedures. But these things are to be made clear. And there should not be any sort of favoritism or vengeance as far as clearance under the Environment (Protection) Act is concerned.

Sir, coming to smart cities, what do these smart cities mean? Nobody has understood it. Many Members wanted to know the definition of what a smart city is. Smart cities are some new settlements. It appears that some new towns are going to be established and the existing cities will be upgraded. Now, imagine, 100 new towns to be established and existing cities to be upgraded! I was calculating it and I feel, at least, ten times the amount will be required for this. These are, simply, statements made during election times. This is *fenku* system. In the *fenku* system, this sort of promises can be made. You imagine new towns to be created! You imagine the land, the environment and the resettlement to be made besides upgradation of existing cities! Can you imagine this? With what Budget? It is just like ₹ 60,000 crores railway line from Amenabad to some place. It is just like that. So this involves infrastructural requirement. Infrastructural requirement of a huge amount is required for the purpose of establishing new townships, new settlements following all environmental laws etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two more speakers from your party.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I know, Sir. I am concluding. Therefore, this Budget is

only to incorporate amendments to the Income Tax Act, Wealth Tax Act, Service Tax Act, etc. There are other proposals outside the scope of this Finance Bill which the Finance Minister has not bothered to provide for. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, like all previous speakers I will comment on the General Budget also and make pointed observations on the Finance Bill today. A nation which has faced a decade long governance paralysis culminating in a battered economy, the first Budget barely after forty-five days of forming the Government cannot find solutions to every problem. So, the hon. Finance Minister has presented a Budget which is full of pragmatism for the current year and optimism for the coming years of the NDA Government. The challenges are many. There is a decline in growth. Inflation is pretty high and one has to set milestones for a speedy recovery. Unless inflation is contained, restoring GDP growth will be difficult. It is a firm will to deal with inflation evidenced by many timely administrative steps taken by the new Government to curb hoarding, temper prices through calibrated imports and the coordinated steps that are being planned to face the impending drought situation that are important, rather than some utterances in the Budget Speech. Now in the context of food inflation, the main worry is due to food inflation and food grain prices can be tempered only if the burgeoning stocks with the FCI are diluted. In fact, in the last two days, I believe the stocks have still further increased and actually we have been having a gigantic, leviathan set up like the Food Corporation of India with unnecessarily huge stocks and a crisscross movement across the nation. In fact, if any effective Panchayati Raj concept is introduced in this country, there is no need for a centralized buffer stocking and we can attend to buffer stocking at the disaggregated level and inflation can be contained. Now, one area which gives a lot of anxiety, in recent times, has been the political implications of the prices of onions and prices of tomatoes. Now, I think there is a need for looking into the entire functioning of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act. Of course, I am not saying that just delisting of vegetables and fruits from the APMC Act will provide the miracle. But I think that can be tried out. Even as it is, I don't think there is *Mandi's* control over foodgrains. But, it is not so much on fruits and vegetables. With urban areas extending steadily beyond their boundaries, the vegetable-growers have all shifted to hinterland. And, I don't think that they really come to *Mandis*. With the result, even the APMC does not have much of an effect and it is the *Adathias* who control the entire market. We should try for a direct interface of consumers with producers in all these areas, particularly vegetables and fruits without the cascading effect of licences, market fee, commission, etc. Even as we de-licenced industry in 1991, we should consider de-licensing agriculture trade which alone can control the high rent seeking by a few

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

licenced middlemen. Although Mandis are registering a lot of people, you actually see a monopsonic control of *Mandis* by a few middlemen. This is the root of the problem.

Now, I come to macro economic problems in the Budget. Even now our savings rate is around 32 per cent. With a classic incremental capital output ratio of 4:1, we can achieve 8 per cent growth if only we channelize savings into proper investments. It all depends on how we organize ourselves for providing the right environment for this to happen.

We are all aware of the existing deficiencies in our manufacturing sector. While we have a leadership in computer software, we have nil or negative presence in computer and electronic hardware. Besides, there are many sectors where our presence is nil, like production of armaments, shipping, ship-building, aviation, railway hardware, etc. Our existing corporate entrepreneurship seems to be lacking ambition to move into these sectors. It is here that the Budget seems to have succeeded in providing an indicative road map. For decades we have been skirting the issue on the type of FDI we ought to have, without harming our sovereign interests. We have been literally pussyfooting on the issue of Defence equipment FDI. The Budget has taken a bold step by announcing 49 per cent FDI in this area. The stipulation that FDI in Defence sector will be managed through FIPB route with full Indian management and control should assuage the minds of eternal doubting Thomases who have been spreading fears of our security requirements being put in jeopardy. In fact, I wonder why FDI in Defence could not be extended beyond 49 per cent with the caveat of Indian management and control.

In this connection, I would like to refer to a speech made by the Chinese Vice Prime Minister which I happened to attend in Singapore during the Asian financial crisis days. The Vice Prime Minister of China made a bold statement to the effect that China welcomes FDI of any magnitude with no holds barred in any sector of their choice, but with only one caveat, namely, at any time in future if it is perceived that overseas control of management is working against the Chinese interests, control of management will compulsorily pass on to Chinese nationals.

These are the type of firm decisions which certainly can help us. If China can attract so much FDI with this type of a caveat, I really don't know why we can't do it. So, the conditionality here that the management will be in the Indian hands is enough to protect us from all fears about security jeopardy.

Sir, coming to the need to build indigenous capacity in electronic and computer hardware, I happened to participate in a CII meeting in January last with the visiting Head

of a coalition party in the Japanese Government. In that meeting, I raised the issue of Japanese assistance in off-shore manufacturing hubs in electronics. The visiting dignitary sounded very optimistic and assured that with Japan crossing the hump in the steadily appreciating Yen, the time had now come for focussed Japanese assistance in building up hardware manufacturing sector in India.

Sir, there are some pulls and pushes that dampen entrepreneurial activity in these new but neglected sectors. One is the inverted duty structure which has crept in, in a big way, through various Free Trade Agreements which we have concluded in the past and also those we are currently negotiating. If it becomes cheaper to import the final manufactured product rather than input raw materials and semi-manufactures, why should anyone take the trouble of setting up a manufacturing unit, at all? So, there is a need for a comprehensive review of the Free Trade Agreements concluded earlier with a view to correcting this anomaly. In fact, I happened to be a member of the Department-related Standing Committee on Commerce here, for the last two years, and we did study the existing FTAs and also the FTAs which are being negotiated with the European Union. I found that in many areas, our interests are not adequately served as compared to the interests of our trading partners.

One thing which the Finance Minister has done in the present Budget is to ensure that entrepreneurs invest their savings in manufacturing rather than in bonds and securities, the Budget has a veiled solution to this problem in para 205 of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech: "It has been proposed to remove the tax arbitrage arising out of the concessional rate of 10 per cent on capital gains on transfer of units held for more than one year." In fact, I feel sometimes that Finance Minister could have walked preferably an extra mile, totally crowding out all other than retail investors in mutual funds. In fact, mutual funds have been devised for the retail investors who have neither knowledge nor capability for trading directly in the share market. Unfortunately, we have allowed mutual funds to provide parking slots for big corporate funds which ought to have been redeployed in the expansion of the manufacturing sector.

There was an ambiguity on the provision relating to a hike in capital gains tax, in debt instruments and mutual funds. But, I think, the Finance Minister has already cleared it in the revised Finance Bill, which was passed by the Lok Sabha two days back. The Budget has also included certain welcome signals to assist the much-needed investment in infrastructure. I have always wondered why we have been continuously clueless in the past in managing the required order of investment in infrastructure, especially when we, as a nation, are oriented culturally to lesser consumerism and more savings for posterity. The earlier Budgets have been offering peanuts in the form of tax exempt infrastructure bonds up to pitifully low level of ₹ 20,000, per annum.

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

Sir, it is refreshing to take note of a major departure that the Finance Minister has increased the 80C coverage by 50 per cent, and also raised the annual investment limit in PPFs, from the existing permissible ceiling of ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.5 lakhs. Here also, I have an idea. Why at all is it necessary to have a ceiling on PPF investments? It is okay to cap tax exemption to PPFs synchronised with 80C ceilings at ₹ 1.5 lakhs, but is it necessary to block investments in PPFs unrelated to providing an avenue of tax exemption? It is possible that in the past when PPF offered much higher rates of interest, there was a risk of arbitrage. But, today, in the prevailing interest rate situation, that risk of arbitrage does not seem to be there.

Sir, a welcome proposal in the Budget is for involving the banking sector in the area of long-term loans to infrastructure with permission to raise long-term funds for lending to infrastructure with minimum regulatory requirements like CRR and SLR. The presence of the banking sector directly in infrastructure financing will go a long way in helping our progress.

Sir, many innovative initiatives have been taken in the housing sector, such as, the augmentation of the deduction limit on account of interest on loan on self-occupied property, from ₹ 1.5 lakhs to ₹ 2 lakhs. Secondly, FDI in low-cost housing incentivised by reduction of 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres, and reduction of 10 million to 5 million dollars. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take one or two minutes.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, just two minutes. And, thirdly, there is encouragement to Real Estate Investment Trusts. These are all welcome signals. I have only one reservation relating to housing incentives. The stipulation that capital gains roll over relief will be restricted to one residential house in India appears to be somewhat harsh, especially for senior citizens in advanced age, who seek to roll over vintage housing properties into multiple compact flats for use by their expanded family. In fact, it is a very common sight that people who have been living in those days, when there was no vertical expansion, they were living in small houses. They sell off their houses or build flats in the same area. That provides a little more leeway to the expanding family. I really do not know why this should be curbed. Similarly, there are parents of NRI children, like me, for instance, who are compelled in their advanced age to shift home abroad for spending the evening of their lives with their NRI children. So, what is wrong in allowing a person, who sells his property here, to have a dwelling house abroad? When we are willing to give more tax incentives on borrowed capital, I do not know why we should curb people,

who, with their own investments, are trying to solve the housing problem in the country. Thank you, Sir.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair.*]

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to submit the viewpoints on the Bill giving effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the finance year 2014-15. Moreover, I am proud that our Finance Minister has submitted his first Budget. Through this Bill, I am happy to discuss some more things.

Sir, the first and foremost task before this Government is to take care of the economic growth of the country. The blindfolded promotion of public private partnership, PPP, mode is not good for good governance. The present method of toll collection at toll plazas on highways is a bad example of promoting PPP mode, Sir. Even on unfinished stretches of roads tolls are being collected. On so many national highways it is still happening. You take note of this and ensure that such things do not occur in the near future in other States.

The next point is regarding lack of vision for economic growth. What target has been fixed by the Government? Is it 10 or 11 or 12 or 14 per cent? I want a concrete reply from the Finance Minister in this regard. Time and again our leader, Dr. Kalam has emphasized the need for interlinking of rivers. This Government should not confine itself just by allotting Rs.100 crores for a detailed project report. You have to proceed further to give tangible results. Interlinking of the Ganga and the Cauvery is getting delayed due to the apprehensions regarding availability of adequate finance, suitable technology and environmental problems. By taking all the stakeholders into confidence, do the needful and produce some good results. It can be made possible by us. If not NAMO then who else will do that? Otherwise, we can go on saying 'Narayana, Narayana' and nothing will happen. The Government can very much consider PPP mode in interlinking of rivers. It will be a welcoming factor by one and all. Instead of PPP in railway stations or PPP in airports, we can go for PPP in the interlinking of rivers.

River conservation is also a burning issue. It has to be conserved at any cost. But the Government is only concerned about the Ganga and not about the other rivers. For example, stretches of rivers like Adya, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Neyyaur, Tamiraparani, Bhavani and Palar are also to be conserved. I am talking particularly about Tamil Nadu. There is no allocation of funds for these rivers. The years from 1996 to 2001 were the golden era for Special Economic Zones, SEZs. At present, it is not given

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

adequate allocation of funds. Now the Commerce and Industry Minister is a daughter of Tamil Nadu. I hope in her tenure the Special Economic Zones will be revived and will become a major resource for revenue as well as foreign exchange.

The next point is about education. It is very unfortunate to note that no Indian university has found place in the world level top 200 universities. The recent analysis has come in so many newspapers. There is not much reference to give boost to education sector in the speech of the Minister. If a temple is built, Hindus will be happy; if a church is built, Christians will be happy, if a mosque is built, Muslims will be happy, if a library is established, intellectuals will be happy, if you open educational institutions and schools, it will make the society happy.

One more thing that I want to bring to the attention of the Minister is that after having been given recognition by the Central Government to a university or an educational institution, in the name of affiliation some State universities are forced to face many problems. This aspect should be taken care of and steps should be taken to run the educational institutions as a pleasant experience.

Sir, I am very thankful to the Finance Minister for announcing important tourism projects for my State. It is my appeal to the Government to take necessary steps for promoting tourism activities in Kolli Hills in my district Namakkal in Tamil Nadu. The Treasury Benches, the Finance Minister and others believe in the footprints of Lord Rama in Sethu Ocean. But I may remind you that a part of Sanjeevini Hill was dropped in the Kolli Hills. So, you have to believe in that also. You must declare that centre as a place of tourism.

I would have been more happy if you had announced more industries and employment opportunities in the State of Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu – as an example, I am telling – not all over the country, the undergraduate unemployed doctors are 7,850; unemployed agriculture graduates are 4554; unemployed veterinary graduates are 1,800; unemployed engineering graduates are 2,85,000; unemployed arts and commerce graduates are about 7,00,000. There are other unemployed persons also, which include para-medical professionals, diploma holders. All together, in the State of Tamil Nadu alone, it comes to 17,40,800. These are unemployed youth, who are registered with the Employment Exchange. These are the figures from the State of Heaven. Some hon. Member said that there was no unemployment in the State of Heaven. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the situation

of unemployment. ...*(Interruptions)*... To deal with this issue of unemployment, the hon. Finance Minister will have to announce more industries and employment opportunities to the State of Tamil Nadu.

India has recently successfully launched satellites of other countries. After USA, India is the only country which extends such facilities to other countries. I came to understand that more than 100 countries are waiting for their turn to launch their satellites. In this regard, I request the hon. Minister, who is for development, to establish another launch pad in the State of Tamil Nadu. It will be very useful in all aspects for us. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... You have given more time to other Members. Mr. Raja was given more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You can take two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Which party does he represent? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I represent the DMK. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you have any doubt? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can take two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: This request has been motivated by my party DMK's leader, Shrimati Kanimozhi, so many times. So, it must be considered.

Yesterday, our hon. Prime Minister spoke regarding 'lab to land', under which agricultural scientists are to be encouraged. But where is the allocation for agricultural universities? In the present Budget, it is very negligible. More money will have to be allocated for research. Only then, can we encourage our scientists.

The hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers is also sitting here. In this Budget, the subsidy for the organic fertilizers is nil. The subsidy is only for chemical fertilizers. So, this point has also to be considered.

On the whole, I welcome this Bill. But more benefits must be provided to the State of Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think, I may be the last or one or two more speakers left to talk about the parliamentary finance transactions for the year 2014-15. The hon. Finance Minister, in his reply to

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the debate on General Budget, said that pro-business is pro-poor. My lotus friends are habituated to blame the UPA, with the phrase 'policy paralysis'. Now, India-led Shanghai-based BRICS Bank is the reality. India became the third nation in the sector of purchasing power all across the globe. Just yesterday, India became the permanent member of the Washington Accord. During last week, India has taken up the cause of Gaza Strife at United Nations, and also India stood for the protection of interests before the World Trade Organization. The policy prudence of UPA has enabled this continuous achievement. Even then, if you are going to blame UPA, Congress and our leader, Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and our dignified personality, Dr. Manmohan Singh, with the phrase of 'policy paralysis', that may become a pointer towards you.

The Finance Bill is the final phase of the parliamentary financial transactions. There can be several Supplementary Bills but there will be only one Union Budget. This is the Finance Bill which will be primarily and premierly dealing with the taxation. The tax-identifying agencies will be naturally having an eagle eye on black money and corruption. You are able to create such a hype that you are going to bring down the heaven to bring back the black money. Anyway, what is going to be the fate of SIT and all other efforts, you will be knowing soon. Sixty days just lapsed. You have 58 more months. You are also habituated, my dear Lotus friends, to mention UPA as the mindless populism. If it is so, with the malnutrition of the population of about 40 per cent, if we are not going to be generous enough with our social measures, your approach is going to be suicidal and your mention of poverty elimination may also lead to the elimination of the poor. That is why your fiscal prudence has proven that that you cannot legally run away with the mindful security and empowerment efforts of UPA. That is why you have to continue with the measures of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Food Security and all other issues. I would like to make a mention of Thomas Piketty, the French economist, now being treated as the modern Karl Marx. The name, Thomas Piketty, is itself terrifying the agents of wealth of advanced nations. He has studied not only the latest economic situations all across the globe but also evaluated the situations prevalent in the 18th and 19th centuries. He came to an understanding and a pronouncement-like observation that the wealth of handful of people is overpowering the national income. The same complication is there within Indian. You all know that, but not ready to accept it. But people are clever enough and judicious and, at the same time, impatient. How impatient are they? Kindly try to understand the result of Devbhoomi Uttarakhand. Recently, three bye-elections

have proved that they are impatient. With this, you may have to look at your proposals towards several cherished measures. For all these years, your Government in Gujarat is not able to clean the Sabarmati. But you speak of Ganga cleaning. गंगा मैया की तरफ देखने की सोच में बदलाव की जरूरत है। What is happening in and around the Himalayas? What is the hazard surrounding glaciers and catchment areas of various natural national rivers? You kindly go with the scientific data which is just before you, my dear rulers. If you are sincere enough, agenda, action plan and resources are all before you. But you are prudent enough in making pronouncements. In your campaign you have taken up and terrified the measure of aadhar. Now it is becoming aadhar to you. It is an essential tool to administer and to deliver properly to the needy, and to have the proper food security aadhar is the only aadhar. That is the understanding even by you now. Anyhow, it has taken sixty days for you to come out in this way. We are not going to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, if you are generous enough, I can take two or three more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... We read recently that while talking to the Chairman of the World Bank, our hon. Prime Minister was seeking ideas instead of money. Is there any dearth of ideas? You are having plentiful ideas, and your manifesto is full of ideas. But, at the same time, the resource generation and its utilization needs to be prudent. Kindly look at certain cess collections. I don't want to go into much details because our Tapan Senji, D. Rajaji and our Shantaram Naikji have mentioned the necessary measures. But we collect certain cess with the pretext of protecting certain sectors, either education or social or the recent non-conventional non renewable energy including solar power measures. Kindly look at the efforts. On coal we are getting ₹ 14,000 crores cess to protect and improve and expand the solar power and other non-renewable energy sources. But that amount is not properly diverted or utilized towards the intended purposes. Solar power is just getting attraction. But, at the moment, about ₹ 3,000 crores subsidy request were pending before the Union Government. If you are generous enough, and if you look at the situation, you will utilize properly, at least, the cess collections towards the intended purpose. Being an OBC, let me be bit sectorial to myself. Our leader Sonia Gandhiji has ensured to have two greatest measures. One has come into reality just now with the formation of a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of OBCs. We are also demanding grant of Constitutional status to the National Commission for OBCs. At the same time, the UPA Government had initiated the National

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Census inclusive of caste categorisation. Ensuing Census collection will be starting from 2017 onwards, for which, the Union Government will be in need of evolving a policy to collect the data of castes also. At the same time, if we will have the proper Register of National Census including the castes, the Government's projects and programmes can be directly and pointedly utilised for the welfare of the intended sections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: At the same time, I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that yes, their Government is a 'minimum government'. But I plead on behalf of the OBCs and their aspirations, kindly try to immediately have, at least, one Department at the Union Government level to look after the needs of the OBCs and their welfare. If it could be further improved and made as the Ministry of OBC Welfare, the Government will get good appreciation also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. There is one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would like to mention one small point regarding the Himalayan States. The Finance Minister had focussed and projected that some Ministry for the welfare of Himalayan States will come up. But that has not come up. Sir, the Himalayan States are spiritually-bent and highly-attractive tourist locations. In such locations, for certain places, if the Minister is generous enough to reduce the luxury tax, it will generate revenue and encourage the tourism industry in the Himalayan States.

Then, I would like to make one point about my State. We have just been divided into two States. You have assured, and earlier the UPA Government had also assured, to give 'Special Category' status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. I plead that Telangana is much more backward on all the parameters by which you are going to measure. Kindly consider giving the 'Special Category' status to Telangana also.

With these words, I appreciate the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister may also come up with Supplementary Demands for Grants, but with this Finance Bill, he would agree that UPA's fiscal prudence was appropriate and he is also sincerely following it. The nation and the international experts of Economics are looking towards the Finance Minister for his ensuing 2015 Budget, for which I wish him all the best.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Ramdas Athawale - not present. Then, last speaker, Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I don't mind being the last speaker today only to offer a couplet to this august House, but that will happen when I will conclude my brief speech.

Sir, Mr. Jaitley is an enlightened mind and an enlightened person. I had expected a better Budget from him. When he had this kind of majority, he could have afforded to go in the history as a great reformist. The Press described his Budget Speech as the longest Budget Speech by any Finance Minister. The Press also described it as 'long on words but short on reforms'. Unfortunately, I don't have the time and I am not making a long speech. I will only say a couple of things. I will not repeat any point. I was amazed, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to hear my colleagues from both sides as to how intelligent and knowledgeable my colleagues in this House are. They made really good suggestions. Finance Minister's agreement or disagreement to these suggestions is his choice, but valuable suggestions have been made. I will not repeat even one. I will say a little thing about Kashmir and something about the second largest minority of India because nobody talked about that. But, as of now, I welcome Mr. Jaitley's assertions. His assertions are very good. His assertions on Defence, insurance, Real Estate Investment Trust, and simplification of tax administration are alright. Let us See what happens on the ground. His assertion that he would peg the fiscal deficit at four per cent is a welcome assertion, and, I wish him to succeed in that. It will be good for the entire country. We should wish him well. Banks on small savings is also a welcome measure. His assertion that he would focus on education and skill development is also all right. Let us wait and See whether his assertions become achievements. As I said, he is an enlightened mind, and, so, better ideas were expected from him. Mr. Jaitley was one of those who criticized the earlier Government for fall in growth. I would have welcomed his assertion that he would take the growth to 7.5 per cent by the end of the financial year. If he were confident, he would have said so. Since he is not confident, he has not said so. So, his earlier criticism was misplaced. In place of Gandhi, Nehru nomenclatures, he brought nomenclatures of other nationalists like Deendayal Upadhyay and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, I do not quarrel with him. His approach, I am sure, will not give the Budget a qualitatively different shift to reforms.

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

So, I am on a broader disagreement. Those nationalists, other nationalists are welcome, and, remembering them is all right. But, here, we want a qualitatively different Budget. 'Sir, the BJP is welcome to enlarge its constituency. I will not quarrel on that because I promised that I will not repeat what has been said on the Budget itself earlier.

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Now, *See* the gesture of BJP Government. They showed, correctly, concern for Kashmiri Pandits. I welcome that. The J&K Government had submitted a proposal to the previous Government, and, it was going to happen in any way because the UPA Government was also committed. But, I want to put a question to the hon. Finance Minister. What about refugees in Jammu? The President's Address never mentioned the refugees. This Budget did not say anything about the refugees. It is a great lapse on the part of this Government.

Now, I come to the design of development. Hon. Finance Minister allocated funds for a statue, and, I am not going to quarrel on the question of raising a statue of a very famous freedom fighter and leader of this nation, but Rs. 200 crore! Then, simultaneously, he suggested 28 schemes for which he allocated Rs. 100 crore each. Among those 28 schemes is the scheme for *Madarsa* modernization. Let me tell Mr. Jaitley that it is an insult to the genius of Muslims in this country. Rs.100 crore for modernization of *Madarsas* ! As expected, from both sides, Members raised this question. It is no panacea for Muslims. I reject it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, *Madarsas* will be required where there is no Government school. It is not a compulsion for the Muslim community in India. So, you provide Government schools. You provide engineering colleges for everybody, medical colleges for everybody, secondary egiucation for everybody. हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ब्राह्मण, खत्री किसी जाति का भी हो एक क्लास में बैठे।

† ہندو، مسلمان، سکھ برہمن، کھتری کسی جاتی کا بھی ہو ایک کلاس میں بیٹھیں

You modernize education. You become truly secular. *Madarsa* is no panacea. I reject this scheme. Why? It is because this Government has failed on two counts. That is what I want to share with you. They are mortally afraid of the expression 'inclusive'. The President's Address did not mention anything about 'inclusive growth'. It is a dangerous alarm for this country. And, then for this *Madarsa* modernization, for all situations, for the Muslims of this country, who constitute the largest minority in this country, and, who constitute also the second largest majority, you give them 100 crore of rupees as a panacea!

I am a representative of the whole of India. I reject that proposition. Our enlightened Finance Minister must raise a question in his mind: Do Muslims really require modernization of *madrasas*? This scheme was initiated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is a

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

running scheme. Even Mr. Murlī Manohar Joshi tried his hand, marginally successfully. I rose in this House in 2003 perhaps, to congratulate him that day, and now you present it as a new scheme! It does not do you any credit in the eyes of the countrymen. Now, I raise a question, Mr. Deputy Chairman. What do Muslims require? There was a Sachar Committee. Its recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India. This time the Government cannot drag its feet because Government of India is a running institution. You cannot take it as a liability. Sachar Committee made a wide ranging recommendations. I want to tell something to this House. I will say the couplet later. I want to give you information because there are so many things in his Report which you don't know. Do you know that this Committee was consisting of nine members and Rajinder Sachar was not the only one from the Hindu Community? There were nine members and only one member was Muslim. I give credit to the UPA Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh that a meticulous effort was made by Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi to select people. You See the list. Most eminent people of this country sat through months and months and then produced a Report called Rajinder Sachar Report. Out of nine members, only one was Muslim – Dr. Saleh Shariff. That Report says that Muslims are more backward – socially, educationally and politically also. You See the representation in the Parliament. They are weaker than the Dalits. It is not just hearsay. It is not just what Muslim community says. They have a scientific analysis; they have a reliable data to prove that they are more backward than Dalits. Here is the Report, and you don't say a word about that. We shall wait. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... It is a compulsion for this Government. You are duty bound to do it. India is secular. You can afford to be parochial on situations, but India will not accept. India's institutions have become very strong. You will See a commotion if you don't agree to implement the recommendations of Sanchar Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will finish within two-and-a-half minutes. I agreed to be the last speaker. I want a little more time.

So, therefore, when it is proved before you against a reliable data that this community is very weak economically, socially, politically and educationally – you have to do justice. You cannot drag your feet. You be ready and come forward in both Houses of Parliament with a proposition called 'Equal Opportunity Commission' recommended by Sachar Committee. That day I can rise to thank you. But today, I reject your *madrassa* modernization because that is not a panacea for Muslims. That is a running scheme. What do you mean by a hundred crores?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Then, Sir, I lament the fact that for Jammu and Kashmir, this Budget does not offer anything. That State suffered a great loss of life, property and resources during the militancy and you have nothing to offer. You offer one IIT for Jammu-I deplore this sectarianism -- keeping an eye on the vote bank in Jammu. But Kashmiris ask you a question. It has no public sector. You could not offer anything by way of promotion of small-scale sector. You just closed your eyes. Is it correct? Has not Kashmir suffered a great deal? On the question of Muslims, including Muslim-majority State of J&K you have closed your eyes. The Treasury Benches should not forget the sacrifices of Muslim community. Along with Shahid Bhagat Singh, there was Ashfaqualla Khan. You can't forget it. Go to Port Blair and See the scroll. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I saw the kothi where Vir Savarkar was there. But I also saw so many *kothis* where Muslim leaders were there. Can you forget them? This is our secular history. Didn't Deoband school and Maulana Azad fight against Muslim League? Didn't they reject the two-nation theory of Jinna? Didn't Maulana Azad say that the Quran addresses mankind? There is nothing special for a Muslim in the Quran. It contains message for the whole humanity. Deoband school fought against Jinnah's two-nation theory. Therefore, Muslims cannot be treated as a second-class citizenry in India. You must ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: There are truly secular institutions fight you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I lament the fact that you didn't remember Kashmir and you didn't like to do anything for Kashmir. And I lament the fact that your Budget does not include a word on inclusive growth. This is an alarm for secular India. मुझे लगता है कि आप जैसे लोग सबका हिन्दुस्तान नहीं बना सकते, इसीलिए मुझे दुनिया के बहुत बड़े शायर, फैज अहमद फैज याद आ गए और उनका मिसरा में बड़ी मोहब्बत के साथ, बड़ी इज्जत के साथ जेटली साहब को पेश करना चाहता हूँ :

† مجھے لگتا ہے کہ آپ جیسے لوگ سب کا ہندوستان نہیں بنا سکتے، اسی لئے مجھے دنیا کا بہت بڑا شاعر، فیض احمد فیض یاد آ گیا ہے اور اس کا 'مصرعہ' میں بڑی محبت کے ساتھ، بڑی عزت کے ساتھ جیٹلی صاحب کو پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

I said something to tell him that he could have done better while sitting there.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You may not understand a bit of Urdu. And I won't translate it, because I know you will try to understand it.

فہم نے کہا اور شاید اےسے ہی منجر کے لیے کہا

“نيسار में तेरी गलियों के ऐ वजन की जहां
चली है रस्म कि कोई सिर न उठाके चले,
बने हैं अहले हवस मुद्ई भी मुनसिफ भी,
किसे वकील करें, किससे मुनसिफी चाहें।”

† فیض نے کہا اور شاید ایسے ہی منظر کے لئے کہا

نثار میں تری گلیوں کے، اے وطن کہ جہاں

چلی ہے رسم کہ کوئی نہ سر اٹھاکے چلے،

بنے ہیں اہل بوس مدعی بھی منصف بھی

کسے وکیل کریں، کس سے منصفی چاہیں

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Delhi Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall have message from the Lok Sabha.

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

"In accordance with the provision of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Delhi Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2014.

"2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

GOVERNMENT BILL – Contd.

The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय,

फाइनेंस बिल पर मैं देता हूँ अरुण जेटली को हार्दिक बधाई और मैं करता हूँ यू.पी.ए. सरकार के गलत कारनामों की खुदाई। ये सामने वाले तो मारते हैं हमेशा फोकट की बड़ाई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी : आपने लोक सभा में कैसे पारित किया था?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : भाई, उन्हें सुनो तो सही, सुनो।

श्री रामदास अठावले : आप तो हमारे मित्र हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : अठावले जी, बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : तो सामने मारते हैं हमेशा फोकट की बड़ाई

इसलिए हम करते हैं इनके ऊपर चढ़ाई।

इन्होंने तो महंगा किया है चावल, सब्जी और आलू, क्योंकि इनके अर्थ मंत्री चिदम्बरम थे बहुत बड़े*।

...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, ये पार्लियामेंटरी भाषा बोलें।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, this is an unparliamentary word. ...**(Interruptions)**... How can he say like that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामदास अठावले : यह शब्द बहुत अच्छा है, इसको निकालना नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, यह शब्द निकालना नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): This is not the way to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामदास अठावले : यह “*” शब्द निकालने वाला नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... “*” का मतलब होशियार होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, “*” का मतलब होशियार होता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me See it. Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Athawaleji, the book says that it is unparliamentary. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is why, it is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it means clever. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, being clever means unparliamentary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the book. ...**(Interruptions)**... The book says that it is unparliamentary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : यह गलत बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय, जब मैं लोक सभा में था, तब मैंने इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... तब इस शब्द को नहीं निकाला गया था। मैंने उस वक्त भी इस शब्द का उच्चारण किया था, जब मैं इनके साथ था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a book of "Unparliamentary Expressions".

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय, जब मैं इनके साथ था, तब मैंने इस शब्द का उच्चारण किया था, तब स्पीकर महोदय ने इस शब्द को नहीं निकाला था। अभी भी इस शब्द को नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने रूलिंग दे दी है तो ठीक है। यह किसी का अपमान करने का विषय नहीं है। हम लोग यहां ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अठावले जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : हम अपने देश की भलाई पर विचार कर रहे हैं। हम यहां देश की 125 करोड़ जनता की भलाई पर विचार कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you raising that? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have expunged it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूं। मेरा कहना सिर्फ यह है कि इस समय तो * चिदम्बरम साहब को कह रहे हैं, उस समय किसके लिए कहा था ...(व्यवधान)... I just want to know that.

श्री उपसभापति : वह एक्सपंज कर दिया है। Don't say it again. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once I have expunged it, don't use it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am saying this time he is saying * to Mr. Chidambaram जब ये हमारे साथ थे तब किसको*कहा था, उनका नाम बता दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you use it again and again when I have expunged it? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन : सर, तीन बार तो खुद ही इन्होंने कह दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you want it to be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... ठीक है। बोलिए।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर, यह एल्डर्स का हाउस है। देश की 125 करोड़ जनता, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति की हो, धर्म की हो या भाषा की हो, सबकी भलाई के लिए सरकार सत्ता में आती है। जब आपको मौका मिला था, तब हम आपके साथ थे, आपने अन्याय किया ...(व्यवधान)... जब मैं इनके साथ था, तब मैंने इनके लिए * बोला था ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अठावले जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर, मैं तो बोल रहा हूँ, आप इन्हें बिठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कोई गड़बड़ नहीं करता हूँ, मैं तो हमेशा शांति से बैठता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले : हम लोग अभी-अभी सत्ता में आए हैं। जब ये लोग सत्ता में थे, तो इन्होंने जो भी काम किए, वे कर दिए। ये लोग कहते हैं कि हमने बहुत अच्छे काम किए, अच्छी रोड्स बनाई, डैम्स बनाए, बहुत अच्छा काम किया। जब अच्छा काम किया तो उधर क्यों चले गए? अगर आपने इतना अच्छा काम किया था, तो क्या लोगों को समझाने के लिए आपके नेता उतने कैपेबल नहीं थे या नरेन्द्र मोदी जी अधिक कैपेबल थे, अरुण जेटली जी कैपेबल थे और मैं भी कैपेबल था। हम लोगों ने लोगों को समझा, यह तो अच्छी बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, जो फाइनेंस बिल है, जो इस साल का बजट है, उसमें 45 दिन में हम क्या-क्या करेंगे?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : 60 दिन हो गए, 15 दिन काट दिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : पैसा जमा करने के लिए थोड़ा टाइम तो चाहिए। आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप थोड़ा टाइम हमें दे दीजिए, हमें दो, तीन, पांच, दस साल दे दीजिए, तब आप देखिए, कैसा बजट आता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस फाइनेंस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जो गरीब जनता है, जो दलित समाज है, जो आदिवासी समाज है, उन्हें आपने अच्छा बजट दिया है, लेकिन जो हमारा नेशनल शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स फाइनेंस डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन है, उनको और अधिक बजट देना चाहिए। इसके अलावा स्कॉलरशिप में बढ़ोतरी करने की आवश्यकता है। स्लम में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उन्हें कभी भी उठा दिया जाता है। उनके लिए पक्के मकान मिलने चाहिए, उनके लिए स्लम प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट की आवश्यकता है, यानि उन्हें वहां से कभी नहीं उठाना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि सभी लोगों के लिए, सभी जाति-धर्म के लोगों के लिए, चाहे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, दलित हों, आदिवासी हों, ये भी हों, वे भी हों, उन सबके लिए और आपके लिए भी हम काम करने वाले हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके साथ भी अगर अन्याय होता है तो आप हमारे पास आइए, हम आपको न्याय देने का काम करेंगे, क्योंकि यह सरकार सबके लिए है। इसलिए मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I had submitted my name for inclusion in this debate.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ratanpuri, the problem is, you gave the name. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप एक मिनट सुनिए।

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Sir, we were on Eid holiday. We came here after four days. I was in my constituency.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, take five minutes.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : थैंक्यू सर। सर, बी.जे.पी. सरकार एक euphoria के साथ वजूद में आई, जो तकरीबन frenzy के साथ चल रहा था। अगर उत्तराखंड के बाई इलेक्शन्स के रिजल्ट्स देखें, तो यह euphoria बाकी देश में खत्म होने लगा है, लेकिन एक बिल्कुल presumably जहां से तवक्को नहीं थी सपोर्ट और सराहना की, वह है जम्मू और कश्मीर का separatist block. जम्मू और कश्मीर के separatists में एक euphoria कम होने बजाय बढ़ता जा रहा है और उनकी expectations नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार से बहुत ज्यादा हैं। खुशी की बात यह है कि अगर कोई और कुछ नहीं कर सका ओर वे लोग इस सरकार से तवक्को लगाए बैठे हैं कि यह बहुत कुछ कर पाएगी जिन्होंने एक मौके पर आजादी से कम कुछ भी नहीं की पेशकश को मुस्तर्द कर दिया था जो आजादी से कम किसी बात के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, वे आज तवक्को लगाए बैठे हैं कि जो काम नेहरू जी से नहीं हो सका, वाजपेयी जी से नहीं हो सका, यू.पी.ए. की 10 साल की सरकार से नहीं हो सकता, वह काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार करेगी। इस सिलसिले में बहुत positive signs मिल रहे हैं। अभी भाजपा के एक बहुत बड़े ओहदेदार कश्मीर गए थे। वहां वह बहुत सारे लोगों से मिले और रिपोर्ट्स ये हैं कि उनमें separatists भी हैं। हमें इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि बी.जे.पी. अखबारी रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक इलेक्शन साझेदारी की तैयारी कर रही है उन लोगों के साथ जो आजादी चाहते हैं। अगर वे लोग कौमी धारा में आते हैं और उनका आज तक का जो स्टैंड था, उनका आज तक का जो मिशन था, उनको छोड़कर नेशनल मेनस्ट्रीम के साथ शामिल होते हैं, तो यह बहुत बड़ी कामयाबी होगी, लेकिन यह कैसे होगा? मुझे लगता है कि इसके लिए जरूरी है कि sincere efforts किए जाएं और खुलूस के साथ कोशिशें की जाएं और manipulations न की जाएं। manipulations की बात इसलिए आती है क्योंकि जो polarizstion हमने मुल्क में देखा, जो जम्मू और कश्मीर में इलेक्शन से पहले किश्तवाड़ में दिया गया, ऐसे ही वाकयात् ईद से एक दिन पहले बसौली, सांबा में और ईद के रोज बटोत में और जम्मू खित्ते में हुए। जहां हिन्दू majority है, वहां पूरे जोर के साथ कोशिश की जा रही है कम्युनल फसादात की, absolute polarization की और यह बहुत महंगा सौदा होगा। 1947 में महात्मा गांधी को एक रोशनी की किरण जम्मू-कश्मीर से नज़र आई थी और इस रोशनी की किरण को, इस रोशनी की मीनार को आप अंधेरे में बदलने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। आप पूरी कोशिश कीजिए कि कम-से-कम जम्मू और कश्मीर को इस सियासी सौदेबाजी, सियासी अखाड़ेबाजी, से दूर रखें और इक्तदार में आने के लिए, इस खित्ते को जलाएं नहीं, वहां बहुत सारे मसले पहले से ही मौजूद हैं, नये मसलों को जन्म न दें, जिन्हें कंट्रोल करना न आपके बस की बात है और न हमारे बस की बात है।

जब 1996 में मिलिटेंसी के बाद जम्मू और कश्मीर में इलेक्शन का एलान हुआ था, तो कुछ

[श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी]

लोगों ने कहा था कि अगर majority community बॉयकाट को चूज करती है और अगर minority community इलेक्शन में हिस्सा लेती है, तो less than one per cent वोट से, क्योंकि वहा less than one per cent वोट से लोग लोक सभा में चुनकर आए हैं, असेम्बली में चुनकर आए हैं, तो भाजपा की सरकार आ सकती थी और हमें लगा था कि यह embarrassment होगी, अगर मुस्लिम majority स्टेट से भाजपा की सरकार बने, लेकिन आज इसे अचीव करने के लिए कोशिशें हो रही हैं और अगर ये दियानतदाराना कोशिशें हों, तो ठीक हैं, लेकिन अगर manipulations की कोशिशें हो रही हैं तो यह बहुत बुरी बात होगी, पूरे मुल्क के लिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अखबारों में यह आया है कि...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You are not speaking on the Finance Bill.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : जो लोग 1987 के बाद separate कैम्प में चले गए, उनके रिश्ते 1987 में भाजपा के साथ थे। जब 1987 में वक्फ बना था, तो उस वक्त भी उन्होंने यह सोचा था कि अगर वे अक्सरियत हासिल नहीं कर पाए, तो भाजपा की सपोर्ट लेकर जम्मू और कश्मीर में सरकार बनायेंगे। यह खुशी की बात है कि अगर भाजपा उन लोगों को अपने साथ लेकर कौमी दायरे में लाती है, तो इसके लिए कुछ ठोस इक्दामात करने होंगे। हुकूमत को यह अहसास तमाम कश्मीरियों को दिलाना होगा कि यह उनके लिए, यह जो नारा है, जिसका सराहना हमेशा से होती है, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', यह करके दिखाया होगा। अभी हमारे सोज साहब ने कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए एक आई.आई.टी. का एलान किया गया। उसके साथ ही चार और रियासतों का भी एलान हुआ, जहां आई.आई.टी. कायम होंगे। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर किसी भी रियासत के मामले में City specific नहीं थे। अभी रियासत का, स्टेट का एलान हुआ था कि किस-किस स्टेट में कायम होगा, लेकिन जब जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात आई तो He was city specific. उन्होंने यहीं से एलान कर दिया कि जम्मू में होगा और कश्मीर के लिए एक पश्मीना सेंटर होगा। हम इस पश्मीना सेंटर का खैरमकदम करते हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि सोज साहब ने कहा कि मुसलमान सिर्फ स्किल्ड डेवलपमेंट नहीं चाहते हैं। भारत के बजट में मुसलमानों के लिए स्किल्ड डेवलपमेंट और मदरसा डेवलपमेंट पर ध्यान दिया गया है। हमें अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया पर ध्यान देना होगा। भाजपा आज तक कहती रही है कि मुसलमानों को मदरसों की नहीं, Modern education की जरूरत है, लेकिन जब देने की बात आई ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो ये बताने से चूक गए। हमें मॉडर्न एजुकेशन की जरूरत है। हमारे जो मॉडर्न इंदारे हैं, आप उन्हें मजबूत कीजिए और फाइनेंस दीजिए। दिल्ली में, राजधानी में जो मुसलमान अक्सरियत के इलाके हैं, वहां पर सरकारी स्कूल्स नहीं हैं। हमें वहां मदरसे नहीं चाहिए, आप वहां पर सरकारी स्कूल्स, अस्पताल, पीने का पानी, ड्रेनेज सिस्टम दीजिए, तब लगेगा कि यह सरकार inclusive है। तब शायद अमरीका हो न हो, यकीनन हम impress हो जाएंगे। अमरीका से ज्यादा बेहतर और जरूरी यह है कि आप हमें impress करें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इस बहस का जवाब दें तो वे कश्मीर के लिए आई.आई.टी. या आई.आई.एम. का एलान करें। जब hearts and minds की जीतने की बात आई है, तो उन्हें यकीनन Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme, जो जम्मू कश्मीर के लोगों के लिए

चल रही है, उसमें सुधार की बात करनी होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम में हर साल जो 5000 बच्चों को लाभ देना था और हमें उम्मीद थी कि एक-दो साल के बाद यह नंबर 5000 के बाद, 10,000 हो जाएगा, तो वह अचीवमेंट टारगेट से शॉर्ट क्यों पड़ी? क्या मेजर फेल्योर्स हैं? हम यह अचीव करें। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत सुलझे और ओपन माइंड के व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने अभी तक हमारे साथ कई बार बात की है, मैं उनकी एक इनफॉर्मल बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जब ये सरकार में नहीं थे, तो कहते थे कि सरकार जम्मू-कश्मीर और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट स्टेट्स के लिए एजुकेशन और सर्विसेज में 5 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन क्यों नहीं करती है। आज जब इनके हाथ में यह क्षमता है, इसको कर सकते हैं, तो ये क्यों नहीं करते हैं? अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों को कौमी धारे में लाना है, तो 5 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन का एलान कीजिए। आप इसका एलान रिजर्वेशन का जो प्रेजेन्ट सिस्टम है, उसी में से कर दीजिए। जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए मॉडर्न कॉलेजेस, मॉडर्न स्कूल्स, नवोदय विद्यालय और सेंट्रल स्कूल्स पर खास ध्यान दीजिए कि ये वहां पर ज्यादा हों। मुल्क के अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले पर वहां concentration बहुत कम है। रियासती सरकार की फंडिंग का पैटर्न भी वही होना चाहिए। 10:30 रेशो में जो प्लान फंड्स मिल रहे हैं, उसके लिए एक और रिक्वेस्ट है कि **...(समय की घंटी)...** 10 परसेंट नॉन लेप्सेबल फंड हैं। हमारे लिए वर्किंग सीजन उससे भी बहुत कम होता है, हमें 3-4 महीने से ज्यादा का टाइम नहीं मिलता है। हमारा इस साल का प्लान अभी फाइनल नहीं हुआ है और शायद हमें कश्मीर में एक-दो महीने से ज्यादा काम का मौका भी नहीं मिलेगा। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आप ये नॉन लेप्सेबल फंड जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए क्रिएट कीजिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप इसको करेंगे।

इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के लिए एजुकेशन और टूरिज्म जरूरी है। टूरिज्म को रीढ़ की हड्डी माना जाता है। जब भाजपा सरकार में नहीं थी, तो हम इनके बहुत सारे नेताओं से बात करते थे और इनकी तरफ से यह सुझाव आता था कि नई tourist destinations डेवलप होनी चाहिए। टूरिस्ट डेस्टिनेशन्स के लिए मरकजी सरकार को world class connectivity arrange करनी चाहिए। पहलगांव, गुलमर्ग, सोनमर्ग और नई डेस्टिनेशन्स के लिए world class four lane roads बननी चाहिए। आज जब इनके हाथ में सरकार है तो इन्होंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कर दिखाया है। मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि रेलवे बजट में जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए प्रोविजन enhance किया गया है **...(समय की घंटी)...** लेकिन इसके लिए एक टारगेटिड डेट होनी चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** इसको कई बार 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 और 2017 के लिए पोस्टपोन किया गया है। लेकिन अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2017 should final. 2017 में दिल्ली में श्रीनगर रेल जानी चाहिए। मैं इस उम्मीद के साथ फिर से आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। थैंक यू।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, we have had a very elaborate discussion on the Finance Bill, 2014. Nineteen speakers have participated in this debate and ten minutes short of five hours have been given to discussing this Bill. I wish to thank all the hon. Members who have come out with an elaborate analysis of the Bill and, thereby, also giving us a critical analysis of what is in the Bill, some very useful suggestions and, of course, have raised some very important questions which we will try to address in the reply.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Sir, taxes are a very important aspect of our economy and the financial proposals of the Government are narrated in this Bill. I will only mention some of the salient features, so that the background is laid, before I clarify some of the points raised by Members.

Sir, actually, the previous Government has left very little fiscal space for the Finance Minister to do anything out of the box and, as a result, there has not been much of a room available. However, the hon. Finance Minister has taken the challenge, retained many of the targets set, and taking that as a challenge, has not constrained from giving certain reliefs to small and marginal taxpayers. Within the constraints, he has also tried to give a boost to savings by increasing the investment limit under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, from Rs.1 to Rs.1.5 lakhs. This is, definitely, going to have an impact on the savings of the country, for which a great impetus needs to be given. He has also provided conducive tax regime for Investment Trusts and Real Estate Investment Trusts. Moreover, the Bill envisages an investment allowance which is, at present, allowed for large companies that invest Rs.100 crores or more in plant and machinery. But in order to incentivize small and medium entrepreneurs and also very small entrepreneurs, this limit has been reduced to Rs.25 crores. A ten-year tax holiday for power sector has also been extended till 2017. In order to reduce litigation on transfer pricing issues, a number of path-breaking changes have also been made. In order again to reduce the stress in the manufacturing sector, the basic customs duty has been reduced for fatty acids, crude glycerine, steel grade limestone, coal tar pitch, etc., and many other things like LED TV and so on. The Government is also committed to promoting clean and efficient energy and, for this, it has provided a number of incentives for solar and wind energy proposals. The Government is committed to broaden the tax space, particularly, in the service tax area. In the agricultural sector, we have provided for exemptions of service tax on loading, unloading, storage and warehouses and also on transportation of cotton to bring it on par with other agricultural produces.

This Budget, actually, contains a whole lot of other comprehensive measures which, of course, all of you have discussed earlier too. But, here, I would like to respond to some of the specific issues which have been raised by the hon. Members during the debate. They are not in any particular order. I would not like to give any explanation as to why I have come in a particular sequence. I have randomly picked upon the very important points mentioned here.

The hon. Member, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, spoke about the GAAR. On that, I want to clarify that it is already a part of our statutes. It is going to be applied from the Assessment

Year 2016-17, or, in other words, from the Financial Year, 1st April, 2015, itself. We will, of course, assess and then do it.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri K.C. Tyagi, spoke about farmers and farmers being consulted in the Budget and whether their inputs went into the Budget at all or not. I would like to assure the hon. Member that consultations included several inputs which came from farmers and they were consulted in person. Several inputs came from various other organizations on farmers and farmers' related issues. So, let the hon. Member be assured that inputs from *kisans*, indeed, have gone into the making of the Budget.

Again, the hon. Member, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, spoke about the undisputed demand of Rs. 72,000 crores which are lying pending. I would like to just give two pointed answers. There can be many more explanations for it. Persons defaulting may, probably, have no properties which can be attached, or, there can also be a demand not in appeal but in arbitration or other proceedings against them. So, these are not completely devoid of attempts to take the pending arrears.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It was mentioned in the paper that this amount is not under any dispute. That was the word used in your paper. On that basis I am enquiring.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Very good. Again hon. Member, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, pointed out about revenue foregone, particularly pointing out to ₹5.78 lakh crores. I would like to just give you specific details there. Direct revenue foregone figures are: direct taxes- ₹ 1.16 lakh crores, indirect taxes- ₹ 4.55 lakh crores. These are absolutely notional figures of revenue, not collected and not given away. In indirect tax, revenue foregone of ₹ 4.55 lakh crores is due to levy of tax at the rate lower than what is approved by the Parliament. Indirect tax revenue foregone is not for the benefit of corporate, but for the benefit of common man. Tapan Senji again spoke of share of direct tax revenue forming. Thus, the burden of indirect tax on common man increased. On that, I would like to give you a clarification that the direct tax revenue is actually increasing year after year at the rate of 13-15 per cent. The share of direct tax *vis-a-vis* indirect tax has declined in the past years. It is mainly because of withdrawal of stimulus in indirect taxes, given in, probably, 2009. In that year of the stimulus, the share of the direct taxes increased as indirect tax collection reduced. Hon. Member from BSP, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap had raised this issue of three per cent people only being taxed. There are approximately 3.7 crores people who are tax payers. Measures for broadening this and widening tax collection are being taken and 360 degree profiling of potential tax payers is also happening, and I am sure this net is going to be widened. It is not going to get narrowed any bit.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Hon. Member Shri Praful Patel also spoke about pilot training institutions not attracting service taxes. Let this be clarified that universities established by law or universities which give certificates do not attract service taxes. However, pilot training centres do not give certificates and such institutions certainly attract service tax and on that point of clarification – hon. Member Praful Patel is not here; Shri Praful Patel raised it – we would like to make that absolutely clear.

Again, senior Member, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav from the Samajwadi Party raised an issue and also suggested as to why we couldn't come up with voluntary disclosure scheme. I would like to put on record here, the experience shows that when you bring in voluntary disclosure schemes, it discriminates against genuine tax payers. Those who do pay tax are disincentivised or it goes against honest tax payers and it may even be discriminatory. So, maybe, that may not be a very conducive path for recovering more taxes.

Hon. Member Shri D. Raja and also, probably, hon. Member Subbarami Reddyji raised issues on area based profit-linked incentives, deduction, and so on. Such deductions erode the tax base and criticisms of several tax reforms committees and even Parliamentary Committees are on record discouraging such steps. So, we would like to put that on record here. Hon. Member Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz while speaking about modernization of *madradas* has raised an issue about the amount which has been allocated.

I would like to submit here that amount provided in the Interim Budget was Rs. 275 crores. This has been increased in the current Budget by Rs. 100 crores. So, Rs. 375 crores is, certainly, an increase from the Interim Budget position; it is not a reduction.

Sir, there is one last clarification which I would like to give in response to...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Madarsa modernisation is not a panacea for all. What about implementation of the recommendations of the Sachhar Committee?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have given a clarification about amounts ...*(Interruptions)*... I take your point.

Sir, there is one last reference to hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, on the indirect tax revenue foregone. I just want to inform the House that indirect tax revenue foregone comprises of the following:

- SSI exemption schemes—No excise duty up to clearance value of Rs. 1.5 crores within a financial year.
- Area-based exemptions exist in the North-East States, J & K, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

- Supplies to Defence sector are exempted from excise and customs duty.
- Crude petroleum is exempted from customs duty. The tariff rate is about 10 per cent.
- Free Trade Area Agreements are exempted.
- Export promotion schemes are exempted.

So, all these cannot be withdrawn.

So, Sir, with these few clarification to which I could rapidly come back ...*(Interruptions)*... In fact, Madarsa modernisation was also raised by hon. Member, Shri Ratanpuriji from J Sc K. I said that amount is not reduced. But, on the contrary, the current Budget has improved upon it in comparison to what was allotted in the Interim Budget is a point to which I wanted to draw your attention to.

So, Sir, with these few words ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry; I am not yielding. Would you mind if I give reply? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding.

With these words, I beg to move that the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

I would request and seek cooperation from all the hon. Members to rise above partisan difference and support the Bill, because as one of the hon. Members spoke this morning said that all of us will have to rise above differences and support it to lift the economy to become far more dynamic, for more jobs and so on.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, I am surprised, shocked and astonished that Smt. Nirmala Sitharamanji has totally forgotten the issues raised by me during my 37 minutes speech. One major issue I raised is this. The President of the World Bank assured the hon. Minister of giving some billions of dollars. I asked whether this can be used for linking of rivers. That is number one.

The second one is this. I raised that development financial institutions, such as IFCL, are very much required for industrial growth. She has not replied to it.

The third one is, for Andhra Pradesh capital, I have asked for giving Rs. 5,000 crores. She has not touched any of these points. I spoke, as first speaker from the main Opposition, for 37 minutes. But, the hon. Minister has ignored the Congress Party which is the main Opposition party ...*(Interruptions)*... I feel very sad for it. I want clarifications on these points from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you can ask only one question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have two small clarifications.

Firstly, I thank and congratulate the hon. Minister for her straightforward replies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put the question. No pleasantries.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have two clarifications to seek.

The first one is about the foreign currency derivatives. Shri Arun Jaitleyji is here. So, I am asking this question ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to know whether the Government will look into the issue and order for an investigation on the issue of foreign currency derivatives. It is a very serious issue. I hope, Nirmalaji knows about this issue. This is my first point. Secondly, students' education loan is a serious issue. All students are getting into depression because they are not able to repay the interest. The Government should take note of this issue with all seriousness and take over this liability. The Government will have to waive the interest and take over this liability.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have two direct queries to make. I have one for you also, Sir. Have you any plans to increase the import duty of rubber in order to protect rubber farmers of our country? Secondly, has the Government any plans to impose tax on all on-line trading? It is the biggest market in our country now. Thank you.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में फिर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और उन्होंने जो 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया इरिगेशन स्कीम के लिए एलॉट किया है ...(**व्यवधान**)... वह मुझे कम लगता है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इरिगेशन को, जैसे आपने नेशनल हाईवे रखा है तथा अन्य चीजें रखी हैं, ...(**व्यवधान**)... ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सॉरी, यह एक हजार करोड़ है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आपने सिर्फ एक हजार करोड़ रुपया इरिगेशन के लिए रखा है, जो ऊँट के मुँह में जीरे जैसा है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए और देश इस समय 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नॉन इरिगटेड लैंड है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या इसका बजट बढ़ाने का प्रावधान करेंगे? बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have raised points on SEZs, on black money, etc. But, none of my questions have been answered.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Because of limited time, I can well understand, the Minister tried to answer some of the questions. On the other questions raised, we request her: Will she be open to writing to us?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very good.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have a suggestion because all the points can't be dealt with immediately. Firstly, if you can send us a little bit of details on the tax not under dispute, I will be very happy because in the last five years, this amount is consistently increasing. It is not under any dispute. Secondly, I am interested about the figure of Rs.22,000-odd crores relief which you have given in Direct Tax. What is the share of senior citizens and wage earners? What is the figure about the rest of them? If you can send us details, I would be very happy. I expect a reply from you just for knowledge.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have a very specific question. 1,21,20,00,000 people and all the Swatantrya Sangramis have signed a 'Special Category' Status for Odisha. When is the Government going to give that status to Odisha?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will just give a few indications. A number of demands were made for the region; as to what is to be done with some areas which want special tax rebates or 'Special Category' Status. The Finance Commission, I have said, is dealing with this situation. We do expect a report, as far as the Finance Commission is concerned, by the end of this year. Therefore, we would be taking up the matter as and when we receive the Finance Commission Report.

Sir, a number of suggestions and queries have come. Mr. Subbarami Reddy wanted some of his points to be taken special note of. On all these suggestions which are made, we have made detailed notes. The officers also are making detailed notes – whether it is students' loan issue or other factors, which are not being accounted for in the Finance Bill. We are taking a note of it and within the constraints of revenue and the space which is available to us, we will take each one of them into consideration.

I will just clarify the question which was raised with regard to the taxes which are due and not collected. These are in two categories. One, I have clarified earlier also, is the genuine exemptions which are given by the Government. The Budget gives an exemption which is not a tax foregone. For academic reason it is written like that. Suppose the rate of tax is 60 per cent, but at that time the bound rate or the applied rate is 30 per cent; so, 30 per cent, which is the head space, is tax foregone. It does not mean that it is a concession to the corporate because if you had made the tax or excise duty on the commodity at 60 per cent, probably nobody would buy that product. Therefore, nothing would come back to you. The product itself will become costly. So, 'foregone' is a little bit of an ambiguous phrase which creates an incorrect impression. But, these are conscious efforts to revitalize the economy, which, Governments, from time to time, give. There is a second category, which Mr. Tapan Sen has asked for. Some of cases are there where there are assessment

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

orders, there are no rebates, taxes are to be collected, and proceedings are going on. And, some of the cases are those where appeals are pending, but these are also of categories where demands have become final, and for reasons, in each specific case, the assets have disappeared. Therefore, the process of collection is on, but the actual collection has not materialized. These are not taxes which have been written off, and efforts are made continuously to make sure that the revenue is able to collect, as far as those parties are concerned.

With regard to the drought-affected areas, I think, the situation is a little more optimistic than it was 15 days or 30 days ago. Therefore, we need not, at this moment, assume that there is going to be a drought-like situation. The monsoon has picked up, though belatedly. In case, there is some area, because of inadequate rainfall, where agricultural crops are affected, the Government has several guidelines how to deal with those situations, those back-up plans are immediately put into action. Therefore, irrespective of whatever amount is required for those purposes, they will be executed. Please do not go by this nomenclature Rs.100 crores or Rs.1,000 crores. These are only the launching amounts for a scheme. Ultimately, when the scheme is put into operation, whatever amounts are required, from time to time, from the Budgetary funds, those amounts are always to be given.

Sir, my colleague, Mrs. Sitharaman, made a statement with regard to GAAR, one of the questions you wanted. The previous Government had fixed a particular date. After the Budget process is over, we will be looking into it whether it is that date or some other date and whether some amendments are required or not, and it is only then that we will be able to make a final comment on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister did not reply about the Government-financed institutions.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, every word of wisdom, that has come from Dr. Subbarami Reddy, we have noted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Then, please give reply to all those points. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; send the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For rest of the questions, you will get written reply. That is already said.

The question is:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 120, and the First Schedule to Ninth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thanks to everyone who participated.

Now, we take up the Admitted Special Mentions. Hon. Members who want to lay their Special Mentions can lay it on the Table of the House.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to overhaul prison administration and security to prevent terrorist activities by the jailed militants in the country

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): The bomb blast by terrorist in Hyderabad has created huge panic and fear among our countrymen.

It is understood that our various security agencies are assuming that Hyderabad bomb blast was planned in jail by already captured suspected terrorists.

This is a great concern for internal security of our nation, as already captured terrorists, who are jailed are more powerful than our security agencies. I fail to understand how such terrorist plans are communicated by already jailed militants outside to their companions. Despite tight security in jails, how do they manage to plan such terrorist attacks and communicate to their companions outside?

There are also cases coming to light in which the terrorists who are in custody are also blackmailing jail authorities by false allegations of violation of human rights

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya]

against them so that jail authorities cannot perform their duties. There are number of cases registered about capturing of mobile phones in various prisons.

This is high time to overhaul the whole prison administration and jail security systems in consultation with State Governments, as this may help us to minimize such terrorist attacks. This is extremely a sensitive matter for internal security of our nation.

**Demand to give financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for
making the river Thamiraparani pollution-free**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): The river Thamiraparani is the lifeline of our city. It originates in the Western Ghats and flows through the Tirunelveli and Tuticorn districts. The river derives its name from Thamiram, which means copper. The river contains traces of metal and is said to have medicinal properties, as it flows through the Podhigai Hills, where a lot of medicinal herbs grow. The water of Thamiraparani river is extremely pure and tasty. The copper content gives the river a unique reddish tinge.

This holy river is now polluted and contaminated due to various reasons, including proliferation of population and industry. The National River Conservation Directorate Funding, under the Ministry, is engaged in cleansing and de-polluting the river and take action plans under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) to provide assistance to the State Government. When the underground sewerage scheme was implemented by the Tirunelveli Corporation, in the year 2004, an estimated cost of Rs. 52 crores, under the NRCP Scheme, was received to protect the sacred river Thamiraparani. Since the required amount was not sanctioned, the Tirunelveli Corporation was able to implement only 15 per cent of its total area under UGD, the remaining area was left out for want of funds. The open drainages, sewerage and sullage water and industrial waste still pollute the river Thamiraparani. Hence, it is the need of the hour to protect this perennial river on war footing. The Tirunelveli Corporation needs Rs. 500 crores under an appropriate Central Government Scheme. Such an assistance would certainly enhance the public health status and protect the river Thamiraparani from pollution and contamination, so as to provide safe drinking water to the three major Southern districts — Tirunelveli, Tuticorn and Virudhunagar.

**Demand for repairing and widening of PeriamaiKANpalayam
to Gudalur stretch of National Highway No. 67**

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): India has one of the largest road networks in the world. It comprises National Highways, Expressways, State Highways, etc. The National Highway, NH 67 from PeriamaiKANpalayam to Gudalur, covering a distance

of 125 kms, is very badly damaged. The above roads are having all-I India connectivity which needs strengthening and widening. Nilgiris is a hilly area and a historical tourist place. There are many curves in this road, particularly from Mettupalayam to Gudalur. Due to heavy rainfall, landslides and other natural calamities, it leads to heavy damages along the roads. It needs widening and strengthening. The NH 67 is very small. Therefore, many incidents and accidents are happening every day.

It is very much necessary on the part of Government of India to provide financial assistance to repair and widen this road which will benefit the people of Nilgiris and the huge number of travellers at large.

Demand to take strict steps to prohibit the boycotting of dalits of a village in Punjab and take action against guilty

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, यूं तो पंजाब प्रदेश भारत के विकसित राज्यों की श्रेणी में चिन्हित किया गया है, जिसे बाह्य रूप से तथा आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त व स्वावलंबी प्रदेश की परिभाषा से सम्मिलित किया जाता है, परंतु पंजाब प्रदेश के आंतरिक ढांचे का आकलन करने के बाद जो तस्वीर निकलकर सामने आती है, वह बहुत ही भयावह व दुखद है। आजादी के 67 वर्ष गुजर जाने के बाद भी पंजाब में दलितों के साथ जातीय आधार पर भेदभाव करना, उनका बहिष्कार करना और उन्हें भिन्न-भिन्न तरीकों से उत्पीड़ित करना आज तक निरंतर जारी है। मैं पंजाब की एक गंभीर और महत्वपूर्ण घटना सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि गांव-बाहुपुर, थाना-खण्डोरी, जिला-संगरूर में पिछले करीब 40 दिनों से दलितों का लगातार बहिष्कार किया जा रहा है। यहां तक कि इस गांव के दलितों को गांव की गलियों से गुजरना, आवश्यक वस्तुएं खरीदना, खेत-खलिहानों में शौच आदि के लिए जाना और उनके बच्चों का स्कूलों में पढ़ने जाना भी प्रतिबंधित किया हुआ है। इस संबंध में बहुजन समाज पार्टी का प्रतिनिधि मंडल जनपदीय एवं प्रांतीय, प्रशासनिक एवं शासकीय लोगों से मिलकर दलितों के बहिष्कार के फैसलों को रद्द कराने एवं दोषियों के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई कराने की मांग करता रहा है, परन्तु अभी तक इस गंभीर समस्या के निदान हेतु शासन व प्रशासन के जरिए कोई पहल नहीं हुई है। विवश होकर बहुजन समाज पार्टी को लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों के माध्यम से आंदोलन करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा है। वहां के हालात बहुत ही गंभीर एवं बेकाबू हैं और किसी भी समय वहां की स्थिति विस्फोटक हो सकती है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि वह पंजाब में दलितों के बहिष्कार की घटनाओं को विराम देने के लिए शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाए एवं दोषियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई करने पर विचार करे।

Demand to withdraw the decision of reduction in number of seats of MBBS in various medical colleges in the country

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, the latest data suggest that India has an acute shortage of doctors. There is roughly around shortage of 6,00,000 doctors which means that there is only one doctor per 2,000 citizens, that is, 1:2000 ratio as against the

[Shri Basawaraj Patil]

WHO recommendation 1:1000 ratio. Currently, a total of 381 medical colleges are in the country with around 50,000 MBBS seats registered with MCI. With an effort to increase the number of MBBS seats, recently the Union Government approved the proposal for establishment of 58 new colleges and upgradation of existing Government district hospitals and colleges in an endeavour to bring down the doctors-patients ratio which is the need of the hour. The Government also proposes to establish more medical colleges with the help of private participation on PPP model.

Sir, we commend the sincere and continuous efforts of the Union Government to overcome the problem of shortage of doctors in the country. But the recent decision by the Government to reduce MBBS seats in medical colleges across the country on the recommendations by MCI is unfortunate and contrary to its own efforts.

Sir, in my view, reducing the seats in medical colleges is not the solution if any deficiency is found during the inspection by the MCI. I suggest that an opportunity be given to the colleges to rectify the deficiencies, if they can be rectified within reasonable time. There is no harm if the MCI makes second inspection of such colleges and can grant approval, if deficiencies are rectified. Both Government and MCI should make a combined effort to overcome the shortage of doctors in the country, but it should not be like the Government proposes and the MCI disposes or *vice versa*.

So, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to review its decision to reduce MBBS seats in medical colleges across the country in the interest of the nation.

**Demand to take effective measures to address the problem
of unemployment in the country**

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that our country is reeling under serious unemployment problem. The count of people without a job is on the rise in India. As economic slowdown indicating is sluggishness in the country's job market, the International Labour Organisation has said, in its Report, that the unemployment scenario in India over the last two years has been showing a rising trend. Unemployment rate in India is showing an increasing trend since 2011 when it was 3.5 per cent. The same rose to 3.6 per cent in 2012 and climbed to 3.7 per cent last year. This year, unemployment rate is expected to rise to 3.8 per cent. According to the Report, 'Global Employment Trends, 2014', the Government should step up its efforts to support skill and retraining activities to address the gaps between demand and supply of work skills and qualification. The Government should address long-term unemployment. There are a number of jobs in various Government offices and PSUs, including the Railways and other Departments. The Government should fill

up these vacancies. The MGNREGA Act must be strengthened. The Government should also take measures to ensure minimum hundred days of work and it should protect the rights of the intended beneficiaries by ensuring implementation of all the clauses relating to wage payment, compensation for delayed payment and also unemployment allowance. The Government should make funds available for paying the arrears with immediate effect. I request you to intervene urgently in this serious matter.

**Demand to declare Biennial Tribal 'Sammakka Saralamma
Jathara' of Telangana, a National Festival**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, Sammakka Saralamma Jathara, also known as Medaram Jathara, is the largest tribal religious congregation in the country. The biennial Jathara takes place at Medaram village of Tadvai Mandal in Warangal District in Telangana State. The actual festival begins in the month of Magha on Pournami, the full moon day, evening. For decades, the congregation witnessed about a crore of devotees. The latest Jathara, held between February, 12-15 this year, was reported to have crossed one crore mark, for which the State Government spent about 100 crore of rupees for just temporary infrastructure. The Sammakka Jathara was declared as a State festival by the State Government in 1998. Devotees in large numbers from the neighbouring Districts and States including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jharkhand participate at the Jathara. Its history dates back to 13th century, to purely native Koya tribe, which the deities belong to, and, from the beginning of 20th century, it gradually became Jathara of all people. The Jathara is of four days, whereas these days, the pilgrims are visiting Medaram throughout the year. Befitting accommodation and infrastructure are yet to be developed in and around the Temple. Keeping in view the faith and enthusiasm across the States as also the magnitude of human congregation of global recognition, I urge upon the Union Government to show the magnanimity to announce the Sammakka Saralamma Jathara as national festival and involve Centre's official machinery with reasonable resources for smooth conduct of the World-famous *Medaram Mela*, which will be an honour to the Indian tribal heritage.

**Demand to bring back the items of personal use of Mahatma
Gandhi recently auctioned abroad to country**

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) : महादेय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के निजी प्रयोग की वस्तुएं जो कि इस देश की धरोहर बन सकती थीं, समय-समय पर हमें उनकी नीलामी की सूचना प्राप्त होती रही। यह अत्यन्त दुःखद् है कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जिन्होंने इस देश को आजादी दिलाने एवं आजादी के बाद हमारे देश को धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र बनाने में अपना पूरा जीवन कुर्बान कर दिया, इस देश की सरकारों ने उनके निजी प्रयोग की वस्तुओं को विदेशों में निजी व्यक्तियों द्वारा नीलाम होने दिया और उन्होंने न तो इसे रोकने का प्रयास किया और न ही उन्हें हासिल कर के भारत लाने का प्रयास किया। बापू के जिन निजी प्रयोग की

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

वस्तुओं की अभी हाल में नीलामी की गई, उनमें प्रमुख हैं, उनके द्वारा लिखे गए 8 पत्र, उनका चश्मा, उनकी प्रार्थना की पुस्तकें, उनका ग्रामोफोन रिकॉर्ड, चरखा, यहां तक कि बापू के रक्त को सोखी हुई रेत और घास के तिनके जो उस स्थान से उठाए गए थे जहां सन् 1948 में बापू की हत्या हुई थी। इतना ही नहीं, बापू के खून के जांच की रिपोर्ट जो उस समय के इरविन अस्पताल के विकृति विज्ञान विभाग के निदेशक श्री बी.एल. थरेजा द्वारा जारी की गई थी, वह भी हाल ही में लंदन में मात्र 10,370 डॉलर में बिकी।

हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि वे किसी भी कीमत पर बापू के इन धरोहरों को हासिल करके देश में वापस लाएं और उसे बापू के संग्रहालय में संगृहीत करें, जिससे देश की आने वाली पीढ़ियों को उससे प्रेरणा मिले।

**Request to make Anglo-Indian a separate
head in the census**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, to coincide with the celebrations for World Anglo-Indian Day on August 2, here is a humble submission to highlight a microscopic but vibrant Community. 'Anglo-Indian' as defined in the Constitution refers to persons domiciled or born in India, whose paternal line can be traced to Europe. The Anglo-Indian Community, interestingly, is the only Community in India that has the word 'Indian' in its name. It is also the only Community whose two representatives are nominated to the Lok Sabha by the President under Article 331. The Community has made significant contributions in education, railways, nursing, sports and the armed forces. The Community, whose mother tongue is English, continues to play a key role in education. However, the population of the Community remains uncounted since the 1941 Census. The 2011 Census only enumerated Christians as a category, and not Anglo-Indians. There are an estimated 5,00,000 Anglo-Indians throughout the world, of which 2,00,000 live in India. It is my appeal to the Government to make 'Anglo-Indian' a separate head in the Census. The time is ripe to propose an extension of the special representation of Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha beyond 2020. There might also be a need for a debate on the issue of direct election to the two Lok Sabha seats. I also urge the Government to take measures to protect and support Anglo-Indian schools and help the Community preserve its distinct identity. I am sure the Government of India will join me in extending its greetings to Anglo-Indians across the world.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 31st July, 2014.

*The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past seven of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 31st July, 2014.*