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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday  
24 July, 2014  
2 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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## RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 24th July, 2014/2nd Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### RE. DEMAND TO DISCUSS THE INCIDENT AT NEW MAHARASHTRA SADAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 241. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, रूल 267 के तहत हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महाराष्ट्र सदन में शिव सेना के एम.पी. ने जो व्यवहार किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, इस वक्त क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, महाराष्ट्र सदन में शिव सेना के एम.पी. ने जो व्यवहार किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, यह बात ...*(व्यवधान)*... later in the day, not now.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, भारत मानवीय संवेदनाओं के लिए दुनिया में जाना जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

چودھری منور سلیم : ماننے سبھاپتی جی، بھارت مانوئے سنویدناؤ کے لئے دنیا میں جانا جاتا ہے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : अभी क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, may I request that you allow a discussion after the Question Hour on this issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we had given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, our priority today is the discussion on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Please allow one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

2 *Re. Demand to Discuss* [RAJYA SABHA] *the incident at New*  
*Maharashtra* *Sadan*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We still have seven hours time left. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, सरकार की तरफ से जवाब दिलवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. We would complete that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We sat till 9.20 p.m. to finish the discussion on the Railway Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us get on with the Question Hour now; please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : वहां पर शिव सेना के सांसदों ने जो किया है, उस पर वे अपनी राय दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† [چودھری منور سلیم : وہاں پر شیوسینا کے ممبران پارلیمنٹ نے جو کیا ہے، اس پر وہ اپنی رائے دیں۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔]

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, but this is also an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, yesterday the Government had ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, all that we are asking is, after 12 o'clock, you allow us some time so that we could say what we have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्तराम नायक (गोवा) : सर, इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was discussed this morning, and it was decided that at 12 o'clock we will go straight to resume the discussion on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपसे रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करके इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करवा दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस मुद्दे पर सरकार की तरफ से एक लफ्ज भी नहीं बोला जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then we would also disrupt the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It would be unfortunate, but we would also disrupt the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please allow the Question Hour now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is also here and you could ask him to participate in the discussions here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : यह सरकार जैसे \* हो गई हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह घटना दिल्ली में घटी और इसकी देश भर में चर्चा हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस मुद्दे पर सरकार की तरफ से एक लफ़्ज़ भी नहीं बोला जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister come back with the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will come back with the facts.... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, yesterday the Minister had given an assurance that he would ascertain the facts and the Government would come back to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That was the assurance given by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us go back to ...*(Interruptions)*.... He will come back with the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, please ask him if he has done his job. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you have the facts? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : सर, पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Later in the day, the hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, after he has ascertained the facts, will intimate. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : सर, जब वह बोलेंगे, तो हमको क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछने का अधिकार तो मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति** : पहले आप सुन तो लीजिए। उनके बोलने से पहले आप क्लेरिफिकेशन कैसे मांगेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ask him whether he would make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a very sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is about secularism as given in the Constitution ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी** (बिहार) : सर, सबकी जांच क्या होती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, 24 hours have passed since he gave the assurance that he will come back to the House after ascertaining the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not say that he would come back at 11 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is 11 o'clock; we have a listed Business for 11 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he had said, he would come back to the House after ascertaining the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him come back later in the day and indicate the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति** : भाई, क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (राजस्थान) : सर, यह गवर्नमेंट के लिए भी इन्टरेस्ट में है कि सदन चले और हम भी चाहते हैं कि सदन चले, मगर सरकार इस पर स्पष्ट करे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गंभीर घटना है, इसको नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते, यह हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ल की बात है, क्योंकि प्रधानमंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं, सरकार बैठी है, उसके बाद सदन चलेगा, जो हमने कहा है।

**श्री सभापति** : ठीक है ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : बारह बजे से बजट पर बहस होगी, वह चर्चा जारी रहेगी और वह आज समाप्त होगी, जैसा तय हुआ है। चूंकि यह विषय उठा है और ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यह मामूली विषय है, इसलिए इस पर सरकार की तरफ से बात आ जाए। मीडिया इसको दिखा रहा है, मीडिया छाप रहा है, अभी फिर जांच की क्या बात हो गई? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार की तरफ से इस पर बयान आ जाए, सरकार बता दे कि क्या बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उनमें जरा सी भी \* नहीं है, रिग्रेट नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि जो actual facts हैं, उनको ascertain करके वापस आएं, लेकिन 24 घंटे हो गए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the Minister state what the facts are that he has ascertained are. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You give him the opportunity...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी** : सर, हम आपसे यही गुजारिश कर रहे हैं कि मंत्री जी से मालूम करिए कि उन्होंने facts ascertain किए या नहीं? अगर किए हैं, तो बता दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : सर, यह गंभीर विषय है, इसलिए इस पर संसद को भी बोलना है और सरकार को भी बोलना है, इसको मना नहीं किया जा सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he told the House that he would ascertain the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... All that we are asking is if he has ascertained the facts. If he has ascertained the facts, then please tell us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति** : नहीं, नहीं एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a very sensitive issue, concerning secularism. ...*(Interruptions)*... Photographs are available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : भाई, क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Minister is ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, all photographs are available. All video clippings are available. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is an issue that relates to secularism. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, a wrong message is being sent out. We must ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you know that I am always reasonable. I am making a very reasonable request – 24 hours have passed since the Minister assured the House that he would ascertain the facts and come back. Now, we just want to know whether he has ascertained the facts or not. If yes, please come back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said that he will come back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Venkaiahji.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very sensitive matter, and also a serious matter about the incident that has taken place in Maharashtra Sadan. Yesterday, the Chair had told the Minister of State (Parliamentary Affairs) that he had to ascertain the facts and then inform the Members. We are ascertaining the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi): What more facts do you require now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a matter pertaining to the Members and it is a matter that is supposed to have happened in a particular State Government premises. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Nobody is above law. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सोज़ साहब, आप इनकी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Member is sitting and talking. Is it as per rules and law? Sir, my humble submission is: I do agree that it is a serious matter. It is a sensitive matter. We are ascertaining the full facts. I am trying to submit to the House the position concerning the charges against some MPs, and secondly, it has happened in the premises of a particular State Government Bhavan. So, we have to find out the full details and then only we can respond. Otherwise, you know, Members of Parliament also, if you take their names and if you go on discussing, then they will also have their own this thing. So, what I am suggesting is that we have a listed Business today. Let us complete that Business. I assure you that by tomorrow, we will come back and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is good enough. Question 241. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, 24 hours have passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Yechuryji ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, through you, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the position is now clear.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I think the position is same. An assurance was given yesterday, "We will come back to you tomorrow." Now, today, you are saying, "Tomorrow". Tomorrow of tomorrow will remain tomorrow of tomorrow. It will remain the same. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Yechuryji.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We request that you give us an assurance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, enough has been said. Now, Question 241.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Time taken to release funds for DoNER

\*241. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of taking more time in getting sanction and fund release for various schemes under Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER); and

(b) the total budget of last financial year 2013-14, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Statement**

(a) The main reasons for taking more time in getting sanction and fund releases are as follows:

- (i) Shortcomings in Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State Government.
- (ii) Delay in techno-economic clearance/vetting of DPRs by the Line Ministries/Central Public Sector Undertakings.
- (iii) Non-submission of timely/complete/requisite documents like Utilization Certificate, Quarterly Progress Report, Inspection Report, Work Plan, copy of work order, site photographs by the State Government.
- (iv) Delay in tendering process or part-tendering by the State implementing agencies.
- (v) Inadequate budgetary allocation for ongoing and new projects.

(b) No State-wise budget allocation is made by the Ministry. However, State-wise utilization of funds during 2013-14 under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme & Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) are given in Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

*Details of State-wise utilisation of funds during 2013-14 under  
NLCPR Scheme and Schemes of NEC*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)	North Eastern Council (NEC)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	116.87	82.17	199.04
2.	Assam	237.14	69.78	306.92

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Manipur	86.77	85.89	172.66
4.	Meghalaya	90.70	52.26	142.96
5.	Mizoram	76.67	55.34	132.01
6.	Nagaland	87.90	119.61	207.51
7.	Sikkim	76.14	53.89	130.03
8.	Tripura	77.81	84.37	162.18
9.	Other Agencies	-	94.74	94.74
TOTAL		850.00	698.05	1548.05

**श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी :** सर, जो डोनर मंत्रालय है, इसको हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री वाजपेयी जी के समय नार्थ-ईस्ट के विकास के लिए खोला गया था, लेकिन जिस तरह से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के सारे लोगों को इससे उम्मीद थी, वह वास्तव में नहीं हो पाया। इस मंत्रालय के जरिए जितनी भी परियोजनाएं ली जाती हैं, उनको सेंक्शन देने में या फंड रिलीज करने में बहुत ही विलम्ब हो जाता है। अगर इस साल कोई परियोजना भेजी जाती है, तो दो-तीन साल के बाद वह प्रोजेक्ट सेंक्शन किया जाता है। अगर इसी तरह होता रहेगा, तो इस मंत्रालय के जरिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का विकास करने के लिए जो योजना ली गई थी, वह कभी सफल नहीं हो पाएगी। मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कुछ कारण बताए गए हैं। इनमें यह है कि संबंधित मंत्रालय को भेजना पड़ता है, वहां पर तकनीकी क्लीयरेंस होना चाहिए, फंड का भी क्लीयरेंस होना चाहिए और वहां पर सब कुछ एग्जामिन भी होना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि डोनर मंत्रालय खुद अपने मंत्रालय में ही इन सारी चीजों का क्लीयरेंस करने के लिए ऐसा कोई सेक्शन या कोई ब्रांच क्यों नहीं खोल सकता है, जिससे दूसरे मंत्रालयों पर इन सारी चीजों के लिए निर्भर करने की जरूरत न हो? प्रोजेक्ट्स में जितनी भी कमियां आती हैं, शॉर्टकमिंग्स आती हैं, वह हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के सारे राज्यों के टेक्निकल परसन को लेकर बात करे और एडवाइस दे, ताकि इसमें करेक्शन करने के लिए एक भी डी.पी.आर. वापस न जाए।

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सदस्य की चिन्ता से पूर्णतया सहमत हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है कि हम किस प्रकार इस प्रणाली को और सुव्यवस्थित कर सकें। इसके बारे में गहरा सोच-विचार चल रहा है, क्योंकि हम भी जानते हैं कि जो कुछ हमने अभी इनहेरिट किया है, उसके अन्दर कुछ कमियां हैं, जिनको ठीक किया जा रहा है और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि समय आने पर इसके अन्दर तेजी लायी जाएगी।

**श्री सभापति :** दूसरा प्रश्न।...(ब्यवधान)...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इसमें बताया गया है कि वहां के लिए पर्याप्त बजट आवंटन नहीं है, यानी वहां के लिए एडिक्वेट फंड एलॉकेशन नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए वहां पर इसे टाइम पर इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। लेकिन, जहां तक मैं जानता हूं, सारे मंत्रालयों से 10 परसेंट फंड नॉन लैप्सेबल रूप में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए दिया जाता है, तो 10 परसेंट वाला यह सारा फंड किस मंत्रालय के जरिए दिया जाता है? अगर DoNER की स्थापना की गई है, तो उसके माध्यम से यह क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है, सारा फंड कहां जा रहा है? इस बजट में भी यह मंशन किया गया है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए आवंटन 53,706 करोड़ रुपये है। अगर DoNER के पास पैसा नहीं है, तो यह सारा पैसा किस लाइन से खर्च किया जाता है?

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, कुछ मंत्रालय एग्जैम्प्ट किए गए हैं और जो 10 परसेंट का नॉन लैप्सेबल फंड है, उसके अंदर उनका पैसा नहीं लिया जाता, बल्कि यह पैसा मंत्रालय खुद अपने कार्यों के द्वारा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के अंदर लगाने का प्रयास करता है और इसके ऊपर हमारे मंत्रालय का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। मैं आपके द्वारा सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रणाली को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए हम लोग इस बात पर सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं कि फिलहाल नेशनल अमाउंट को किस तरीके से असलियत में बदला जाए।

**श्री तरुण विजय :** सभापति महोदय, पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र से लाखों बच्चे जब बंगलुरु, देहरादून और दिल्ली पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं तो वे पहली बार रेलगाड़ी देखते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर-पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र में क्या एक भी ओलम्पिक स्टैंडर्ड का खेल स्टेडियम बना है? क्या गुवाहाटी के अलावा उत्तर-पूर्वांचल के किसी भी प्रदेश की राजधानी का दिल्ली से सीधा वायुयान से संबंध जोड़ा गया है? वहां के बच्चों को आर्चरी का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए क्या कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र या ऐसा कोई ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खुला है, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं।

**जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, हालांकि यह इस प्रश्न से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है, फिर भी मैं माननीय सांसद को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि फिलहाल इम्फाल और दिल्ली के बीच एयर का डायरेक्ट लिंक है और हमारे अब के बजट में मणिपुर के अंदर स्पोर्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो अबकी बार बनेगी। स्पोर्ट्स को उन प्रदेशों में काफी गम्भीरता के साथ लिया जा रहा है, जहां से अच्छे खिलाड़ी आते हैं।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, as a former Minister of DoNER, I seek your permission to place the following question before the hon. Minister of DoNER. My question, Sir, is this: Do you not believe that we could make the release of funds much quicker and far more efficient, if you were to revive the 17 Working Groups that were established after the then Prime Minister of India released the document titled, "North-Eastern Region: Vision 2020" as also fulfil the legal obligation that the Minister of DoNER has to convert the North Eastern Council in Shillong into a Regional Planning Body for all of the North-East?

GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Member has been a Minister of DoNER earlier. I appreciate what he has said. But, Sir, in the last ten years, we have not seen this happening. As I said, we are at it to improve things, and, I am quite sure, after taking into account all possible suggestions that are coming, we will be able to put in place a mechanism which will make things better.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am afraid, the expression '10 years' is completely misplaced.

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

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The North-Eastern Region Vision Document came out less than ten years ago, the Working Group was set up less than ten years ago, and...

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

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The work on making the NEC a regional body also started less than ten years ago. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This kind of careless attitude...  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mani, please.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would like to say to the hon. Minister that it is very easy for each one of us to say, "In the last ten years, nothing has happened, and, therefore, what can I do; I inherited something bad." The point at issue is that you are the Government today and we are a country and both are in continuum. So, whatever is the continuum right now, what are we and how are we going to proceed? You have given, Sir, in your answer — my supplementary relates to this — 'figures which talk in terms of the utilization of the Non-Lapsable Funds'. Fine, you have given these figures State-wise. But unless you know what has been the allocation, how does utilization help us? You have not given us what has been the allocation out of which, what has been the percentage of utilization. Many of the questions that hon. Members have raised cannot be understood unless you give us the allocations State-wise. You are right when you say that these are decided by different Ministries because 10 per cent of the Ministry's development thing goes in there. In DoNER, all of us have had the experience in various parliamentary Standing Committees dealing with them, you can easily compile State-wise, Department-wise and Ministry-wise, how much is the fund that has been allocated

for the development of the North-East and how much of that has been utilized. Then it makes better sense. I think that this question has been half answered. So, my submission is to please fill in that gap.

GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the point is well taken. I would like to inform the House, through you, that these figures are available. The question was, the reason why it is delayed. I have given out the reasons in the description of the question as to why the delay is taking place. What is needed is, how do we make this better; how do we ensure that North-East gets the attention that it deserves. And I would like to draw your attention to the fact that our Prime Minister has said that North-East requires to be integrated in a much better manner than what it has been done. Accordingly, we are working at it. If the figures are required, separately I can provide to the hon. Member.

#### **Water pricing system in urban areas**

\*242. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government contemplates to bring in water pricing system in urban areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government took the view of all stakeholders in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) Though water pricing in urban areas is within the mandate of State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), the Government of India have issued Manuals and Advisories advocating the levying of appropriate user charges and to guide States to improve water supply and sanitation services including recovery of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) charges.

(c) Appropriate water pricing system in urban areas and levying of user charges to recover O&M cost has been the part of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). JNNURM was approved after due stakeholders' consultations. During the implementation period of JNNURM (2005-2014) continuous consultations with the stakeholders was done. Based on the continuous consultation and feedback an advisory was issued by the Ministry of Urban Development on tariff structure for urban water supply and sewerage services in July, 2013.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Why is Government not taking any steps to make rainwater harvesting mandatory in all States by enacting a Central legislation the way our hon. Chief Minister, Amma, in the year 2001 itself made rainwater harvesting compulsory in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, drinking water supply is a very important aspect of life of the people and there is scarcity of it at a number of places. That being the case, one of the programmes of the Ministry of Urban Development is to persuade the States and also the Urban Local Bodies and make this as a component of the Planning approval to have rainwater harvesting system in each household. I am happy that certain States including Tamil Nadu have taken steps in this direction and they are getting positive results. In the recent Conference of the Ministers of Urban Development and Housing of different States of the country, we emphasized on this point, and I can assure the House that it will be one of the major reforms that will be pursued in the future also because rainwater harvesting is the need of the hour.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Government of India come forward to establish large-scale purified water manufacturing scheme at a minimal cost to the common public?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a suggestion for action. Purification of water is also a need of the hour because at a number of places the complaints are coming about supply of polluted water. Softening of water and purification of water at every level is the need of the hour. The Government of India will be pursuing this also. But we must also understand, Sir, water supply is basically a State subject and also it has to be dealt by urban local bodies and rural local bodies. That being the case, we have only an advisory role and a persuasive role. But we are making it part of our reforms, then trying to give incentives to implement the reforms. This will be one for such action.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूजल स्तर बहुत नीचे गिर रहा है। शहरी इलाकों में भी जल स्तर बहुत तेजी से गिर रहा है और पीने के पानी की कमी पूरे देश में है बहुत से देशों ने वेस्ट वॉटर की रिसाइक्लिंग करके पीने योग्य बनाया है और जो उनके पीने के पानी की कमी है, उसको पूरा कर रहे हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि टैक्स लगाने का विषय तो राज्य सरकारों का है, नगरपालिकाओं का है, क्या भारत सरकार ऐसी किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है कि जो वेस्ट वॉटर है उसको फिर से पीने योग्य बनाया जा सके?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a suggestion for action. I shall definitely keep this in mind. In certain places, this process is already on. In certain areas, people are recycling the water and using it for purposes other than drinking. Even in Delhi, we have certain areas where recycling of water is done for gardening purposes and

for other purposes. This is an important aspect. While formulating our future approach, this will be kept in mind.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** हमने पीने के पानी की योजना के बारे में पूछा है।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** मैंने अदर परपजेज कहा है।

**डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू :** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अभी उन्होंने बताया कि वह राज्य का विषय है। लेकिन प्रश्न 'ग' के उत्तर में आपने बताया कि उपयुक्त जल मूल्य निर्धारण प्रणाली और प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण की ये सारी चीजों पर प्रयोक्ता प्रभार लगाना जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन के अन्तर्गत आता है। मैं मानती हूँ कि अगर यह शहरी और उसके निकाय का प्रश्न है तो उनको लगाना चाहिए, लेकिन आपने जो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पैसा दिया है, तो कहीं-न-कहीं इसमें केन्द्र सरकार का भी हस्तक्षेप होता है या नहीं? नम्बर-2 सर, जो परकोलेशन होता है, बारिश के पानी का, उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या सोच है?

**श्री सभापति :** बस, एक सवाल।

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already assured that the Government of India, through the process of Urban Renewal Mission, will persuade the States to go for rainwater harvesting and make it a part of the urban and country planning so as to preserve whatever water we get through rains — rains also are scarce nowadays — and then utilize it for better purposes. That is the need of the hour. The Government of India is already moving in that direction.

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शहरी विकास के संबंध में हम आगे बढ़ते हुए गांव से और जंगलों से पानी लेते हैं और गंदा पानी गांव को वापस दे देते हैं। अरबन डेवलपमेंट, डिस्पिलन इन डेवलमेंट इस विषय में एक आत्मनिर्भर शहरी विकास के संबंध में क्या कोई विचार है कि हम हमेशा ही ऐसा करेंगे कि हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से उनका जो पानी का स्रोत है वह खुद ले लेंगे। पलट करके हम दिल्ली का पानी वापस कहाँ देते हैं? तो देखने में आता है कि हम पूरा का पूरा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दे देते हैं। तो इस संबंध में क्या विकास की दिशा में किसी फिलॉस्फी पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं?

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two ways of getting water — one, through rain god and the other is through the flow of the rivers. Water by itself is not available in urban areas. You have to take water from the rivers which are passing through the villages, cities, etc. There is no other way than this, of getting water. Secondly, water that is coming through rain has to be harvested in a better manner. I have already emphasised on that, and we are moving in that direction. Thirdly, with regard to the concern of leaving the polluted water or drainage water and again sending it back to the villages, the effort of the Urban Development Ministry is to see that proper sewage



facilities are created in every urban local body and then sewage treatment plants (STPs) are set up in various municipal bodies so that this problem can be taken care of. As I told you, Sir, again, this has to be done by the urban local bodies. We, the Government of India, are trying to guide the States and also finance the schemes for sewerage treatment plants through our mission.

#### **Scarcity of water in DIZ area**

\*243. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water is being supplied through a single pipeline for water tank and quarters in DIZ Area, Sector-4, Gole Market;

(b) if so, whether due to single pipeline, water can either be stored in water tank or water can be used in quarters resulting in hardship and water shortage to residents;

(c) if so, whether there is urgent need for two separate pipelines for water supply to both the water tank and quarters; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the NDMC/CPWD in this regard?

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

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Through a single pipeline, water is being stored in individual terrace water tanks of 500 litres capacity for each quarter and is also supplied directly in the quarters. This single pipeline enables storage of water in individual overhead tanks as well as usage inside the quarters.

(c) Technically, there is no requirement for two separate pipelines for supply of water to individual terrace water tanks and for direct supply inside the house. Since the availability of water is limited and therefore this system ensures equitable distribution of water at each quarter.

(d) No action required in view of reply at (c) above.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I have a request to make. How can Parliament ponder over this issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make the suggestion to the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: It says how water is being supplied to Sector — 4, Gole Market.

**श्री सभापति :** आप सज़ेशन दे दीजिए।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उससे हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, क्योंकि दिल्ली के गोल मार्केट एरिया में जो पाइप लाइन लगाई गई है, वह एक ही पाइप लाइन लगी है। जो लोग नीचे रहते हैं और ऊपर की स्टोरी में, ऊपर वाले फ्लैट में रहते हैं, उनके लिए एक ही पाइप से पानी जाता है। आपने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि उनके लिए हरेक को अपनी टंकी में 500 लीटर पानी भरने की लिमिट है, लेकिन जब नीचे वाला स्नान करने लगता है तो ऊपर पानी भरता ही नहीं है और आपने यह भी सीमित किया हुआ है कि इतने बजे से इतने बजे तक ही पानी मिलेगा। जब नीचे वाले स्नान करके पूजा करने लग जाते हैं, तब तक ऊपर वाले का पानी ही नहीं भरता है। इससे पानी की बहुत किल्लत होती है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** यह सवाल ही है, सर। हमारा सवाल यह है कि पानी जीवन के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। खासकर के दिल्ली में, खाली गोल मार्केट की ही बात नहीं है, दिल्ली की अन्य पूरी जगहों पर पानी की किल्लत है। गोल मार्केट सेक्टर 4 के लोग हमें आकर मिले थे। मैंने उन्हें कहा था कि इस बात को हम हाउस में उठा देंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां दो पाइप लाइन लगाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, ताकि डायरेक्ट पानी ऊपर वाले की टंकी में भी जाए और नीचे नहाने वाले भी मिले, यानी नीचे भी मिले और ऊपर भी मिले? इस बारे में हम जानना चाहते हैं।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** चेयरमैन सर, दो पाइप लाइन लगाने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, समस्या यह है कि जितना पानी चाहिए, उतना पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस कारण से यह सब हो रहा है, जैसा मैंने बताया है। यहां डिमांड और सप्लाई में अंतर है। सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। जितना पानी है, उतना पानी ही हम सप्लाई कर पा रहे हैं। इसमें और वृद्धि करने के लिए कोशिश चल रही है। आने वाले दिनों में हम इस दिशा में और भी प्रयास करेंगे। सभापति जी, मैं कोई आपत्ति व्यक्त नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा हमारे शुक्ल जी ने कहा। The question is related to one particular colony in one city. This has to be kept in mind.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था केवल गोल मार्केट एरिया में ही करने जा रहे हैं, या पूरी दिल्ली में करने जा रहे हैं? वे इसका हमें जवाब दे दें।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल :** आप अधिकारियों को कह दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए। प्लीज, प्लीज।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am willing to discuss each individual case with hon. Members. What I told applies to the entire Delhi. This particular area is supposed

to be the so-called VIP Lutyens' Zone. Everything is there in this area. That may be the reason for focussing more attention on this issue. But I can assure the House that the Government of India, in consultation with the NDMC and also the local bodies, is trying to improve water supply. Sir, 500 litres of water is available to them because the tank is of that capacity. We are trying to give water two times a day.

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न इसलिए उठा है कि दिल्ली में पानी की समस्या विकराल है, जैसा मंत्री जी ने भी माना है कि पानी की शॉर्टेज है। उसके अलावा पानी की लीकेज है, पानी की वेस्टेज है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली जल बोर्ड जो एन.डी.एम.सी., सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. क्षेत्र को 28 एम.जी.डी. पानी देती है, उसमें कितने पानी की बिलिंग होती है और बाकी जो पानी वेस्ट जा रहा है, लीकेज में जा रहा है, चोरी हो रही है, उसको रोकने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं?

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** सभापति महोदय, कितनी बिलिंग हो रही है, वह जानकारी अभी मेरे पास तुरंत अवेलेबल नहीं है, मगर उसे इक्वटा करके मैं माननीय सदस्य को भिजवा दूंगा। साथ ही, जो पानी बेकार जाता है, उसको रोकने के लिए अलग-अलग उपाय हैं, उनसे भी मैं सदस्य को अवगत करा दूंगा।

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी :** चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन फ्लैट्स का जिक्र है, इसमें गोल मार्केट का जिक्र किया गया है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्पेशली गर्मियों में चार-चार महीने तक पानी नहीं मिलता है। पानी एक दिन आता है, फिर एक हफ्ते नहीं आता है, लेकिन उसका बिल पूरा आता है। यहां कर्मचारी रहते हैं, सब government employees हैं। उनकी सैलेरी से बिल तो पूरा जाता है, लेकिन पानी उन्हें नहीं मिलता है, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इसका भी कोई प्रोविजन करेगी कि जहां पर तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने तक पानी नहीं दे पाते, लेकिन उनके बिल पूरे आते हैं, तो उसको चैक किया जाए और उसमें उनको कोई रिलीफ मिले?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the CPWD has been asked to replace the pipelines which are old and rusted and also to provide more water to those areas. But, they say that water is being made available by NDMC and NDMC is under a different Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी :** सर, एन.डी.एम.सी. सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का सब्जेक्ट है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए। एक मिनट सुन लीजिए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are in touch with the Home Ministry also on this issue. Sir, in March, 2014, 6,12,100 litres were daily supplied; in April, 5,31,670 litres were supplied; in May, 6,26,000 litres were supplied; and in June, 7,73,000 litres were supplied. Sir, the demand is around ten lakh litres; the supply is around seven lakh litres. That gap is there. What the hon. Member said is a fact. They are not getting adequate water supply. With regard to the issue that the hon. Member has raised that billing is done even without supply of water, I will definitely look into that issue.

**श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव :** सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि पानी की कमी है, इसलिए हम गोल मार्केट में पानी सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते। मैं मंत्री जी से आपके थू यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि In all foreign countries, the sea water is converted into drinking water and this kind of a thing should also be done in India. तो क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई ऐसी स्कीम है, जो सी वॉटर को ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर में कन्वर्ट करे और गोल मार्केट और दूसरी जगहों में पानी सप्लाई कर सके?

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** सी वॉटर को यहां लाएंगे दिल्ली में?

**श्री सभापति :** आपको समुद्र को यहां लाना होना।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I can understand the concern of the hon. Member. Sir, not only this hon. Member, there is a concern throughout the country because groundwater has been depleting day by day. Rains have also become scarce. Water availability is becoming a major problem. It is a major challenge before the country. One solution is conserving the rain water. Second is avoiding wastage of water, and the third one is, as suggested by the hon. Member, desalination plants. Desalination is one solution, but comparatively, the cost is a little high. As of now, we have one project that has been taken up by the Tamil Nadu Government with the support of the Ministry of Urban Development. In Chennai, 100 MLD desalination drinking water plant has been set up. Such schemes can be taken up by States where sea is nearer, but it cannot be taken up in Delhi because we don't have sea here.

#### **Expediting environment clearances**

\*244. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expedite environment clearances to ensure early execution of such projects pending since long, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the above measures would help to ensure fast development of SEZ sector; and

(c) the status to ensure fast execution of road projects in the naxal areas which have been held up on account of environment and other various reasons?

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

**Statement**

(a) For expediting the process of grant of environmental clearance, this Ministry has taken various steps which include: (i) mandating online submission of applications for grant of Terms of Reference / Environment Clearance, (ii) holding regular and longer duration meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees for consideration of projects in different sectors, (iii) regular monitoring of status of pending projects, (iv) constitution of State / Union Territory Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) in 27 States / UTs to deal with the Category 'B' projects, (v) issuing guidelines for Categorization of Category 'B' projects into Category 'B1' & 'B2', etc.

(b) With a view to further simplifying the environment clearance process for SEZs, following has been *inter-alia* decided:

- (i) In respect of laws and regulations pertaining to environment, Central / State Governments may delegate the power as allowed by the relevant statutes to an official of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) posted in the zone.
- (ii) The Environmental Clearance for SEZs units under the EIA Notification, 2006 shall be considered on a high priority.
- (iii) Individual units may be exempted from public hearing in cases where the SEZ as a whole has undergone public hearing. In cases where the type of individual unit / process was not originally considered as a part of the SEZ project at the time of the public hearing for SEZ, a fresh public hearing will be required for that individual unit / process at an appropriate time.

(c) For highway expansion projects, the requirement of obtaining TORs has been dispensed with. The conditions for obtaining EC for national highway expansion projects have been relaxed. Only those expansion projects require EC where the expansion is greater than 100 km. involving right of way or land acquisition greater than 40 meters on existing alignments and 50 meters on realignments or bypasses.

Further, general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for projects involving diversion of forest land, not located within the protected areas, for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in 117 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts irrespective of the area of forest land involved in such projects has been accorded by this Ministry.

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the Ministry has taken various steps for expeditious disposal of the environment

clearance. First of all, I would like to know whether these instructions and guidelines were issued by the UPA Government or by the present NDA Government. Is it a fact that cases are pending for years together? In some cases environmental clearances are granted and subsequently revoked due to which investors are going back, and the States are suffering. If this is the case, whether the Government will issue fresh guidelines.

As regards the Naxal affected areas, the Government of India has given exemption for general lands and that too in non-protected areas. Sir, Naxal activities are mainly in the protected areas. If roads are not allowed to be constructed, then, it will remain underdeveloped. For example, Odisha is constructing a road from Vijaywada to Ranchi with Central assistance. The entire construction work is held up for want of environment and forest clearance. If this sort of infrastructure is not allowed to be constructed, then, there will be more and more Naxal activities. Will the Minister consider giving clearance and permit the State Government to construct the road? It is being done by the State Government, not by any private party. Under this Act, may I know whether the Government will give blanket clearance to the State Government or not?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully appreciate the concerns expressed by the hon. Member. The issue is this. The hon. Member has raised two questions. We are making continuous effort to make the EC simplified. हमने पहले एक इनिशिएटिव लिया है। एन्वायरनमेंट क्लियरेंस/टी.ओ.आर. का ऑनलाइन ऐप्लीकेशन सबमिशन प्रोसेस 15 जून से शुरू किया है और 15 जुलाई से वह कारगर हुआ है। Now there is only online submission as far as environmental clearance is concerned. Lastly, I have initiated again and inaugurated the launch of online submission of application process for forest clearance also. That will accept submission of online applications from 15th August, 2014. So, we have already taken two major initiatives whereby the online applications will ensure efficiency, transparency, accountability, reduction in turn-around time, enhance responsiveness and enhance ease. What will online do? Online will facilitate management of effective monitoring. It will be accessible from any PC having internet connection. It will have a unique ID for every proposal for future reference. So, every thing can be tracked at sub stage level. So, this is the first initiative we have taken to make it more transparent and efficient.

Regarding Left Wing Extremism, I have made it clear in my reply that for Highway expansion the requirement of obtaining TOR is dispensed with. The conditions for obtaining EC for national highway expansion projects have been relaxed. Further, general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for projects involving diversion of forest land, not located within protected areas, for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in 117 Left Wing Extremism affected districts

irrespective of the area of forest land involved in such projects has been accorded by the Ministry. So, general approval has been granted to the project which you have raised. Further suggestions will also be taken on board.

SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Sir, general approval has been given in non-protected area and that too for two lanes. There are district headquarters in Odisha where even an inch of general land is not available. All lands are forest lands. The Supreme Court has also defined the forest land. Even the private lands are not being utilised if it is forest lands because the Forest (Conservation) Act remain in force. In such a situation it is very difficult for the State Government to undertake development projects, including roads. Will the Minister reconsider and examine whether an amendment can be brought to the Forest (Conservation) Act so that the State Government can take up different projects? Will the Minister consider bringing an amendment to the Forest Conservation Act and the Environment Protection Act so that it is investment-friendly? At least, the States will not face any problem in implementing the developmental works.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this is actually a suggestion for action. We have already consulted particularly Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. This concession, which we have given under general approval for road construction in Left-Wing Extremist districts, will yield results. Based upon the experience, we can go ahead and take further decisions.

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने हर विभाग में पर्यावरण की बहुत सी परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी थी। आपने अभी जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें कहा है कि ऑनलाइन एप्लीकेशन्स की शुरुआत कर दी गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपको अभी तक कितने ऑन लाइन आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हो चुके हैं? जहां तक बस्तर, ओडिशा और झारखंड का सवाल है, आपने जो जिले गिनाए हैं, उनकी संख्या 117 है। आपने इन सभी के लिए स्वीकृति तो दे दी है, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में दो लाइन की सड़कों का निर्माण करना संभव होगा? जब तक वहां पर पूरी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, इसमें सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। इससे पूर्व की केन्द्र सरकार ने पूरी सुरक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की थी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी बहुत अधिक कार्य नहीं हो पाया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो 117 जिले हैं, चाहे वे झारखंड, ओडिशा या छत्तीसगढ़ में हो, वहां पर आपने दो लाइन की सड़कें बनाने की घोषणा तो कर दी है, लेकिन जब तक वहां पर सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक आपकी घोषणा मात्र घोषणा ही रह जाएगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सभापति जी, हमारे वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री मोती लाल वोरा जी ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं। उनका एक तो TORs का प्रश्न है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दो लाइन परियोजना शुरु होने के बाद अभी एक महीना ही हुआ है और TORs की ऑन लाइन पर लगभग 25 एप्लीकेशन्स आ गई हैं। इसकी बहुत सक्ससफुली ट्रैकिंग हो रही है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एन्वायरन्मेंट

क्लियरेंस के लिए भी सात एप्लीकेशन्स आई हैं। So the process has started working and it will yield results. दूसरी बात जो आपने कही है, वह धरातल पर एक सच्चाई है, क्योंकि वहां सड़क निर्माण या विकास का कोई भी काम करना कठिन है। यह माओवादी हैं, इनका संविधान पर भरोसा नहीं है, वे हिंसा में ही विश्वास रखते हैं और विकास नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं। यह सत्य है कि वे इसीलिए इन कार्यों का विरोध करते हैं। जो मुद्दा फाइलों में अटक रहा था और जो फाइलें यहीं पर घूम रही थीं - अभी रोड बनना तो दूर की बात है, लेकिन उन फाइलों का घूमना बंद हो गया है। जो सड़कें बन सकती हैं, वे ढंग से बनेंगी और इसके लिए गृह विभाग और बाकी विभागों से को-ऑर्डिनेशन होगा।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned elaborately about the various steps his Ministry is taking.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please look at me also, I am wearing a green shirt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. We appreciate your colour choice, but please...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he forgot that today is Thursday. The hon. Minister has mentioned elaborately about the various steps his Ministry is taking with reference to environmental clearances, particularly Special Economic Zones also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you have any inbuilt mechanism for monitoring and inquiry or your Ministry makes some ad hoc committees at the whims and fancies of political masters. Why I am asking this is, in today's Economic Times, there is a startling revelation about the exchange of e-mail intercepts between the office of a political leader and your predecessor, the former Minister of Environment and Forests. This is regarding the Mundra Port of Adani Group and the Special Economic Zone. There are a lot of things. Sir, *ad hoc* Committees were formed. I would like to know whether you form an ad hoc committee on a case-to-case basis or you have an inbuilt mechanism. Please go through today's paper also.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have already gone through today's newspaper. The information is very revealing and we will, definitely, look into it. And after finding out what the facts are, we will place the information. Now we already have ten Regional Offices of MoEF in different regions. So, now, Committees, which were not there in States, have also been formed and the Authorities are in place. So, I think, there should be no issue. Sir, as far as SEZs are concerned, there is now only one SEZ proposal pending, but it has already been processed and the decision will be taken soon.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बहुत सी बस्तियां हैं जिनमें पहुंचने का रास्ता जंगलों से होकर जाता है। माओवादी रोड नहीं बनाने देते यह अलग विषय है। जो जंगल के कानून हैं, जो फॉरेस्ट के कानून हैं, वे भी रोड बनाने में बाधक हैं। चाहे रोड वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बनाना चाहती हो, चाहे कोई



एम.पी.लैंड फंड से बनाना चाहता हों, इसमें मेरा खुद का अनुभव है, उसमें तमाम तरह के नियम और कानून लगते हैं और वे रोड्स नहीं बन पाती हैं जिसके कारण लोग जंगल के रास्ते से अपनी बस्तियों तक नहीं जा पाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो रास्ते बस्तियों तक जाने के लिए बनाने चाहिए, चाहे वे जंगल के अंदर से होकर जाते हों, उसमें जो आपके कड़े नियम हैं, जिनकी वजह से सड़कें नहीं बन पातीं, क्या उनमें आपकी तरफ से कोई शिथिलता देने की कोशिश की जा रही है?

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی : سیہایتی مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے منتری جی کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسی بہت سی بستیوں میں جن میں پہنچنے کا راستہ جنگلوں سے ہو کر جاتا ہے۔ مؤوادی روڈ نہیں بنانے دیتے یہ الگ موضوع ہے۔ جو جنگل کے قانون ہیں، جو فاریسٹ کے قانون ہیں، وہ بھی روڈ بنانے میں بادھک ہے۔ چاہے روڈ وہاں کی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ بنانا چاہتی ہو، چاہے کوئی ایم پی لیڈ فنڈ سے بنانا چاہتا ہو، اس میں میرا خود کا انوبھو ہے، اس میں تمام طرح کے قاعدے اور قانون لگتے ہیں اور وہ روڈس نہیں بن پاتی ہیں۔ جس کی وجہ سے جنگل کے راستے سے اپنی بستیوں تک نہیں جاپاتے ہیں۔ میں ماننے منتری جی سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو راستے بستیوں تک جانے کے لئے بنانے چاہئے، چاہے وہ جنگل کے اندر سے ہو کر جاتے ہوں، اس میں جو آپ کے کڑے قانون ہیں، جن کے وجہ سے سڑکیں نہیں بن پاتیں، کیا ان میں آپ کی طرف سے کوئی شتھلینتا دینے کی کوشش کی جارہی ہے؟

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति महोदय, यह एक सच्चाई है कि सभी जंगलों से फॉरेस्ट क्लियरेंस के कारण सड़क, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन, linear projects रुकते हैं तो बड़ी दिक्कत होती है और खासकर वाइल्ड लाइफ के एरिया से जाते हैं, तो दोनों तरफ से देखना पड़ता है कि वाइल्ड लाइफ को नुकसान न हो और ट्रैफिक भी चले। इसके लिए उन सारे नार्म्स को पुनः एक बार देखकर कैसे facilitate करें, इसी प्रक्रिया में अभी मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है और हम जल्दी ही इसके बारे में जो बदलाव करने हैं, वे बदलाव करेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक जो बदलाव किए हैं, उनका बहुत अच्छा रिसपांस आ रहा है। Also, we are giving general approval for diversion up to one hectare of forest land for construction of roads. जो पहले था, now, we have increased it.

#### Schemes under JNNURM in Madhya Pradesh

\*245. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of schemes sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Madhya Pradesh, districts-wise;
- the details of names of projects along with the amount sanctioned, district-wise;

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

- (c) the amount of funds that have been spent; and
- (d) the details regarding the work completed?

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

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

***Statement***

(a) to (d) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was a programme for reform driven and fast track planned development of identified cities. Funds under the Mission are not released district-wise. As per guidelines, funds as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) (100% Central Grant in respect of central share) under JNNURM are released to the State Government or its designated State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The status of the projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh is given below.

- (i) 22 projects were sanctioned for the 4 Mission cities in the State of Madhya Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of JNNURM during the Mission period and 5 projects have been sanctioned during the Transition phase. Details of projects along with ACA committed and released for utilization and status thereon are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).
- (ii) 67 projects were sanctioned for the 49 towns/cities in the State of Madhya Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the Mission period and 113 projects have been sanctioned to the various towns/cities during the Transition phase. Details of projects along with ACA committed and released for utilization and status thereon are given in Statement-III and Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**  
*Details of projects sanctioned under UIG of JNNURM during Mission  
 Period in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Released for Utilisation	(₹ in lakh)	
						Status	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	1,418.31	709.16	638.25	Completed	Completed
2.	Bhopal	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	3,057.00	1,528.50	1,375.67	On going	On going
3.	Bhopal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categoricalised Scrap Mart in Bhopal	811.00	405.50	364.95	Completed	Completed
4.	Bhopal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	1,894.00	947.00	852.30	Completed	Completed
5.	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km long)	27,444.00	11,888.00	10,699.20	On going	On going
6.	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	30,604.16	15,302.08	13,774.87	Completed	Completed
7.	Bhopal	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area	41,545.64	20,772.84	13,502.32	On going	On going

<b>Bhopal</b>		1,06,774.11	51,553.08	41,207.56	4	
8.	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2,375.00	1,187.50	1,187.75	Completed
9.	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-PILOT PROJECT -11.65 Km	9,845.00	4,922.50	4,430.29	Completed
10.	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	30,717.00	15,358.50	13,822.64	On going
11.	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	4,083.35	2,041.68	2,041.68	Completed
12.	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	1,946.40	973.20	875.88	Completed
13.	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	3,741.60	1,870.80	1,683.72	Completed
14.	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	4,324.66	2,162.33	1,946.09	On going
15.	Indore	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	631.00	315.50	283.97	Completed
16.	Indore	Construction of multilevel parking at 20 different locations in Indore city	5,600.00	2,800.00	700.00	On going
<b>Indore</b>		63,264.01	31,632.01	26,972.02	6	
17.	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7,801.00	3,900.50	2,535.08	On going

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	7,081.00	3,540.50	2,301.08	On going
19.	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	1,406.00	703.00	632.70	Completed
20.	Jabalpur	Storm Water drains at Jabalpur city	32,649.00	16,324.50	14,692.04	On going
	<b>Jabalpur</b>		48,937.00	24,468.50	20,160.90	1
21.	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	6,686.44	5,349.15	3,476.94	On going
22.	Ujjain	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra	4,739.00	3,791.20	1,516.48	On going
	<b>Ujjain</b>		11,425.44	9,140.35	4,993.42	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	2,30,400.56	1,16,793.93	93,333.90	11

**Statement-II**  
*Details of projects sanctioned under UIG of JNNURM during Transition  
Phase in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Released for Utilisation	Status
1.	Bhopal	BRTS supplementary DPR, Bhopal	8,276.00	4,138.00	1,034.50	On going
2.	Bhopal	Cable stay-bridge at Kamla Park	2,734.00	1,367.00	341.75	On going
3.	Bhopal	Development of Walkway, Cycle track, Sit-out, Parking and food zone at VIP road along the Bada Talab from koh-e-fiza crossing to Khaungaon.	1,647.12	823.56	205.89	On going
4.	Indore	ITS development for AB road pilot BRT corridor in Indore	5,717.00	2,858.50	714.63	On going
5.	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	3,588.88	2,871.10	717.78	On going
TOTAL			21,963.00	12,058.16	3,014.55	

(₹ in lakh)

**Statement-III***Details of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT during Mission Period in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation	Status	(₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	784.32	784.32	Ongoing	
2.	Aagar	Water Supply	1,005.80	804.64	804.64	Ongoing	
3.	Amarwara	Road	424.16	339.33	169.66	Ongoing	
4.	Betul	Water Supply	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83	Ongoing	
5.	Biaora	Water Supply	709.47	567.58	567.58	Completed	
6.	Bina	Water Supply	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20	Ongoing	
7.	Budni	Water Supply	194.60	155.68	155.68	Completed	
8.	Budni	Sewerage	195.05	156.04	78.02	Ongoing	
9.	Chhattarpur	Water Supply	1,593.80	1,275.04	1,275.04	Completed	
10.	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15	Ongoing	

11.	Chourai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55	Ongoing
12.	Chourai	Road	189.17	151.34	75.67	Ongoing
13.	Dabra	Water Supply	1,112.10	889.68	889.68	Completed
14.	Dabra	Water Supply	1,441.84	1,153.47	1,153.47	Ongoing
15.	Damoh	Water Supply	874.20	699.36	699.36	Completed
16.	Damoh	Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	49.88	Completed
17.	Damoh	Water Supply	130.17	104.14	104.14	Completed
18.	Damoh	Water Body	53.00	42.40	41.52	Completed
19.	Damoh	Road	418.97	335.18	335.18	Completed
20.	Dewas Phase -II	Water Supply	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00	Ongoing
21.	Dewas Phase -I	Water Supply	5,837.00	4,669.60	4,669.60	Completed
22.	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33	Ongoing
23.	Dongar Parasia	Road	1,098.03	878.42	439.21	Ongoing
24.	Garhakota	Water Supply	596.36	477.09	477.09	Ongoing
25.	Garhakota	Road	143.76	115.01	115.01	Completed
26.	Gwalior	Sewerage	6,650.00	5,320.00	2,660.00	Ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Harda	Water Supply	1,787.00	1,429.60	1,388.00	Completed
28.	Hoshangabad	Water Supply	1,615.26	1,292.21	1,292.21	Completed
29.	Itarsi	Water Supply	1,467.83	1,174.26	1,174.26	Ongoing
30.	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	283.37	Ongoing
31.	Itarsi	Road	844.57	675.66	675.66	Ongoing
32.	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	530.40	530.40	Completed
33.	Junardeo	Road	345.96	276.77	138.38	Ongoing
34.	Katni	Water Supply	4,080.95	3,264.76	3,264.76	Ongoing
35.	Khandwa	Water Supply	10,672.30	8,537.84	8,537.84	Completed
36.	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1,225.70	980.56	490.28	Ongoing
37.	Khurai	Water Supply	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13	Ongoing
38.	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50	Ongoing
39.	Malajkhand	Water Supply	525.42	420.34	420.34	Completed
40.	Malajkhand	Storm Water Drainage	27.60	22.08	22.08	Completed
41.	Mandsaur	Water Supply	1,552.45	1,241.96	1,241.96	Completed

42..	Multai	Water Supply	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84	Ongoing
43.	Narsulalaganijj	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	391.17	Completed
44.	Pandhurna	Road	2,054.76	1,643.81	821.90	Ongoing
45.	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52	Ongoing
46.	Panna	Water Supply	1,808.37	1,446.70	1,446.70	Completed
47.	Pipariya	Water Supply	2,408.11	1,926.49	1,926.49	Ongoing
48.	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48	Ongoing
49.	Ratlam	Water Supply	3,265.10	2,612.08	2,612.08	Ongoing
50.	Rehti	Water Supply	602.75	482.20	482.20	Completed
51.	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	57.39	Ongoing
52.	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	221.18	Completed
53.	Rewa	Water Supply	1,427.87	1,142.30	1,142.30	Completed
54.	Sagar	Sewerage	7,661.55	6,129.24	3,064.62	Ongoing
55.	Sanawad	Water Supply	729.68	583.74	583.74	Completed
56.	Sausar	Water Supply	1,930.22	1,544.18	1,544.18	Ongoing
57.	Sausar	Road	2,332.73	1,866.18	933.09	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	Sehore	Water Supply	1,454.52	1,163.62	1,163.62	Completed
59.	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	796.80	796.80	Ongoing
60.	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5,964.66	4,771.73	4,771.72	Ongoing
61.	Shujalpur	Water Supply	1,745.32	1,396.26	1,396.26	Ongoing
62.	Sidhi	Water Supply	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.42	Ongoing
63.	Sironj	Water Supply	622.95	498.36	498.36	Completed
64.	Tikamgarh	Water Supply	983.18	786.54	786.54	Completed
65.	Vidisha	Water Supply	1,557.52	1,246.02	1,246.02	Ongoing
66.	Vidisha	Sewerage	218.00	174.40	174.40	Completed
67.	Vidisha	Road	73.58	58.86	58.86	Completed
TOTAL			1,22,805.18	98,244.14	75,789.87	29
ACA released for withdrawn project					120.64	
GRAND TOTAL			1,22,805.18	98,244.14	75,910.51	29

**Statement-IV**  
*Details of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT during Transition Phase in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation	₹ in lakh)	
						5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Aastha	Road	541.28	433.02	216.51		Ongoing
2.	Amarwara	Water Supply	1,609.30	1,287.44	643.72		Ongoing
3.	Amarwara	Solid Waste Management	128.80	103.04	51.52		Ongoing
4.	Amla	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06		Ongoing
5.	Anuppur	Water Supply	1,521.22	1,216.98	608.49		Ongoing
6.	Athner	Road	217.90	174.32	87.16		Ongoing
7.	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20	293.10		Ongoing
8.	Barkuhi	Water Supply	1,211.82	969.46	484.73		Ongoing
9.	Barkuhi	Road	476.42	381.14	190.57		Ongoing
10.	Begamganj	Water Supply	1,392.22	1,113.78	556.89		Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Bhedaghat	Road	603.40	482.72	241.36	Ongoing
12.	Budni	Road	504.20	403.36	201.68	Ongoing
13.	Chandameta	Road	321.30	257.04	128.52	Ongoing
14.	Chandameta	Water Supply	1,432.20	1,145.76	572.88	Ongoing
15.	Chanderi	Road	614.85	491.88	245.94	Ongoing
16.	Chhindwara	Road	5,352.70	4,282.16	2,141.08	Ongoing
17.	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1,319.68	1,055.74	527.87	Ongoing
18.	Churhat	Road	232.10	185.68	92.84	Ongoing
19.	Damoh Phase-11	Water supply	3,715.95	2,972.76	1,486.38	Ongoing
20.	Damua	Road	652.52	522.02	261.01	Ongoing
21.	Damua	Water Supply	1,479.19	1,183.35	591.68	Ongoing
22.	Dewas	Road	1,254.50	1,003.60	501.80	Ongoing
23.	Guna	Water Supply	7,140.42	5,712.34	2,856.17	Ongoing
24.	Harrai	Road	177.27	141.82	70.91	Ongoing
25.	Harrai	Water Supply	873.87	699.10	349.55	Ongoing

26.	Hindoria	Water Supply	1,138.34	910.67	455.34	Ongoing
27.	Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94	219.97	Ongoing
28.	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2,432.07	1,945.66	972.83	Ongoing
29.	Kareli	Road	444.47	355.58	177.79	Ongoing
30.	Kareli	Water Supply	3,550.77	2,840.62	1,420.31	Ongoing
31.	Khurai	Road	457.60	366.08	183.04	Ongoing
32.	Kolar	Water supply	5,210.42	4,168.34	2,084.17	Ongoing
33.	Kolaras	Road	1,234.03	987.22	493.61	Ongoing
34.	Kami	Road	4,567.00	3,653.60	1,826.80	Ongoing
35.	Lodhikheda	Water Supply	611.76	489.41	244.70	Ongoing
36.	Lodhikheda	Road	417.33	333.86	166.93	Ongoing
37.	Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14	219.57	Ongoing
38.	Manawar	Road	475.15	380.12	190.06	Ongoing
39.	Manawar	Water Supply	1,125.60	900.48	450.24	Ongoing
40.	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43	319.72	Ongoing
41.	Mandleshwar	Road	659.08	527.26	263.63	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	Mohgaon	Road	462.18	369.74	184.87	Ongoing
43.	Mohgaon	Water Supply	848.87	679.10	339.72	Ongoing
44.	Multai	Road	723.34	578.67	289.33	Ongoing
45.	Mungaoli	Road	550.00	440.00	220.00	Ongoing
46.	Narsulalaganj	Road	365.39	292.31	146.16	Ongoing
47.	Newtonchikli	Road	604.25	483.40	241.70	Ongoing
48.	Newtonchikli	Water Supply	1,055.90	844.72	422.36	Ongoing
49.	Pipariya	Road	385.46	308.37	154.18	Ongoing
50.	Piplanarayan awar	Road	408.09	326.47	163.23	Ongoing
51.	Piplarawa	Road	364.70	291.76	145.88	Ongoing
52.	PiPLYa mandi	Road	487.50	390.00	195.00	Ongoing
53.	PiPLYa mandi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98	387.49	Ongoing
54.	Porsa	Solid Waste Management	236.47	189.18	94.59	Ongoing
55.	Prithvipur	Road	504.80	403.84	201.92	Ongoing
56.	Raigarh	Water Supply	1,907.76	1,526.21	763.11	Ongoing

57.	Rajpur	Road	489.00	391.20	195.60	Ongoing
58.	Rampura	Water Supply	1,956.37	1,565.10	782.55	Ongoing
59.	Rehiti	Road	211.60	169.28	84.64	Ongoing
60.	Sabalgarh	Road	459.10	367.28	183.64	Ongoing
61.	Sabalgarh	Storm Water Drainage	980.94	784.75	392.38	Ongoing
62.	Satna	Water Supply	8,087.57	6,470.06	3,235.03	Ongoing
63.	Seoni	Water Supply	4,735.80	3,788.64	1,894.32	Ongoing
64.	Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16	174.58	Ongoing
65.	Shamgarh	Water Supply	2,374.00	1,899.20	949.60	Ongoing
66.	Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98	352.99	Ongoing
67.	Shivpuri	Solid Waste Management	649.76	519.81	259.91	Ongoing
68.	Shujalpur	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60	Ongoing
69.	Singoli	Road	264.71	211.77	105.88	Ongoing
70.	Singrauli	Water supply	7,795.24	6,236.19	3,118.10	Ongoing
71.	Sonkutch	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60	Ongoing
72.	Suwasara	Water Supply	1,764.30	1,411.44	705.72	Ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73.	Tendukheda	Water Supply	1,028.64	822.91	411.46	Ongoing
74.	Waraseoni	Road	810.96	648.77	324.38	Ongoing
75.	Waraseoni	Water Supply	2,232.00	1,785.60	892.80	Ongoing
76.	Chhindwara	Water Body	382.87	306.30	153.15	Ongoing
77.	Chhindwara	Road	2,736.76	2,189.41	1,094.70	Ongoing
78.	Piplanarayan war	Water supply	773.34	618.67	309.34	Ongoing
79.	Baihar	Road	405.61	324.49	162.24	Ongoing
80.	Isagarh	Road	629.40	503.52	251.76	Ongoing
81.	Lanjhi	Road	815.88	652.70	326.35	Ongoing
82.	Lakhandaon	Road	519.37	415.50	207.75	Ongoing
83.	Shahganj	Road	477.96	382.37	191.18	Ongoing
84.	Pandurna	Road	2,063.75	1,651.00	825.50	Ongoing
85.	Chicholi	Road	200.00	160.00	80.00	Ongoing
86.	Bhaisdehi	Road	483	386.40	193.20	Ongoing
87.	Satwas	Water supply	1,397.40	1,117.92	558.96	Ongoing

88.	Badi	Water supply	785.60	628.48	314.24	Ongoing
89.	Sirmaur	Water supply	980.00	784.00	392.00	Ongoing
90.	Kotma	Water supply	1,799.58	1,439.66	719.83	Ongoing
91.	Chachaura-Binaganj	Road	134.27	107.42	53.71	Ongoing
92.	Aathner	Water supply	1,309.90	1,047.92	523.96	Ongoing
93.	Pipalrawa	Water supply	964.22	771.38	385.69	Ongoing
94.	Patan	Road	329.60	263.68	131.84	Ongoing
95.	Lanjhi	Water supply	1,825.00	1,460.00	730.00	Ongoing
96.	Mungaoli	Water supply	1,070.40	856.32	428.16	Ongoing
97.	Dahi	Water supply	931.80	745.44	372.72	Ongoing
98.	Barwaha	Water supply	1,704.96	1,363.97	681.98	Ongoing
99.	Neemuch	Water supply	1,545.98	1,236.78	618.39	Ongoing
100.	Baldeogarh	Water supply	1,264.80	1,011.84	505.92	Ongoing
101.	Porsa	Water supply	959.25	767.40	383.70	Ongoing
102.	Shahpura	Water supply	1,368.66	1,094.93	547.46	Ongoing
103.	Mandsaur	Water supply	5,636.37	4,509.10	2,254.55	Ongoing

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
104.	Deori	Water supply	2,301.68	1,841.34	920.67	Ongoing
105.	Dewas	Sewerage	14,062.53	11,250.02	5,625.01	Ongoing
106.	Mandla	Road	133.22	106.58	53.29	Ongoing
107.	Malanjkhanda	Road	829.43	663.54	331.77	Ongoing
108.	Chhindwara	Road	1,245.82	996.66	498.33	Ongoing
109.	Balaghat	Water supply	4,283.00	3,426.40	1,713.20	Ongoing
110.	Harrai	Road	324.93	259.94	129.97	Ongoing
111.	Newton Chikli	Road	163.30	130.64	65.32	Ongoing
112.	Damua	Road	611.30	489.04	244.52	Ongoing
113.	Dongar Parsia	Road	1,206.37	965.096	482.548	Ongoing
TOTAL			1,62,892.92	1,30,314.37	65,157.36	

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, कुल 207 योजनाएं विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर की गईं। लगभग 5489 करोड़ रुपये की, जो 207 योजनाएं मंजूर हुईं, उनमें से केवल 167 ही पूरी हो पाईं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं और मंजूर होने के बाद पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं, इनकी कोई समीक्षा करने वाली संस्था दिल्ली में है या आपके मंत्रालय में है, यदि है, तो क्या कारण है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार में ये योजनाएं पूरी हो पा रही हैं?

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, there is a periodical review within the Ministry about the implementation of projects sanctioned under Central Schemes. But, at the end of the day, Sir, you are aware that the implementing agency is the State Government as well as urban local bodies. There are sometimes problems like land acquisition and there are also problems of litigations. This is one of the factors. The other factor is that sometimes urban local bodies, which have been entrusted with this work, do not have enough wherewithals. That is why the Government is also trying to strengthen the capacity building of the urban local bodies and is also trying to strengthen the monitoring system of monitoring the scheme. We also have a programme for incentives for whoever performs better and implements the guidelines of the Central Government. The reforms are incentivised and whoever is lagging behind in certain amount of funds are being withheld. But at the end of the day, the sufferers will be the people, not the persons in Government. That being the case, I am thinking of other ways to see that the money is not only released but also spent in time.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, the point I am trying to make is, Sir, the Government of India has released 80 per cent of its share to the State Government and yet 80 per cent of the schemes have not been completed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been claiming extremely good governance and even the BJP has been praising the good governance in Madhya Pradesh. Is incompleteness of schemes a part of good governance?

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु :** सर, इस सवाल का जवाब जनता ने तीन बार दे दिया है, इसलिए मुझे कोई जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह एक पॉलिटिकल सवाल है।

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** This is not acceptable. I am only asking ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please put a question which is relating to the answer.

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** He should utilise the precious time of the House to see that improvements are made with regard to implementation of the schemes. If any hon. Member has got any suggestion, particularly on an excellent person like Digvijaya Singhji, who has been the Chief Minister of that State....

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Is incompleteness of schemes a part of good governance? Say, yes or no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue here.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is not part of this question. Sir, I can tell the House the performance of Madhya Pradesh, *vis-a-vis* reforms suggested by the Central Government is excellent and more than 86 per cent. That is the information. But still ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let's remain focussed on supplementaries.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, by the way, this Government has been given a number of awards by successive Central Governments also for better performance. But still....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let's remain focussed on supplementaries.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But still I would like to assure the hon. Member, I will make a review with regard to the charge which he is making that 80 per cent has not yet been implemented. It is not correct to my knowledge. But anyhow, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will take the next supplementary now.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, 167 out of 207 schemes have not been completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. Is it a question on Madhya Pradesh?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: No; it is a general question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no general supplementary!

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is about Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question on this question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission provides infrastructure development projects to the cities in India. There is a ceiling. The scheme will accommodate the cities which have a population of less than five lakhs. So I want to know from the hon. Minister of Urban Development whether the cities which are below the five lakh population are included in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, including Madhya Pradesh.

\* 246. [प्रश्नकर्ता (श्री प्रभात झा) अनुपस्थित थे।]

### नदियों को प्रदूषित करने वाली औद्योगिक इकाइयों के नाम

\*246. श्री प्रभात झा : क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परि वर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को गंगा तथा अन्य नदियों को प्रदूषित करने वाली औद्योगिक इकाइयों के नाम सार्वजनिक करने का आदेश दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उक्त इकाइयों के नाम सार्वजनिक किए गए हैं, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या गंगा एवं अन्य नदियों में प्रदूषण फैलाने के स्तर के अनुसार औद्योगिक इकाइयों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किए जाने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परि वर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है।

### विवरण

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एन.जी.टी.) ने कृष्ण कांत सिंह एवं अन्य बनाम राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी बेसिन प्राधिकरण एवं अन्य के मामले में वर्ष 2013 के आवेदन सं. 299 में दिये गए अपने दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2014 के आदेश में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सी.पी.सी.बी.) को निदेश दिया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की उन सभी प्रदूषणकारी इकाइयों के नाम पब्लिक डोमेन में प्रकाशित करे जो गंगा और इसकी सहायक नदियों में बहिस्त्राव प्रवाहित कर रही हैं। सी.पी.सी.बी. की वेबसाइट पर 972 प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों की सूची अपलोड की गई है।

(ग) सी.पी.सी.बी. ने गंगा नदी में प्रवाहित बहिस्त्राव में प्रदूषकों के संकेन्द्रण के आधार पर पहले ही अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग (जी.पी.आई.) की पहचान कर रखी है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों में वर्गीकरण के आदेश दिए हैं।

\*246. [The questioner SHRI PRABHAT JHA was absent.]

### Names of the industrial units pollution the rivers

†\*246. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Green Tribunal has ordered that Central Pollution Control Board to publicise the names of the industrial units polluting the Ganges and other rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the names have been publicized, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there is a plan to divide the industrial units into different categories according to the level of polluting the Ganges and other rivers and if so, the details thereof?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) National Green Tribunal (NGT) in its order dated 4th July 2014 in application no. 299 of 2013 in the matter of Krishan Kant Singh & Others vs. National Ganga River Basin Authority & others had ordered the Central Pollution Control Board; (CPCB) to upload the list of all polluting units of Uttar Pradesh discharging effluent into river Ganga and its tributaries in the public domain. A list of 972 polluting industries has been uploaded on the CPCB's website.

(c) CPCB has already identified Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) on the basis of concentration of pollutants in effluent discharged into river Ganga. NGT, however has ordered for categorization of all polluting industries in U.P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is absent. Any supplementaries?

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** सर, क्वेश्चन के 'सी' पार्ट में जो बात पूछी गई थी, वह गंगा के साथ और रि वर्स के बारे में भी थी, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने सिर्फ गंगा के बारे में ही जवाब दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्ट में जो क्वेश्चन पूछा गया है, बाकी नदियों के बारे में उनका क्या विचार है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, सभी नदियों में प्रदूषण होता है, खास कर उनमें इंडस्ट्रियल वेस्ट वाटर जाता है और सीवेज भी जाता है। अगर गंगा की बात करेंगे, तो our of the total sewage generation of 2,700 MLDs, treatment capacity of 1,200 MLDs has been created. उसमें भी एक प्रॉब्लम है। सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट की जो कैपेसिटी बिल्ट अप हुई है, वह 24/7 नहीं चलती है। इसमें 70 फीसदी सहायता केन्द्र सरकार देती है। इस महीने भी हमने छह ऐसे सीवेज प्लांट्स दिए हैं - दो उत्तर प्रदेश में, दो पश्चिमी बंगाल में और दो बिहार में। तो उसमें 70 फीसदी सहायता केन्द्र सरकार देती है। वहां लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और स्टेट को भी देखना चाहिए कि वे 24 घंटे चलें, ताकि सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट हो सके। फिर भी कैपेसिटी में 1500 एम.एल.डी. का एक गैप आज भी है।

दूसरा, दूसरी नदियों के बारे में है। बीच में सी.ए.जी. की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, जिसमें उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बयान दिया है और यह उनकी फाइंडिंग है कि देश में one-third of industrial waste goes untreated in water bodies; one-half of domestic waste goes untreated; and, nearly two-thirds of agricultural waste goes untreated. It is a very serious issue. It requires broad consensus to take further action.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this Question is very specific on the Central Pollution Control Board, and my question will also be very specific. Under Section 5 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, the Central Pollution Control Board is empowered to issue show-cause notices to all industrial polluting units who are discharging untreated effluents into water bodies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to invoke Section 5 to deal with errant industries along the Ganga and all other rivers, or whether amendment of Section 5 is part of his reforms agenda in the Ministry.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** माननीय सदस्य, जो पहले इस विभाग के मंत्री भी रहे हैं, उनको पता है। एन.जी.टी. ने चार जुलाई को जो ऑर्डर दिया है, उसमें हमने तुरंत यह काम किया कि जो 972 पॉल्यूटिंग इंडस्ट्रीज थीं, उनके नाम सहित सारा विवरण वेबसाइट पर दिया है।

दूसरा, हम इस पर एक्शन लेंगे। हम सेक्शन 5 में भी एक्शन लेंगे। अभी टोटल जी.पी.आई. जो है, वह 764 है और 704 का इंस्पेक्शन हुआ है। Directions are given in 164 places and 45 को closure notices दिए हैं और यह एक्शन जारी रहेगा।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question was with regard to publicising the names of industrial units polluting the Ganges. I would like to know whether the Green Tribunal has ordered the Central Pollution Control Board to publicise the names of industrial units or not. On that query, there has been no answer. There are 956 industrial units which have been identified, which comprise of chemical units, paper pulp units, distilleries, dairies, sugar factories, dyeing units and tanneries. Has the Green Tribunal ordered that their names be publicised? That is the question. The Hon. Minister must answer that question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The names are published on the website. Now, in today's age of Internet, people "interested could see it there. There is no necessity of giving it only in newspapers. Now, Internet has become a very important medium. Therefore, it is already done on the website. The order for the Tribunal to publish was on website only and that has been complied with.

\* 247. [*The questioner SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER was absent.*]

#### **Incidents of crops destruction by wild animals**

\*247. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of destruction of crops by wild animals in Punjab and other Northern parts of the country are increasing day by day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that wild animals like wild pig, blue bull etc. cannot be killed under the Wild Life Laws; and



(c) in this precarious situation, in what manner Government intends to help the farmers in protecting their crops?

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

*Statement*

- (a) Management and conservation of wildlife and its habitats including, issues related to human wildlife conflict is the responsibility of the concerned State/ Union Territory Governments. However, the incidents of loss of lives/ injury to people and damage to crops and property by wild animals in the country including Punjab and other Northern part of the country have been received in the Ministry from time to time. There are indications that the incidents of human wildlife conflicts are increasing in the country.
- (b) The Section 11(1) (b) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers the Chief Wildlife Warden and officers authorized by the State concerned for the purpose to permit any person, by order in writing and stating the reasons, to hunt animal or group of animals included in Schedule II, III or IV in a specified area that has become dangerous to human life or to property including standing crops on any land. The wild pigs and blue bulls, which are listed in Schedule III of the Act can, therefore, be permitted to be hunted by the Chief Wildlife Warden or the authorized officers of the State concerned.
- (c) The Central Government provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. The activities supported under the scheme *inter alia* include construction/erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields; improvement of wildlife habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the egress of animals from forests to habitations; payment of *ex-gratia* relief to the victims of wild animal attacks and depredation; and setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner absent; any supplementary?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given in his reply two alternatives to this burning problem, specially in the context of Punjab, of wild animals destroying both human life and property. The first answer he has given is that the State

Government should go by the case and allow gun licences for individual farmers to shoot down these animals. I would rather not take this option, but the second option he has given is that the Central Government finances and allocates money to the State for different projects to put barbed wires to enclose the farms. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much money has been allocated to Punjab and how much has been spent on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### **Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Government of Karnataka on Youth Parliament Competitions**

\*248. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had requested the Ministry for reimbursement of expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs incurred during the three years namely 2010-11 to 2012-13, on conducting Youth Parliament Competitions; and

(b) if so, by when the funds would be reimbursed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes.

(b) Reimbursement of ₹ 10,000,00/- (₹ 5,00,000/- each for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12) has been made on 11.12.2013 through Punjab National Bank draft No.298015 dated 9.12.2013 and reimbursement of ₹ 5,000,00/- for the year 2012-13 has been made on 11.04.2014 through Punjab National Bank draft No. 368334 dated 07.04.2014 to the State Government of Karnataka for conducting Youth Parliament Competitions during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

#### **Discontinuation of financial aid to Haj pilgrims**

†\*249. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reduce/discontinue the financial aid/grants given to the Haj pilgrims, if so, the reason therefor; and

(b) if not, whether Government is ready to increase the number of Haj pilgrims on the request of the State Governments?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Government does not provide any financial aid/grant directly to the Haj pilgrims. However, subsidy is provided on Haj air travel. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, *vide* order of 8th May, 2012, has directed the Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy on air tickets so as to completely eliminate it within a period of ten years. As per this directive, the Government has been reducing the Haj subsidy in a phased manner.

(b) The Haj quota is allocated among various States/Union Territories *pro rata* on the basis of their respective muslim population based on 2001 census. The quota of Indian Haj pilgrims has been reduced by Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since Haj 2013 due to the ongoing construction work in the Haram Sharief.

#### **New mission in place of JNNURM**

\*250. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new mission would be launched soon in place of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has fixed a priority to ensure housing for all by 2020 and to reduce interest rate on home loans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. Government is holding consultations with various stakeholders for this purpose. Government, at present, under Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) provides an interest subvention of 5% on loans upto ₹ 5 lakh and ₹ 8 lakh availed by Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories respectively to construct their houses or extend the existing ones, though interest subvention is available upto ₹ 5 lakh only in case of loan of more than ₹ 5 lakhs availed by LIG category.

#### **Ill-treatment of elderly people by their kins**

\*251. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy framework, action plan or roadmap put in place by Government for securing the rights of the elderly people in Maharashtra and the rest of the country, with the details thereof;

(b) to what extent these steps of Government have stopped the abuse of elderly people by their kins and others; and

(c) the measures Government proposes to take to ensure that elderly people lead a respectable life in the society?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons in 1999. The Policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Based on the National Policy, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in the Parliament in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives; Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens; Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens and Protection of life and property.

The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, the Act has been notified by all States and UTs. However, the Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh as it has its own Act for Senior Citizens. States/UTs which have notified the Act are required to take, *inter alia*, the following measures/steps for effective implementation of the Act:

- Frame Rules under Section 32;
- Appoint Maintenance Officers under Section 18;
- Constitute Maintenance and Appellate Tribunals under Section 7 and 15 of the Act.

As per the records available, so far, 18 States including Maharashtra and 6 UTs have completed all the above mentioned consequential steps under the Act. The details of State/UT-wise progress in implementation of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Data on crime committed against senior citizens are not maintained centrally. "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime

against citizens lies with the States/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest priority to matters of security of its citizens and, through various schemes and advisories, augments the efforts of States/UTs.

Under Chapter 5 of the Act which deals with issues related to protection of life and property of senior citizens, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.08.2013, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

In order to ensure that elderly people lead a respectable life in the society, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992. Financial assistance is provided under the Scheme to State Governments/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies and Non-Governmental Organisations for running and maintenance of projects like: Old Age Home; Day Care Centre; Mobile Medicare Unit; Day Care Centre for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients; Physiotherapy Clinic for Older Persons; Helplines and Counseling Centres for Older Persons; Sensitizing Programmes for Children particularly in Schools and Colleges; Regional Resource and Training Centres; etc.

The physical and financial achievements under the Scheme during the last three years are given below:

Year	BE (₹ crore)	RE (₹ crore)	Amount Released (₹ crore)	Achievements		
				No. of NGOs assisted	No. of Projects assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
2011-12	40.00	25.00	19.99	348	615	34630
2012-13	40.00	18.00	18.21	296	496	30775
2013-14	45.00	21.95	15.57	255	413	27913

**Statement***Progress report of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007*

As on 10.07.2014

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of Notification of Act	Date of Appointed date of enforcement of Act in State/UT	Date of Notification of Rules	Date of Notification of Maintenance of Officers	Date of Notification of Maintenance of Tribunals	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
2.	Bihar	28.09.2011	19.10.2011	07.09.2012	09.11.2011	09.11.2011	09.11.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	26.09.2008	26.09.2008	07.05.2010	24.01.2009	24.01.2009	24.01.2009
4.	Goa	23.09.2008	01.10.2008	01.10.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009
5.	Gujarat	07.10.2008	07.10.2008	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009
6.	Haryana	22.10.2008	22,10.2008	19.06.2009	28-8-2009	23-11-2010	23-11-2010
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The State has its own Act					
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act not applicable					
9.	Jharkhand	12.04.2008	01.04.2008	•	14.02.2009	14.02.2009	14.02.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	27.03.2008	01.04.2008	19.11.2009	13.09.2010	19.02.2009	19.02.2009
11.	Kerala	24.09.2008	24.09.2008	28.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.08.2008	23.08.2008	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009
13.	Maharashtra	27.02.2009	01.03.2009	23.06.2010	28-9-2010	28-9-2010	28-9-2010
14.	Odisha	20.09.2008	01.10.2008	24.09.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009
15.	Punjab	15.07.2008	15.07.2008	17.10.2012	27.08.2008	27.08.2008	27.08.2008
16.	Rajasthan	31.07.2008	01.08.2008	18.06.2010	19.09.2008	19.09.2008	19.09.2008
17.	Tamil Nadu	29.09.2008	29.09.2008	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
18.	Uttar Pradesh	25.09.2012	•	24-2-2014	•	•	•
19.	Uttarakhand	11.11.2008	01.11.2008	19.12.2011	•	07.08.2012	07.08.2012
20.	West Bengal	05.12.2008	05.12.2008	12.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009
<b>North-eastern States:</b>							
21.	Meghalaya	22.06.2012	22.06.2012	2012	25.09.2012	8-5-2014	8-5-2014
22.	Sikkim	03.05.2012	01.02.2012	•	27.06.2012	18-12-2011	18-12-2011
23.	Tripura	14.08.2008	15.08.2008	22.08.2008	15.12.2008	15.08.2008	15.08.2008

24.	Assam	04.10.2008	04.10.2008	27.09.2012	02.08.2008	02.08.2008	02.08.2008
25.	Manipur	29.10.2009	30.10.2009	02.12.2011	06.07.2012	•	14-9-2012
26.	Mizoram	29.12.2008	01.01.2009	9-7-2014	•	•	•
27.	Nagaland	22.04.2008	22.04.2008	•	7-2-2014	7-2-2014	•
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	08.08.2008	06.08.2008	•	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	19.06.2012
<b>Union Territories:</b>							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.05.2008	21.05.2008	29-2-2012	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	04.03.2010
30.	Chandigarh	21.10.2008	22.10.2008	12.8.2009	17.04.2012	22.12.2008	22.12.2008
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	6-5-2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
32.	Daman and Diu	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	04.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
33.	Delhi	08.09.2008	01.09.2008	30.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	11.02.2011
34.	Lakshadweep	25.10.2008	22.09.2008	•	•	•	•
35.	Puducherry	31.10.2008	01.11.2008	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011

N.B: The State of Telangana has been formed recently on 2nd June, 2014. Matter has been taken up with State Government to notify the above Act and take consequential steps.

• Action to be taken



**Aadhaar cards enrolled and generated**

\*252. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Aadhaar cards enrolled and generated so far by different agencies and the total money spent on this project; and
- (b) the decision of the present Government on the continuation and completion of the issue of Aadhaar cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) follows the multi - registrar model for enrolment of residents. The registrars include state government departments and other agencies such as banks and financial institutions. As on 14th July, 2014, a total of 73.71 crore enrolments have been carried out by various agencies of which, 8.45 crore enrolments were rejected for a variety of reasons and 64.05 Aadhaars have been generated by UIDAI. The total expenditure on the project since its inception is ₹ 4,620.61 crore as on 30th June, 2014.

(b) The UID Scheme is a continuing Central Sector Scheme of Government of India executed by UIDAI, an attached office of the Planning Commission, with the mandate to issue a Unique Identity Number (Aadhaar) to every resident of the country.

**Schemes for Hingoli district of Maharashtra**

\*253. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 85 per cent people of Hingoli district in Maharashtra live in rural areas;
- (b) if so, which are the schemes functional for the development of scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in this district; and
- (c) the steps Government would take for the proper implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2011, the total population of Hingoli district is 11,77,345. The rural population is 9,98,612 (*i.e.* 84.85%).

(b) The schemes functional for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this district; are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The schemes are structured schemes. Standard mechanism is in place to monitor the implementation of the schemes at the State level.

**Statement***Details of Schemes functional for the development of SCs  
and STs in Hingoli district*

Sl. No.	Scheme Name
1.	GOI Scholarship for SC Student (Plan)
2.	GOI Scholarship for SC Student (Non-Plan)
3.	Freeship for SC Student (Plan)
4.	Freeship for SC Student (Non-Plan)
5.	Maintenance Allowance for SC Student in Vocational Colleges (Plan)
6.	Maintenance Allowance for SC Student in Vocational Colleges (Non-Plan)
7.	Maintenance Allowance for Residential SC Student in Military School (Plan)
8.	Maintenance Allowance for Residential SC Student in Military School (Non-Plan)
9.	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, (State Share 50%)
10.	The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, (Central Share 50%)
<b>Special Component Plan Scheme</b>	
11.	Special Assistance to Backward Class Farmer to bring them Above Poverty Line
12.	Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme
13.	Supply of Goats to SC Families
14.	Free Domestic Electric Connection to SC and NAV Buddha and Electrification of Wells
15.	Industrial Development for SC NAV Buddha
16.	Educational Development of SC Students
17.	Development of Playground, Gymkhana, Youth Programme for SC

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Sl. No.	Scheme Name
18.	Development of facilities for Vocational Training of SC
19.	Water Supply Scheme for SC
20.	Improvement of Dalit Bastis in Urban Areas
21.	Improvement of Dalit Bastis in Rural Areas
22.	Scholarship for Backward Class Students from 6th to 10th Standard
23.	Scholarship for Backward Class Girls Student from 6th to 10th Standard
24.	Ramai Gharkul Scheme for SC BPL beneficiaries in Urban Area
25.	Govt. Hostels for SC Boy Students in Hingoli Dist.

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**A. District plan schemes (O.T.S.P)****Schemes under ITDP**

1. Education related schemes:
  - (a) To run Govt. and Govt.-aided residential schools
  - (b) To run Govt. hostels
  - (c) Computer education to students and teachers
  - (d) To give pre-matric scholarship to students
  - (e) Stipend for vocational education
2. Thakkar Bapa Adivasi Basti Sudhar Yojana
3. Supply of P.V.C. pipes to tribal farmers
4. Supply of oil engines to tribal farmers
5. Construction of hostels for tribal students

**B. State Plan Scheme**

1. Nuclues budget schemes

**Section A: Income generating schemes**

Supply of tins, sewing machines, drip irrigation equipments.

**Section B: Training oriented schemes**

Training of typing, AIPMT, JEE, PMT, MPSCUPSC Exams.

**Section C: Human development schemes**

To arrange awareness camps, economical help for natural calamity.

**Public transport and real estate price**

\*254. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether real estate prices have been increasing at a very high rate in the past few years;
- (b) whether public transport is being cross-subsidised and hence land is treated as a revenue generator; and
- (c) whether property tax and circle rates are doubled in order to finance public transport, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NADIU):  
(a) to (c) It is a fact that Real Estate prices have increased over the years. The concept of cross-subsidisation of public transport using land as a source of revenue has been introduced recently. However, urban development and land use planning being the state subject, the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) advises States to adopt methods like Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and Dedicated Urban Transport Fund (DUTF). The Metro based public transport systems are highly capital intensive projects and hence innovative financing like utilization of available land for revenue generation of the project is evolved. The National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 also recommend use of innovative financing methods to meet the cost of urban public transport. Suggestions have also been made for the State Governments to set up an Urban Transport Fund to meet the cost of Urban Transport. An advisory in this regard was issued by MoUD on 16.04.2014. The increase of property tax and circle rates are done by the urban Local Bodies/State Governments concerned and Ministry of Urban Development has no role on such matters.

**Tar balls accumulated at Goa beaches**

\*255. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that accumulation of tar balls on the beaches of Goa, has become an environmental hazard;
- (b) the number of times this type of hazard is noted on Goa sea beaches;
- (c) which are the sea beaches, which are affected on account of tar balls surfacing on sea beaches;
- (d) whether any scientific study has been made in this regard, if so, the conclusion arrived at; and

(e) whether any international guidelines exist in this regard, if so, the details thereof, and the steps taken to get these guidelines enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Tar balls are the weathered products of oil spills containing a wide range of hydrocarbons which can affect marine living resources and cause inconvenience and allergic reaction to the people on the beach.

The deposition of tar balls has been observed in Goa sea beaches almost every year during south west monsoon season. The deposition is not confined to one location. It occurs between the Central-west Coast (Goa) to the North-west Coast (Gujarat). In Goa, the major appearance of tar balls is mostly in South Goa beaches *i.e.* Velsao, Betalbatim, Colva, Benaullim, Varca and Agonda. North Goa beach stretches like Calangute, Sinquerim, Anjuna, Arambol-Mandrem-Motjim are also affected due to tar balls.

(d) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) had carried out studies related to "Analysis and Source Apportionment of Tar Balls Deposited on the Coast of Goa". It was found that the major source of tar balls was crude oil. The findings also revealed that the source of the tar balls could be oil-exploration activities from offshore oil installations, natural phenomenon from the sea-bed or from sea going vessels passing through the area.

(e) While there are no international guidelines specifically addressing the issue of tar balls, International Convention on Prevention of Pollution from Ships, popularly known as MARPOL, provides regulations and guidelines for the prevention of pollution from ships including oil pollution, which has been suspected as one of the sources of tar balls in Goa beaches.

#### **Share of atomic energy**

\*256. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of atomic energy in the total energy produced in India;

(b) whether there has been an appreciable increase in the share of atomic energy in the total energy production since independence, if not, reasons therefor; if yes, how much;

(c) the details of the nuclear power plants which are in the process of commissioning in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the additions to total capacity on the commissioning of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The share of nuclear power in the total electricity generation in 2013-14 was about 3.5%.

(b) Nuclear power generation began in the year 1969 with the start of operation of the first nuclear power station at Tarapur, Maharashtra. Over the years, the growth in nuclear power generation has kept pace with the total electricity generation in the country, contributing about 3% of the total generation.

(c) and (d) At present, as a part of commissioning KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) has been operated upto 1000 MW. The Unit-2 of KKNPP (1000 MW) at Kudankulam and 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu are under commissioning. On completion they will add 2500 MW to the nuclear power generation.

#### **Slum dwellers of Sarita Vihar**

†\*257. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of slum camps removed from the metro yard station, Sarita Vihar on Mathura road;

(b) the details of the slum dwellers of the above area who have been found eligible for plots or flat allotment;

(c) by when the above-said slum dwellers would be allotted flats or plots; and

(d) the number of such camps to be rehabilitated after their removal?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the Rajiv JJ camp situated near Badarpur was removed for construction of Sarita Vihar Depot of Phase-II of Delhi Metro project.

(b) As per DMRC, it was informed by Slum and JJ Department, Government of National Capital territory of Delhi that as per the approved policy of the Government for allotment of relocation plots of jhuggi dwellers, none of the jhuggi dwellers has been found eligible for allotment of relocation plot.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Grants-in-aid for older persons**

\*258. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government gives financial assistance in the form of Grants-in-Aid to the States for the care of older persons;

(b) if so, the Grants-in-aid allocation for the care of older persons, for the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Grants-in-aid allocation has not been considerably increasing over the years in the State of West Bengal, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants are given for running and maintenance of old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units, Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/ Dementia Patients, Physiotherapy Clinics for older persons; help-lines and Counselling Centres for older persons; sensitizing programmes for children particularly in Schools and Colleges; Regional Resource and Training Centres etc. The objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and recreation opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/local bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, State Government autonomous / subordinate bodies, recognized educational institutions, youth organizations and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT administrations. The Ministry has put in place a system of Notional Allocation to States/Union Territories (UTs) under the IPOP Scheme. A Statement showing the State-wise allocation of funds including the State of West Bengal, under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons during the last three years is given in the Statement.

***Statement****Details of States/UTs-wise Notional Allocation during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	₹ in Lakh)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Funds Allocated (Notional Allocation)	Funds Allocated (Notional Allocation)	Funds Allocated (Notional Allocation)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ROC States</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	590.00	590.00	650.00
2.	Bihar	140.00	140.00	140.00

1	2	3	4	5			
3.	Chhattisgarh	40.00	40.00	50.00			
4.	Goa	10.00	10.00	10.00			
5.	Gujarat	90.00	90.00	90.00			
6.	Haryana	100.00	100.00	125.00			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	45.00			
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.00	25.00	25.00			
9.	Jharkhand	30.00	30.00	30.00			
10.	Karnataka	290.00	290.00	350.00			
11.	Kerala	85.00	85.00	100.00			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	105.00	105.00	105.00			
13.	Maharashtra	210.00	210.00	250.00			
14.	Odisha	510.00	510.00	550.00			
15.	Punjab	65.00	65.00	100.00			
16.	Rajasthan	130.00	130.00	130.00			
17.	Tamil Nadu	355.00	355.00	410.00			
18.	Uttar Pradesh	305.00	305.00	305.00			
19.	Uttarakhand	35.00	35.00	75.00			
20.	West Bengal	395.00	395.00	400.00			
<b>UTs</b>							
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	}					
22.	Chandigarh				10.00	10.00	20.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
24.	Daman and Diu						
25.	Lakshadweep						



1	2	3	4	5
26.	Delhi	50.00	50.00	80.00
27.	Puducherry	10.00	10.00	10.00
<b>NE Region States</b>				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.00	10.00	15.00
29.	Assam	165.00	165.00	180.00
30.	Manipur	155.00	155.00	170.00
31.	Meghalaya	5.00	5.00	5.00
32.	Mizoram	15.00	15.00	20.00
33.	Nagaland	20.00	15.00	15.00
34.	Sikkim	5.00	5.00	5.00
35.	Tripura	30.00	30.00	40.00
TOTAL		4000.00	4000.00	4500.00

**Hospital facilities for animals**

\*259. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the zoo authorities of the country have hospital facilities for the animals and availability of drugs is sufficient to treat them;

(b) if so, whether special and modern treatments are available in such hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details of treatment facilities available therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Out of 170 recognized zoos (excluding 22 circuses), the 89 zoos (Large, Medium, Small Zoos and Rescue Centre) have basic hospital facilities with sufficient commonly used drugs to treat the animals. The remaining 81 Mini Zoos have facility of treatment room as per the Recognition of Zoo (Amendment) Rules, 2013. However, such zoos are using the services of State Animal Husbandry Department or Veterinary College.

(b) and (c) All the zoos/ zoological parks in the country do not have well equipped

veterinary hospitals/ clinics for providing specialized treatment to the animals. However, the zoos have basic facilities like quarantine and isolation wards, x-ray machine, clinical laboratory, operation theatre, surgical instruments, oxygen supply unit, anaesthetic drugs and tranquilizing equipments etc. for attending to the emergency treatment of the animals. The zoo authorities have been availing the facilities for specialized and super speciality treatment in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly, which has been identified as National Referral Centre by the Central Zoo Authority.

#### **Development of smart cities**

\*260. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government will develop 100 smart cities, twin cities and satellite cities around metros to ease cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the smart cities would enhance transport, sanitation, drinking water, housing and livelihood facilities, public and commercial areas and Wi-Fi connectivity using GIS based urban planning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A new Urban Development Mission is being considered including development of Smart cities. The contours of the Mission have not been finalized as yet.

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### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **Decisions taken by Cabinet**

1676. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for all departments of Government of India to comply with Cabinet decisions;

(b) the manner in which Cabinet ensures whether its decisions are being complied with or not, and action taken against the department, if any, which misleads the Cabinet;

(c) whether all the reasons cited in the Cabinet Note on the basis of which decisions are taken by the Cabinet form part of its decision, if not, the justification behind those reasons on whose basis Cabinet take decision; and

(d) who is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken by the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The decisions taken by the Cabinet are to be implemented by the Ministries/ Departments concerned, and in cases where a change in any such decision is considered necessary, the matter is required to be placed for consideration of the Cabinet.

(b) In terms of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961, the primary responsibility for disposal of the business is that of the Ministry/Department to whom the business has been allocated. The matters are brought up before the Cabinet by the Ministries/Departments concerned for seeking decisions/directions. However, as stated above, the Ministries/Departments are required to place for consideration of the Cabinet, if any change in any such decision is considered necessary.

(c) No, Sir, The material/information contained in the note(s) for the Cabinet forms part of the background, in the context of which decisions are taken by the Cabinet. Such background/information including reasons, if any, included in the note(s) do not form part of the decision taken by the Cabinet. The Cabinet takes a decision after due consideration of all the material/information contained in the note(s) placed for its consideration along with any other information that becomes available during such consideration.

(d) The decisions taken by the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees are to be implemented by the Ministries/Departments concerned.

#### **Rare earth in Kollam**

1677. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data regarding the deposit of Rare Earths in Kollam district in Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the components of minerals contained in the above; and

(c) whether Government has plans to utilise the Rare Earths for value added products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The mineral monazite, occurring in beach sand and inland placer deposits along the coastal tracts of India, is the major resource of rare earths in the country. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, has estimated 0.892 million tonnes of monazite resources in Kollam district, Kerala. The details are given below:

Area	In situ Resources of Monazite (Million Tonnes)
Chavara	0.819
Kannimelsery-Neendakara	0.023
Edava-Kollam	0.050
TOTAL	0.892

(b) The beach sand minerals found in the Kollam district of Kerala contain, at different locations, monazite content ranging from 0.058 % to 0.734 %. The mineral monazite, typically contains about 55 - 60% total Rare Earth Oxides and about 9 - 10% Thorium Oxide.

(c) Yes, Sir. Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking under DAE, has set up a Monazite Processing Plant at Orissa Sands Complex (OSCOM), Odisha to process 10,000 tons per annum of monazite to produce mixed rare earth chloride.

Further, IREL has already commissioned its High Pure Rare Earths plant at Rare Earths Division, Aluva, in Kerala to process mixed rare earth chloride RCL and produce high pure separated rare earths.

Besides, IREL has entered into a memorandum of understanding with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL) and International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI) for development of rare earths permanent magnet rings.

#### **Concern over nuclear liability law**

1678. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries have expressed their concern regarding the nuclear liability law;

(b) if so, Government's stand in this regard; and

(c) whether Government plans to amend the law or water it down to address international concerns; and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) We have been reiterating to all the relevant countries the fact that this is an Act passed by the Parliament of India.

(c) The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 is in force with effect from November 11, 2011. Government presently does not have any proposal to amend the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

#### **Facilities for workers in atomic projects**

1679. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constructed adequate infrastructure facilities to shelter large number of workers working at various ongoing projects at the Madras Atomic Power Plant, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) and Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) at Kalpakkam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the support to be extended for the construction of these multi-stories buildings at Anu Puram in Kalpakkam, near Chennai;

(c) the details of the technological and financial support extended by Government to multi speciality hospitals and schools in Kalpakkam; and

(d) the measures taken to provide these facilities in the vicinity of Kudankulam nuclear power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The employees working in IGCAR, MAPS & BHAVINI are accommodated in Kalpakkam/Anupuram Townships. Government is not directly involved in developing infrastructure facilities for sheltering contract workers engaged at various ongoing projects executed by the contractors at IGCAR, MAPS & BHAVINI. However, the Department ensures that the infrastructural needs of the contract workers are taken care of by respective contractors.

(b) In BHAVINI Township, Anupuram multi-storied buildings have been constructed for accommodating BHAVINI & IGCAR officials workers. Contractors have been provided infrastructure facilities for their workmen as per tender conditions.

(c) At Kalpakkam, the Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) provides infrastructure facility to the Primary Health Centre at Madras and the Government Hospital at Mamallapuram. Infrastructure facility is also being provided to the Government schools in nearby villages, such as additional school building, science lab, UV Water Purifier, solar panels, computer lab, computers, furniture, books on various subjects to the school library, exercise notebooks, model question paper sets to 10th and 12th Standard students every year etc.

(d) At Kudankulam, the Primary Health Centre at Kudankulam is being upgraded to a General Hospital at a cost of about ₹ 10 crore. The building civil works have been completed. The medical equipment and other medical infrastructure requirements are being processed by the joint Director, (Health Service) of the state government in co-ordination with the District Collector, Tirunelveli. Setting up of Primary Health Centres at Chettikulam Panchayat and Uvari Panchayat has also been taken up at a cost of ₹ 1 crore each. Civil works of the building has been completed. For education, projects like construction of Anaganwadi buildings, construction of class rooms in schools, provisions of toilets, installation of water purifiers, provisions of computers, furniture, teaching aids etc. have been taken up in villages around Kudankulam. In the two years 2012-13 and 2013-14, a total expenditure of about ₹ 2.61 crore has been incurred in this regard.

#### **Preparation of nuclear and radiation safety policy**

1680. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) so far not prepared nuclear and radiation safety policy in spite of getting the Board's approval in 1983;

(b) the reasons for not developing 27 safety documents by AERB even after 25 years of its approval;

(c) whether the above lacuna have been pointed out by the CAG in the recently submitted Report; and

(d) if so, the action DAE has taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The mission of AERB is to ensure that the use of ionizing radiation and nuclear energy in India does not cause unacceptable impact on the health of workers and the members of the public and on the environment. The safety policies concerning the activities that are regulated by AERB are enshrined in the high level documents of AERB, namely the Radiation Protection Rules-2004, the AERB mission statement and the 'Safety Codes and Guides' of AERB. AERB has been developing Safety documents (codes & guides) over the years and their number currently stands at 144. No need was felt for a separate 'Safety Policy' document, as these are well defined in the existing documents.

(b) As mentioned before, AERB has already published 144 regulatory documents concerning different aspects of regulation as well as safety aspects covering siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the different types of nuclear power plants of the facilities it regulates.

AERB's approach with respect to identifying and prioritising for preparation of specific regulatory documents is a dynamic and ongoing process and takes into account a number of factors such as urgency of the need for guidance, coverage of the intent of a particular document by one or more other documents, new developments etc. With developments and/or availability of new experience, there is a possibility that documents identified at one point of time might not be found necessary to be pursued later for publication. In a few cases, separate documents as identified at one point of time could be combined within the scope of a one or more documents identified later. Similarly new documents may also be identified based on the reviews for effective regulation of safety.

(c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) did highlight the issue of development of safety policy document and the issue of some of the regulatory documents identified in the safety guide AERB/SG/G-6 (2001) being still under development.

(d) The following actions were taken:

- (i.) Detailed responses to explain the position of AERB and the status/progress of development of the documents were submitted to CAG and Public Accounts Committee (PAC).
- (ii.) AERB has agreed to the suggestion of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, to the extent of consolidating the existing policy objectives and higher level principles as brought out in various codes and other documents into a separate 'Safety Policy' document.
- (iii.) Among the twenty seven documents referred in the question, AERB has already published three documents. After detailed review of the scope and the contents of seven documents, it was decided that they need not be brought out separately. Remaining seventeen documents have been incorporated in the document development plan of AERB in accordance with their assigned priorities.

#### **Production of atomic energy in Gujarat**

†1681. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the States where atomic energy is generated in the country, alongwith the locations;
- (b) whether Gujarat produces atomic energy; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the places; if not, whether the Government intends to produce atomic energy in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The States where nuclear power is presently being generated in the country with their locations are given in the table below:

State	Location	Units	Capacity
Maharashtra	Tarapur	Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) Units 1 to 4	1400
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) Units 2 to 6	1080
Tamil Nadu	Kalpakkam	Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) Units 1&2	440
	Kudankulam	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Unit -1	1000*
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) Units 1&2	440
Gujarat	Kakrapar	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS) Units 1&2	440
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga Generating Station (KGS) Units 1 to 4	880

\*KKNPP-1(1000 MW) is currently generating infirm power.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are two units of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) of 220 MW capacity each, in operation at Kakrapar in Gujarat. Two more PHWR units of 700 MW capacity each are under construction at the same site. In addition, the Twelfth Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work on 2 Units of Light Water Reactors of 1100 MW each at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat, to be set up in technical cooperation with the USA.

#### **Lack of development in North Eastern India**

1682. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the lack of development in North East India compared to other parts of the country;



(b) if so, whether Government has developed a roadmap for development of North East India; and

(c) if so, details alongwith timelines and budgets and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION [(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH)] : (a) to (c) The Government has taken note of the lack of adequate development. Based on the performance analysis of the States during Tenth and Eleventh plans and issues discussed in various fora, Government has given special emphasis on development of North East India during in the Twelfth Plan period. Road map for development of NER in respect of railways, telecommunications, roads, power and inland waterways are as under:

**I. Railways:**

Master Plan for development of railway infrastructure in the North-Eastern States includes:

- (i) Connectivity to all State capitals.
- (ii) Unigauge broadgauge network in the region.
- (iii) Augmentation of network capacity for handling growth of traffic in future
- (iv) Expansion of network to unconnected areas of the region.
- (v) Strengthening international borders.
- (vi) Improving trade and connectivity with neighbouring countries.

20 major infrastructural projects for New Line, Doubling and Gauge Conversion are sanctioned and ongoing in North Eastern States. These include 10 National Projects. Together these major projects cover a length of 2919 km. at a cost of Rs.38310 crore.

**II. Telecommunication:**

Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for North East Region (NER) includes:

- (i) Provision of 2G mobile coverage in identified uncovered areas.
- (ii) Provision of seamless 2G mobile coverage along the National Highways in NER.

- (iii) Ensuring reliability of and redundancy in the transmission network at State capitals and district headquarters in NER.

In its meeting held on 13.06.2014, the Telecom Commission approved the proposal to implement the Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan at an estimated project cost of Rs.5336.18 crore.

### III. Roads:

Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) includes upgradation of 10141 kms. road stretches of National Highways and State Roads, aims to upgrade National Highways connecting State Capitals to 4 lane or 2 lane and to provide connectivity to all 88 District Headquarter towns of NER by at least 2-lane road.

So far approval for 2/4 laning of 6418 kms. of various categories of roads under Phase 'A' and Arunachal Package of SARDP-NE in entire North East at an estimated investment of Rs. 33,500/- crore has been given.

The target date of completion of Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE is March, 2017 and Arunachal Package is March, 2018.

### IV. Power:

Development of power sector *inter-alia* includes:—

- (i) **Generation:** A generation capacity addition programme of 5596 MW in the North Eastern Region;
- (ii) **Transmission:**
- (a) A comprehensive scheme for strengthening of transmission and distribution system in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim at an estimated cost of ₹ 4754.42 crore;
- (b) 'NER Power System Improvement Project' for strengthening of Transmission and Distribution system in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The estimated cost of the scheme is ₹ 4923.32 crore.
- (c) Providing access to Electricity to rural households during Twelfth Five Year Plan with the total project cost of ₹ 2311.37 crore.

### V. Inland Waterways:

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has a mandate to develop National Waterways including National Waterway-2 (River Brahmaputra) from Bangladesh Border

(near Dhubri) to Sadiya for the purpose of inland water transport and Development of Barak River from Lakhipur to Bhanga (121 km) as a National Waterway at an estimated cost of Rs. 141 crore at 2014 price.

**Policy for people from North-Eastern States**

1683. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether people from North-Eastern States are getting alienated from the national mainstream, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the look-east policy of Government has failed to organise a decentralised multilevel developmental strategy aimed at basic infrastructure and all inclusive growth of the region, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the achievements made during last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide opportunities, honour, dignity and equality to people from north-east?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH] : (a) As per the information given by Ministry of Home Affairs, there is no such report.

(b) and (c) 1. **Connectivity between India and Myanmar:** Myanmar shares a long, sensitive and porous land border of over 1600 km with four North-Eastern States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. It is the only Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) country adjoining India and, therefore, a gateway to South East Asia.

(i) Myanmar provides alternative access route to North-East India. The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project envisages connectivity between Indian ports on the eastern seaboard and Sittwe Port in Myanmar and thence through riverine transport (on the Kaladan River in Myanmar) upto Paletwa and thereafter by road to Mizoram. The port has been constructed at Sittwe and work on the Water Terminal in Paletwa is also nearing completion, through Indian aid. The road leading from Paletwa to the Indian border in Mizoram is under process. Similarly, road construction from Imphal to the border is being undertaken by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) separately.

(ii) The India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway Project aims to provide an access route from North East India to Myanmar and Thailand. The

project involves construction/upgradation of Kalewa-Yagyi road section (approximately 115 km) of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar and upgradation of 71 bridges along the Tamu-Kalewa Road Section of the India Friendship Road. Survey of the bridges has been completed by BRO and work on the road is in progress.

- (iii) The Rhi-Tiddim-Falam feeder road for trade with Myanmar, to connect with Mizoram State, is to be developed by India. MoU on the project was signed during External Affairs Minister's visit to Myanmar in December, 2012. The selection of consultant for preparation of DPR is under process.

2. **Rail Link between Akhaura (Bangladesh) and Agartala (India):**

One new rail link between Akhaura (Bangladesh) and Agartala (India) is proposed to be built with Indian financial assistance; the land survey is being undertaken by IRCON. This rail link is being financed by grant-in-aid from India. The MoU for construction was signed in February 16, 2013. The line from Agartala to Gangasagar (Bangladesh) will be 10.4 km (4.7 km in India and 5.7 km in Bangladesh).

3. **Look East Policy:**

The Look East Policy of Government of India is to develop a framework of agreements for enhanced engagement with the ASEAN and other East Asian countries. Several agreements have been signed and are under implementation. Similarly, the connectivity infrastructure projects are being implemented. These transit corridors will lead to Economic nodes being set up along the way in the North Eastern States. Several agencies of Government of India including Central Public Works Department (CPWD), BRO, and Department of Commerce, State Government concerns are engaged in the task of development of the North Eastern Region.

- (d) The Union Government attaches the highest importance to matters relating to policy for people from North Eastern Region. The Government of India has been advising the State Governments regarding the steps that are needed to be taken to afford greater measure of protection to people from North Eastern Region. Besides, Government of India has issued advisories and guidelines to all States and Central Government Ministries regarding safety, security and dignity of the people from North East.

**Checking of environmental pollution level**

†1684. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is testing the level of environmental pollution in Delhi and other cities of the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the pollution is on rise in other cities of the country including Delhi;

(c) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any step to check the pollution; and

(d) if so, the steps Government would take and by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The ambient air quality is regularly monitored in 240 cities, towns and industrial areas including Delhi under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) across the country. The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) also monitor ambient air in Delhi.

(b) The levels of SO<sub>2</sub> (annual average) are within the prescribed norms across the country. However, levels of PM<sub>10</sub> exceed the norms in a majority of cities whereas NO<sub>2</sub> are exceeding the norms in 24 cities including Delhi. NO<sub>2</sub> is showing an increasing trend.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various measures to check pollution in cities which *inter alia* include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, pollution under control (PUC) certificate for in use vehicles, stringent source specific emission standards, strict compliance of source specific emission standards, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, strengthening public transport, expansion of metro train system, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in 16 cities, etc.

#### **Pending application for clearance**

1685. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for clearance and have been cleared in last one year for making roads and public utility purposes in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim and North Eastern States; and

(b) whether Government is of the view that in critical and sensitive border areas, development work must not be halted due to the forest and environmental clearance conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) 56 proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and 11 projects under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 for roads and public utility sectors were granted clearance during the last one year in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States. As on date, 55 projects for Forest clearance and one project for environmental clearance are pending from these States.

(b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is aware of the importance of developmental works in critical and sensitive border areas. Accordingly, it has taken following steps to simplify and expedite the process for grant of clearance.

**Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:**

- Grant of general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for construction and widening of two lane roads by the Border Roads Organization (BRO) and other road construction agencies entrusted with the job by the Ministry of Defence, in the area falling within 100 kilometres aerial distance from the LAC;
- Grant of general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for widening of roads (by the BRO and other road construction agencies) which are identified by the Ministry of Defence as link roads, between Border Roads in the area within 100 kilometer aerial distance from the LAC and National Highways/State Highways/other State Roads;
- Relaxation given to strategic projects in the border areas, being taken up in the area falling within 100 km aerial distance from the LAC by any user agency identified by the Ministry of Defence, to raise and maintain compensatory afforestation (CA) over an equivalent degraded forest land instead of double the degraded forest land;
- Constitution of Working Group to review forest, wildlife and environment clearances;
- Exemption of BRO roads from compliance to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

- Combined format for forest and wildlife clearance; and
- General approval to 13 categories of public utility projects, including construction of bridges, involving forest land not more than 1 ha. and felling of not more than 50 trees.

**Under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006:**

- Process of obtaining Terms of Reference (ToRs) for widening of National Highways has been waived. Environmental Impact Assessment studies for Highway widening projects can now be carried out by the project proponents as per the model ToRs.
- National Highway widening projects up to 100 km with additional Right of Way/ land acquisition of 40 m in main alignment and 60 m in bye pass alignments are exempted from getting prior Environmental clearance.
- De-linking of Environmental clearance and Forests clearances.
- Dispensation of separate clearance for borrow areas for soil and earth for Highway projects. Such projects can be considered along with the Environmental clearance for Highway projects.

**Environmental clearance for Singaji Thermal Power Project**

†1686. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh's Singaji Thermal Power Project has received the Ministry's proposal for forest clearance; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Central Government on 18th May, 2012 has already accorded final approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 130.30 hecatres of forest land in favour of M.P. Power Generating Company Limited for setting up of Malwa Thermal Power Project in District Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh.

As per the information provided by the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Land Management) and the Nodal Officer, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, name of the said project has subsequently been changed as Singaji Power Project.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Fixing of Green Bonus for States**

†1687. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted for fixing of Green Bonus for the States along with the details thereof;
- (b) the list of States that are deemed to be entitled for Green Bonus in the country;
- (c) whether environment and forests enrichment work undertaken in the State of Uttarakhand are lesser than those undertaken in other States; and
- (d) if not, the details of reasons for giving less Green Bonus to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) There is no scheme as Green Bonus in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). However, the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission (XIIIth FC) include, *inter-alia*, release of Forest Grants aggregating to ₹ 5000 crore for the award period 2010-15 as compensation to the States in lieu of the economic disability posed to them by the forest cover. The allocation of forest grants to the States is based on the share of the total forest area in the country falling in any particular State and the quality of the forest in each State, as measured by density. Based on this criteria of forest area share, forest cover quality and economic disability, the forest grant of ₹ 205.44 crore has been duly allocated to the State of Uttarakhand which is, *inter-alia*, utilized for the purpose of forest protection, management, afforestation, forest infrastructure etc. The State-wise allocations and release of forest grants during 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given in the Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement***Details of funds allocated and released under Thirteenth Finance Commission as Grants in Aid to Forests*

State	Allocation											Release				Total Release (2010-11 to 2013-14)
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total Allocation (2010-15)					2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
Andhra Pradesh	33.58	33.58	67.16	67.16	67.16	268.64	33.58	33.58	67.16	67.16	67.16	201.48				
Arunachal Pradesh	90.98	90.98	181.96	181.96	181.96	727.84	90.98	90.98	126.92	82.26	391.14					
Assam	23.08	23.08	46.16	46.16	46.16	184.64	23.08	23.08	11.54	11.54	63.24					
Bihar	4.80	4.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	38.40	4.80	4.80	4.06	4.06	17.71					
Chhattisgarh	51.39	51.39	102.78	102.78	102.78	411.12	51.39	51.39	102.78	102.79	308.35					
Goa	4.61	4.61	9.22	9.22	9.22	36.88	4.61	4.61	2.31	6.92	18.45					
Gujarat	10.24	10.24	20.48	20.48	20.48	81.92	10.24	10.24	20.48	20.48	61.44					
Haryana	1.10	1.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	8.80	1.10	1.10	1.94	2.10	6.24					

Himachal Pradesh	12.58	12.58	25.16	25.16	100.64	12.58	12.58	22.14	27.24	74.54
Jammu and Kashmir	16.63	16.63	33.26	33.26	133.04	16.63	16.63	8.32	8.32	49.90
Jharkhand	18.93	18.93	37.86	37.86	151.44	18.93	18.93	37.14	38.58	113.58
Karnataka	27.63	27.63	55.26	55.26	221.04	27.63	27.63	54.64	55.88	165.78
Kerala	16.94	16.94	33.88	33.88	135.52	16.94	16.94	25.41	33.88	93.17
Madhya Pradesh	61.29	61.29	122.58	122.58	490.32	61.29	61.29	122.58	122.59	367.75
Maharashtra	38.70	38.70	77.40	77.40	309.60	38.70	38.70	77.40	77.40	232.20
Manipur	18.79	18.79	37.58	37.58	150.32	18.79	18.79	28.19	46.98	112.75
Meghalaya	21.01	21.01	42.02	42.02	168.08	21.01	21.01	0.00	31.52	73.54
Mizoram	21.40	21.40	42.80	42.80	171.20	21.40	21.40	19.26	47.72	109.78
Nagaland	17.32	17.32	34.64	34.64	138.56	17.32	17.32	25.98	23.38	84.00
Orissa	41.37	41.37	82.74	82.74	330.96	41.37	41.37	76.53	88.96	248.23
Punjab	1.15	1.15	2.30	2.30	9.20	1.15	1.15	2.30	2.31	6.91
Rajasthan	11.04	11.04	22.08	22.08	88.32	11.04	11.04	15.12	29.04	66.24
Sikkim	5.07	5.07	10.14	10.14	40.56	5.07	5.07	10.14	7.61	27.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu	17.81	17.81	35.62	35.62	35.62	142.48	17.81	17.81	35.62	35.63	106.87
Tripura	11.94	11.94	23.88	23.88	23.88	95.52	11.94	11.94	17.91	17.91	59.70
Uttar Pradesh	10.06	10.06	20.12	20.12	20.12	80.48	10.06	10.06	20.12	20.12	60.36
Uttarakhand	25.68	25.68	51.36	51.36	51.36	205.44	25.68	25.68	38.52	38.52	128.40
West Bengal	9.88	9.88	19.76	19.76	19.76	79.04	9.88	9.88	19.76	19.76	59.28
TOTAL	625.00	625.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	5000.00	625.00	625.00	994.26	1070.65	3314.91

**Buffer zone around Okhla Bird Sanctuary**

1688. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering buffer zone around Okhla Bird Sanctuary as an eco-sensitive or no development zone;

(b) if so, whether it would allow the proposal of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh Governments to declare 100 meters around the zone;

(c) if not, would it ensure that the proposed eco-sensitive zone should not cause hardship to the people who have invested in about 60,000 flats in the region, since most of them are from low middle class family having taken home loans from banks; and

(d) whether Government would issue guidelines and safety norms for future construction in the region, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zone around the Okhla Bird Sanctuary. The basis of consideration of the proposal is the following decision of the National Board for Wildlife on 17th March, 2005:

“Delineation of Eco-Sensitive Zones would have to be site specific and relate to regulation, rather than prohibition of specific activities”.

(b) and (c) The Chief Wildlife Warden, Haryana has informed that no eco-sensitive zone on Haryana side of Okhla Sanctuary is required due to large distance from the Sanctuary. The proposal of Government of Uttar Pradesh has been considered in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in pursuance to the directions of the National Green Tribunal, the proposal of Eco-Sensitive Zone around the Okhla Bird Sanctuary was also discussed in a meeting chaired by the Secretary, Environment, Forests and Climate Change. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to submit a revised proposal. The revised version has not been received in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

The declaration of eco-sensitive zones involves consultation with States and also seeking comments from the public, after issuing a preliminary notification giving 60 days for this purpose.

(d) The list of activities to be prohibited/ regulated in the eco-sensitive zones is provided as a part of the notification. Besides, the notification also provides for a Zonal Master Plan for all such activities in the areas notified as eco-sensitive zones.

**Allocation of forests to industries without clearance**

†1689. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several States in the country have allocated the forests to the industries even without obtaining the approval of the Ministry;
- (b) if so, whether Government is going to take any action to save the jungles; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not have any specific information that some States have diverted and allotted the forest land to industrial units without prior permission/ clearance from the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a) above, reply to parts (b) and (c) do not arise.

**Concern for threat of climate change**

1690. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the level of Government's concern for the threat of climate change; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to maintain balance between development and protection of environment and ecology giving priority to the safeguards for protecting the ecology which has already become fragile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government of India recognises the threats of climate change and has taken proactive steps to ensure India's development path while protecting the environment and enhancing ecological sustainability. A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched on June 30, 2008 to address the urgent and critical concerns of the country. There are Eight National Missions which form the core of the NAPCC representing multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies on mitigation and adaptation for achieving key goals in the context of climate change and to pursue India's development objectives. Further, all States have also been requested to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change consistent with objectives of NAPCC highlighting State's specific issues relating to climate change.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Setting up of National Conservation Breeding Centre**

†1691. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal has been received from Rajasthan Government for setting up National Conservation Breeding Centre for 'Gondavan' (Great Indian Bustard); if so, when this proposal was received;

(b) whether Government has accorded its approval to the proposal for setting up National Conservation Breeding Centre; and

(c) if so, the date on which approval was given, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendation of the workshop held on 17.1.2014 on 'Feasibility and Roadmap for Great Indian Bustard Captive Breeding' the Ministry has initiated the process of establishing a National Conservation Breeding Centre for the Great Indian Bustard. The state of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have been requested to consider making available about 4 square kilometer of suitable land and contribute 50% of the envisaged capital cost of Rs.30 crores over a two year period. Also a long term commitment of 50% of an estimated annual running cost of about Rs. 2 crores for about 15 years has been sought from them. The State Government of Rajasthan has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Central Government. However, the details regarding availability of land and commitment for funding has not been received from the state government of Rajasthan.

(c) The proposal is still in its initial stage and hence no time limit can be specified.

**Schemes for extending forest cover**

†1692. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes sanctioned over the years for extending forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, the increase in forest cover with the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) the names of States where forest cover has increased?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes for extending forest cover in the country, namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for eco-restoration of degraded forest and adjoining areas in the country and Green India Mission (GIM) which aims to increase forest and tree cover on 5 million ha area, improve quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha area, environmental amelioration through climate mitigation, livelihood security of local communities and also to improve ecosystem services, through peoples participation on landscape approach. Under NAP, an amount of ₹ 3399.85 crores has been released to the States for treatment of an area of about 20.71 lakh hectares since inception of the scheme in 2000-02. Under GIM, the Central assistance of ₹ 62.60 crores has been extended to the States during 2011-12 to 2013-14 for 100 landscapes.

Tree planting is undertaken in a number of schemes of various Ministries of Government of India such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, Thirteenth Finance Commission and various State Plan and Non Plan schemes which contribute in increasing forest, cover in the country.

(b) As per India State of Forest Report 2013, there is a total increase of 5871 sq. km. in the forest cover as compared to the previous assessment of 2011, which can be attributed to afforestation, conservation measures, management interventions etc.

(c) The States where forest cover is reported to have been increased are West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala, Jharkhand, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

#### **Forestry projects with external financial aid**

1693. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is implementing forestry projects in the country with external financial aid; if so, the number of such projects completed;

(b) the amount of fund granted and utilised for forestry projects, for the last three years; and

(c) the list of States in which the projects are implemented; and the criteria for selecting States for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A number of

forestry projects with external financial assistance are in operation in various States as per the details given in the Statement (*See* below). The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the Administrative Ministry for forestry projects and the implementing agencies are the respective State Governments. However, only one project namely “Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel” funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan is being implemented in the country with external financial aid by the Ministry. This externally aided project is aimed at improving training of frontline forestry force by improving training infrastructure, training methodology and trainer development. The total cost of the project is ₹ 225.00 Crore for a period of five years. The loan component is of ₹ 206.00 Crore and the rest is Central Plan component. The details are as under:

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Released to States
1.	201 1-12	35,17,79,628.00
2.	2012-13	40,63,45,367.00
3.	2013-14	8,64,80,215.00
	TOTAL	84,46,05,210.00

The project is being implemented in thirteen States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal. The States under this project have been selected based on certain criteria including paucity of training infrastructure, willingness of the State to implement the scheme etc.



**Statement***A list of Ongoing Forestry Projects with external financial assistance*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Loan Agreement	Implementing Agency/ State	Loan Amount (₹ in crores)	Funding Agency
1.	Assam Project on Forest and Bio-diversity Conservation	Feb 22, 2012	Assam	329.40	French Development Agency
2.	West Bengal Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation Project	March 29, 2012	West Bengal	344.37	Japan International Co-operation Agency(JICA)
3.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-II)	June 16, 2011	Rajasthan	884.77	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
4.	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	February 17, 2011	Tamil Nadu	469.62	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
5.	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	March 31, 2010	Sikkim	280.41	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
6.	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	March 10, 2008	Uttar Pradesh	468.24	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

7.	Gujarat Forestry Development Project, Phase-II	March 30, 2007	Gujarat	695.27	Japan international Co-operation Agency (JICA)
8.	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Project	March 30, 2007	Tripura	306.54	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
9.	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	March 31, 2006	Himachal Pradesh	140.28	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
10.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	March 31, 2006	Orissa	559.71	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
11.	Tamil Nadu Afforestation project, phase-II	March 31, 2005	Tamil Nadu	409.08	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
12.	Uttarakhand Forest management Project	April 11, 2014,	Uttarakhand	682.03	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
13.	Karnataka Forest Management Biodiversity Conservation	March 31, 2005	Karnataka	633.70	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

**Cities generating maximum plastic waste**

1694. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the major cities in India that generate maximum plastic waste;
- (b) whether such waste is very harmful to the residents of such cities/towns;
- (c) if so, whether Government has laid down certain guidelines/instructions for the safety of the workers so employed in such plastic industries, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the mechanism to ensure that such guidelines are followed by all concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Based on a study conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board and Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology for sixty cities in the country during 2010-11, it was observed that ten cities *viz.* Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Surat, Kanpur and Pune generate more plastic waste. Littering of plastic waste can be harmful to the environment.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for management of plastic waste. These Rules, *inter-alia*, provide for norms for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. Recyclers of plastic waste are required to obtain registration from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee. The Government has taken a number of steps for ensuring safety and health of workers through enactment of various Statutes in the form of the Factories Act, 1948 and the model Factories Rules framed there under as far as the manufacturing sector is concerned. These Statutes are also applicable to plastic industries. Various provisions under the Factories Act, 1948, *i.e.*, constitution of the site appraisal committee, compulsory disclosure of the information by the occupier, specific responsibility of the occupier in relation to hazardous process, power of the Central Government to appoint an enquiry committee, emergency standards, permissible limits of exposure of chemicals and toxic substances, workers participation in safety management and right of workers to warn about imminent danger, etc. are required to be complied by the occupier of the such factories. The State Governments/Union Territories frame their State Factories Rules under various enabling provisions of this Act and enforce these provisions through their State Factory Inspectorates and Directorates to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and State Factories Rules are complied by the occupier/owner of the factories.

**Deterioration in river waters**

1695. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether deterioration in river waters is largely due to discharge of raw/partially treated sewage into the rivers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the estimated waste-water generation per day in Class I cities and Class II towns in the country;
- (c) against this, what is the treatment capacity available per day at present; and
- (d) in what manner Government propose to narrow and ultimately wipe out this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Discharge of untreated and partially treated industrial and municipal wastewater from cities/towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution in rivers. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 150 polluted stretches along various rivers in the country based on BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) According to the report published by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in December 2009, against an estimated sewage generation of about 38,254 million litres per day (mld) from Class-I cities and Class-II towns of the country, the treatment capacity is available only for 11,787 mld i.e. around 30% of the sewage generation.

(d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up proper facilities for collection and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers, thereby polluting them. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP & NGRBA 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 4957.98 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the two programmes.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting

up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central Sector Schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of polluted river stretches*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill and Kalong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna,	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28

1	2	3	4
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western Kali (partly covered), Kali Nadi (Eastern), Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela & kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chhattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Odisha	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Puducherry	Arasalar	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
TOTAL			150

**Forest land used for public projects**

1696. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of forest land which were used for Public Projects during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has fixed any parameters which are to be taken into consideration for deciding the projects which will be in the interest of public at large; and
- (c) whether any comprehensive study was undertaken to ascertain the loss of forest cover after allotting the forest land for public projects, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not formulated any specific parameters for deciding the projects which will be in the interest of public at large. However, the Central Government while taking decision on proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have due regard to all or any of the following matters:

- (i) whether the forests land proposed to be used for non-forest purpose forms part of a nature reserve, national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve or forms part of the habitat of any endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna or of an area lying severely eroded catchment;
- (ii) whether the use of any forest land is for agricultural purposes or for the rehabilitation of persons displaced from their residences by reason of any river valley or hydro-electric project;
- (iii) whether the State Government or the Union territory Administration, as the case may be, has certified that it has considered all other alternatives and that no other alternatives in the circumstances are feasible and that the required area is the minimum needed for the purpose;
- (iv) whether the State Government or the Union territory Administration, as the case may be, undertakes to provide at its cost for the acquisition of land of an equivalent area and afforestation thereof;
- (v) whether the per unit requirement of forest land is significantly higher than the national average for similar projects; and
- (vi) whether the State Government or the Union territory Administration, as the case may be, before making their recommendation has considered all issues having direct and indirect impact of the diversion of forest land on forest, wildlife and environment.

Since 1.06.2011 to 31.05.2014, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has granted approval for diversion of 87,252 ha of forest land for non-forestry purposes involving 3,772 proposals of various categories like roads, railway, defence, hydro power, thermal power, wind power, transmission line, mining, rehabilitation, schools, dispensary/hospitals, medical college, drinking water, irrigation, regularization of encroachments, petrol pumps, quarrying etc.

Further, the Central Government, with a view to boost development in the 117 numbers of Left Wing Extremism affected District has granted general approval for diversion of forest land upto 5 ha for activities like schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non conventional sources of energy, skill up gradation/vocational training center, power sub-stations, roads, communication posts, police establishments like police stations /outposts / border outposts / watch towers in sensitive area identified by ministry of home affairs); and underground laying of optical fibre cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines, quarrying and medical colleges, being implemented by the Government Departments which are of critical public utility in nature.

Also, the Central Government has agreed to accord general approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of not more than 1 ha of forest land, in each case, for creation of critical development and security related infrastructure like schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non conventional sources of energy, skill up gradation/vocational training center, power sub-stations, communication posts, construction/widening of roads including approach roads to roadside establishments, upgradation/strengthening/widening of existing bridges by BRO and police establishments like police stations/outposts/border outposts/watch towers in sensitive area identified by ministry of home affairs) lines.

(c) The Ministry, after examination of the proposal seeking diversion of forest land recommends need based project specific studies to assess the impact of project activity on the flora and fauna in the area proposed to be diverted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

#### **Definition of reserved forest area**

†1697. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrialization and developmental activities are not allowed in forest area classified as reserved area, if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) whether there is any proposal to change the definition of reserved forest area, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Any proposal related to industrialisation and developmental activities in a forest area including those classified as reserved forests requires prior permission of the Central Government as per provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) There is no such proposal to change the definition of reserved forests.

#### **Clearance to developmental projects**

†1698. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developmental projects held up due to lack of clearance by the previous Government will be cleared;

(b) the policy to be adopted to give clearance to the developmental projects; and

(c) whether development will be given priority or environmental balance will be our concern while giving clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry considers the project proposals of various sectors for grant of Environment Clearance (EC) as per provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time. The Notification also provides time-lines for various stages of clearance process. Some times, delay occurs essentially on account of delay in receipt of requisite information from the Project Proponents and delay in conduct of Public Hearing by the concerned District level authorities.

The Ministry has taken a number of initiatives for expediting the decision making in Environment Clearance process which include, (i) Online submission of applications for grant of Term of Reference/Environment Clearance, (ii) Regular and longer duration meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees for consideration of projects in different sectors, (iii) regular monitoring of the status of the pending projects, (iv) Constitution of State /Union Territory level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) in 27 States/UTs to deal with the Category 'B' projects, (v) Guidelines for Categorization of B Category projects into B1 & B2 Category etc..

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The EC process under the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended, aims at mainstreaming environmental issues in developmental process. Various streamlining decisions taken by the Government from time to time are with a view to facilitating timely and objective decision making without compromising the integrity of the environment.

#### **Poaching of wildlife around National Parks**

1699. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large scale poaching of wildlife is going on in and around the National Parks and zoos in the country during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof year-wise, category-wise, national park-wise; and
- (c) the action being taken to protect wildlife and to punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The management and protection of wild animals in and around the National Parks in the country is carried out by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. National Park-wise details of poaching of wild animals are not collated in the Ministry. Further as per information available in the Ministry there has been no poaching of wildlife in the zoos of the country for the last two years except one incident at the Biological Park, Itanagar on 24th September 2012 wherein killing of one female Bengal Tiger was reported.

(c) The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has recommended the said case to Special Investigation Team of Police. Further, the Central Zoo Authority has issued an alert to all Zoos in the country to keep necessary vigil regarding any such attempts.

In addition, the important steps taken by the Government for protection of wild animals in the country includes:

- (i.) Endangered species of animals including Tiger, Elephants, Lion, Rhino, etc are listed under Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.
- (ii.) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (iii.) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

- (iv.) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (v.) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of its habitat.
- (vi.) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (vii.) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (viii.) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.

#### **Environmental clearance norms for projects**

1700. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to relax environmental clearance norms for projects requiring forest land, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether an adverse impact on environment is likely to take place in the event of such relaxations, if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) whether Government has formulated any guidelines so as to reduce the diversion of forest land, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines, the environment clearance (EC) of a project involving forest land is granted only after the project proponent has obtained Stage-I forest clearance (FC). These guidelines are *inter alia* stated in this Ministry's OM No.J-11015/200/2008-IA. II(M) dated 31.03.2011 and 09.11.2011.

This Ministry received representations from various stakeholders to delink grant of EC from FC in case of linear projects such as roads, transmission lines, pipelines, etc., involving patches of forest land along their alignment, often stretching to several

hundred kilometers. After careful consideration of the matter, this Ministry *vide* OM No. 11015/200/2008-IA.II(M) dated 19.03.2013 conveyed the decision that pending grant of Stage-I FC, EC to linear projects may be issued subject to certain stipulations contained therein.

This Ministry *vide* OM No.J-11013/41/2006-IA.II(I) dated 19.04.2012, had also linked the issuance of EC of thermal power projects with Stage-I FC for the linked coal mine. Based on request received from the Ministry of Power, this Ministry *vide* OM of even number dated 30.12.2013 provided exemption from this requirement in respect of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) linked to captive coal blocks subject to certain stipulations as stated therein.

The aforesaid relaxations/dispensations have been given in public interest with a view to facilitating execution of such projects without compromising integrity of the environment.

(c) Diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose is accorded only after examining all feasible alternatives and after Central Government is satisfied that diversion of forest land is unavoidable and bare minimum. Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of such forest land stipulates appropriate conditions to mitigate impact of diversion of forest land. These conditions *inter alia* include transfer and mutation of equivalent non-forest land for compensatory afforestation and realization of funds from the user agency for raising compensatory afforestation, NPV, implementation of wildlife conservation plan, catchment area treatment plan, etc.

#### **Maharashtra request for environmental clearance**

†1701. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any request from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding grant of environmental clearance to the proposals of dam construction in the State, if so, the details thereof as on date, the latest status of this proposal; and

(b) by when this proposal is proposed to be finalised along with the reasons for delay?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Three (3) irrigation project proposals namely, Lendi Major Irrigation (Interstate) Project in Nanded District of Maharashtra having command in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh, Lower Tapi Lift Irrigation Scheme in Jalagaon District and Krishna Marathwada Lift Irrigation Project in Osmanabad District have been received from Government of Maharashtra for environmental clearance (EC). These projects were considered, by the designated Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC). Expert Appraisal Committee has sought additional information/clarifications from the project proponents. All the projects are being appraised for consideration of environmental clearance within stipulated time of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

**Relaxation from environmental clearance**

†1702. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for giving relaxation from the environmental clearance for the mines with an area of less than five hectare of secondary minerals in Madhya Pradesh will be met to fulfil the employment and construction related needs of the people; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far along with the status of the clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court *vide* its judgment dated 27.02.2014 in IA. Nos.12-13 of 2011 in Special Leave Petition (C) No. 19628-19629 of 2009 titled Deepak Kumar etc. Vs. State of Haryana & Ors. etc. *inter alia* ordered that leases of minor mineral including their renewal for an area of less than 5 ha will be granted by the States/Union Territories only after getting environment clearance (EC) from this Ministry. This Ministry has since delegated the function for grant of EC of minor mineral mining projects of area less than 5 ha to the concerned State level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities.

The aforesaid court order had also directed the State Governments and Union Territories to take immediate steps to frame necessary rules under section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) taking into consideration the recommendations of MoEF in its report of March 2010 and model guidelines framed by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has represented that since they have framed necessary rules under the MMDR Act, as per directions of the Supreme Court, the minor

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mineral mining projects in the State of area less than 5 ha may be exempted from the requirement of EC. This Ministry has decided to examine the Minor Mineral Concession Rules framed by some of the State Governments, pursuant to aforesaid court order dated 27.02.2012 from environment angle, and file petition before the Supreme Court stating that this Ministry may be authorized to examine and clear such rules from environment angle. It is proposed to obtain Supreme Court approval to the proposal that once this Ministry has examined such rules and approved them from environment angle, minor mineral mining projects of less than 5 ha area in that State may stand exempted from the requirement of EC.

#### **Lake rehabilitation projects**

1703. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of lake rehabilitation projects undertaken under the National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-System (NPCA) - State-wise;
- (b) the progress status of each of the projects undertaken under NPCA; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to restore and conserve all the fast degrading lakes of the country especially in Madhya Pradesh through an integrated eco-system approach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) This Ministry has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on 70:30 cost sharing between the Central Government and respective State Governments (90:10 for North Eastern States). Proposals for conservation of lakes are considered subject to their conformity with Guidelines of the scheme, pollution status, prioritization, and availability of Plan funds.

Based on the proposals received from different States, the Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 62 lakes in 14 States at a total cost of Rs. 1041.96 crore under the scheme which includes 4 projects in Madhya Pradesh at a cost of Rs.87.41 crore. State wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Out of these, conservation works for 27 lakes have been completed so far, including one lake in Madhya Pradesh.

For better synergy and to avoid overlap, NLCP has been merged with another scheme of National Wetlands Conservation Programme into one integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems for holistic conservation of lakes and wetlands during the XII Plan period.

**Statement***State-wise list of lakes covered under NLCP/NPCA*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Lake	Approved cost	Funds released (till March, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	3 lakes of Bangalore namely Vengaiiahkere, Nagavara and Jarganahalli	11.48	6.83
2.	-do-	Bellandur lake, Bangalore	5.54	2.63
3.	-do-	Kotekere lake, Belgaum	5.64	3.95
4.	-do-	Bhishma lake, Gadag	2.50	1.58
5.	-do-	Lal Bagh, Bangalore	1.66	1.16
6.	-do-	Channapatna lake, Hasan	4.97	2.97
7.	-do-	Sharanbhasveshwara lake, Gulbarga	4.89	3.25
8.	-do-	Akkamahadevi lake, Haveri	2.64	1.624
9.	-do-	Kundawada lake, Davangere	3.41	2.35
10.	-do-	Kote Tavarekere lake, Chikmagalur	3.64	2.137
11.	-do-	Tripuranthkeshwar lake, Bidar	4.67	2.50
12.	-do-	Gowramma and Hombalamma lakes, Magadi town, Bangalore Rural	4.77	0.84
13.	-do-	Amanikere Lake, Tumkur	13.37	7.34
		SUB TOTAL	69.18	39.16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Banjara lake, Hyderabad	4.30	2.70
		SUB TOTAL	4.30	2.70
1.	Maharashtra	Powai lake, Mumbai	6.62	4.70

1	2	3	4	5
2.	-do-	9 lakes in Thane	2.53	1.77
3.	-do-	Mahalaxmi lake, Vadagaon	1.85	1.29
4.	-do-	Rankala lake, Kolhapur	8.65	5.36
5.	-do-	Varhala Devi lake, Bhiwandi	4.60	2.80
6.	-do-	Siddheshwar Lake, Solapur	4.32	2.755
		SUB TOTAL	28.57	18.765
1.	Rajasthan	Mansagar lake, Jaipur	24.72	17.30
2.	-do-	Anasagar lake, Ajmer	18.27	5.675
3.	-do-	Pushkar sarovar, Ajmer	48.37	26.73
4.	-do-	Fatehsagar lake, Udaipur	41.86	15.325
5.	-do-	Pichola lake system, Udaipur	84.75	14.20
6.	-do-	Nakki Lake, Mount Abu	7.33	2.78
		SUB TOTAL	225.30	82.01
1.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty lake	1.75	1.732
2.	-do-	Kodaikanal lake, Dindigul	10.42	2.00
		SUB TOTAL	12.17	3.732
1.	Tripura	3 lakes of Agartala	2.02	0.50
		SUB TOTAL	2.02	0.50
1.	Uttarakhand	4 lakes in Nainital	16.85	11.175
2.	-do-	Nainital lake, Nainital	47.97	30.93
		SUB TOTAL	64.82	42.105
1.	West Bengal	Rabindra Sarovar	6.96	4.00
2.	-do-	Mirik lake, Darjeeling	4.01	1.00
3.	-do-	22 km stretch of Adi Ganga in South 24 Parganas	24.94	11.30



1	2	3	4	5
4.	-do-	Sahib Bundh lake, Purulia	12.60	4.67
		SUB TOTAL	48.51	20.97
1.	J & K	Dal lake, Sri Nagar	298.76	248.85
		SUB TOTAL	298.76	248.85
1.	Kerala	Veli Akkulum lake, Thiruvananthapuram	24.56	4.30
		SUB TOTAL	24.56	4.30
1.	Odisha	Bindu sagar lake, Bhubaneswar	3.50	2.21
		SUB TOTAL	3.50	2.
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Rani talab, Rewa	3.31	2.18
2.	-do-	Sagar lake, Sagar	21.33	4.00
3.	-do-	Shivpuri lakes, Shivpuri	51.99	7.75
4.	-do-	Sindhsagar Lake, Ashok Nagar	10.78	-
		SUB TOTAL	87.41	13.93
1.	Nagaland	Twin lakes in Mokokchung	25.83	8.81
		SUB TOTAL	25.83	8.81
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Mansi Ganga lake, Govardhan	22.71	14.72
2.	-do-	Ramgarh Tal, Gorakhpur	124.32	71.20
		SUB TOTAL	147.03	85.92
GRAND TOTAL			1041.96	573.873

**Assistance for forest cover in hilly and terrain districts**

1704. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) is implementing a 100% centrally sponsored "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)" scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is implemented in participatory mode under the Joint Forest Management by State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the state level. Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division / district level and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level. Presently, there are about 800 FDAs engaged with NAP implementation of which about 248 FDAs fall in hilly areas of 16 States. A State-wise list of such hilly districts is given in the Statement (*See* below). Under NAP, the grants are released to SFDAs and implementation is monitored at the state level. An amount of ₹ 3399.85 crores has been released to the States for treatment of an area of about 20.71 lakh hectares since inception of the NAP scheme in 2000-02 covering these hilly FDAs.

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

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

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

**Statement***State-wise details of hilly districts where FDAs are engaged with NAP implementation*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of FDAs in hilly areas	Name of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	Changlang, Nampong, KurungKumey, Banderdewa, Longding (Jhum), Seppa, Pasighat, Deomali, Lohit, Daporijo, Sagalee, Khonsa, Shergaon, Along, Towang, Bomdila, Hapoli, Yingkiong and Anini
2.	Assam	4	North Cachar Hills, KarbiAnglong (East), Karbi Anglong (West), Hamren.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	36	Bilaspur, Kunihar, Nalagarh, Bharmaour, Churha, Dalhausi, Pangi, Dharmshala, Nurpur, Palampur, Hamirpur, Kullu, Lahul, Mandi, Shimla, Solan, Una, Dehra, Parvati, Seraj, Joginder Nagar, Karsog, Nachan, Suket, Nahan, Panota, Ramgarh, Renukaji, Ani, Kotgarh, Rampur, Chopal, Rohru, Theog, WL Chamba and GHNP.
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	Kishtwar, Baderwah, Batote, Ramaban, Marwah, Doda, Ramnagar, Billawar, Reasi, Nowshera, Mahore, Rajouri, Poonch, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, JV baramulla, Tangmarg, Budgam, Bandipora, Kulgam, Kamraj, Lidder, Anantang, Khamil, Lagate, Shopen and Sindh.

5. Karnataka 18 Chikmagalur, Koppa, Bhadra WL, Maidekeri. Virajpet, Magalore, Shimoga, Shimoga WL, Sagar, Bhadravathi WL, Kundapur, Karkala (Kudermukh WL), Karwar, Sirsi, Honnavar, Haliyal, Yellapur and Dandeli WL.
6. Kerala 14 Kozikode, N Wayanad, S Wayanad, WL Wayanad, Palakkad, Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur, Thodupuzha, Punalur, Mannarkad, Konni, Ranni and Chalakudi.
7. Maharashtra 12 Pune, Bhor, Junner, Sangli, Satara, Alibag, Roha, Sawantwadi, Shahpur, Dahanu, Thane and Jawahar.
8. Manipur 10 Imphal West (CFD), Thoubal, Bishnupur, Ukhrul (EFD), Tengnoupal (Chandel), Senapati, Kangpokpi (NFD), Jiribam Imphal East), Tamenglong (WFD), Churachandpur (SFD).
9. Meghalaya 9 Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills (T) and Khasi Hills WL.
10. Mizoram 21 Aizawl, Darlawn, Lunglei, Tlabung, Champhai, Kolasib, Mamit, Kwarthah, Thenzawl, N Vanlaiphai, Mara, Chakma ADC, Lai, Wild life Division, Dampa TR, Chhimituipui WL, Tawi WL, Murlen National Park, Khawlungwl WL, Thorangtlang WL and Lengfeng WL.
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Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of FDAs in hilly areas	Name of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs)
11.	Nagaland	11	Dimapur, Kohima, Kohima Social Forestry, Peren, Mokokchung, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Doyang, Zunheboto.
12.	Sikkim	9	East Sikkim, North Sikkim, South Sikkim, West Sikkim, East (WL), North (WL), South (WL), West (WL) and KNP.
13.	Tamil Nadu	6	Nilgiris, Tirunelveli, Madurai (N), Kanyakumari, Coimbatore and KMTR.
14.	Tripura	11	Manu, Ambassa, Sepahijala, Teliamura, Sadar, Bagafa, Gumti, Udaipur, Trishna (WL), Kailashahar and Kanchampur.
15.	Uttarakhand	38	Addl. Soil Conservation Ram Nagar, Alaknanda Soil Conservation, Almora, Civil & Soyam Almora, Soil Conservation Ranikhet, Bageshwar, Badrinath, Nanda Devi National Park, Central Tarai, Chakrata, Champavat, Civil & Soyam Pauri, Corbett Tiger Reserve, Dehradun, Haldwani, Haridwar, Kalagarh Tiger Reserve, Kalsi, Kedarnath WL, Lansdowne, Mussoorie, Nainital, Narendra Nagar, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Ramnagar, Soil Conservation Uttarkashi, Soil Conservation Nainital, Soil Conservation Lansdowne, Tarai West, Tarai East, Tehri Dam 1, Tehri Dam 2, Tehri Dam Garhwal, Tones Puroila, Upper Ganga, Upper Yamuna and Uttarkashi.
16.	West Bengal	2	Darjeeling WL and Darjeeling.
TOTAL		248	

**Plan for plantation of trees**

†1705. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that water enrichment is being affected due to chir, poplar and eucalyptus trees in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to make any action plan for plantation of trees saving water in place of chir trees in hilly areas and poplar and eucalyptus trees in plain areas so that the effect on water enrichment may be ended; and

(c) if not, the mode and steps which Government is going to take for reducing the spread of chir, poplar and eucalyptus, so that depletion of ground water may be contained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Forest and tree cover help in arresting excessive run off and thus improving water percolation. Soil moisture distribution profile under plantations of different tree species reveals that soil moisture under plantations of chir, eucalyptus etc. is at par with plantations of other species like teak and khair. There are no specific reports on the adverse impact of chir, poplar and eucalyptus plantations on water regime of surrounding areas.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, reply to parts (b) and (c) do not arise.

**New haats on Bangladesh Meghalaya border**

1706. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has firmed up agreements with Bangladesh, during the recent visit of India's External Affairs Minister to Dhaka, on opening up four new haats on the Bangladesh-Meghalaya border;

(b) whether agreements were reached to commence Bus Service from Dhaka and other cities in Bangladesh to Shillong in Meghalaya and Guwahati in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreements and the time-frame set for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) No agreements on border haats were

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

firmed up during the visit of External Affairs Minister to Dhaka from June 25-27, 2014. However, during the India-Bangladesh Joint Working Group on Trade meeting held in Dhaka on March 12-13, 2014, it was agreed that border haats would be set up at four locations on the Bangladesh-Meghalaya border, namely Bholaganj- Bholaganj, Saidabad-Nalikata, Vhuyiapara-Shibbari and Ryngkua.

A proposal to start a new bus service between Dhaka and Guwahati through Shillong has been discussed with the Government of Bangladesh in bilateral meetings, including during the recent visit of External Affairs Minister to Dhaka. No agreement has so far been reached to commence the bus service.

#### **Strengthening of India-ASEAN ties**

1707. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has envisaged a new and better policy to strengthen India-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ties, specially in relation to trade, investment and cultural relations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total quantum of investment in India from ASEAN countries and the Indian investment in ASEAN countries till March, 2014; and

(c) the targets set for the next ten years and the methodology to achieve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Government is continuing to build on the existing strategic partnership between ASEAN and India in a comprehensive manner. The Foreign Ministers are due to meet in Nay Pyi Taw in August 2014 and would exchange ideas on further strengthening of this partnership.

(b) FDI equity inflows received from ASEAN countries during April 2000-May 2014 were ₹1,39,345.18 Crores (USD 27.97 billion), which represented 12.55% of the cumulative FDI inflows (₹ 10,75,560.26 Crores; USD 222.89 billion) received during this period. Indian investment in ASEAN countries during the period April 2006-March 2014 was ₹ 1,54,390.50 Crores (USD 32.415 billion).

(c) At the 10th ASEAN-India Summit in Phnom Penh on November 19, 2012, the ASEAN Leaders and the Prime Minister of India set the target for ASEAN-India trade at US\$ 100 billion by 2015. For achieving this target, India has Trade Agreements such as (i) ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement; (ii) India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA); (iii) India-Singapore CECA. In addition,

Trade and Industry Bodies/Associations are encouraged to organize trade shows and Business-to-Business meetings in the ASEAN countries in order to promote trade.

**Special schemes for Indian citizens who returned from Iraq**

1708. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the difficulties faced by the Indians in Iraq and the citizens who came back from Iraq; and

(b) if so, whether Government is planning for any special scheme to help them to get employment inside India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India is not planning any special scheme as the State Governments engage in the task of providing necessary assistance, if required, to such returnees.

**Status of Indo-Pak relation**

1709. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of the Indo-Pak relations;

(b) whether there has been improvement in bilateral relations with Pakistan; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Indian Government has taken up the issue of state-sponsored terrorism with Pakistan so that it stops creating troubles on our borders in future, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) India is committed to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan, through a peaceful bilateral dialogue in an environment free from violence and terror.

Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif visited India at the invitation of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi from May 26-27, 2014 to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the new Indian Government on May 26, 2014. During the meeting with Pakistan PM Nawaz Sharif on 27 May 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi underlined India's concerns relating to terrorism. It was conveyed that Pakistan must abide by its commitment to



prevent its territory and territory under its control from being used for terrorism against India. PM conveyed expectations that necessary steps will be taken in the Mumbai terror attack trial underway in Pakistan to ensure speedy progress of the case and the conviction of those responsible.

Both the Prime Ministers also agreed that the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan will remain in touch and explore ways to move forward.

#### **UN Security Council reforms**

1710. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's representative to the UN emphasized recently in the international meeting, G4 bloc of Brazil, Germany, India and Japan, the much needed UN Security Council reforms, to make it more effective and representative; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the response that was made by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) permanent members; and

(c) the overall progress made towards embarking upon ambitious post-2015 development agenda for the UNSC, including a permanent seat for India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India actively continues its efforts for expansion of the UN Security Council and becoming a permanent member. To this end, India remains engaged bilaterally with other UN member states as well as within the G-4 (India, Brazil, Germany and Japan). In inter-governmental negotiations in the United Nations General Assembly, India, along with like-minded countries, has called for expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories. So far, ten rounds of inter-governmental negotiations have taken place. In these meetings, a large number of the Member States have expressed their preference for a reform model based on expansion in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of membership.

(b) In so far as the permanent members of the UNSC are concerned, all of them have expressed themselves in favour of reform of the UN Security Council in various fora.

(c) The inter-governmental negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda are expected to commence at the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly.

**Complicated procedure for passports**

1711. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on-line system of applying for the passports and establishment of Passport Sewa Kendras have complicated the procedure of issuing Passport and is resulting into more harassment and exploitation of Passport seekers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present system is delaying the issuance of Passports and has increased the role of touts and middlemen; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to streamline the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The online system and establishment of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have facilitated in better accountability, transparency and streamlining of passport service delivery.

(b) and (c) The time taken in issuing passports has decreased since the introduction of online application system and opening of PSKs. This has also helped in issuing error-free and more secure passports. The Passport Portal is accessible to anyone, anywhere and anytime. The applicants apply for passport services online through the Passport Portal and visit the PSK at the appointed date and time. The objective behind receiving applicants with prior online appointment is to reduce waiting time to the minimum. Applicants' presence in person at the PSK enables the Passport Issuing Authority to capture their photograph and fingerprints to prevent the incidence of impersonation. The applicants also get full opportunity to see and affirm their personal particulars to be entered in the passport to avoid unnecessary correspondence later. The entire process is online and streamlined, including payment of Passport Fees. The Passport system has interface with the police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports. Status of applications can also be tracked through the Passport Portal. An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24x7 National Call Centre has been set up to provide requisite information to citizens. An SMS message is sent to the citizen as soon as the passport is dispatched. The number of public dealing counters has been increased from the erstwhile 350 to 1610 in the new system and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day. The mPassport Seva app is also available to provide passport service related information including tracking of passport application status. For assistance one can call toll-free helpline 1800-258-1800. Approximately, one lakh internet enabled Common Services Centres (CSCs) in rural areas have been

authorized to facilitate online passport application service to citizens at a nominal charge not exceeding Rs. 100/-. These measures have, in fact, decreased the role of touts and middlemen.

#### **Establishment of Indo-Sri Lanka trade center**

1712. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is contemplating an agreement with Sri Lanka to establish "Indo-Sri Lanka Trade Center" in the Island "Katchatheevu", to develop the Trade as MFN and to have permanent solution to solve the dispute; and

(b) if so, whether Island having no habitation should be used for day time alone as done during "barter system" which was in existence focusing on eco-tourism too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Attack on Consulate in Herat, Afghanistan**

1713. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an attack on the Indian Consulate in Herat, Afghanistan on 23 May, 2014, if so, was there any casualty;

(b) if so, was there any injuries sustained by the officials and the staff of the Indian Consulate; and

(c) whether the Afghanistan Government have been able to trace and capture the culprits behind the attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Consulate General of India in Herat province of Afghanistan was attacked by terrorists on May 23, 2014. Three terrorists were killed by Indian Embassy Security guards and Afghan security forces during a nine-hour long gun battle.

There were no losses of life or injury to Indian officials in the incident. Five Afghan security personnel sustained injuries during the gunfight. The Consulate buildings suffered heavy damage in the attack.

Detailed investigation into the attack by Afghan security agencies are still underway. Their preliminary investigations indicate that the attack was planned and executed by Pakistan-based terrorist organization, Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT). The US State Department spokesperson in a statement on June 25, 2014 has also publicly stated that the LeT was responsible for the May 23, 2014 attack on the Indian consulate in Herat.

#### **Shortage of diplomats**

1714. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of diplomats in India in comparison to other major countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has taken any step to address the issues, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The size of the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) from which the Indian diplomats are deployed in our Missions/Posts abroad is smaller than the size of Foreign Services of other major countries. A number of Task Force / Committees to look into the issue have recommended the need for enhanced strength of Indian diplomats. The Government has taken steps to address the shortage of diplomats by implementing the IFS Expansion plan approved by the Union Cabinet in 2008. It envisages phased expansion of IFS strength over a period of 10 years till 2018. Besides, the Ministry has also carried out a comprehensive Cadre Review of Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B'. These two measures should adequately address the Ministry's manpower requirements in the short to medium term.

#### **Hindu families displaced in Pakistan**

†1715. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindu families living in Pakistan were displaced during elimination of extremists;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government has expressed its concern thereon to Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, Pakistan Government's reaction thereto and if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government is aware of reports about displacement of families including from the minority communities of Pakistan during ongoing military operation against the extremists in Pakistan's North Waziristan Agency.

Based on reports of persecution of minority communities in Pakistan, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. In response the Government of Pakistan has stated that it was fully cognizant and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

#### **Revisiting of Nuclear Liability Bill**

1716. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into/signed an additional Protocol with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on Nuclear Safeguards, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to revisit the Nuclear Liability Bill for enhanced cooperation in civil Nuclear Energy with partner countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. India has decided to ratify an Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards to Civilian Nuclear Facilities. The Additional Protocol was signed between the Government of India and the IAEA on 15 May 2009. As per the procedure for ratification, India would be depositing the instrument of ratification with the IAEA shortly. The India-specific Safeguards Agreement signed with the IAEA on 2nd February 2009 is already in force.

(b) Currently there is no proposal to revisit the Nuclear Liability Bill for enhanced cooperation in civil Nuclear Energy with partner countries.

#### **Continuation of Nuclear Weapon Free and Non-Violent World Order**

1717. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government continues to endorse the Action Plan for a Nuclear Weapons Free and Non-Violent World Order presented by former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the UN on 09 June 1988 and the Working Paper on Global Nuclear Disarmament circulated by India at UNGA in 2006;

(b) whether Government has accepted the recommendations made in the Report of the Informal Group on the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan submitted in 2011; and

(c) if so, the further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Government continues to support the goal of nuclear disarmament in a time-bound, universal, non-discriminatory, phased and verifiable manner in line with the spirit and substance of the 1988 Action Plan and the Working Paper on Nuclear Disarmament circulated in 2006. This goal can be achieved by a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed multilateral framework that is global and nondiscriminatory.

(b) and (c) The Report of the Informal Group on the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan submitted in 2011 was examined by the Government. Most of the Group's recommendations were found to be consistent with existing government policies, in particular the Report's conclusion that there is no contradiction between India as a nuclear weapon state and its support for global nuclear disarmament. Pursuant to this Report, two public outreach events, including recently in April 2014 an International Conference on 'A Nuclear Weapon-Free World: From Conception to Reality', were held with Government support. No further steps are planned in this regard.

#### **Hiring of consultants for business promotion**

1718. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the privatization/outsourcing trend catching up, Government would consider hiring private sector executives/independent consultants/professionals for business promotion under the Indian Foreign Service on short time assignments;

(b) whether India would also consider engaging firms for lobbying its interests/causes with overseas countries like US, European Union etc; and

(c) the other measures Government would consider to engage eminent Indian citizens in the realm of art, literature and education in its diplomatic efforts overseas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Government works in collaboration with private sector and Chambers of Commerce to promote trade and foreign investment. Private consultants and professionals are engaged on contract basis as and when required.

(b) India utilizes the services of professional agencies such as Public Relations

firms, as long as this is consistent with the laws, regulations and practices of relevant foreign countries.

(c) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) actively promotes various aspects of Indian culture abroad for which prominent Indians in the fields of art, literature and education are engaged. There are 37 Indian Culture Centres abroad and several of them are headed by eminent personalities from the fields of art and culture. At present, ICCR has 65 operational Chairs for teaching of Indian languages and subjects such as Modern Indian History, Indian Philosophy, Buddhist Studies, Indian Literature, Indian Cinema, Economics and India's International Relations. ICCR participates in cultural festivals abroad in which eminent artistes represent the richness and diversity of Indian culture and project India's soft power.

#### **Rail link from China to Gwadar Port**

1719. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China has commissioned a research study to build international rail link from China's Xinjiang to Gwadar port in Pakistan *via* disputed territory occupied by Pakistan but claimed by India, if so, the response of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government has raised the issue of international rail-link with Chinese Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the response of Chinese Government thereto, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government has seen reports with regard to China constructing a rail link through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK). Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan.

#### **Shifting of headquarter of Haj Committee**

1720. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions/request have been received for shifting the Headquarter of Haj Committee of India from Mumbai to Delhi; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No such suggestions/requests have been received by the Haj Committee of India in the recent past.

**Transferring of subject of Haj to other Ministry**

1721. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any suggestions have been received for transferring the subject of Haj to the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and

- (b) if so, the details of the stand of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, suggestions have been received for transferring of subject of Haj to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

- (b) The Ministry of External Affairs is not in favour of transferring the subject of Haj to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**Waiving of second police verification**

1722. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is set to waive a second police verification in case of a passport renewal;

- (b) whether the new guidelines would exempt minors, Government servants and senior citizens from undergoing the police verification; and

- (c) whether by making the passport delivery system time-bound, especially the police verification process, Government would be able to discontinue the Tatkal system in passport issue, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) For reissue of passports, police verification is not required, provided the first passport had been issued on the basis of clear Police Report.

- (b) As per the extant provisions, minors, Government servants and senior citizens (65 years or above) are exempt from police verification subject to certain conditions.



(c) There is no proposal to discontinue with tatkaal system, in spite of improvement in police verification system. The objective of tatkaal scheme is to issue passport to citizens who are required to travel abroad urgently, wherein passports are normally issued within a time frame of 1 to 7 days.

#### **Building of SAARC Headquarter in India**

1723. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, in a move to boost the relationship with its neighbours, has offered to build a headquarter for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in India;

(b) whether SAARC headquarter is presently located in Kathmandu; and

(c) whether of late top level functionaries in India are meeting their counterparts in the Asia Pacific Region for initiating dialogues towards closer regional economic collaboration, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Such meetings are being held both at bilateral as well as multilateral levels.

#### **One heavy industry in each district**

1724. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state whether Government is contemplating to set up atleast one heavy industry in each district of the country specifically in under developed and backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): No, Sir, since Industry is a State subject and each State/Union Territory may have its own policy on the subject.

#### **Revival/restructure of HMT (bearings)**

1725. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has undertaken revival/restructure of HMT (bearings), Hyderabad, if so, the details thereon; and

(b) the details of funds released during the last three years, year-wise and by when the revival process would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India (GoI) approved the Revival Package of ₹ 51.37 crore to HMT Bearings Limited during November, 2005 comprising cash infusion of ₹ 7.4 crore towards Capex, Conversion of GoI Loan and waiver of interest thereon of ₹ 26.57 crore and GoI guarantee to raise a loan of ₹ 17.40 crore towards Capex of ₹ 7.4 crore and working capital of ₹ 10 crore and identification of strategic partner.

(b) The details of fund released during the last three years, are as follows:

Year	Total amount	Purpose
2011-12	₹ 7.69 crore	i) ₹ 5.31 cr towards payment of salary/wages for the period from 01.10.2010 to 30.09.2011.
		ii) ₹ 2.38 cr towards payment of statutory dues for the period from 01.10.2010 to 30.09.2011.
2012-13	₹ 33.78 crore	i) ₹ 3.12 cr towards payment of salary/wages for the period from 01.10.2011 to 30.09.2012.
		ii) ₹ 1.76 cr towards payment of statutory dues for the period from 01.10.2011 to 30.09.2012.
		iii) ₹ 28.90 cr towards repayment of bank loan (with interest there on).
2013-14	₹ 3.80 crore	i) ₹ 2.48 cr towards payment of salary/wages for the period from 01.10.2012 to 31.08.2013.
		ii) ₹ 1.32 cr towards payment of statutory dues for the period from 01.10.2012 to 31.08.2013.

The funds as per the revival plan was released to the Company. Identification of strategic partner is still in progress.

**Legal assistance to overseas Indians**

1726. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether legal assistance is provided for overseas Indian workers;
- (b) the number of overseas Indian workers who have availed funds for legal expenses under this scheme in the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government has also considered setting up of Legal Cells in the embassies for providing legal aid to deserving overseas Indian workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Mission provide legal assistance to deserving cases of overseas Indian Workers.

(b) As per report received from 135 Indian Mission/ Posts, the number of overseas Indian Workers who have been provided legal assistance is 176.

(c) No, Sir Indian Embassies are already providing legal assistance to deserving overseas Indian workers.

**Mechanical defects due to manufacturing aspect for car fire incidents**

1727. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up an agency to investigate vehicle fires taking manufacturing aspect including serious technical and mechanical defects into consideration;
- (b) the total number of incidents of car fire and the total number of persons died due to such fires during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government to check the increasing number of vehicle fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration to set up an agency specifically to investigate vehicle fires. However, there is provision under rule 126 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) that every manufacturer of motor vehicles other than trailers and semi-trailers requires to submit the prototype of the vehicle to be manufactured by him for test by any of the agencies specified therein for granting a certificate as to the compliance of the

provisions of the Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. Rule 126A of CMVRs requires the test agencies, referred to in Rule 126, to also conduct tests on vehicles drawn from the production line of the manufacturer to verify whether these vehicles conform to the provisions of rules made under Section 110 of the MV Act. Enforcement of provisions of MV Act and CMVRs comes under purview of State Governments/UTs.

(b) At present the accident data is collected under the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). This does not separately capture data regarding number of car fires and persons died due to such fires. Therefore, no such data is available.

(c) Constructional requirements of buses are being examined for their adequacy regarding fire protection and safe evacuation in the event of fires. The Government has sensitised the automotive manufactures on this issue. The Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) has formed a core group to formulate guidelines for their authorized dealers for informing the owners of the vehicles coming for regular service and the potential fire hazard of the unauthorized fitment of accessories and/or higher wattage bulbs used and damage caused to the wire harnesses.

The Expert Committee on Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025 have recommended to Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas that the flash point for BS IV diesel to be revised to 38 degree centigrade and BS V diesel to 42 degree centigrade.

#### **Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises in Bihar**

1728. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises in Bihar;
- (b) their annual turnover and the profit/loss volume;
- (c) their effect on the economy of the State; and
- (d) the role of Government in improving the development of the States through these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Since, Industry is a State subject, hence no centralized data is maintained in this department for heavy

industries set up in various parts of the country, including in Bihar. The details of annual turnover and profit and loss during last three financial years of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including CPSEs administered by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is available in Statement no. 15 & 3 of Volume I of Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13 already laid on the Table of the both Houses of Parliament on 20th February, 2014.

#### **Shortage of housing for weaker sections**

1729. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall shortage in EWS (Economically Weaker Sections) and LIG (Lower Income Groups) housing in India has been estimated at 25 million dwelling units;

(b) whether the investment requirement in urban India where most of the demand exists is Rs.7,50,000 crore, if so, how is the estimated expenditure going to be generated; and

(c) whether Government intends to use part of the JNNURM funds for direct provisioning of housing for poor urban households and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) A Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated urban housing shortage in 18.78 million in the Year 2012 for entire country, out of which estimated shortage of EWS (Economically Weaker Sections) and LIG (Lower Income Groups) housing is 17.96 million.

(b) Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. Government, at present, is holding consultations with various stakeholders for this purpose.

(c) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) came to end on 31.3.2012. Mission period of JNNURM for BSUP & IHSDP components has been extended up to 31.3.2015 only to complete work sanctioned till 31.3.2012, therefore question of using JNNURM funds for new housing projects does not arise.

**SJSRY in Andhra Pradesh**

1730. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); if so, the details thereof and the major objectives of the scheme;

(b) the amount of assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries assisted in the country including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997, which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) *w.e.f.* September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in self help groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest. The Mission also aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

(b) An amount of ₹ 506.50 crores has been released to Andhra Pradesh under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) up to 31st March 2014 since inception.

(c) A total of 15,75,446 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises, 37,46,546 persons have been skill trained and 6,75,429 women beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up group micro enterprises under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) including Andhra Pradesh since its inception.

**Rural to urban migration**

†1731. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban poverty is rising sharply due to increasing migration from villages to cities; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to curb this rise and if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As per the poverty estimates released by Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.7% in 2004-05 to 13.7% in 2011-12.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in self help groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest.

#### **JNNURM for urban slums**

1732. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent JNNURM helped in reducing slums in the country;
- (b) the efforts being made by the Ministry to reduce urban slums from 11 per cent to more acceptable level; and
- (c) whether any special emphasis is made in the Twelfth Plan on this count, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) In 2002, the 58th round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) had estimated about 14.4% of urban Households (HHs) while the 69th round in the Year 2012 has estimated 11.7% urban HHs are residing in slums.

This Ministry is implementing Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which has come to end on 31.3.2012. Mission period of JNNURM for BSUP & IHSDP components has been extended up to 31.3.2015 only to complete work sanctioned till 31.3.2012. As on 01.07.2014, 8,15,786 houses have been completed out of 14,42,187 sanctioned houses.

The Government, at present, is also implementing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for providing houses alongwith basic civil and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. A total of 1,20,912 houses have been sanctioned, of which 1,154 houses have been completed.

Further, the Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014. Government is holding consultations with various stakeholders for this purpose.

**Rate of decline in urban poverty**

1733. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the rate of decline in the urban poverty in the period 2004-05 to 2011-12;
- (b) in what manner, this compares with the decline registered during 1993-94 to 2004-05;
- (c) the details of the factors responsible for decline in urban poverty; and
- (d) how Government proposes to address this issue in the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the annual average decline in percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas was 1.69% during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12. The annual average decline in percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas was 0.55% during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05.

(c) Poverty being a multidimensional problem, the overall economic growth and various policies and programmes implemented by Central and State Governments for urban poverty alleviation are responsible for decline in urban poverty.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the 12th Five Year Plan *w.e.f.* September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in self help groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest.

**Rajiv Awas Yojana in Odisha**

1734. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the special provision under Rajiv Awas Yojana for the backward areas of the country and the amount of funds sanctioned for Odisha under Rajiv Awas Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is applicable to all cities and towns of the country and adopts a “whole slum” approach.



A sum of Rs.5.19 crore has been released to Odisha for undertaking preparatory activities under RAY.

A total of 13 projects for construction of 9274 DUs with total project cost of Rs.465.55 Crore involving central share of Rs.226.76 Crore have been approved till date for 4 cities/towns in Odisha and a sum of Rs.82.38 Crore has been released under RAY.

#### **Skill development for urban poor**

1735. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the skill development among the urban poor is an issue which needs to be addressed urgently; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has held a meeting to address the issue of skill development for the urban poor through public private partnerships and corporate as the government alone could not provide jobs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), the State/UT Governments provide skill training to the urban poor through the Government institutions as well as private skill training providers. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation holds regular meetings with the State Governments and other stake holders to ensure effective implementation of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM).

#### **Amenities to urban population**

1736. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the urban population would increase from 32 per cent today to 50 per cent by 2020;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for providing urban housing, the States, local bodies, private sector banks, the public sector and agencies such as the Life Insurance Corporation of India would be involved, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government had set any target to make housing units in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The urban population is estimated to increase to around 433 million (32.3%) by 2021, as per Census 2011 estimates.

(b) and (c) “Land” and “Colonization” being State subject, it is the prime responsibility of State Governments to formulate the details and set targets of providing urban housing in consultation with all stakeholders, including government agencies, private / public financial institutions etc., keeping in view the availability of limited public finance and housing as a private good. Government of India is also holding consultations for Housing for All by 2022 with different stakeholders.

#### **NUHHP in Andhra Pradesh**

1737. SHRI K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the mandate of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007;
- (b) the achievement made so far under the policy; and
- (c) the amount of assistance given to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The mandate (goal) of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 is to provide “Affordable Urban Housing for All” with special emphasis on the urban poor.

(b) “Land” and “Colonization” are State subjects as per the Constitution of India. In view of this, NUHHP is a policy guidance for the States to provide incentives and an enabling environment for the public and private sectors to undertake creation of affordable housing stock. Accordingly, the States are supposed to prepare their State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP) and Action Plan. Thus far nine States have prepared their housing policies.

(c) The Ministry does not extend financial assistance under NUHHP, 2007. Hence, no financial assistance has been given either to the State of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana.

#### **BPL in Andhra Pradesh**

1738. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.5 per cent in 2004-05 to 13.7 per cent in 2011-12; if so, the figures for Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the major schemes being implemented in this regard in the country including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.7 percent in 2004-05 to 13.7 percent in 2011-12. The percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas in undivided Andhra Pradesh was 23.4 percent in 2004-05 and 5.81 percent in 2011-12.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in self help groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest. The Mission also aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

#### **ILCS in Maharashtra**

†1739. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Government of Maharashtra regarding Centrally sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS), if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(b) the latest status of this proposal and by when this proposal is proposed to be finalized along with the reason for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a), question does not arise.

#### **Flats for poor**

†1740. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the flats are being constructed for the poor in Delhi under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;
- (b) the details of total flats being constructed in the phased manner and the details of allotment process of these flats;
- (c) the amount of money allocated by the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission under the above said project; and
- (d) the comprehensive details of the names of agencies associated with the construction work and the number of flats for which the construction work has been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A total of 16 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 3,015.15 crores involving Central Share of ₹ 1,370.04 crores were approved for construction/up gradation of total 64,184 dwelling units (DUs) under JNNURM and a sum of ₹ 1,085.27 crore has been released. 22924 DUs have been completed and of these 585 DUs have been allotted. The allotment process of these flats is governed by Relocation guidelines of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

(d) GNCTD has reported that the following agencies are associated with the construction work:

- (i.) Delhi State Industrial Infrastructure Development corporation (DSIIDC):  
For construction of 41,000 flats.
- (ii.) Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB): For construction of  
18204 flats.
- (iii.) Delhi Development authority (DDA): For construction of 4740 flats.
- (iv.) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC): For construction of 240 flats.

#### **New Housing Policy**

†1741. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to chalk out new Housing Policy, the details thereof; and
- (b) by when this policy will be implemented?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. At present, the Government does not propose to chalk out new Housing Policy.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Centre of National Excellence to Premier Film Institutes**

1742. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to accord the Centre of National Excellence to premier film institutes in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this measure would enable the institutes to draw a road map to address the growing needs of media and entertainment industry; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government proposes to declare Film & Television Institute of India, Pune and Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute, Kolkata as Institutions of national importance through the proposed 'The National Institutes of Film, Television and Allied Studies Bill, 2014'. This would enable recognition of the courses conducted by these Institutes and make them equivalent to recognized courses offered by other Universities/Institutions established or incorporated under any other Law. This initiative would enable these premier Institutions to achieve their objectives in an effective manner, broad base their training activities and conduct research activities thereby addressing the growing needs of media and entertainment industry.

#### **E-auction of FM radios**

1743. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether phase-III e-auction for FM radios took place; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Telecast of vulgar songs**

1744. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vulgar songs particularly Bhojpuri and Punjabi songs are being telecast by various TV channels which is spoiling the minds of the people particularly the youth; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take to tackle the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) In so far as private satellite T.V. channels are concerned there is no provision for pre-censorship of the content telecast on such T.V. channels. However, all T.V. channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. Action is taken whenever any violation of the said codes is brought to the notice of the Ministry. The said Rules provide for a whole range of parameters to regulate programme and advertisements on T.V. channels including those containing vulgar content. Ministry takes action on complaints brought to its notice regarding telecast of vulgar songs and obscene programmes etc. on T.V. channels. Action has been taken in 23 instances against T.V. channels for telecasting vulgar/obscene programmes in T.V. channels during the last one year and the current year.

**TV channels promoting superstition and blind belief**

1745. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is increase in number of TV channels airing programmes which promote superstition and blind belief, if so, the action taken against those TV channels; and

(b) whether Government would bring in any content regulatory mechanism to control such programmes and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Programmes telecast by private satellite TV channels are regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for

any pre-censorship of such programmes. However, programmes telecast on such TV channels are required to conform to the Programme Code prescribed under Rules 6 of Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. Specifically, Rule 6 (1) (j) of the Programme Code provides that no programme should be carried in the Cable Service which encourages superstition and blind-belief. Appropriate action is taken against the channel, if violation of the Programme Code is established. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has also issued Advisories on 29.11.2011 and 07.06.2013 to all TV channels. These advisories are available on the Ministry's website *i.e.* [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). The details of action taken during the last one year and the current year in case of programmes promoting superstition and blind belief in violation of the Programme Code is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertisement Codes and existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Programmes promoting superstition and blind belief during the year (2013) and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Details of the Programme	Action Taken
1.	Sandesh News (Transmedia News)	Telecast of programme "Aaj No Mahima, Desh Ni Gruh Dasha" showing superstition and blind belief.	An Advisory issued on 07.06.2013 to all TV channels including this channel.
2.	All channels	Telecast of a programme showing superstition and blind belief.	An Advisory dated 07.06.2013 issued to all channels.
3.	Bansal News	Telecast of a programme 'Ladkiyon Ka Gumnaam Bodyguard promoting superstition' and blind belief.	A warning dated 11.03.2014 was issued to channel.
4.	India News	Telecast of a programme 'Rahasya' promoting superstition and blind belief.	A warning dated 25.03.2014 was issued to channel.

#### **Doordarshan and Air Stations in the country**

1746.DR.T.SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) stations in the country, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, location-wise;
- (b) the details of upgradation and modernisation works undertaken in these stations during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise;
- (c) the number of vacancies in each of these stations, since when they exist and efforts taken to fill them up; and
- (d) the details of non-functional Doordarshan and AIR stations in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, All India Radio (AIR) stations are functional at 413 places in the country. The location-wise and State wise details including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana alongwith up-gradation and modernisation works undertaken at these centres during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As regard Doordarshan, 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio centres) including 2 Studio centres located at Vijaywada and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and 2 Studio centres located at Hyderabad & Warangal in Telangana, are functioning in the country. State-wise location of Doordarshan stations in the country is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The details of major upgradation/ modernization works carried out at various Doordarshan stations during the last three years and the current year (State-wise locations) are given in Statement-III.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that, as regards All India Radio Station (AIR), Station-wise vacancies are not being maintained centrally. Occurrence of vacancies is a dynamic process. However, as per information compiled by AIR, there are 10591 number of vacancies against the total sanctioned strength of 26129 as on 01.01.2014 at AIR Stations/ Offices in the country. As regards Doordarshan, there are 2799 number of vacancies against the total sanctioned strength of 9876 as on 01.01.2014.

Vacancies have occurred over a long period of time due to retirement, death and resignation.

The vacancies falling under promotional quota are filled up by holding meetings of Departmental Promotional Committee periodically which is a continuous process. As regards vacancies under Direct Recruitment Quota, one time dispensation was given by the Government for recruitment of Groups B & C posts which were approved by the Group of Ministers (GoM). The process of recruitment is being undertaken through Staff Selection Commission.

(d) Prasar Bharati has informed that no Doordarshan Kendra and AIR station are nonfunctional in the country.



**Statement-I**

*List of Existing A.I.R. Stations along with modernization and up gradation works undertaken during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Transmitter Power /Type			Modernization and upgradation works undertaken during last three years and current year
			MW (AM)	FM	SW (AM)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adoni	A. P.		100 W		
2.	Anantpur	A. P.		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
3.	Cuddapah	A. P.	100 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
4.	Kakinada	A. P.		100 W		
5.	Karimnagar	A. P.		5 kW		
6.	Kurnool	A. P.		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
7.	Machrela	A. P.		3 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
8.	Merkapuram	A. P.		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
9.	Nandyal	A. P.		100 W		

10.	Nellore	A. P.	100 W	
11.	Ongole	A. P.	100 W	
12.	Srikakulam	A. P.	1 KW	
13.	Tirupathi	A. P.	10 KW 3 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL (2 nos.)</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
14.	Vijaywada	A. P.	100 KW 1 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. with 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU &amp; STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
15.	Vishakhapatnam	A. P.	100 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Provision of STL</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
16.	Along	Andhra Pradesh	100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Basar	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
18.	Bomdila	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
19.	Deomali	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
20.	Geku	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
21.	Hawai	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
22.	Hunli	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
23.	Itanagar	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 100 kW MW Tr. to 200 kW DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
24.	Kalaktang	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
25.	Miao	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		

26.	Namsai	Andhra Pradesh	100 W	
27.	Passighat	Andhra Pradesh	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 100 kW DRMTr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
28.	Roing	Andhra Pradesh	100 W	
29.	Seepa	Andhra Pradesh	100 W	
30.	Taliha	Andhra Pradesh	100 W	
31.	Tawang	Andhra Pradesh	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of facilities in Studios.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 20 kW DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Tezu	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
33.	Yomcha	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
34.	Zemithang	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
35.	Ziro	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>
36.	Dhubri	Assam		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
37.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 kW	1kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> </ul>
				100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
38.	Diphu	Assam	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
39.	Guwahati	Assam	100 kW	10 kW	50 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>

20 KW	100 W	50kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 20 kW DRMTr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. (2 Nos.) . &amp; RNT.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
40.	Haflong Assam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
41.	Jorhat Assam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 2x5 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
42.	Kokrajhar Assam	20 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
43.	Margherita Assam	100 W	
44.	Nazira Assam	100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.	North Lakhimpur	Assam		100 W		
46.	Nowgong	Assam		6 kW		• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.
47.	Silchar	Assam	20 kW	100 W		• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr. • New 5 kW FM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of RNU. • Digitization of STL.
48.	Tezpur	Assam	20 kW	1 kW		• New 1 kW FM Tr. • Digitization of STL. • Provision of HDDBS System.
49.	Tinsukia	Assam		100 W		
50.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 W		
51.	Betiah	Bihar		100 W		
52.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 kW	100 W		• New 100 W FM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking.

53.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
54.	Forbesganj	Bihar	100 W	
55.	Gaya	Bihar	100 W	
56.	Kishanganj	Bihar	100 W	
57.	Madubani	Bihar	100 W	
58.	Motihari	Bihar	100 W	
59.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	100 W	
60.	Patna	Bihar	100 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61.	Purnea	Bihar		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
62.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 KW		
63,	Sitamarhi	Bihar		100 W		
64.	Supaul	Bihar		100 W		
65.	Ambikapur	Chattisgarh	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• New 5 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
66.	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh		6 kW		
67.	Dongargarh	Chattisgarh		100 W		
68.	Jagdalpur	Chattisgarh	100 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
69.	Kanker	Chattisgarh		100 W		
70.	Kharod	Chattisgarh		100 W		

71.	Konta	Chattisgarh	100 W				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
72.	Korba	Chattisgarh	100 W				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> </ul>
73.	Manendragarh	Chattisgarh	100 W				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitalization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
74.	Pandaria	Chattisgarh	100 W				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
75.	Raigarh	Chattisgarh	6 KW				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> </ul>
76.	Raipur	Chattisgarh	10 kW	100 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
77.	Saraipalli	Chattisgarh	1 kW				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
78.	Delhi	Delhi	20 kW 20 kW	200 kW 'A' 100 kW 'B' 20 kW 'C' 10 kW 'D' 20 kW NC			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augmentation of existing Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT (NC).</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink at NBH and downlink at Todapur for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
79.	Panaji	Goa	100 kW 20 kW	6 kW	250 kW 250 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
80.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>

81.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 kW	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL (2 nos.).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>
82.	Bharuch	Gujarat		100 W	
83.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
84.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
85.	Dwarka	Gujarat		100 W	
86.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
87.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
88.	Jamnagar	Gujarat		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89.	Junagadh	Gujarat		10kW		
90.	Mehasana	Gujarat		100 W		
91.	Porbandar	Gujarat		100 W		
92.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 kW 1000 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1000 kW MW Tr. with 1000 kW Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT (SPT).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
93.	Surat	Gujarat		10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
94.	Vadodra	Gujarat		10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>

95.	Ambala	Haryana	100 W		
96.	Hissar	Haryana	6 kW		• Provision of UPS.
97.	Kurukshetra	Haryana	10 kW		• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.
98.	Rohtak	Haryana	10 kW	20 kW	• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.
					• Digitization of Studios and Networking.
					• Digitization of STL.
99.	Sirsa	Haryana	100 W		
100.	Barmour	H. P.	100 W		
101.	Berthin	H. P.	100 W		
102.	Bilaspur	H. P.	100 W		
103.	Chamba	H. P.	100 W		
104.	Chaukhas	H. P.	100 W		
105.	Dharmshala	H. P.	10 kW		• Replacement of 10 kW FM Tr.
106.	Hamirpur	H. P.	6 kW		• Provision of UPS.
107.	Kasauli	H. P.	10 kW		• Replacement of 10 kW FM Tr.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108.	Keylong	H. P.		100 W		
109.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	H. P.	1 kW			
110.	Kullu	H. P.		6 kW		• Provision of UPS.
111.	Manali	H. P.		100 W		
112.	Mandi	H. P.		100 W		
113.	Rampur	H. P.		100 W		
114.	Shimla	H. P.	100 kW	10 kW	50 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr in place of 1 kW interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
115.	Sunder Nagar	H. P.		100 W		
116.	Bhadarwah	J & K		6 kW		• Digitization of RNT.

117.	Bimbargalli	J & K	100 W			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
118.	Diskit	J & K	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>
119.	Drass	J&K	100			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
120.	Gurej	J & K	100 W			
121.	Jammu	J & K	3 kW 10 kW	50 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Upgradation of 3 KW FM Tr. to 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
122.	Kargil	J & K	100 W	1 kW 200 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> </ul>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT. (2 Nos.)</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123.	Kathua	J & K		10 KW		
124.	Khalsi	J & K	1 kW			• Digitization of RNT.
125.	Kupwara	J & K	20 kW			• Digitization of RNT.
126.	Leh	J & K	20 kW	100 W	10 KW	• New 100 W FM Tr. • Upgradation of facilities in Studios. • Digitization of RNU.
127.	Mangaladevi Fort	J & K		100 W		
128.	Naushera	J & K	20 kW			• Digitization of RNT.
129.	Nyoma	J & K	1 kW			• Digitization of RNT.
130.	Padum	J & K	1 kW	100 W		• New 100 W FM Tr. • Digitization of RNT.
131.	Pahalgam	J & K		100 W		
132.	Poonch	J & K		6 KW		• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
133.	Rajouri	J & K		10 KW		• Digitization of RNT.
134.	Srinagar	J & K	300 kW 10 kW	10 KW	50 KW	• New 10 kW FM Tr.

135.	Tiesuru	J & K	1 KW	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
136.	Tithwal	J & K		100 W	
137.	Tral	J & K		100 W	
138.	Udhampur	J & K		100 W	
139.	Uri	J & K		100 W	
140.	Bokaro	Jharkhand		100 W	
141.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
142.	Chatra	Jharkhand		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
143.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
144.	Deogarh	Jharkhand		100 W		
145.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand		100 W		
146.	Dumka	Jharkhand		100 W		
147.	Ghatshila	Jharkhand		100 W		
148.	Giridih	Jharkhand		100 W		
149.	Gumla	Jharkhand		100 W		
150.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
151.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 kW	6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
152.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 KW	6 kW	50 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> </ul>

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|------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 153. | Bangalore | Karnataka | 200 KW | 10 KW<br>10 KW<br>1 kW | 500 KW<br>(6 Nos.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• 1 kW FM Tr. as additional channel.</li> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 500 kW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (1 No.)</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. (2 Nos.) &amp; RNT (SPT).</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul> |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154.	Bellary	Karnataka	10 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS (2 Nos.).</li> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> </ul>
155.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
156.	Bijapur	Karnataka	6 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
157.	Chitradurga	Karnataka	6 KW			
158.	Davangere	Karnataka	100 W			
159.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Setting up of new Uplink station.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL &amp; RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>

160.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
161.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
162.	Hosdurg	Karnataka		100 W	
163.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
164.	Karwar	Karnataka		3 KW	
165.	Kumata	Karnataka		100 W	
166.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka		6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
167.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka	20 kW	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL &amp; RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
168.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgradation of facilities in Studios.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
169.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 KW		
170.	Sagar	Karnataka		100 W		
171.	Sringeri	Karnataka		100 W		
172.	Tumkur	Karnataka		100 W		
173.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200 KW			• Digitization of RNT.
174.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala		6 KW 100 W		• New 100 WFM Tr. • Provision of UPS.
175.	Kalapetta	Kerala		100 W		
176.	Kannur	Kerala		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
177.	Kasargode	Kerala		100 W		
178.	Kochi	Kerala		10 KW 10 KW		• Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr. • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
179.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100 KW	10 KW		• Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of STL. • Digitization of RNU.

- |      |                    |        |        |  |
|------|--------------------|--------|--------|--|
| 180. | Manjeri            | Kerala | 3 KW   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>   |
| 181. | Punalur            | Kerala | 100 W  |  |
| 182. | Thruvanant Hapuram | Kerala | 20 KW  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL (2 Nos).</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul> |
| 183. | Trissure           | Kerala | 100 KW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>   |
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
184.	Balaghat	M. P.		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
185.	Betul	M. P.		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
186.	Bhopal	M. P.	10 KW	6 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL (2 Nos.).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
187.	Chanderi	M. P.		100 W		
188.	Chhatarpur	M. P.	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
189.	Chhindwara	M. P.		6 KW		
190.	Guna	M. P.		6 KW		

191.	Gwalior	M. P.	20 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL (2 Nos.)</li> <li>• Refurbishing of Studio.</li> </ul>
192.	Harda	M. P.	100 W	
193.	Indore	M. P.	200 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL (2 Nos.).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
194.	Jabalpur	M. P.	200 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
195.	Jhabua	M. P.	100 W	
196.	Khandwa	M. P.	6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
197.	Mandla	M. P.		1 KW		• Digitization of RNT.
198.	Mandsaur	M. P.		100 W		
199.	Neemach	M. P.		100 W		
200.	Panchmadi	M. P.		100 W		
201.	Rajgarh	M. P.		3 KW		• Digitization of RNT.
202.	Ratlam	M. P.		100 W		
203.	Rewa	M. P.	20 kW			• Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS
204.	Sagar	M. P.		6 KW		
205.	Satna	M. P.		100 W		
206.	Shahdol	M. P.		6 KW		• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
207.	Shivpuri	M. P.		6 KW		• Provision of UPS
208.	Ujjain	M. P.		5 KW		
209.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 KW		• Provision of UPS
210.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 KW		• Provision of UPS
211.	Amravati	Maharashtra		10 kW		

212.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	10 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by Regular 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
213.	Beed	Maharashtra	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
214.	Brahmpuri	Maharashtra	100 W	
215.	Buldhana	Maharashtra	100 W	
216.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
217.	Dhule	Maharashtra	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
218.	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra	100 W	
219.	Gondia	Maharashtra	100 W	
220.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
221.	Jalna	Maharashtra	100 W	
222.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
223.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
224.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 kW 'A' 100 kW 'B' 50 kW	10 KW 10 kW	100 kW 50 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. (A) with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr (B) with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 50 kW MW Tr. (VB) with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking. (2 nos.)</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Augmentation of Uplink at BH and Borivalli for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
225.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 kW 1000 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr. by 10 k W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>

226.	Nanded	Maharashtra	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT (SPT).</li> <li>• Digitization of STL (3 nos.).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
227.	Nasik	Maharashtra	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
228.	Oras	Maharashtra	5 kW	
229.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
230.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
231.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL (2 nos.).</li> </ul>
232.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of Telemetry System</li> <li>• Refurbishing of Studio.</li> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
233.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 kW			
234.	Satara	Maharashtra		6 kW		
235.	Sholapur	Maharashtra		10 kW		
236.	Wardha	Maharashtra		100 W		
237.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra		6 kW		
238.	Chandel	Manipur		100 W		
239.	Churachandpur	Manipur		6 kW		

240.	Imphal	Manipur	300 kW	10 kW	50 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
241.	Kangpokpi	Manipur		100 W		
242.	Moreh	Manipur		100 W		
243.	Parbung	Manipur		100 W		
244.	Senapati	Manipur		100 W		
245.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya		100 W		
246.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
247.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
248.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 kW	10 kW	50 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. (2 Nos.)</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• New 5 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of HDDBS System.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
249.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 kW			
250.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1 kW			
251.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20 kW	6 kW	10 kW	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start of News- on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
252.	Laisawei	Mizoram	100 W		
253.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram	100 W		
254.	Lunglei	Mizoram	6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
255.	Rangdil	Mizoram	100 W		
256.	Saiha	Mizoram	100 W	1 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of HDBS System.</li> </ul>
257.	Dimapur	Nagaland	100 W		
258.	Kohima	Nagaland	1 KW	100 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
				50 kW	
				(int. setup)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
259.	Mokokchung	Nagaland		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
260.	Mon	Nagaland	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of HDDBS System</li> </ul>
261.	Samtore	Nagaland		100 W		
262.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of HDDBS System</li> </ul>
263.	Angul	Odisha		100 W		
264.	Baligurha	Odisha		100 W		
265.	Baripada	Odisha		5 kW		
266.	Berhampur	Odisha		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
267.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	200 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
268.	Bolangir	Odisha		6 kW		
269.	Cuttack	Odisha	300 kW 1 kW	6 kW		

- Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.
- Digitization of Studios and Networking.
- Digitization of RNU.
- Start of News-on-Phone service.
- Digitization of STL & RNT.
- Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.
- New 1 kW FM Tr.
- Digitalization of Studios and Networking.
- Digitization of STL.
- Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.

270.	Deogath	Odisha	100 kW	100 W
271.	Jeypore	Odisha	100 kW	50 kW
272.	Joranda	Odisha	1 kW	
273.	Keonjhar	Odisha	1 kW	
274.	Naupara	Odisha		100 W
275.	Paradeep	Odisha		100 W
276.	Parlekhamuni	Odisha		100 W

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
277.	Puri	Odisha		3 kW		
278.	Rairangpur	Odisha		1 kW		
279.	Rayagada	Odisha		100 W		
280.	Rourkela	Odisha		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
281.	Sambalpur	Odisha	100 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
282.	Soro	Odisha	1 kW			
283.	Sundergarh	Odisha		100 W		
284.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
285.	Firozpur	Punjab		100 W		
286.	Gurdaspur	Punjab		100 W		
287.	Jalandhar	Punjab	10 kW	300 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
			10 kW	200 kW	10 kW	

- Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.
- Replacement of 10 kW FM Tr.
- Digitization of Studios and Networking.
- Digitization of STL (2 Nos.).
- Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.

5 kW  
100 W

288. Ludhiana Punjab  
289. Patiala Punjab  
290. Ajmer Rajasthan 200 kW

- Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.

- New 5 KW FM Tr.

- Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.

- Digitization of STL.

- Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.

10 kW

Rajasthan

100 W

Rajasthan

- Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.

10 kW

Rajasthan

291. Alwar Rajasthan

292. Anupgarh Rajasthan

293. Banswara Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
294.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
295.	Bhartpur	Rajasthan		100 W		
296.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
297.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
298.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitalization of RNT.</li> </ul>
299.	Dungargarh	Rajasthan	1 kW			
300.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 kW	6 kW	50 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>

301.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	10 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgradation of facilities in Studios.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Replacement of 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
302.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	6 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
303.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	100 W	
304.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
305.	Karoli	Rajasthan		100 W		
306.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
307.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 kW		
308.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
309.	Nathwara	Rajasthan		100 W		
310.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
311.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
312.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 kW	1 kW (Int. set up)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>

313.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 kW	10 kW 100 W	10 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W &amp; 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> </ul>
314.	Namchi	Sikkim		100 W		
315.	Rongli	Sikkim		100 W		
316.	Rongpo	Sikkim		100 W		
317.	Tashiding	Sikkim		100 W		
318.	Yangyang	Sikkim		100 W		
319.	Zothang	Sikkim		100 W		
320.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	200 kW 'A' 20 kW 'B' 20 kW	20 KW 20 KW	50 kW 100 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. (2 Nos.)</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
321.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
322.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu		10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
323.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu		10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
324.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> </ul>

- Digitization of Studios and Networking.
- Setting up of new Uplink station
- Digitization of STL.

325.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu	10 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> </ul>
326.	Oottacamund	Tamil Nadu	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
327.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
328.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamil Nadu	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of new Uplink station</li> </ul>
329.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
330.	Thirupattur	Tamil Nadu	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
331.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	100 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
332.	Tirunelveli	Tamilnadu	20 kW	
			10 kW	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
333.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200 kW			
334.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu		100 W		
335.	Adilabad	Telangana	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
336.	Banswada	Telangana		100 W		
337.	Hyderabad	Telangana	200 kW 20 kW	10 kW 10 kW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Upgradation of 6 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
						Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.

338.	Kammareddy	Telangana	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> </ul>
339.	Khammam	Telangana	100 W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL (2 Nos.).</li> </ul>
340.	Kothagudam	Telangana	6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
341.	Mehboobnagar	Telangana	10 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
342.	Nizamabad	Telangana	6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
343.	Suryapet	Telangana	1 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
344.	Warangal	Telangana	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
345.	Agartala	Tripura	20 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
346.	Amarpur	Tripura		100 W		
347.	Belonia	Tripura		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
348.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW			
349.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 KW		• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr. • Provision of STL.
350.	Khowai	Tripura		100 W		
351.	Sabroom	Tripura		100 W		
352.	Teliamura	Tripura		100 W		
353.	Chandigarh	Union Territories		6 KW 10 kW		• New 10 kW FM tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of RNU. • Start of News-on-Phone service. • Provision of UPS.
354.	Daman	Union Territories (Daman & Diu)		3 KW		
355.	Kavaratti	Ut (L & M Island)	1 kW	100 W		• New 100 W FM Tr.

356.	Port Blair	Union territories (A & N Island)	100 kW	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Start of DTH Service.</li> </ul>
357.	Silvasa	Union territories (Dadar & Nagar Haveli)	100 W		
358.	Karaikal	Union territories (Pondicherry)	6 kW		
359.	Pudducherry	Union territories (Pondicherry)	20 kW	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 5 KW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
360.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
361.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	250 KW (4 nos.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
362.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
363.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh		5 KW		
364.	Baharaich	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
365.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
366.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
367.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
368.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 kW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of</li> </ul>

369.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	100 W	1 kW FM interim setup. • Digitization of RNU. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of STL & RNT.
370.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	6 KW	• Provision of UPS.
371.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW 1 KW	• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking.
372.	Lakhimpur-Kheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW	
373.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW 10 KW 10 kW	• Replacement of 10 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr. • Replacement of 300 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of RNU.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augmentation of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
374.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
375.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studio Networking and RNT.</li> </ul>
376.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
377.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
378.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
379.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
380.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
381.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	1 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>

382.	Rai Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	5 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
383.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 KW FM Tr. in place of 1 KW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 KW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
384.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
385.	Bacher	Uttarakhand	100 W	
386.	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	100 W	
387.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	100W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of HDDBS System.</li> </ul>
388.	Kalagarh	Uttarakhand	100 W	
389.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand	100 W	
390.	Khetikhan	Uttarakhand	100 W	
391.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
392.	Nainital	Uttarakhand		100 W		
393.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W		• New 100 W FM Tr.
394.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W		• New 100 W FM Tr.
395.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand		100 W		
396.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand		100 W		
397.	Ramkhet	Uttarakhand		100 W		
398.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand		100 W		
399.	Ukhimath	Uttarakhand		100 W		
400.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 KW			
401.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
402.	Balughat	West Bengal		100 W		
403.	Coochbihar	West Bengal		100 W		
404.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 W		
405.	Farkka	West Bengal		100 W		
406.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 KW 1000	20 KW 10 KW	50 KW	• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.

KW				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1000 KW MW Tr. with 1000 KW Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News-on-Phone service.</li> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
407.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	100 W	
408.	Kurseong	West Bengal	5 KW	50 KW
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
409.	Medinipur	West Bengal		100 W		• Digitization of STL. (2 nos.).
410.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 KW		• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
411.	Purulia	West Bengal		100 W		
412.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 KW		• Digitization of RNT.
413.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 KW	10 KW		• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of STL. • Provision of UPS.

**Statement-II***State-wise location of Doordarshan stations in the country***Doordarshan Stations**

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>	
Vijayawada	Tirupati
<b>HPTs (10)</b>	
Anantapur	Tirupati
Kurnool	Vijayawada (DD News)
Nandyal	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)
Rajamundry	Rajamundry (DD News)
<b>LPTs (44)</b>	
Adoni	Srikakulam
Alagadda	Tamblapalli
Amalapuram	Tekkali
Bheemadolu	Tirupati
Bheemavaram	Tuni



State/UT	Studios/Transmitters
Bobbili	Machilipatnam
Chittoor	Udaigiri
Cuddapah	Vinukonda
Darsi	Vishakhapatnam
Emmiganur	Atmakur (DD News)
Giddalur	Kakinada (DD News)
Guntakal	Narsaraopet (DD News)
Hindupur	Nellore (DD News)
Kadiri	Pedanandipadu (DD News)
Kakinada	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)
<b>VLPTs (RLS) (9)</b>	
Chintapalli	Paderu
Duttalur	Parvatipuram
Ichhapuram	Seetampeta
<b>Transposer (1)</b>	
Vijayawada	

## Arunachal Pradesh

## STUDIO (1)

Itanagar

## HPT (2)

Itanagar

Itanagar (DD News)

## LPTs (3)

Miao

Tezu

Passighat

## VLPTs (39)

Along

Hawai

Raga

Baririjo

Hayuliang

Roing

Basar

Hunli

Rupa

Boleng

Inkiyong

Sagalec

Bomdilla

Kalaktang

Sangram

Changlang

Khimyong

Seijosa

Chayangtajo

Khonsa

Seppa

Daporizo

Mariyang

Taliha

Darak

Mechuka

Tawang

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters
	Tirbin
	Tuting
	Yomcha
	Ziro
	Mukto
	Nampong
	Namsai
	Palin
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>
	Sankhiview
	<b>STUDIOS (4)</b>
	Dibrugarh
	Silchar
	Kokrajhar
	Silchar
	Guwahati (DD News)
	Silchar (DD News)
	Nazira
	North Lakhimpur
	Satrasal
	Sonari
	Haflong
	Hatinghmari
	Hojai
	Jorhat
	Deomali
	Dirang
	Geku
	Gensi
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>
	Sankhiview
	<b>STUDIOS (4)</b>
	Guwahati
	PPC Guwahati
	<b>HPTs (6)</b>
	Dibrugarh
	Guwahati
	<b>LPTs (21)</b>
	Bokakhat
	Bongaigaon
	Dhubri
	Diphu
<b>Assam</b>	

Goalpara	Lumding	Tezpur
Gohpur	Margheritta	Tinsukhia
Golaghat	Nagaon	Dibrugarh (DD News)
<b>VLPT (1)</b>		
Digboi		
<b>Transposer (L)</b>		
Guwahati		
<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>		
Patna	Muzaffarpur	
<b>HPTs (6)</b>		
Katihar	Patna	Patna (DD News)
Muzaffarpur	Saharsa	Muzaffarpur (DD News)
<b>LPTs (34)</b>		
Aurangabad	Jamui	Raxaul
Banka	Khagaria	Rosera
Begusarai	Kishanganj	Sasaram
Bettiah	Lakhisarai	Sheikhpura
Bhabhua	Madhepura	Sikandra

**Bihar**

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
	Bhagalpur	Madhubani
	Buxar	Motihari
	Darbhanga	Munger
	Daudnagar	Nawada
	Forbesganj	Phoolparas
	Gaya	Ramnagar
	Gopalganj	
	<b>VLPTs (2)</b>	
	Masrakh	Marhaura
	<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>	
	Jagdulpur	Raipur
	<b>HPTs (5)</b>	
	Jagdulpur	Ambikapur
	Raipur	Bilaspur
	<b>LPTs (15)</b>	
	Bailadilla	Konta
		Pandaria
		Raipur (DD news)
		Gaya (DD News)
		Darbhanga (DD News)
		Simri Bakhtiarpur
		Sitamarhi
		Siwan
		Supaul

**Chhattisgarh**

Champa	Korba	Pendra Road
Dungargarh	Kurasia	Raigarh
Kanker	Manindergarh	Rajhara Jharandili
Kharod	Narayanpur	Sakti
<b>VLPTs (8)</b>		
Bijapur	Kondagaon	Pathalgaon
Devbhog	Koylibeda	Sarangarh
Jashpurnagar	Pakhanjore	
<b>STUDIO (1)</b>		
Panaji		
<b>HPTs (2)</b>		
Panaji	Panaji (DD News)	
<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>		
Ahmedabad	Rajkot	
<b>HPTs (11)</b>		
Ahmedabad	Radhanpur	Rajkot (DD News)
Bhuj	Surat	Surat (DD News)
<b>Goa</b>		
<b>Gujarat</b>		

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	Dwarka	Vadodra
Vadodra (DD News)	Ahmedabad (DD News)		
Rajkot			
<b>LPTs (54)</b>			
Ahwa	Godhara	Palitana	
Ambaji	Idar	Porbander	
Amod	Jamjodhpur	Punandro (Mobile)	
Amreli	Jamnagar	Rajpipla	
Bantva	Jhagadia	Rajula	
Bharuch	Junagarh	Rapar	
Bhavnagar	Kevadia Colony	Sanjeli	
Botad	Khambalia	Shamlaji	
Chhota Udaipur	Khambat	Songarh	
Dediapara	Limbdia	Surendranagar	
Deesa	Lunawada	Tharad	
Devgadh Baria	Mahuva	Umergaon	
Dhandhukha	Mangrol (Junagarh)	Una	
Dharangadhra	Mangrol (Surat)	Valsad	

Dhari	Mehsana	Veraval
Dharmpur	Modassa	Bhavnagar (DD News)
Dhorajee	Morvi	Jamnagar (DD News)
Dohad	Palanpur	Gandhinagar (DD News)
<b>VLPTs (3)</b>		
Kakrapar	Netrang	Sagwara
<b>STUDIO (1)</b>		
Hissar		
<b>HPT (3)</b>		
Karnal	Hissar	Hissar (DD News)
<b>LPTs (20)</b>		
Bhiwani	Meham	Bhiwani (DD News)
Charkhi Dadri	Narnaul	Karnal (DD News)
Fatehabad	Rewari	Kurukshetra (DD News)
Firozpur Jhirka	Rohtak	Mandi Dabwali (DD News)
Jind	Sirsa	Narnaul (DD News)
Kaithal	Tohana	Yamunanagar (DD News)
Mahendergarh	Ambala (DD News)	



State/UT	Studios/Transmitters
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
<b>STUDIO (1)</b>	
Shimla	
<b>HPTs (5)</b>	
Dharamshala	Shimla
Kasauli	Kasauli (DD News)
<b>LPTs (8)</b>	
Bilaspur	Mandi
Kullu	Rampur
Manali	Sunder Nagar
<b>VLPTs (39)</b>	
Ajhu Fori	Dalhausi
Ashapuri	Diar
Awah Devi	Hamirpur
Bajnath	Holi
Bandla	Jahalma
Banjar	Jatingiri (Phooladhar)
Bharmour	Jogindernagar
	Nehri
	Nichar
	Palampur
	Parwanoo
	Pirbhayanu
	Rohru
	Sarkaghat
	Sujanpur
	Mandi (DD News)

Bharthi	Kaja	Shivbadar
Bijli Mahadev	Kalpa	Thanedar
Chamba	Karsog	Tissa
Chaupal	Keylong	Udaipur
Chauri Khas	Khara Pathar	Una
Chirgaon	Kotkhai	Veer
<b>Transposers (2)</b>		
Rajgarh		
Solan		
<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>		
Daltongan	Ranchi	
<b>HPTs (5)</b>		
Daltonganj	Jamshedpur	Ranchi (DD News)
Ranchi	Jamshedpur (DD News)	
<b>LPTs (19)</b>		
Barharwa	Giridh	Mushabani
Bokaro	Godda	Noamundy
Chaibasa	Gumla	Saraikella

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
	Deoghar	Hazaribagh
	Dhanbad	Kodarma
	Dumka	Lohardaga
	Ghatshila	
	<b>VLPT (3)</b>	
	Simdega	Ramgarh Hill
	<b>STUDIOS (4)</b>	
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	Srinagar	Jammu
	Rajouri	Leh
	<b>HPTs (19)</b>	
	Jammu	Samba
	Kathua	Gurez
	Leh	Tithwal
	Poonch	Jammu (DD News)
	Srinagar	Naushera (DD News)
	Kupwara	Samba (DD News)
	Naushera	
		Chatra
		Bokaro (DD News)
		Dhanbad (DD News)
		Garhwa (DD News)
		Srinagar (DD News)
		Gurez (DD News)
		Srinagar (Kashmir Ch.)
		Tithwal (Kashmir Ch.)
		Kupwara (Kashmir Ch.)
		Poonch (Kashmir Ch.)

<b>LPTs (18)</b>			
Anantnag (Mobile)	Patnitop (Mobile)	Riasi	
Bandipore (Mobile)	Pattan (Mobile)	Wusan (Mobile)	
Chowkibal (Mobile)	Quazigund (Mobile)	Udhampur	
Darhal (Mobile)	Sonarwani (Mobile)	Baramulla (Mobile) (DD News)	
Kargil	Poonch	Kathua (DD News)	
Kulgam (Mobile)	Rajouri	Leh (DD News)	
<b>VLPTs (87)</b>			
Abran	Hanle	Padam	
Aradh Kumari	Hira Nagar	Pahalgam	
Arnas	Ichar	Panamik	
Ashmuqam	Jajjar Kotli	Panicker	
Bani	Kalakot	Poni	
Banihal	Kangan	Pulwama	
Baramulla	Kargil	Ramban	
Basecamp (Siachin)	Khaltsi	Ramkot	

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
	Basgo	Khatlai
	Basoli	Khrew
	Batalik	Kishtwar
	Batot	Kotranka
	Bhandarwa	Kud
	Bhawar	Lati
	Bodh Khurboo	Lollab Valley
	Boniyar	Loran
	Budhal	Machil
	Chakroi	Mahore
	Chanani	Mandi
	Chumathang	Manigam
	Chushul	Manjakot
	Dah	Mansur
	Daskit	Mendhar
	Dhar	Mohra
	Doda	Mulbekh
		Ramnagar
		Ringdom Gompa
		Sakti
		Sanasar
		Sankoo
		Shopian
		Sonmarg
		Sudh-Mahadev
		Tangmarg
		Tangste
		Tatapani
		Thanamandi
		Thathri
		Tilel
		Timsogam
		Tral
		Turtok

Domchuk	Nagrota	Uri
Dras	Nimh	Uri
Fatula	Nowgam	Yusmarg
Gujjaron Nagrota	Nyema	Zangla
<b>Transposer (1)</b>		
Surankot		
<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>		
Bengaluru	Gulbarga	
<b>HPTs (12)</b>		
Bengaluru	Hassan	Bengaluru (DD News)
Dharwad	Mangalore	Gulbarga (DD News)
Gulbarga	Mysore	Dharwad (DD News)
Simoga	Raichur	Mysore (DD News)
<b>LPTs (49)</b>		
Arsikere	Ganga Wati	Mudigere
Athani	Gokak	Mundargi
Bagalkot	Haraphanhalli	Pavagada

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
	Betwal	Hattihal	Puttur
	Basava Kalyan	Hiriyur	Ramadurg
	Belgaum	Holenarsipur	Ranibennur
	Bellary	Hosdurg	Sagar
	Belthangadi	Hospet	Sandur
	Bhatkal	Hungond	Sindhur
	Bidar	Indi	Sirsi
	Bijapur	Karwar	Talikota
	Chickmagalur	Kolar Gold Field	Tiptur
	Chikodi	Koppa	Tumkur
	Chitradurga	Kumta	Udipi
	Dandeli	Medikeri	Bellary (DD News)
	Davangere	Mudhol	Davangere (DD News)
	Gadag Betageri		
	<b>VLPTs (7)</b>		
	Badami	Madhugiri	Sringeri
	Huvin Hippargi	Sakleshpur	Sulya

<b>Kerala</b>			
Kudligi			
<b>STUDIOS (3)</b>			
Thiruvananthapuram	Thrissur		
Kozhikode			
<b>HPTs (7)</b>			
Kozhikode	Cannanore	Kochi (DD News)	
Kochi	Kozhikode (DD News)	Thiruvananthapuram (DD News)	
Thiruvananthapuram			
<b>LPTs (22)</b>			
Adoor	Kayamkulam	Punalur	
Attapadi	Kottarakara	Shoranur	
Changanacherry	Mallapuram	Tellicherry	
Chengannur	Manjeri	Thodupuzha	
Idukki	Pala	Thrissur	
Kalpetta	Palghat	Cannanore (DD News)	
Kanhangarh	Pathanamthitta	Trichur (DD News)	
Kasargod			



State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
	<b>VLPs (4)</b>	
	Devikolam	Kanjirapalli
	Eratuppeta	Mundakayam
	<b>STUDIOS (3)</b>	
	Bhopal	Indore
	Gwalior	
	<b>HPTs (12)</b>	
	Bhopal	Shahdol
	Gwalior	Guna
	Indore	Sagar
	Jabalpur	Chhatrapur
	<b>LPTs (60)</b>	
	Agar	Jaora
	Ashoknagar	Jhabua
	Bada Malhera	Karaira
	Badwani	Kelaras
	Balaghat	Khandwa
		Bhopal (DD News)
		Indore (DD News)
		Jabalpur (DD News)
		Gwalior (DD News)
		Neemuch
		Panchmarhi
		Panna
		Piparia
		Raghogarh

Bareilly	Khargaon	Rajgarh
Betul	Khurai	Ratlam
Bhandar	Kukdeswar	Rewa
Bhanpura	Kukshi	Satna
Bhind	Kurwai	Seoni
Bijaipur	Lahar	Shajapur
Burhanpur	Lakhnadon	Sheopur
Chanderi	Maihar	Shivpuri
Chhindwara	Malanjkhand	Sidhi
Damoh	Mandla	Sindhwa
Datia	Mandsaur	Singrauli
Gadarwara	Multai	Sironj
Garot	Murwara	Sitamau
Harda	Nagda	Tikamgarh
Itarsi	Narsimhapur	Ujjain
<b>VLPTs (6)</b>		
Alirajpur	Budhni	Parasia
Alot	Diamond Mining Proj.	Singrauli

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>STUDIOS (3)</b>	
	Mumbai	Pune
	Nagpur	
	<b>HPTs (14)</b>	
	Ambajogai	Pune (DD News)
	Aurangabad	Aurangabad (DD News)
	Chandrapur	Ambajogai (DD News)
	Mumbai	Mumbai (Digital)
	Nagpur	Mumbai (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (88)</b>	
	Achalpur	Rajapur
	Acot	Raver
	Aheri	Rissod
	Ahmednagar	Sangamner
	Akalkot	Sangli
	Akluj	Satana
	Akola	Satara

Amalner	Kinwat	Shahad
Amravati	Kolhapur	Shirdi
Arvi	Mahad	Shirpur
Badlapur	Malegaon	Sholapur
Barshi	Mangal Wedha	Sironcha
Bhamragad	Mangaon	Tumsar
Bid	Manmad	Umerga
Brahampuri	Mehekar	Umerkhed
Buldana	Mhasle	Wani
Chandur	Morshi	Wardha
Chikhli	Nanded	Washim
Chiplun	Nandurbar	Yavatmal
Daryapur	Nasik	Akola (DD News)
Deorukh	Navapur	Amravati (DD News)
Dhadgaon	Osmanabad	Bhandara (DD News)
Dharmabad	Pandharkawada	Dhule (DD News)
Dhule	Pandharpur	Kolhapur (DD News)
Diglur	Parbhani	Malegaon (DD News)

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State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
	Garhchiroli	Patan (Satara)
	Gondia	Phaltan
	Hinganghat	Pulgaon
	Hingoli	Pusad
	Ichalkaranji	
	<b>VLPs (20)</b>	
	Ambet	Karanja (Wardha)
	Arjuni	Karjat
	Ashti	Khed
	Bhokar	Koregaon
	Chikaldhara	Kurkheda
	Chimur	Malkapur
	Junnar	Malwan
	<b>STUDIO (1)</b>	
	Imphal	
	<b>HPT (3)</b>	
	Imphal	
		Nanded (DD News)
		Nasik (DD News)
		Sangli (DD News)
		Sholapur (DD News)
		Pimpalner-Sakri
		Sakoli
		Sundewahi
		Tiwsa
		Vasantgarh
		Wai
<b>Manipur</b>		

Churachandpur	
Imphal (DD News)	
<b>LPT (1)</b>	
Ukhrul	
<b>VLPTs (4)</b>	
Chandel	Moreh
Kangpokpi	Senapati
<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>	
Shillong	
Tura	
<b>HPTs (4)</b>	
Shillong	Tura (DD News)
Tura	Shillong (DD News)
<b>LPTs (3)</b>	
Jowai	Williamnagar
<b>VLPTs (2)</b>	Cherapunji
Baghmara	
Nongstoin	
<b>TRANSPOSER (1)</b>	
Shillong	

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State/UT	Studios/Transmitters
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>STUDIO (1)</b> Aizawl
	<b>HPTs (3)</b> Aizawl
	Lunglei
	Aizawl (DD News)
	<b>LPT (2)</b> Lawngtlai
	Lunglei (DD News)
	<b>VLPTs (2)</b> Champhai
	Saiha
	<b>TRANSPOSER(1)</b> Aizawl
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>STUDIO (1)</b> Kohima

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<b>HPTs (3)</b>		
Kohima		
Mokokchung		
Kohima (DD News)		
<b>LPTs (3)</b>		
Dimapur		
Tuensang		
Mokokchung (DD News)		
<b>VLPTs (6)</b>		
Mon	Satakha	Wokha
Phek	Shamtori	Zunheboto
<b>TRANSPOSERS (2)</b>		
Kohima		
Bara Basti		
<b>STUDIOS (3)</b>		
Sambalpur	Bhawanipatna	
Bhubneswar		
<b>HPTs (7)</b>		
Baleshwar	Sambalpur	Cuttack (DD News)

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**Odisha**



State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
Bhawaniapatna	Berhampur	Sambalpur (DD News)
Cuttack		
<b>LPTs (69)</b>		
Anandpur	Jeypore	Patnagarh
Angul	Joda	Phulbani
Athamalik	Kabisuryanagar	Puri
Bahalda	Kamakhyanagar	Rairangpur
Balangir	Karanjia	Rajgangapur
Baligurha	Keonjhargarh	Rajranapur
Banapur	Khandpara	Rayagada
Bargarh	Khariar	Redhakhol
Baripada	Koraput	Rourkela
Bhadrak	Koipad	Similigurha
Bhanjanagar	Kuchinda	Sohela
Bhuban	Lutherpunk	Sonepur
Birmitrapur	Malkangiri	Sundergarh

Bonai	Mohana	Talcher
Boudh	Narsinghpur	Tushara
Brajrajnagar	Navrangpur	Umerkote
Chikiti	Nuapara	Baleshwar (DD News)
Dasrathpur	Padampur	Baliapal (DD News)
Deogarh	Padmapuram	Bhubneshwar (DD News)
Dhenkanal	Padua	Dhenkanal (DD News)
Durgapur	Pallahara	Dudharkot (DD News)
G. Udaigiri	Paradeep	Kendrapara (DD News)
Gondiya	Parlakhemundi	Tirtol (DD News)
<b>VLPTs (18)</b>		
Aul	Koksara	Subdega
Bada Barbil	Lanjigarh	Simlipalgarh
Chitrakonda	Machkund	Sukinda
Jayapatna	Nagchi	Thoumal Rampur
Kalampur	Nayagarh	Rourkela (DD News)
Kashipur	Paikamal	Lalitgiri (DD News)

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State/UT	Studios/Transmitters
	<b>TRANSPOSER (1)</b>
	Sunabeda
	<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>
	Jalandhar
	Patiala
	<b>HPTs (7)</b>
	Amritsar
	Fazilka
	Amritsar (DD News) (Int.)
	Bhatinda
	Jalandhar (DD News)
	Bhatinda (DD News)
	Jalandhar
	<b>LPTS (5)</b>
	Firozpur
	Pathankot
	Abohar (DD News)
	Gurdaspur
	Patiala
	<b>TRANSPOSER (1)</b>
	Talwara
	<b>STUDIO (1)</b>
	Jaipur
	<b>HPTs (11)</b>
	Barmer
	Jodhpur
	Bundi (DD News)
<b>Punjab</b>	
<b>Rajasthan</b>	

Bundi	Ajmer	Jaipur (DD News)
Jaipur	Bikaner	Jodhpur (DD News)
Jaisalmer	Ajmer (DD News)	
<b>LPTs (69)</b>		
Alwar	Jhalawar	Raisinghnagar
Anupgarh	Jhunjhunun	Rajgarh (Churu)
Bali	Karanpur	Ratangarh
Banswara	Karauli	Rawatsar
Baran	Kesriaji	Sagwara
Bari Sadri	Khajuwala	Salumber
Barmer	Khetri	Sardarshahr
Basava	Kishnagarh-Vas (Alwar)	Sawaimadhapur
Bhadra	Kotputli	Shahpura
Bharatpur	Kushalgarh	Sikar
Bhilwara	Makrana	Sirohi
Bhinmal	Mount Abu	Sojat
Chirawa	Nagar	Sridungargarh

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
	Chittaurgarh	Nagaur
	Churu	Nathdwara
	Deeg	Navalgarh
	Dungarpur	Nohar
	Ganganagar	Nokha
	Gangapur (S.M. Pur)	Pali
	Hanumangarh	Phalodi
	Hindaun	Pilani
	Jaisalmer	Pirawa
	Jalore	Pratapgarh
	<b>VLPT (17)</b>	
	Amet	Gangapur (Bhilwara)
	Andhi	Kotra
	Bhim	Kumbhalgarh
	Chaumahla	Laxmangarh
	Deogarh	Mandalgarh
	Fatehpur	Neem Ka Thana
		Sujangarh
		Suratgarh
		Taranagar
		Tonk
		Udaipur
		Vallabhnagar
		Alwar (DD News)
		Bansi (DD News)
		Bikaner (DD News)
		Udaipur (DD News)
		Rajgarh (Alwar)
		Rawatbhata
		Sikrai
		Tibi
		Viratnagar

**TRANSPOSERs (2)**

Jamua Ramgarh

Lalsot

**STUDIO (1)**

Gangtok

**HPTs (2)**

Gangtok

Gangtok (DD News)

**VLPTs (6)**

Gyalshing

Mangan

Namchi

Rangpo

Singtam

Zorethang

**STUDIOS (3)**

Chennai

Coimbatore

Madurai

**Tamil Nadu****HPTs (10)**

Chennai

Kodaikanal

Dharmapuri

Tirunelveli

Kodaikanal (DD News)

Chennai (Podigai channel)

Rameshwaram

Chennai (DD News)

Chennai (Digital)

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
Kumbakonam		
<b>LPIs (53)</b>		
Arani	Nagapattinam	Tiruvannamalai
Ambasamudram	Nagarcoil	Tuticorin
Ambur	Nattam	Udagamandalam
Arcot	Neyveli	Udumalpet
Attur	Palani	Vandavasi
Cheygar	Pattukottai	Vaniyambadi
Chidambaram	Peranampet	Vellore
Coimbatore	Pollachi	Villupuram
Coonoor	Pudukottai	Coimbatore (DD News)
Courtallam	Rajapalayam	Erode (DD News)
Cuddalore	Salem	Madurai (DD News)
Denkanikottai	Shankarankovil	Salem (DD News)
Erode	Thanjavur	Tiruchirappalli (DD News)
Gudiyattam	Thiruvaiyaru	Tirunelveli (DD News)
Kallakurichi	Tindivanam	Tirupattur (DD News)

Krishnagiri	Tiruchendur	Tuticorin (DD News)
Marthandam	Tiruchirapalli	Vellore (DD News)
Mayiladuthurai (Mayuram)	Tirupattur	
<b>VLPs (7)</b>		
Gingee	Tiruvanamalai	Valparai
Kanchipuram	Vallur	Vaza Padi
Mettupalayam		
<b>TRANSPOSERS (1)</b>		
Dindigul		
<b>STUDIOS (2)</b>		
Hyderabad	Warangal	
<b>HPT (4)</b>		
Hyderabad	Warangal	
Mehboobnagar (Int. Set Up)	Hyderabad (DD News)	
<b>LPT (36)</b>		
Adilabad	Khammam	Veldanda

**Telangana**



State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
	Belampalli	Kothegudam
	Bhainsa	Yellandu
	Nirmal	Achampet
	Sirpur	Gadwal
	Jagatial	Jadcherla
	Karimnagar	Kollapur
	Peddapalli	Kosgi
	Ramagundam	Madugulla
	Sirsilla	Nagarkurnool
	Vemalwada	Narayanpet
	Bhadrachalam	Talakondapali
	<b>VLPT (RIs) (1)</b>	
	Srisalem	
	<b>STUDIO (1)</b>	
	Agartala	
	<b>HPT (2)</b>	
	Agartala	
		Wanaparthy
		Medak
		Siddipet
		Zahirabad
		Devarkonda
		Miriyalguda
		Nalgonda
		Banswada
		Kamareddy
		Nizamabad
		Tandur
<b>Tripura</b>		

Agartala (DD News)		
<b>LPTs (6)</b>		
Ambasa	Amarpur	Jolaibari
Kailasahar	Teliamura	Kailasahar (DD News)
<b>VLPT (1)</b>		
Dharma Nagar		
<b>TRANSPOSER (1)</b>		
Bellonia		
<b>STUDIOS (7)</b>		
Allahabad	Mau	
Bareilly	Varanasi	
Gorakhpur	Mathura	
Lucknow		
<b>HPTs (18)</b>		
Agra	Mau	Allahabad (DD News)
Allahabad	Varanasi	Bareilly (DD News)
Bareilly	Banda	Gorakhpur (DD News)

**Uttar Pradesh**

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
Gorakhpur	Lakhimpur	Kanpur (DD News)
Kanpur	Faizabad	Lucknow (DD News)
Lucknow	Agra (DD News)	Varanasi (DD News)
<b>LPTs (62)</b>		
Akbarpur	Jagdishpur	Rae Bareli
Aligarh	Jhansi	Rampur
Amroha	Karwi	Rath
Athdama	Kasganj	Rudauli
Auraiya	Kosi	Sambhal
Bahraich	Lalganj (Rae Bareilly)	Shahjahanpur
Ballia	Lalitpur	Sikanderpur
Balrampur	Mahoba	Sultanpur
Basti	Mahroni	Talbehat
Bidhuna	Mainpuri	Thirwa
Chhibramau	Mathura	Aligarh (DD News)
Deoria	Mau Ranipur	Azamgarh (DD News)
Dudhinagar	Mohammadabad	Jhansi (DD News)

Etah	Moradabad	Lalganj (Pratapgarh) (DD News)
Etawah	Nanpara	Mau (DD News)
Farrukhabad	Narora	Moradabad (DD News)
Fatehpur	Naugarh	Rampur (DD News)
Ganj Dundwara	Obra	Rasra (DD News)
Gauriganj	Orai	Shahjahanpur (DD News)
Gonda	Pilibhit	Sultanpur (DD News)
Hardoi	Puranpur	
<b>VLPTs (4)</b>		
Khubia Nangal	Mankapur	
Manikpur	Thakurdwara (DD News)	
<b>STUDIO (1)</b>		
Dehradun		
<b>HPTs (2)</b>		
Mussoorie		
Mussoorie (DD News)		
<b>LPTs (17)</b>		
Bachher	Kashipur	Pauri

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
Champawat	Khetikhan	Pithoragarh
Dak Pathar	Kotdwar	Tanakpur
Haldwani	Naini Danda	Haridwar (DD News)
Haridwar	Nainital	Khetikhan (DD News)
Kalagarh	New Tehri	
<b>VLPs (33)</b>		
Almora	Dugadda	Munsiari
Aroli (Banoli)	Fata	Nandprayag
Badrinath	Gajja	Naugaonkhal
Bageshwar	Ghandyal	Okhimath
Basot	Gopeshwar	Pokhri
Bhatiari	Joshimath	Pratapnagar
Chaukhatia	Kaljikkhal	Rajrahi
Devprayag	Karan Prayag	Ranikhet
Dewal	Kausani	Rudraprayag
Dharchula	Maneshwar	Tharali

Uttarakashi

Manila

Didihat

**TRANSPOISERS (2)**

Mussoorie

Srinagar

**STUDIOS (3)**

Kolkata

Shantiniketan

Jalpaiguri

**HPTs (14)**

Asansol

Shantiniketan

Asansol (DD News)

Kolkata

Balurghat

Kolkata (DD News)

Krishnanagar

Kharagpur

Kolkata (Bangla Channel)

Kurseong

Kurseong (DD News)

Kolkata (Digital)

Murshidabad

Murshidabad (DD News)

**LPTs (21)**

Alipurduar

Darjeeling

Maldah

Baghmandi

Farakka

Medinipur

**West Bengal**

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters	
Balrampur	Garhbeta	Puruliya
Bardhaman	Jhaldia	Ranaghat
Bishnupur	Jhargram	Rayna
Contai	Kalimpong	Shantiniketan (DD News)
Cooch Bihar	Kalna	Basanti (DD News)
VLPT (1)		
Egra		
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>STUDIO (1)</b>	
Port Blair		
<b>HPTs (2)</b>		
Port Blair		
Port Blair (DD News)		
<b>LPTS (2)</b>		
Car Nicobar		
Car Nicobar (DD News)		

<b>VLPTs (25)</b>			
Baratang	Kalighat	Swaraj Gram	
Campbel Bay	Katchal	Teressa	
Chowra	Long Island	Campbel Bay (DD News)	
Diglipur	Mayabunder	Diglipur (DD News)	
Harinagar	Nancowry	Hutbay (DD News)	
Havelock	Neil Island	Mayabunder (DD News)	
Hutbay	Rama Krishan Puram	Nancowry (DD News)	
Kadamtala	Rangat	Rangat (DD News)	
Joginder Nagar			
<b>Chandigarh</b>			
<b>Studio (1)</b>			
Chandigarh			
<b>LPTs (1)</b>			
Chandigarh			
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>			
<b>LPT (1)</b>			
Silvassa			



State/UT	Studios/Transmitters
<b>Daman and Diu</b>	<b>LPTs (2)</b> Daman Diu
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>STUDIOS (2)</b> Delhi CPC Delhi <b>HPTs (3)</b> Delhi Delhi (DD News) Delhi (Digital)
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>LPT (1)</b> Kavaratti <b>VLPTs (15)</b> Minicoy Kadmat Kalpeni Kilton Agatti (DD News) Ammini Andrott Chetlat Kavaratti (DD News) Minicoy (DD News) Andrott (DD News) Kadmat (DD News) Kalpeni (DD News)

**Puducherry**

**STUDIO (1)**

Puducherry

**HPT (1)**

Puducherry

**LPTs (2)**

Karaikal

Puducherry (DD

News)

**VLPITs (2)**

Mahe

Yanam

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**Statement-III**

*Upgradation/Modernisation work carried out at various Doordarshan stations during each of the last three years and current year.*

State/UT	Upgradation/ Modernization work carried out				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 30.06.2014)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Assam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Guwahati</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 +1) Automode LPTs at Bongaigaon, Golaghat, Diphu, Haflong, North Lakhimpur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Ongole, Srikakulam, Cuddapah.</li> </ul>	
Andhra Pradesh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth Station installed at DDK Vijaywada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Ongole, Srikakulam, Cuddapah.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Kakinada</li> </ul>	
Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Itanagar upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>				
Bihar					
Chhattisgarh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode</li> </ul>		

Gujarat	DDK Raipur	LPTs at Dongargath, Kanker and Bailadila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Valsad, Ahwa, Godhra, Amreli, Veraval, Deesa</li> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Bhiwani, Meham and Sirsa.</li> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Hisar</li> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Manali, Bilaspur &amp; Mandi.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Bhavnagar</li> </ul>
Haryana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Narnaul</li> </ul>		
Himachal Pradesh				
Jammu & Kashmir		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent Studio set up commissioned at Leh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Uplink antenna at DDK Leh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van Provided at DDK, Srinagar LPT at Reasi.</li> </ul>

	1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of uplink Antenna at DDK Srinagar.</li> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Leh</li> </ul>	
Jharkhand			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Ranchi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Deogarth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPT Cannanore upgraded from int. setup to Permanent set up (150 M Tower)</li> </ul>
Kerala		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Shoranur</li> </ul>			
Karnataka				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Patghat, Mallapuram, Idduki</li> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Karwar, Athani, Medikeri, Bellary, Chickmagalur, Udupi, Bidar, Kolar Gold Field, Bijapur</li> </ul>	
Madhya Pradesh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by</li> </ul>

replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Khargaon

by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Datia, Panna, Ratlam, Bhind, Khandwa, Shajapur, Satna

Maharashtra

- New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Mumbai.
- HDTV Studio installed at DDK Mumbai
- New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Mumbai

- Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Nagpur.
- Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Ahmednagar, Umerga, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Buldhana, Akhuj, Kinwat, Pusad, Washim, Akola, Hingoli, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Hingaghat, Parbani and Nanded

Manipur

- Earth station, Imphal upgraded from single channel to two channel system

	1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Jowai.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Jowai.</li> </ul>
Nagaland		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Kohima upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Tuensang</li> </ul>	
Odisha				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Phulbani, Brijrajnagar, Bhanjanagar, Navrangpur, Baripada, Dhenkanal and Sundergarh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Keonjhar and Bolangir</li> </ul>
Rajasthan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Chittorgarh</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Barmer, Salumber, Tonk, Vallabhnagar, Sikar, Jalore, Alwar, Jaisalmer</li> </ul>	
Sikkim		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Gangtok upgraded</li> </ul>			

from single channel to two channel system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim HPT (1 KW) at Kumbakonam upgraded to 10 KW (pmt. set up)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Chennai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Tiruchendur, Salem and Coonoor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Chennai</li> </ul>
Tamil Nadu				
Telangana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Power Transmitter at Mehboobnagar upgraded to High Power Transmitter (int. Setup)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Kothagudem, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Khammam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Hyderabad</li> </ul>
Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Agartala upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Kailashahar</li> </ul>	
Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Pilibhit and Jagdishpur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPT at Jhansi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Aligarh, Shahjahanpur, Ballia, Orai, Puranpur, Azamgarh, Etawah, Hardoi and Fatehgarh</li> </ul>	



1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W(1+1) Automode LPT at Nainital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W(1 + 1) Automode LPT at Tanakpur</li> </ul>	
West Bengal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Kolkata</li> <li>• Earth Station installed at DDK Jalpaigurhi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1 + 1) Automode LPTs at Jhargram, Contai, Purulia, Kalimpong, Alipurduar and Darjeeling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK Kolkata</li> </ul>
Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New OB van provided at DDK Delhi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDTV Studio installed at DDK Delhi</li> <li>• New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Delhi</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK Delhi.</li> </ul>
A and N Islands			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Port Blair</li> </ul>	
Chandigarh			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Chandigarh</li> </ul>	
Goa			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Panaji</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Uplink antenna at DDK Panaji</li> </ul>

**Telecast of Pakistan TV**

†1747. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which complaints were received by Government during the last three years regarding telecast of Pakistan TV in the bordering districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by Government in the last three years to check it; and

(c) whether Government plans to install high power transmitters in the bordering districts, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs and Prasar Bharati have informed that the signals/coverage of Pakistan TV is available in the bordering districts of the country. However, no complaints have been received during the last three years regarding telecast of Pakistan TV in the bordering districts of the country. Strengthening of TV coverage of Doordarshan to counter the anti-India propaganda along border areas is an ongoing process. Doordarshan has been assigning priority to expansion of their coverage in Border areas of the country in various expansion plans formulated from time to time Special packages for expansion and improvement of Doordarshan services in Jammu and Kashmir (J and K) have also been implemented in the past. At present, Prasar Bharati has informed that 112 TV transmitters of varying power are functioning in the districts near the Pakistan border.

(c) Prasar Bharati has also informed that to further strengthen TV coverage in J&K, a scheme has been approved in the Eleventh Plan. That *inter-alia*, includes projects of establishment of five High Power TV transmitters in J&K (Kashmir region-1; Jammu region-1; Ladakh region-1 besides 2 High Power Transmitters at Rajouri). Above projects are expected to be completed in phases, in about two years.

**Broadcast of news by private FM channels**

1748. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to allow private FM channels to broadcast news; and

(b) if so, under what conditions and from when?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Private FM channels have not been permitted to broadcast news under the existing FM Radio (Phase-II) policy guidelines. Under the Guidelines approved for FM Radio Phase-III, permission holders shall be permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati. No other news and current affairs programmes are permitted under FM Phase-III policy. However, Broadcast pertaining to the certain categories like sporting events excluding live coverage, live commentaries of sporting events of local nature, Traffic and Weather, cultural events, festivals, topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible.

However, in view of the dynamic nature of news, the policy is reviewed from time to time.

#### **Development of Panaji Doordarshan Studio**

1749. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to expand and develop Panaji Doordarshan Studio;
- (b) the items Government proposes for expanding and developing the studio and cost of each item projected and incurred;
- (c) whether Government proposes to allot required staff to the studio; and
- (d) the details of the staff strength at present, staff ideally needed to run such a studio and staff that Government proposes to give to the studio for proper coverage and for increasing the limit of duration of telecast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Prasar Bharati has informed that as part of Continuing Schemes of Twelfth Plan of Doordarshan, projects of full digitalization of partially digital studio and upgradation of satellite uplink facility at Panaji are under implementation. The total approved cost of above projects is Rs.4.9 crore and Rs 2.30 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to increase the duration of telecast in the said Kendra., The details of the present staff strength at Doordarshan Kendra, Panaji

is given in the Statement (*See* below). Staffing in Doordarshan Kendras is a dynamic process that is reviewed by Prasar Bharati from time to time.

**Statement**

*Details of the present staff strength at Doordarshan Kendra, Panaji*

Staff Position of DDK, Panaji

Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength	Filled	Vacant
1	2	3	4
Deputy Director Programme	01	0	1
Assistant Director Programme	01	0	1
Programme Executive	03	2	1
Sr. Administrative Officer	01	0	1
Administrative Officer	01	00	1
Head Clerk/Account Assistant	01	00	1
Stenographer	03	03	0
UDC/Sr. Store Keeper	06	03	3
LDC/Jr. Store Keeper	06	04	2
Multi Task Staff	11	10	1
Staff Car Driver	03	03	0
Cameraman, Gr-I	01	1	0
Cameraman, Gr-II	05	4	1
Cameraman, Gr-III	01	0	1
Graphic Artist	01	0	1
Make up Assistant	01	0	1
Production Assistant	02	3	-1
Film/Video Editor	01	1	0
Floor Assistant	03	3	0

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1		2	3	4
	Deputy Director Engineer	01	1	0
	Assistant Station Engineer	01	0	1
	Assistant Engineer	07	6	1
	Sr. Engineering Assistant	05	5	0
	Engineering Assistant	09	9	0
	Sr. Technician	06	4	2
	Technician	05	3	2
	Mast Technician	01	1	0
	Helper	04	4	0
	TOTAL	91	70	21

#### **Portability of DTH providers**

1750. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the differential in pricing and service quality by different Direct-to-home providers;
- (b) if so, whether Government plans to allow portability of DTH providers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The tariff for addressable systems such as direct-to-home (DTH) etc. has been prescribed by the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order 2010 notified by Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 21.7.2010. Four amendments to this tariff order have so far been notified on 30.04.2012, 20.09.2013, 10.02.2014 and 18.07.2014. DTH operators are free to price and package their services, based on their business model subject to certain conditions as prescribed in the said tariff order.

- (b) to (d) The Portability, in DTH Service can be achieved through technical

interoperability or through commercial interoperability. In the DTH license conditions and other regulatory prescriptions, this has been envisaged to be achieved through interoperability of DTH Customer Premises Equipment (CPE). However, this has so far not proved to be effective due to several techno-commercial reasons. In this regard, a reference has been made to TRAI to give its recommendation. The matter is under consideration of TRAI.

#### **Single-window system for film production**

1751. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up single-window system for film production if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the other major grievances of the film industry; and
- (c) the action plan to control depiction of women in bad taste in the films etc. to maintain a congenial environment in the house-holds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) To give impetus to film and tourism sectors in India, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Promotion and Facilitation of Film Production in India has been set up in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Committee is to act as a 'single-window' at the central level to facilitate permissions for the foreign and domestic filmmakers for shooting feature films, short films and TV programmes in India. This committee will act as a facilitator for film production and film shooting in India.

(b) Grievances of Film Industry, mostly relate to taxation issues including entertainment tax levied by State Government and service tax levied by Central Government which have been duly forwarded to Finance Ministry for consideration, as and when received.

(c) Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 provides for principles for guidance in certifying films. Among others, it bars from certification, films which are against the interests of public order, decency or morality. Guidelines for certification of films for public exhibition, laid down by notification dated 6th December, 1991 further suggests scenes which are likely to face cuts, such as scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner, scenes involving sexual violence against women etc.

Further, the Ministry had appointed a Committee under retired Chief Justice of Haryana and Punjab High Court, Shri Mukul Mudgal to suggest amendments to the Cinematograph Act. The Committee has submitted a report and draft Cinematograph Bill.

**System to regulate private radio stations**

1752.DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Act which regulates the electronic media, like the Press and Regulation of Books Act (PRB) that regulates the print media and the Press Council; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any system in place established by Government to regulate the private radio stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting exercises statutory powers conferred by Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. Private radio stations are governed by the 'Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting Services through Private Agencies'.

**Problem due to weak immigration laws**

†1753. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of migrant Indian labourers has been trapped in several countries being the victims of all fraud by the employers due to existing weak immigration law, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for respectful extradition of these migrant Indian workers trapped in other countries; and

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the existing immigration law, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The Ministry has no specific report of large number of incidents of emigrant Indian labourers trapped in several countries as being the victims of fraud by the employers.

However, there are reports of workers facing contractual problems, wherein, those emigrating through the unscrupulous unregistered agents on both sides bypassing all the legal emigration procedures with irregular visa or without any employment contract are more vulnerable.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Whenever this Ministry or Indian Missions receive information of problems faced by Indian workers, the Indian Mission initiates action to resolve the issue by getting in touch with the foreign employer/local authorities and emigrant worker concerned and visiting Indian labour camps, if required, and actively pursuing until their logical conclusion. If necessary, the Indian Mission repatriates the Indian emigrant worker in consultation with the local government authority and the employer. If required, the Indian Mission issue Emergency Certificates for repatriation of the emigrant worker. The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has provision for providing air-ticket at Government cost for the repatriation.

(c) Government is working on Emigration Management Bill. The Bill is at the stage of Inter-Ministerial consultation.

#### **Centre to help Indian workers abroad**

1754. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has opened a centre to guide and help the Indian workers in UAE and other countries, if so, the details with feed back thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to open such centres for Indian workers in other countries as well; and

(c) whether it is proposed to run the above help-line round the clock to address grievances of Indian workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Worker Resource Centre (IWRC) at Dubai, UAE was set up in November, 2010. The Centre guides and helps Indian workers by way of disseminating information, registering, responding and monitoring complaints. The Centre has a 24X7 helpline and redresses grievances and provides counseling. According to information received, Indian embassies in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE, Oman, Yemen, and Lebanon have also established 24x7 helpline.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has advised to Indian Missions in Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries to establish such centres in their Missions.

(c) Yes, Sir. As in reply to part (a) above.

#### **Support to Indian workers overseas**

1755. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Embassies have been able to register and provide support to overseas Indian workers, the details thereof;



(b) whether Government has considered regulating and monitoring agents and agencies who are involved in overseas Indian workers, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has considered staffing Indian Embassies with multilingual staff, especially those in Singapore, Malaysia with more Tamil speakers, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Whenever a complaint is received from any Indian worker abroad through telephone, e-mail, social media etc., for assistance, such complaints are registered by the Missions and necessary support provided. The Indian Mission has generally been successfully taking up the cases of Indian emigrants with the concerned local Government authorities/sponsors and employers etc. for redressal of their grievances. Support are in the form of contacting employers and recruiting agencies to resolve the problems, providing shelter for distressed emigrants, emergency medical cases, legal counseling, repatriation of stranded emigrant at Government cost etc. Indian Missions also have help line, walk-in center for redressal of their grievances.

(b) The employment of Indian migrants is regulated by the Emigration Act, 1983 and the Emigration Rules, 1983 as amended from time to time.

(c) Embassies engage multilingual staff as and when required. The High Commission of India at Singapore and Malaysia have staff who can speak Tamil.

#### **Granting of dual citizenship**

1756. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to grant dual citizenship to overseas Indians who have taken up citizenship in the countries of their residence; and

(b) if so, the time-frame by which it would be done, if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Scholarship under SPDC programme**

1757. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started a scholarship under Scholarship Programmes for Diaspora Children (SPDC);

(b) the number of students who have got admission under this scheme so far, country-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the details of admission are based on the result dates of USA only; and

(d) whether Government would consider the demand to fix the date of admission while keeping in mind the results declared by different foreign universities, *i.e.* of United States of America, United Kingdom etc. if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, Sir. Government is running a scholarship under Scholarship Programmes for Diaspora Children (SPDC).

(b) A total of 684 students have got admission under this scheme so far. The country-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The admissions are based on Indian academic calendar.

**Statement**

*Country-wise number of students who have got admission  
under SPDC programme*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of Students
1.	Australia	03
2.	Bahrain	54
3.	Canada	01
4.	France	01
5.	Guyana	01
6.	Indonesia	07
7.	Kenya	02
8.	Kuwait	66
9.	Malaysia	20

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of Students
10.	Mauritius	03
11.	Myanmar	01
12.	Nigeria	01
13.	Oman	117
14.	Qatar	28
15.	Saudi Arabia	119
16.	South Africa	02
17.	Sri Lanka	135
18.	Suriname	02
19.	Tanzania	09
20.	Thailand	01
21.	Trinidad & Tobago	01
22.	United Arab Emirates	87
23.	United States of America	21
24.	United Kingdom	01
25.	Netherlands	01
TOTAL		684

**Complaints against fraudulent recruiting agents**

1758.SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the process of registering complaints against unauthorized or fraudulent recruiting agents;

(b) the number of complaints that have been made against recruiting agents in the past three years; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard and if no action taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Any recruitment of Indian nationals for employment abroad without Registration Certificate under Section 10 or Permit under Section 16 of the Emigration Act, 1983 is an offence punishable under Section 24 of the Emigration Act, 1983. Complaints against such illegal agents indulging in fraudulent recruitment can be directly lodged with the State law enforcing authorities. Whenever such complaints are received in this Ministry, they are referred to the concerned State Governments for investigation and action in accordance with the provisions of the law of this land as appropriate.

After investigation, if required, the investigating authority seeks approval from this Ministry for prosecution in the appropriate court of law under Section 27 of the Emigration Act, 1983. (Sanction not required in case the complaint is directly made by the emigrant or intending emigrant, or on behalf of such emigrant or intending emigrant, by the father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister or guardian of such emigrant or intending emigrant, or if such emigrant or intending emigrant is a member of a joint Hindu family, by the manager of that family). Request for such prosecution sanctions are processed and sanctions are issued on priority basis.

During the last 3 years, 751 complaints against such illegal agents were received in this Ministry. All these cases had been referred to the State Government authorities concerned for investigation. Prosecution sanction had been sought in 30 cases, and sanction given in all cases.

#### **Reservation in Government jobs**

†1759. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take effective steps to ensure 25 per cent reservation in Government services separately for poor people of higher class without making any change in the reservation being provided for the people belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government for giving reservation in Government services separately for poor people of higher class.

(b) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Discrimination against UPSC aspirants from Hindi medium**

1760. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is showing its biased attitude against Hindi aspirants in UPSC examinations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action being taken by Government in this regard to protect the interests of such candidates of UPSC examinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Direction on appointing officials in Minister's staff**

1761. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued a directive to all Ministries/Departments not to appoint officers/officials who had worked in any capacity/the personal staff of Ministers in the previous Government in the staff of Ministers of present Government; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Due to administrative requirements, Government has issued guidelines that any officer/official/private person, who has worked earlier in the personal staff of a Minister, may not be appointed in the personal staff of Ministers in the present Government. Subsequently, certain relaxations have been given according to which the said guidelines shall apply only in respect of Private Secretary, Officer on Special Duty, Additional Private Secretary, Assistant Private Secretary and First PA who have worked in the personal staff of any Minister for any duration during the last 10 years which is to be reckoned from 19th June, 2014.

**Special cadre for super specialist doctors**

1762. SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the action that has been taken by the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Health and State Governments to create special cadre for super specialist doctors like; IAS, IPS, IRS, IFS etc. as with a view that, most of super specialist doctors are reluctant to join in Government services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): As intimated by the

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Government has not initiated any proposal for creation of a Indian Medical Service and as such no specific steps have been taken in this regard. However, representations from various quarters have been received on the subject. 'Health' being a State subject, consultation with the State Governments is a prerequisite for consideration of the matter.

#### **Introduction of C-SAT in Civil Service Exams**

†1763. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question paper on C-SAT has been introduced from 2011 in the preliminary exam of Civil Services Exam held by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and there has been a sharp decrease in the number of candidates having Indian Languages and Arts background among the successful candidates of the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 even since C-SAT has been introduced;

(b) whether Government would like to annul question paper on C-SAT in the preliminary exam in order to provide a level playing field to the candidates with Indian languages and arts background in the national interest and for the sake of justice; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has not brought out any question paper on C-SAT from Civil Services Examination (CSE), 2011. However, certain changes were introduced in the preliminary part with effect from CSE-2011.

Data regarding the number of candidates having Indian Languages and Arts background among the successful candidates is not maintained.

(b) and (c) The Government is seized of the issue arising out of the changes introduced in the preliminary part.

#### **Prohibition for appointment of private secretaries worked with UPA Government**

†1764. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of private secretaries with the Ministers in UPA regime on the posts of private secretary with the Ministers of NDA cabinet has been prohibited and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the above said prohibition has also been made applicable to the cabinet secretary and if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the recent guidelines Private Secretaries who had worked in the personal staff of any Minister for any duration in the last 10 years may not be appointed in the personal staff of the Ministers in the present Government.

(b) These guidelines apply only to Private Secretaries to Ministers.

**Award to industrious Government staffers**

1765. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has mooted a proposal to award industrious Government staffers every month with a citation of excellence;

(b) whether Government has also proposed to all departments to organize offsite events for junior officers; and

(c) whether it has been proposed to install 'Idea Boxes' in all Ministries for soliciting 'out of the box' and innovative solutions to various issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has instituted a non-monetary incentive scheme titled 'Employee of the Month' with effect from October, 2013 to recognize meritorious performance of employees of the rank of Under Secretary and equivalent and below in the DoP&T.

(b) DoP&T had organized a retreat for its officials at the level of Deputy Secretary and above in October, 2013 at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie. This Department has informed other Departments of Government of India about this retreat as one of the best practices introduced in DoP&T.

(c) In accordance with Innovation Action Plan, DoP&T has installed 'Idea Boxes' in the Department to solicit 'out of the box' solution to various issues. This Department has informed other Departments of Government of India about the installation of 'Idea Boxes' as one of the best practices introduced in DoP&T.

**Sanctioned strength of IAS officers**

1766. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the actual requirement/ sanctioned strength of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers in the country, Centre and State-wise, specially in Jharkhand, whether there is any shortage of the same;

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

(c) whether Government has any proposal to recruit more IAS officers to remove the shortage, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the sanctioned strength, the number of officers in-position, State-wise including in Jharkhand and for the centre in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The shortage of officers, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In promotion quota the selection process gets stalled due to dispute/court cases pertaining to the officers in the States, which results in shortage in that Quota. In Direct Recruitment Quota, the recruitment has not kept pace with the growth in Total Authorized Strength of IAS.

(c) As a measure to fill up the gap in the direct recruitment quota the Government has gradually increased annual intake of IAS officers under DR Quota over the years as per details given below:

CSE Year	No. of vacancies
2007	110
2008	120
2009	130
2010	150
2011	170
2012	180
2013	180
2014	180

The Baswan committee, constituted for the purpose of giving a report regarding various issues concerning the cadre management of Indian Administrative Service has recommended that it would not be appropriate to increase the annual intake in the IAS beyond 180 as it would compromise quality, exceed LBSNAA's capacity and lead to distortion in career pyramid of IAS officers.

In promotion quota prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service officers in All India Services.



**Statement-I**

*Details of State-wise Cadre Gap in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2014*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Authorized Cadre Strength										No. of Officers In Position		
		Senior Duty Posts under Central Govt. (CDR) [not exceeding 40% of SDP]	State Reserve (SDR) [not exceeding 25% of SDP]	Deputation Reserve (DR) [not exceeding 16.5% of SDP]	Junior Posts Reserve & Leave Reserve (JP & LR) [not exceeding 16.5% of SDP]	Training Reserve (TR) [not exceeding 3.5% of SDP]	Direct Recruitment Posts [(DR) (SDP+ CDR+ SDR+ LR+ TR) -PQ]	Promotion Posts (PQ) [33 1/3% of SDP+ CDR+ SDR+ TR] (8)+(9)	Total Authorized Strength [Col. SSC/IC)\$	Direct Recruitment (includes EC/)	Promoted	Total [(11)+(12)]		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	204	81	51	33	7	262	114	376	188	96	284		
2.	AGMU	183	73	45	30	6	235	102	337	171	73	244		
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	135	54	33	22	4	173	75	248	147	58	205		
4.	Bihar	177	70	44	29	6	227	99	326	173	45	218		

5.	Chhattisgarh	97	38	24	16	3	124	54	178	89	40	129
6.	Gujarat	162	64	40	26	5	207	90	297	145	60	205
7.	Haryana	112	44	28	18	3	143	62	205	122	38	160
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80	32	20	13	2	103	44	147	68	38	106
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	30	18	12	2	75	62	137	63	43	106
10.	Jharkhand	114	45	28	18	3	145	63	208	96	20	116
11.	Karnataka	163	65	40	26	5	208	91	299	157	58	215
12.	Kerala	126	50	31	20	4	161	70	231	109	41	150
13.	Madhya Pradesh	227	90	56	37	7	291	126	417	213	107	320
14.	Maharashtra	190	76	47	31	6	244	106	350	199	78	277
15.	Manipur	60	24	15	9	2	77	33	110	101	52	153
16.	Tripura	53	21	13	8	1	67	29	96			
17.	Nagaland	50	20	12	8	1	64	27	91	35	19	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18.	Odisha	123	49	30	20	4	158	68	226	131	51	182
19.	Punjab	120	48	30	19	4	154	67	221	119	59	178
20.	Rajasthan	161	64	40	26	5	206	90	296	162	49	211
21.	Sikkim	27	10	6	4	1	34	14	48	27	11	38
22.	Tamil Nadu	193	77	48	31	6	247	108	355	186	99	285
23.	Uttarakhand	66	26	16	10	2	84	36	120	65	24	89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	321	128	80	52	11	412	180	592	327	147	474
25.	West Bengal	195	78	48	32	6	250	109	359	152	68	220
TOTAL		3414	1357	843	550	106	4351	1919	6270	3245	1374	4619

§ This does not include appointments made in the IAS on the basis of CSE, 2012.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of shortage of officers in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2014*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total officers in Position as on 1.1.2014	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	284	92
2.	AGMUT	337	244	93
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	248	205	43
4.	Bihar	326	218	108
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	129	49
6.	Gujarat	297	205	92
7.	Haryana	205	160	45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147	106	41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	106	31
10.	Jharkhand	208	116	92
11.	Karnataka	299	215	84
12.	Kerala	231	150	81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	417	320	97
14.	Maharashtra	350	277	73
15.	Manipur-Tripura	206	153	53
16.	Nagaland	91	54	37
17.	Odisha	226	182	44
18.	Punjab	221	178	43
19.	Rajasthan	296	211	85
20.	Sikkim	48	38	10

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	355	285	70
22.	Uttarakhand	120	89	31
23.	Uttar Pradesh	592	474	118
24.	West Bengal	359	220	139
TOTAL		6270	4619	1651

**Problem of double/simultaneous selection in the exams**

1767. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the conundrum that the thousands of candidates would face in case of their selection in Combined Graduate Level (CGL) 2013 and CGL 2014 simultaneously as both the exams are being conducted in the same year;

(b) if so, the immediate steps Government is going to take to address this situation affecting future of many youngsters;

(c) the reasons for cancelling last year's Combined Graduate Level, 2013 examination; and

(d) the measures that Government is mulling to avoid severe cases of cheating and copying in examinations conducted by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) in this year's CGL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) SSC conducted the Combined Graduate Level (CGL) 2013 on 21.4.2013 and 19.5.2013. The Commission had planned to conduct CGLE 2014 in the current year. It was initially decided to conduct re-examination of CGLE 2013, in seven centres, when instances of malpractices in these centres were reported by the police. Later, in view of the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal's judgement, and considering the overall interests of the candidates at large, it has been decided to conduct re-examination of CGLE 2013 in the remaining centres also. CGLE 2014 will be held once re-examination of CGLE 2013 is completed.

(d) SSC has since strengthened its system to handle malpractices in the examination by using jammers and videography at sensitive venues, and deploying increased security besides utilizing large number of officers in flying squads/city coordinators.

An Expert Group has been set up for suggesting reforms and measures to combat malpractices.

#### **Identification of backward districts**

1768. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms adopted for identification of backward districts in the country and the districts identified as per these norms so far, State-wise;
- (b) the achievements made as result of the measures taken in these districts so far; and
- (c) whether Government has reviewed the status of these districts after identifying as backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Backward Districts have been identified for coverage under the District component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The 250 districts initially identified for coverage under the scheme, included all the 200 districts covered by the first phase of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and 170 districts identified by the Inter-Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG), 120 districts being common to both. List of 17 parameters used by the IMTG for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts is given in Statement-I (*See below*). In 2012-13, 22 more districts were included, most of which were districts carved out of the existing BRGF districts between Census 2001 and 2011. The List of 272 districts covered under BRGF is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Funds under the District Component of BRGF have been used to fill critical gaps identified by the community through decentralized planning. The funds under BRGF are supplemental in nature to the funds flowing under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj which is administering the scheme regularly reviews the status of implementation through meetings, video-conferences and visits by officials. An evaluation study of the BRGF has been conducted through the Programme Evaluation Organisation which shows that investments in creation of assets, promotion of livelihoods, etc. have been useful and have had a positive impact on the overall living conditions of the people.

***Statement-I***

*List of 17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) For Identification of backward districts*

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**1. Economic:**

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposits
- (iii) Percentage of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

**2. Social and Educational:**

- (i) Percentage of SC Population
- (ii) Percentage of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13years)

**3. Health:**

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunisation

**4. Amenities:**

- (i) Percentage of Households without Electricity
  - (ii) Percentage of Households with Banking Services
  - (iii) Percentage of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.
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**Statement-II**

*List of 272 Districts covered under the District Component of  
Backward Regions Grant Fund*

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**Andhra Pradesh**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Anantapur | 2. Chittoor     |
| 3. Cuddapah  | 4. Vizianagaram |

**Arunachal Pradesh**

1. Upper Subansiri

**Assam**

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Barpeta             | 2. Bongaigaon |
| 3. Cachar              | 4. Dhemaji    |
| 5. Goalpara            | 6. Hailakandi |
| 7. Karbi Anglong       | 8. Kokrajhar  |
| 9. Lakhimpur           | 10. Marigaon  |
| 11. North Cachar Hills | 12. Chirang   |
| 13. Baksa              |               |

**Bihar**

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Araria           | 2. Aurangabad  |
| 3. Banka            | 4. Begusarai   |
| 5. Bhagalpur        | 6. Bhojpur     |
| 7. Buxar            | 8. Darbhanga   |
| 9. Gaya             | 10. Gopalganj  |
| 11. Jamui           | 12. Jehanabad  |
| 13. Kaimur (Bhabua) | 14. Katihar    |
| 15. Khagaria        | 16. Kishanganj |
| 17. Lakhisarai      | 18. Madhepura  |
| 19. Madhubani       | 20. Munger     |
| 21. Muzaffarpur     | 22. Nalanda    |
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|------|---------|-----|--------------------|
| 23.  | Nawada  | 24. | Pashchim Champaran |
| 25.  | Patna   | 26. | Purbi Champaran    |
| 27.  | Purnia  | 28. | Rohtas             |
| 29.  | Saharsa | 30. | Samastipur         |
| 31.  | Saran   | 32. | Sheikhpura         |
| 33.  | Sheohar | 34. | Sitamarhi          |
| 35.  | Supaul  | 36. | Vaishali           |
| 37.. | Arwal   | 38. | Siwan              |

**Chhattisgarh**

- |     |           |     |             |
|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|
| 1.  | Bastar    | 2.  | Bilaspur    |
| 3.  | Dantewada | 4.  | Dhamtari    |
| 5.  | Jashpur   | 6.  | Kabirdham   |
| 7.  | Kanker    | 8.  | Korba       |
| 9.  | Korea     | 10. | Mahasamund  |
| 11. | Raigarh   | 12. | Rajnandgaon |
| 13. | Surguja   | 14. | Narayanpur  |
| 15. | Bijapur   |     |             |

**Gujarat**

- |    |              |    |              |
|----|--------------|----|--------------|
| 1. | Banas Kantha | 2. | Dahod        |
| 3. | Dang         | 4. | Narmada      |
| 5. | Panch Mahals | 6. | Sabar Kantha |

**Haryana**

- |    |              |    |       |
|----|--------------|----|-------|
| 1. | Mahendragarh | 2. | Sirsa |
|----|--------------|----|-------|

**Himachal Pradesh**

- |    |        |    |         |
|----|--------|----|---------|
| 1. | Chamba | 2. | Sirmaur |
|----|--------|----|---------|

**Jammu and Kashmir**

- |    |          |    |         |
|----|----------|----|---------|
| 1. | Doda     | 2. | Kupwara |
| 3. | Poonch   | 4. | Ramban  |
| 5. | Kishtwar |    |         |
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**Jharkhand**

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bokaro               | 2. Chatra      |
| 3. Deoghar              | 4. Dhanbad     |
| 5. Dumka                | 6. Garhwa      |
| 7. Giridih              | 8. Godda       |
| 9. Gumla                | 10. Hazaribagh |
| 11. Jamtara             | 12. Koderma    |
| 13. Latehar             | 14. Lohardaga  |
| 15. Pakur               | 16. Palamu     |
| 17. Ranchi              | 18. Sahebganj  |
| 19. Saraikela Kharsawan | 20. Simdega    |
| 21. West Singhbhum      | 22. Khunti     |
| 23. Ramgarh             |                |

**Karnataka**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Bidar     | 2. Chitradurga |
| 3. Davangere | 4. Gulbarga    |
| 5. Raichur   | 6. Yadgir      |

**Kerala**

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Palakkad | 2. Wayanad |
|-------------|------------|

**Madhya Pradesh**

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Balaghat | 2. Barwani    |
| 3. Betul    | 4. Chhatarpur |
| 5. Damoh    | 6. Dhar       |
| 7. Dindori  | 8. Guna       |
| 9. Jhabua   | 10. Katni     |
| 11. Khandwa | 12. Khargone  |
| 13. Mandla  | 14. Panna     |
| 15. Rajgarh | 16. Rewa      |
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|----------------|----------------|
| 17. Satna      | 18. Seoni      |
| 19. Shahdol    | 20. Sheopur    |
| 21. Shivpuri   | 22. Sidhi      |
| 23. Tikamgarh  | 24. Umaria     |
| 25. Ashoknagar | 26. Burhanpur  |
| 27. Anuppur    | 28. Chhindwara |
| 29. Alirajpur  | 30. Singrauli  |

**Maharashtra**

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Ahmednagar | 2. Amravati  |
| 3. Aurangabad | 4. Bhandara  |
| 5. Chandrapur | 6. Dhule     |
| 7. Gadchiroli | 8. Gondia    |
| 9. Hingoli    | 10. Nanded   |
| 11. Nandurbar | 12. Yavatmal |

**Manipur**

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Chandel    | 2. Churachandpur |
| 3. Tamenglong |                  |

**Meghalaya**

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ri Bhoi         | 2. South Garo Hills |
| 3. West Garo Hills |                     |

**Mizoram**

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. Lawngtlai | 2. Saiha |
|--------------|----------|

**Nagaland**

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Mon     | 2. Tuensang |
| 3. Wokha   | 4. Longleng |
| 5. Kiphrie |             |
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**Odisha**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bolangir    | 2. Boudh        |
| 3. Deogarh     | 4. Dhenkanal    |
| 5. Gajapati    | 6. Ganjam       |
| 7. Jharsuguda  | 8. Kalahandi    |
| 9. Kandhamal   | 10. Keonjhar    |
| 11. Koraput    | 12. Malkangiri  |
| 13. Mayurbhanj | 14. Nabarangpur |
| 15. Nuapada    | 16. Rayagada    |
| 17. Sambalpur  | 18. Sonepur     |
| 19. Sundargarh | 20. Bargarh     |

**Punjab**

1. Hoshiarpur

**Rajasthan**

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Banswara       | 2. Barmer    |
| 3. Chittorgarh    | 4. Dungarpur |
| 5. Jaisalmer      | 6. Jalore    |
| 7. Jhalawar       | 8. Karauli   |
| 9. Sawai Madhopur | 10. Sirohi   |
| 11. Tonk          | 12. Udaipur  |
| 13. Pratapgarh    |              |

**Sikkim**

1. North District

**Tamil Nadu**

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cuddalore      | 2. Dindigul   |
| 3. Nagapattinam   | 4. Sivaganga  |
| 5. Tiruvannamalai | 6. Villupuram |

**Telangana**

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Adilabad | 2. Karimnagar |
|-------------|---------------|
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|----|-----------|----|-------------|
| 3. | Khammam   | 4. | Mahbubnagar |
| 5. | Medak     | 6. | Nalgonda    |
| 7. | Nizamabad | 8. | Rangareddi  |
| 9. | Warangal  |    |             |

**Tripura**

- |    |        |
|----|--------|
| 1. | Dhalai |
|----|--------|

**Uttar Pradesh**

- |     |                   |     |             |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1.  | Ambedkar Nagar    | 2.  | Azamgarh    |
| 3.  | Bahraich          | 4.  | Balrampur   |
| 5.  | Banda             | 6.  | Barabanki   |
| 7.  | Basti             | 8.  | Budaun      |
| 9.  | Chandauli         | 10. | Chitrakoot  |
| 11. | Etah              | 12. | Farrukhabad |
| 13. | Fatehpur          | 14. | Gonda       |
| 15. | Gorakhpur         | 16. | Hamirpur    |
| 17. | Hardoi            | 18. | Jalaun      |
| 19. | Jaunpur           | 20. | Kaushambi   |
| 21. | Kheri             | 22. | Kushi Nagar |
| 23. | Lalitpur          | 24. | Maharajganj |
| 25. | Mahoba            | 26. | Mirzapur    |
| 27. | Pratapgarh        | 28. | Rae Bareli  |
| 29. | Sant Kabeer Nagar | 30. | Shravasti   |
| 31. | Siddharth Nagar   | 32. | Sitapur     |
| 33. | Sonbhadra         | 34. | Unnao       |
| 35. | Kanshiram Nagar   |     |             |

**Uttarakhand**

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|----|---------------|----|-----------|
| 1. | Chamoli       | 2. | Champawat |
| 3. | Tehri Garhwal |    |           |
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**West Bengal**

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|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 24 Paraganas South | 2. Bankura          |
| 3. Birbhum            | 4. Dinajpur Dakshin |
| 5. Dinajpur Uttar     | 6. Jalpaiguri       |
| 7. Maldah             | 8. Medinipur East   |
| 9. Medinipur West     | 10. Murshidabad     |
| 11. Purulia           |                     |
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**Norms for categorizing BPL people**

1769. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- the existing norms to categorize people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);
- whether there is any proposal to review the norms for the people living under BPL;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- the time by which the revised norms are likely to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The present poverty estimates are based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2009. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of ₹ 447 for rural areas and ₹ 579 for urban areas as the poverty line for the year 2004-05, which was accepted by the Planning commission. Since January 2011, the Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate the poverty line and the poverty ratio at national and state level. For the year 2011-12, the Planning Commission, using the poverty line recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 and updating it to 2011-12 has estimated the poverty lines as monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of ₹ 816 in rural areas and ₹ 1000 in urban areas.

(b) and (c) The methodology for estimation of poverty line followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field. The Planning Commission reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from

time to time to make the estimates of poverty contemporaneous. In conformity of its practice of reviewing the methodology for estimation of poverty, Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The Terms of Reference of the Expert Group were as follows:

- (i.) To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- (ii.) To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas State-wise.
- (iii.) To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across states.
- (iv.) To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(d) The Expert Group submitted its report to Planning Commission on 30th June 2014. The Government is examining the report.

#### **CSSs for Jharkhand and Gujarat**

1770. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) that are in operation in the country *vis-a-vis* the States of Jharkhand, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any instances of mismatch between funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for financing of such schemes, the details thereof;

(c) whether Jharkhand and Gujarat are also in such a scenario of the mismatch in comparison of other States; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to ensure that funds released for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) are utilized properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) There are total 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) that are in operation in the country, out of which 61 schemes are under implementation in the State of Jharkhand. Details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The criteria for allocation of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to individual States are finalized by the concerned Ministry in accordance with the resource availability and the guidelines of the concerned CSS. The State Government implements the CSS in accordance with these guidelines. The releases of funds to the States are made by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned based on various factors including proposals by State Governments, performance in utilization of funds earlier released and adherence to the guidelines. The State Governments are also required to provide the respective State's share of CSS. Details showing the State-wise central releases under CSSs during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) To ensure that funds released for Centrally Sponsored Schemes are utilized properly, Government has taken various steps like (i) to keep 10% of the outlay of each CSS as flexi funds by the Central Ministries to provide flexibility to the States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of each programme or scheme, to pilot innovations and improve efficiency within the overall objectives of the scheme and to undertake mitigation /restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sector covered by the CSS (ii) formulating state specific guidelines for each CSS and (iii) to place the funds for all CSS/ACA schemes with the Administrative Ministries and transfer CSS/ACA funds to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned.



**Statement-I***List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes operating in the country vis-a-vis Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes operating in the country	Schemes/Programmes operating in Jharkhand
1	National Food Security Mission	National Food Security Mission
2	National Horticulture Mission	National Horticulture Mission
3	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
4	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	--
5	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
6	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)
7	National Livestock Management Programme	National Livestock Management Programme
8	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
9	National Plan for Dairy Development	National Plan for Dairy Development
10	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)
11	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	National Rural Drinking Water Programme

12	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
13	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
14	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
15	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
16	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats
17	Project Tiger	Project Tiger
18	National Health Mission including NRHM	National Health Mission including NRHM
19	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education
20	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
21	National AIDS & STD Control Programme	National AIDS & STD Control Programme
22	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces
23	Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)	–
24	National Urban Livelihood Mission	National Urban Livelihood Mission

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes operating in the country	Schemes/Programmes operating in Jharkhand
25	Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)	Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)
26	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
27	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)
28	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
29	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training and Adult Education	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training and Adult Education
30	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
31	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled
32	Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan	Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan
33	National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)	National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)
34	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana
35	Skill Development Mission	Skill Development Mission
36	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary	—

- including Gram Nyayalayas
- 37 Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities
- 38 Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)
- 39 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana
- 40 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
- 41 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- 42 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- 43 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- 44 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD / M/o Finance)
- 45 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
- 46 National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)
- 47 Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
- 48 Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.
- Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities
- Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)
- Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana
- Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD / M/o Finance)
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
- National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)
- Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
- Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes operating in the country	Schemes/Programmes operating in Jharkhand
49	Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	Scheme for development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
50	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
51	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities
52	Support for Statistical Strengthening	Support for Statistical Strengthening
53	National Handloom Development Programme	National Handloom Development Programme
54	Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture	Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture
55	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
56	Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.	Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.
57	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
58	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritrav Sahyog Yojana	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritrav Sahyog Yojana
59	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
60	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)
61	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit & Flood Management

	(merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)	Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)
62	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)
63	National Mission on Food Processing	—
64	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)
65	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)	—
66	National Service Scheme (NSS)	National Service Scheme (NSS)

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***Statement-II****State-wise Central releases under Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Releases during 2012-13	Releases during 2013-14
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12544.49	14813.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1889.83	1480.10
3.	Assam	6437.85	8033.62
4.	Bihar	14754.48	16755.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	6676.28	5913.17
6.	Goa	154.56	129.20
7.	Gujarat	7515.56	7786.33
8.	Haryana	2765.68	3256.52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1436.93	2015.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3703.70	4580.67
11.	Jharkhand	4414.32	4193.29
12.	Karnataka	8078.40	9988.16
13.	Kerala	3913.91	4260.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11976.62	14483.10
15.	Maharashtra	13467.26	12399.81
16.	Manipur	1964.96	1298.98
17.	Meghalaya	1183.49	1453.99
18.	Mizoram	1281.02	1163.32
19.	Nagaland	1643.08	1347.92
20.	Odisha	7511.64	8641.75

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	2727.46	3097.58
22.	Rajasthan	10343.06	11821.15
23.	Sikkim	609.31	533.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	10577.48	13079.73
25.	Tripura	2054.70	2386.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18257.17	24425.50
27.	Uttarakhand	1879.11	2090.30
28.	West Bengal	14475.73	13697.38

Source: Public Financial Management System (PFMS Website) (Formerly CPSMS)

#### Issuance of Aadhaar cards

1771. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Aadhaar cards that have so far been issued in the country since the beginning of this project, district-wise;

(b) whether the work in all the districts of States has not been completed, if so, the details therefor;

(c) whether Home Ministry has raised the matter of integrity of data collected by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) as well as its security;

(d) in what manner Ministry is going to address the security of the data so collected; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to merge Aadhaar and National Population Register, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) A total of 64.05 crore Aadhaars have been generated by UIDAI as on 14th July, 2014. A Statement containing the number of districts with varying Aadhaar saturation levels (as percentage of the total population of the relevant district) as on 30th June, 2014 is as under:



Sl. No.	% of Aadhaar Saturation level	No. of Districts
1.	$\geq 90\%$	63
2.	$<90\% \ \& \ \geq 80\%$	75
3.	$<80\% \ \& \ \geq 70\%$	78
4.	$<70\% \ \& \ \geq 60\%$	83
5.	$<60\% \ \& \ \geq 50\%$	65
6.	$<50\%$	271

Detailed information regarding number of total Aadhaars generated in each district in the country, is available at <https://portal.uidai.gov.in/uidwebportal/dashboard.do>

(b) Enrolment for Aadhaar is voluntary in nature and therefore it is an on-going exercise.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs had raised the matter of integrity of data collected by UIDAI as well as its security in view of the methodology adopted by UIDAI. A mechanism of inter-ministerial coordination has been put in place to address such concerns, where the UIDAI has engaged with the Ministry and the security agencies to resolve the issues. Furthermore, UIDAI has put in place a procedure and process for enrolment in accordance with the recommendation of Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedure (DDSV) Committee Report and the Biometric Standards Committee Report. In addition, a number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in any unauthorised manner.

Moreover, Aadhaar project is primarily a development initiative. Aadhaar does not bestow any rights, entitlements or claims to citizenship, on the Aadhaar number holder. It is for the statutory/implementing authorities to determine the eligibility under the various laws and acts applicable.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at this stage.

#### **BPL people in country**

†1772. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people in the country are living below poverty line;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise during last three years;
- (c) whether existing norms to determine the number of people living below poverty line are like obstacle in poverty alleviation, if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken/likely to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68<sup>th</sup> round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. According to this Press Note, for the year 2011-12 the poverty ratio in the country is 21.9 per cent. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per the latest estimates, percentage of persons living below the Poverty Line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 21.9% for the country as a whole. The comparative poverty ratio in the country for 1993-94 and 2004-05 was 45.3% and 37.2% respectively.

#### Statement

*Number and percentage of population below poverty line by States - 2011-12*

(Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	Percentage of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	ALL INDIA	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

*Notes:*

1. Population as on 1st March, 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

**Submission of Rangarajan Committee Report**

1773. SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rangarajan Committee has submitted its report to Government on Suresh Tendulkar Committee's methodology of estimating poverty which had drawn flak in September, 2011 when the Centre had filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether the Rangarajan Committee review report has affirmed the findings of the Suresh Tendulkar Committee's findings;

(c) if not, the new findings of the Rangarajan Committee on poverty line estimation; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor has recently commented that financial inclusion for development does not need precise poverty definition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The methodology for estimation of poverty line followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field. The Planning Commission reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from time to time to make the estimates of poverty contemporaneous. In conformity of its practice of reviewing the methodology for estimation of poverty, Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report to Planning Commission on 30th June 2014.

(b) and (c) The findings of the Rangarajan Committee on poverty line estimation are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Yes, Sir. As per Press Trust of India report dated 3rd July, 2014, the RBI Governor has commented “It doesn’t matter that we have a precise definition. There’s so much demand for financial services in the country that we don’t need to delineate ‘you get it, you don’t’. Everybody needs it. Just creating an environment in which it can expand is enough. We have to work on creating that environment. But we don’t need to choose between people. Whoever can benefit, they should get it.”

#### ***Statement***

*The findings of the report of Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty*

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1. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan deliberated on number of issues concerning measurement of poverty and has taken a stand on these as mentioned below:
    - (i.) The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had used the all-India urban poverty line basket as the reference to derive state-level rural and urban poverty. This was a departure from the earlier practice of using two separate poverty line baskets for rural and urban areas. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) reverts to the practice of having separate all-India rural and urban poverty basket lines and deriving state-level rural and urban estimates from these.
    - (ii.) The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had decided not to anchor the poverty line to the then available official calorie norms used in all poverty estimations since 1979 as it found a poor correlation between food consumed and nutrition
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outcomes. However, on a review of subsequent research, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) took a considered view that deriving the food component of the Poverty Line Basket by reference to the simultaneous satisfaction of all three nutrient-norms would be appropriate when seen in conjunction with the emphasis on a full range of policies and programmes for child-nutrition support and on public provisioning of a range of public goods and services aimed at the amelioration of the disease-environment facing the population.

- (iii.) Estimates of consumption expenditure seen in the National Accounts Statistics and as inferred from the sample surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation show a large and growing variance. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) prefers NSSO's estimates and decides not to use the NAS estimates. This is in line with the approach taken by Expert Group (Lakdawala) and Expert Group (Tendulkar).
  - (iv.) The capture of spatial and temporal variation in prices in estimating the State-level and rural-urban poverty levels (given all-India rural and urban estimates) has undergone substantial refinement since 1979. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) agrees with the methodology adopted by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) in this regard. This overcomes the limitations of using fixed base-year weights by using a combination of unit values derived from successive NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and price-relatives derived from the Consumer Price Indices.
  - (v.) Public expenditure on social services has increased substantially in recent years. These expenses are not captured, by design, in the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and the poverty line derived from these is thus lower than the services actually consumed.
  - (vi.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) is of the considered view that the deployment of criteria other than consumption expenditure in the measurement of poverty raises several issues regarding measurement and aggregation and that these render such exercises impractical. However, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) has considered an alternate view in estimating the poverty line by reference to the ability of households to save.
2. The Methodology recommended by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) for estimation of poverty is as follows:
- (i.) The poverty line should be based on certain normative levels of adequate nourishment, clothing, house rent, conveyance and education, and a behaviorally determined level of other non-food expenses.
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- (ii.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) computed the average requirements of calories, proteins and fats based on ICMR norms differentiated by age, gender and activity for all-India rural and urban regions to derive the normative levels of nourishment. Accordingly, the energy requirement works out to 2,155 kcal per person per day in rural areas and 2,090 kcal per person per day in urban areas. For reasons elaborated in the text, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) views the Calorie norm not as a single number but as an average in a band of +/- 10 per cent of these values and with intakes even at the lower end still being adequate enough to not adversely affect health and work.
- (iii.) The protein and fat requirements have been estimated on the same lines as for energy. These requirements are 48 gms and 28 gms per capita per day, respectively, in rural areas; and 50 gms and 26 gms per capita per day in urban areas.
- (iv.) A food basket that simultaneously meets all the normative requirements of the three nutrients defines the food component of the poverty line basket proposed by the Expert Group (Rangarajan). These nutrient norms are met for persons located in the sixth fractile (25-30%) in rural areas and for those in the fourth fractile (15-20%) in urban areas in 2011-12. The average monthly per capita consumption expenditure on food in these fractile classes is Rs.554 in rural areas and Rs.656 in urban areas (NSS 68th Round).
- (v.) The median fractile (45-50%) values of clothing expenses, rent, conveyance and education expenses are treated as the normative requirements of the basic non-food expenses of clothing, housing, mobility and education of a poverty line basket. This works out to Rs.141 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs.407 in urban areas. The observed expenses of all other non-food expenses of the fractile classes that meet the nutrition requirements are considered as part of the poverty line basket. This works out to Rs.277 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs.344 in urban areas.
- (vi.) The new poverty line thus work out to monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.972 in rural areas and Rs. 1,407 in urban areas in 2011-12. For a family of five, this translates into a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs.4,860 in rural areas and Rs.7,035 in urban areas.
- (vii.) Estimations of the poverty line made for the Expert Group (Rangarajan) based on an independent large survey of households by CMIE and using a different methodology wherein a household is considered poor if it is unable to save, yields results that are remarkably close to those derived using the NSSO data.
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This provides additional evidence in support of the poverty line derived by the Expert Group (Rangarajan).

- (viii.) Compared to the poverty lines based on the methodology of the Expert Group (Tendulkar), the poverty lines estimated by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) are 19% and 41% higher in rural and urban areas, respectively. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) uses the Modified Mixed Recall Period consumption expenditure data of the NSSO as these are considered to be more precise compared to the MRP, which was used by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) and the URP, which was used by earlier estimations. 67% of the increase in the rural poverty line and 28% of the increase in the urban poverty line is because of the shift from MRP to MMRP.
- (ix.) The national rural and urban poverty lines computed as above were used to derive the State-wise poverty lines by using the implicit price derived from the quantity and value of consumption observed in the NSSO's 68th Round of Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) to estimate state relative to all-India Fisher price indices. Using these and the State-specific distribution of persons by expenditure groups (NSS), state-specific ratios of rural and urban poverty were estimated. State-level poverty ratio was estimated as weighted average of the rural and urban poverty ratios and the national poverty ratio was computed again as the population-weighted average of state-wise poverty ratios.
- (x.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) therefore estimates that the 30.9% of the rural population and 26.4% of the urban population was below the poverty line in 2011-12. The all-India ratio was 29.5%. In rural India, 260.5 million individuals were below poverty and in urban India 102.5 million were under poverty. Totally, 363 million were below poverty in 2011-12.
- (xi.) The poverty ratio has declined from 39.6% in 2009-10 to 30.9% in 2011-12 in rural India and from 35.1% to 26.4% in urban India. The decline was thus a uniform 8.7 percentage points over the two years. The all-India poverty ratio fell from 38.2% to 29.5%. Totally, 91.6 million individuals were lifted out of poverty during this period.
- (xii.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends the updation of the poverty line in the future using the Fisher Index. The weighting diagram for this effort can be drawn from the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Survey. For the Food-group, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends that the current practice of relying on the unit values derivable from the NSSO Consumer Expenditure
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Surveys should continue till such time a new CPI of CSO with a weighting diagram based on the 2011-12 pattern of consumption becomes available. In respect of non-food- items, the price indices available in the exiting CSO Consumer Price Indices can be used in the construction of requisite Fisher indices. Once the new series of Consumer Price Index numbers (with 2011-12 as the base year) become available, it may be used if the extent of change in the structure of consumption at that point in time relative to the 2011-12 structure of consumption is not very different.

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#### **Allocation of funds of Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

1774. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) would go directly to the State Consolidated Funds by passing implementation agencies;
- (b) if so, the likely advantages of the change therein; and
- (c) the details of the flexi funds of 10 per cent allocated to each State under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and their usage during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In June 2013, the Government carried out restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) by re-organizing the schemes into 66 umbrella schemes. As part of this restructuring, it was decided that for all CSS schemes funds will be placed with the Administrative Ministries for transfer to the States through their respective Consolidated Funds. This mode of transfer has been made effective in a phased manner in the financial year 2014-15. Routing central assistance through the State Consolidated Fund in CSS has the likely advantage of improving monitoring of the implementation of these schemes by the State Governments which in turn has the potential to improve the efficiency and accountability of utilization of funds.

(c) As part of the restructuring of CSS mentioned above, it has also been decided that at least 10% of their annual allocation for each CSS in a year for a state is to be kept as flexi-fund. Decision to spend this money rests largely with the State Governments with the caveat that such expenditure should meet the broad objectives of the scheme. The Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines for flexi funds within CSS on 6th January, 2014 to all Union Ministries and State Governments. A copy of the guidelines given in the Statement (*See below*). These provisions have been made effective only with effect from the current financial year.

**Statement**

F.No.55(5)/PF.II/2011

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure Plan Finance-II Division

New Delhi, dated January 6, 2014

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Guidelines for Flexi-Funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs).**

**Objectives**

The introduction of a flexi-fund component within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has been made to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) To provide flexibility to States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of each programme or scheme;
- (ii) To pilot innovations and improve efficiency within the overall objective of the scheme and its expected outcomes;
- (iii) To undertake mitigation/restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sector covered by the CSS.

**Budgetary Allocation**

2. Central Ministries concerned shall keep at least 10% of their Plan budget for each CSS as flexi-funds, except for Schemes which emanate from a legislation (*e.g.* MGNREGA), or, schemes where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible (*e.g.* RKVY)

**Allocation of State Share**

3. After approval of the Plan Budget, Central Ministries shall communicate tentative allocations for each CSS to States including the allocation of flexi-funds by the end of May of every financial year. In the CSS that are demand-driven or project-driven and it is not feasible to make allocations to States, tentative allocations for a quarter/half-year/year shall invariably be communicated to states by the end of May of every financial year. Allocation to the States shall be based on transparent and equitable criteria. Central Ministries shall make allocations for 10% of flexi-funds for the CSS amongst States in the same proportion as tentative State allocations in the 90% portion of the CSS.

4. Flexi-funds will be a part of the CSS and the name of the concerned CSS will precede the word 'flexi-funds', in the communication to States, There will be no separate budget and account head for this purpose.

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5. As flexi-funds are a part of the concerned CSS, the same State share (including beneficiary contribution, if any) would be applicable for the flexi-fund component as well. However, States may provide additional share (including beneficiary contribution, if any) over and above the required State share for the flexi-funds component of the allocation for the CSS.

**Use of flexi-funds**

6. States may use the flexi-funds for the CSS to meet the objectives mentioned above in accordance with the broad objectives of the main Scheme. The flexi-funds may also be utilized for mitigation/restoration activities in the event of natural calamities in accordance with the broad objectives of the CSS. However, the specific guidelines of the CSS, applicable for 90% of the CSS allocation, will not be essential for the Flexi-funds component of the CSS, except for State share requirements.

7. The flexi-funds of a CSS in a particular sector, however, shall not be diverted to fund activities/schemes in other sectors. For example, if a particular CSS relates to elementary education, the flexi-funds for that scheme can only be used for elementary education and not for agriculture or any other sector. But it would be permissible to converge flexi-funds of different schemes to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes.

8. The purpose of providing flexi-funds is to enable States to undertake new innovative schemes in the particular area covered by the CSS. Flexi-funds shall not be used to substitute State's own non-Plan or Plan schemes/expenditure. It shall also not be used for construction/repairs of offices/residences for Government officials, general publicity, purchase of vehicles/furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables/non-durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditure.

9. Schemes taken up with flexi-funds shall invariably carry the name of concerned CSS.

10. The State-level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) may sanction projects under the flexi-funds component. States will not be required to send the project to Ministries for approval under the flexi-funds window as the SLSC will have a representative of the concerned Ministry and Planning Commission. States wishing to use flexi funds as part of the normal 90% component are free to do so.

**Release of flexi-funds**

11. Release of flexi-funds for each CSS may be made on a *pro rata* basis along with the normal releases under CSS. In other words, no separate system for release or for utilization certificates for flexi-funds would be required.

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12. Flexi-funds within each CSS will be subject to the same audit requirements as the main CSS including the audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

13. Web-based requirements for reporting the use of flexi-funds may be designed by adding modules to the existing MIS. Outcomes (medium term) and outputs (short term) need to be part of the MIS along with pictures/images and good practices to ensure greater transparency and cross-learning across States. For this purpose, web portal for sharing best practices is proposed to be created in Planning Commission.

14. Evaluation of flexi-funds may be done through the existing evaluation processes including those by Ministries, Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) and Independent Evaluation Organisation (IEO), Planning Commission and by independent third parties. Terms and conditions for evaluation may be designed in such a manner that outcomes of the Scheme as a whole as well as flexi-funds are well identified/measured.

15. These guidelines will be applicable from the financial year 2014-15.

Sd/-

**(Dr. Saurabh Garg)**

Joint Secretary (Plan Finance-II)

Government of India

To,

1. Secretaries, All the Departments/Ministries  
Government of India.
2. Chief Secretaries,  
All States/Union Territories.

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**Submission of Rangarajan Committee Report to Government**

†1775. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rangarajan Committee has entrusted its report regarding study on poverty to Government, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this report has disclosed the fact that previous Government had presented incorrect figures regarding poverty before the country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The methodology for estimation of poverty line followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the field. The Planning Commission reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from time to time to make the estimates of poverty contemporaneous. In conformity of its practice of reviewing the methodology for estimation of poverty, Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report to Planning Commission on 30th June 2014, the details of which are provided in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The methodology for estimation of poverty recommended by the Expert Group chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan is different from that of the Tendulkar Committee methodology. The difference in two methodologies has led to difference in the poverty estimates.

#### ***Statement***

*Executive Summary of the report of Expert Group under the Chairmanship of  
Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty*

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1. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan deliberated on number of issues concerning measurement of poverty and has taken a stand on these as mentioned below:
    - (i.) The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had used the all-India urban poverty line basket as the reference to derive State-level rural and urban poverty. This was a departure from the earlier practice of using two separate poverty line baskets for rural and urban areas. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) reverts to the practice of having separate all-India rural and urban poverty basket lines and deriving state-level rural and urban estimates from these.
    - (ii.) The Expert Group (Tendulkar) had decided not to anchor the poverty line to the then available official calorie norms used in all poverty estimations since 1979 as it found a poor correlation between food consumed and nutrition outcomes. However, on a review of subsequent research, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) took a considered view that deriving the food component of the Poverty Line Basket by reference to the simultaneous satisfaction of all three nutrient -norms would be appropriate when seen in conjunction with the emphasis on a full range of policies and programmes for child-nutrition support and on public provisioning of a range of public goods and services aimed at the amelioration of the disease-environment facing the population.
    - (iii.) Estimates of consumption expenditure seen in the National Accounts Statistics and as inferred from the sample surveys of the National Sample
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Survey Organisation show a large and growing variance. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) prefers NSSO's estimates and decides not to use the NAS estimates. This is in line with the approach taken by Expert Group (Lakdawala) and Expert Group (Tendulkar).

- (iv.) The capture of spatial and temporal variation in prices in estimating the State-level and rural-urban poverty levels (given all-India rural and urban estimates) has undergone substantial refinement since 1979. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) agrees with the methodology adopted by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) in this regard. This overcomes the limitations of using fixed base-year weights by using a combination of unit values derived from successive NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and price-relatives derived from the Consumer Price Indices.
- (v.) Public expenditure on social services has increased substantially in recent years. These expenses are not captured, by design, in the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Surveys and the poverty line derived from these is thus lower than the services actually consumed.
- (vi.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) is of the considered view that the deployment of criteria other than consumption expenditure in the measurement of poverty raises several issues regarding measurement and aggregation and that these render such exercises impractical. However, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) has considered an alternate view in estimating the poverty line by reference to the ability of households to save.
2. The Methodology recommended by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) for estimation of poverty is as follows:
- (i.) The poverty line should be based on certain normative levels of adequate nourishment, clothing, house rent, conveyance and education, and a behaviorally determined level of other non-food expenses.
- (ii.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) computed the average requirements of calories, proteins and fats based on ICMR norms differentiated by age, gender and activity for all-India rural and urban regions to derive the normative levels of nourishment. Accordingly, the energy requirement works out to 2,155 kcal per person per day in rural areas and 2,090 kcal per person per day in urban areas. For reasons elaborated in the text, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) views the Calorie norm not as a single number but as an average in a band of +/- 10 per cent of these values and with intakes even at the lower end still being adequate enough to not adversely affect health and work.
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- (iii.) The protein and fat requirements have been estimated on the same lines as for energy. These requirements are 48 gms and 28 gms per capita per day, respectively, in rural areas; and 50 gms and 26 gms per capita per day in urban areas.
- (iv.) A food basket that simultaneously meets all the normative requirements of the three nutrients defines the food component of the poverty line basket proposed by the Expert Group (Rangarajan). These nutrient norms are met for persons located in the sixth fractile (25-30%) in rural areas and for those in the fourth fractile (15-20%) in urban areas in 2011-12. The average monthly per capita consumption expenditure on food in these fractile classes is ₹ 554 in rural areas and ₹ 656 in urban areas (NSS 68th Round).
- (v.) The median fractile (45-50%) values of clothing expenses, rent, conveyance and education expenses are treated as the normative requirements of the basic non-food expenses of clothing, housing, mobility and education of a poverty line basket. This works out to ₹ 141 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 407 in urban areas. The observed expenses of all other non-food expenses of the fractile classes that meet the nutrition requirements are considered as part of the poverty line basket. This works out to ₹ 277 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 344 in urban areas.
- (vi.) The new poverty line thus work out to monthly per capita consumption expenditure of ₹ 972 in rural areas and ₹ 1,407 in urban areas in 2011-12. For a family of five, this translates into a monthly consumption expenditure of ₹ 4,860 in rural areas and ₹ 7,035 in urban areas.
- (vii.) Estimations of the poverty line made for the Expert Group (Rangarajan) based on an independent large survey of households by CMIE and using a different methodology wherein a household is considered poor if it is unable to save, yields results that are remarkably close to those derived using the NSSO data. This provides additional evidence in support of the poverty line derived by the Expert Group (Rangarajan).
- (viii.) Compared to the poverty lines based on the methodology of the Expert Group (Tendulkar), the poverty lines estimated by the Expert Group (Rangarajan) are 19% and 41% higher in rural and urban areas, respectively. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) uses the Modified Mixed Recall Period consumption expenditure
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data of the NSSO as these are considered to be more precise compared to the MRP, which was used by the Expert Group (Tendulkar) and the URP, which was used by earlier estimations. 67% of the increase in the rural poverty line and 28% of the increase in the urban poverty line is because of the shift from MRP to MMRP.

- (ix.) The national rural and urban poverty lines computed as above were used to derive the State-wise, poverty lines by using the implicit price derived from the quantity and value of consumption observed in the NSSO's 68th Round of Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) to estimate state relative to. all-India Fisher price indices. Using these and the state-specific distribution of persons by expenditure groups (NSS), State-specific ratios of rural and urban poverty were estimated. State-level poverty ratio was estimated as weighted average of the rural and urban poverty ratios and the national poverty ratio was computed again as the population-weighted average of State-wise poverty ratios.
- (x.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) therefore estimates that the 30.9% of the rural population and 26.4% of the urban population was below the poverty line in 2011-12. The all-India ratio was 29.5%. In rural India, 260.5 million individuals were below poverty and in urban India 102.5 million were under poverty. Totally, 363 million were below poverty in 2011-12.
- (xi.) The poverty ratio has declined from 39.6% in 2009-10 to 30.9% in 2011-12 in rural India and from 35.1% to 26.4% in urban India. The decline was thus a uniform 8.7 percentage points over the two years. The all-India poverty ratio fell from 38.2% to 29.5%. Totally, 91.6 million individuals were lifted out of poverty during this period.
- (xii.) The Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends the updation of the poverty line in the future using the Fisher Index. The weighting diagram for this effort can be drawn from the NSSO's Consumer Expenditure Survey. For the Food -group, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) recommends that the current practice of relying on the unit values derivable from the NSSO Consumer Expenditure Surveys should continue till such time a new CPI of CSO with a weighting diagram based on the 2011-12 pattern of consumption becomes available. In respect of non-food- items, the price indices available in the exiting CSO Consumer Price Indices can be used in the construction of requisite Fisher indices. Once the new series of Consumer Price Index numbers (with 2011-12 as the base year) become available, it may be used if the extent of change in the structure of consumption at that point in time relative to the 2011-12 structure of consumption is not very different.
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**Action to encourage women to choose career in S&T**

1776. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action to encourage women to choose career in the field of science and technology, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Ministry of Science and Technology has taken several initiatives to encourage women to choose career in the field of Science and Technology. The Department of Science and Technology (DST) had launched "Women Scientist Scheme" (WOS) in 2002, being renamed as "DISHA", to provide a platform for enhancing gender parity in science. This is a holistic approach to address the need for career opportunity, re-entry after break-in career, retention and mobility with possibilities for mid-career changes and leadership development. Since its inception, 2820 women scientists have been supported in project mode in various research institutions. DST is also implementing a program titled, Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE), with the objective to enhance institutional capability towards promoting excellence in research and also integrating entrepreneurship with academics and research. Since 2009, six Women Universities namely, (i) Banasthali Women University, Banasthali (ii) Avinashilingam Women University, Coimbatore (iii) SNT Women University, Mumbai (iv) Sri Padmavati Mahila Viswavidyalayam, Tirupati (v) Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur and (vi) Mother Teresa Women University, Kodaikanal have been supported for 3 years under CURIE program. The second phase of CURIE has also begun impacting upon the quality of research from these universities. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has also initiated Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme for Women Scientists (Bio-CARe) in order to encourage participation of women scientists in biotechnology research. Till date, 122 women scientists have been supported under Bio-CARe Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Science and Technology Projects**

1777. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the science and technology projects initiated in the last three years and the details of the projects pending completion in the last three years;

(b) the amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for these projects, project-wise;

(c) the total amount left unutilized in the last three years and the amount returned; and

(d) whether Government has newly constituted new committees in the last two years and if so, the composition of the committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has initiated a large number of science and technology (S&T) projects in the broad areas of Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Mathematical Sciences and many applied projects of importance like drugs, genomics, biotechnology, nanotechnology, health, environmental engineering, information technology, water, solar energy, peta scale supercomputing etc. In the last three years the Ministry of Science and Technology had initiated more than 8300 S&T projects. Most of the basic research projects sanctioned under the Ministry had been sanctioned for a period of three years and these projects were completed on time and the funds allocated for the projects had been utilized by the respective implementing institutions/universities. A small percentage of projects were not completed on time due to procedural delays and also due to geographical locations. In technology demonstration projects especially for agro based projects, seasonal requirements need to be met for validating and testing the technologies.

The amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for the project/scheme/programme by the Ministry of Science and Technology in the last three years is given below:

(Amount in crores of rupees)				
Sl. No.	Department	Project/Scheme/ Programme	Amount allocated	Amount Disbursed / Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1	Science and Technology	Research and Development Support	889.25	869.84
		Technology Development Programme	415.91	362.61
		S&T Programme for Socio-Economic Development	309.32	302.78

1	2	3	4	5
		International Cooperation	235	232.18
		State Science and Technology Programme	121.76	106.99
		Modernization of Mapping Organizations (Survey of India and NATMO)	85.94	70.43
		Autonomous Institutions and Professional Bodies	2017	2015.6
		Synergy Projects	39	33.6
		Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Research	107.31	92.82
		Information Technology	3.7	2.58
		National Mission on Nano-Science and Nano-Technology	239.55	238.08
		Mega Facilities for Basic Research	68	67.15
		Science and Engineering Research Board	1130	1130
		Policy Research Cell	9	8.84
		Disha Programme for Women in Science	90.24	88.02
		Alliance and R&D Mission	860.03	833.75
		Technology for Bamboo products	25	25
		Supercomputer facility and capacity building	0	0
		National Geographical Information System	0	1
2	Biotechnology		3950	3725.95
3	Scientific and Industrial Research		5005	4976.2

The remaining unutilized amount of Rs. 378.73 crore in the above projects / schemes has been returned to the Consolidated Fund of India.

(d) No new major committees have been constituted in the last two years although a few project based expert committees have been constituted to review and monitor the new as well as the ongoing projects.

#### Women Scientist Scheme

1778. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated 'Women Scientist Scheme';
- (b) if so, the details of the women scientists enrolled under this scheme from the State of Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) the details of their area of research activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Science and Technology has started Women Scientist Scheme for unemployed women in the year 2002 to provide opportunities to women scientists and technologists having break-in-career.

(b) and (c) As per the latest Official Statistics available (01.04.2014), the details of Women Scientists from Tamil Nadu enrolled under the scheme in last five years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Women Scientists from Tamil Nadu	Areas of Research
1.	2009-10	25	Life Sciences, Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
2.	2010-11	16	Chemical Sciences,
3.	2011-12	31	Engineering Sciences, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
4.	2012-13	21	
5.	2013-14	34	

#### Shortage of qualified scientists

1779. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of qualified scientists for undertaking research and

development work in various research institutions/laboratories in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of scientists in various research institutions/laboratories under Government have resigned to join more remunerative positions in private sector and also gone abroad, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to retain scientists in these institutions and also to prevent their migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutions/laboratories under various departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(b) and (c) The exodus of scientists has not been sizeable and is therefore not a matter of concern. As such no statistics have been maintained to allow for specific steps to be taken to prevent their migration. Besides the research positions in public institutions have gained further attractiveness following the revision of salaries and promotional avenues of scientists in the Sixth Pay Commission. This is evident from the 75% increase in extramural Research and Development (R&D) Projects in the country from 3,336 in 2006-07 to 5,855 in 2010-11. The monthly emoluments of fellowships for research fellows have increased by 100% from ₹ 8,000/- per month in 2007 to ₹ 16,000/- per month in 2010. Further, since 2006 onwards, 570 scientists of Indian origin working abroad, including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) having Ph.D. degrees, have been offered to join Indian scientific institutions under schemes such as Ramanujan Fellowship, INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research Faculty Award) and Ramalingaswami Fellowships for undertaking research in the country. In view of the demand of research professionals going up, the absorption capacity has increased manifold with the setting up of new institutes such as Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) followed by successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments etc.

#### **Research and Development Institutions**

1780. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research and development institutions under the Ministry, and the number of scientists and technologists working therein, the number of the posts that are vacant now;

(b) whether these institutions are fully utilised for the purposes for which they were established; and

(c) whether Government has made a stock taking of their work in recent years, if so, what are the conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Drug abuse among citizens**

1781. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after a gap of 15 years Government proposes to conduct an advanced survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse among the citizens;

(b) whether the survey being conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation is co-sponsored by the UN Office on Drugs & Crime;

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct pilot surveys in Punjab and Manipur to assess the extent of drug abuse especially opiates and alcohol; and

(d) whether tobacco and gutka addicts will also be covered in this survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Ministry has requested National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to conduct a nationwide survey on the extent, pattern and trend of alcohol and drug abuse. A pilot survey was conducted by NSSO during March-April 2010 in three cities *viz.* Mumbai, Amritsar and Imphal. The Ministry has also requested NSSO to carry out an advanced pilot survey in two states namely Punjab and Manipur. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has not been involved in the survey.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Inclusion in Scheduled Castes from Odisha**

1782. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Government of Odisha for inclusion of specific castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and the year(s) from which such proposals are pending in case of each caste; and

(b) whether Government would give priority for final decision on such proposals and bring necessary constitutional amendment early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The year wise details in regard to number of proposals received from Government of Odisha for inclusion of certain castes etc, in the list of Scheduled Castes and processed in the Central Government, are indicated as under:-

Year	Proposals	Number of:
		Castes /synonyms for consideration for inclusion in SC list, in the proposal
2002	1	1
2005	1	5
2007	1	20
2011	1	3

(b) Such proposals are processed in accordance with the approved Modalities. Further, any amendment in the list of Scheduled Castes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of clause (2) of Article 341(2) of the Constitution of India.

#### **Eradication of Dry Latrine System**

1783. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dry latrines in the country as on 31 March, 2014, if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the roadmap and the time-frame for the complete eradication of the dry latrine system; and

(c) the total number of manual scavenger in the country and what is the plan for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the 'Houselisting and Housing Census 2011' data, which became available in March, 2012, there were 7,94,390 latrines in the country, from which night soil is removed by humans State/Union Territory wise details of such latrines are given in the Statement (*See* below). The data in this regard, as on 31.3.2014, is not available.

(b) Government has enacted the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013), which has come into force with effect from 6.12.2013 in whole of the country, except Jammu & Kashmir. The Act, *inter alia*, prohibits construction and maintenance of insanitary latrines and mandates their demolition/conversion into sanitary latrines within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act. This can be extended by the local authority for a period not exceeding three months, for sufficient reasons to be recorded.

(c) MS Act, 2013 casts a responsibility on the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Panchayats to cause a survey to identify such persons, if they have reason to believe that some persons are engaged or employed in manual scavenging in their jurisdiction. As per the information available on the basis of survey undertaken so far 11,584 manual scavengers have been identified in 11 States.

Central Government has revised the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers for rehabilitation of all the manual scavengers identified under the provisions of the MS Act, 2013. The main features of the Scheme include one-time cash assistance, training with stipend and concessional loans with subsidy for taking up alternative occupations, to the target group.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of latrines as per the “Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011” from which night soil is removed by human*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of latrines serviced manually
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10357
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1059
4.	Assam	22139
5.	Bihar	13587
6.	Chhattisgarh	736
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168
8.	Daman and Diu	16



1	2	3
9.	Gujarat	2566
10.	Haryana	1343
11.	Himachal Pradesh	310
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	178443
13.	Jharkhand	1836
14.	Karnataka	7740
15.	Kerala	3011
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5664
17.	Maharashtra	9622
18.	Manipur	10062
19.	Meghalaya	1962
20.	Mizoram	121
21.	Nagaland	786
22.	NCT of Delhi	583
23.	Odisha	26496
24.	Puducherry	133
25.	Punjab	3465
26.	Rajasthan	2572
27.	Tamil Nadu	27659
28.	Tripura	830
29.	Uttar Pradesh	326082
30.	Uttarakhand	4701
31.	West Bengal	130330
	TOTAL	794390

**Female drug users**

1784. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry or any Ministry related agency has conducted any survey to determine the number of female drug users in India;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the survey and action taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether any treatment facilities are available for female drug users and if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including female drug users.

The IRCAs provide the following services:

- (i) Preventive Education and Awareness generation
- (ii) Identification of addicts and motivational counseling to avail the services of IRCA
- (iii) Detoxification and Whole Person Recovery
- (iv) After care and follow-up
- (v) Care and support to the families of addicts and social re-integration of the addicts.

On an average about 250 IRCAs are assisted each year by this Ministry.

**Legislation on eradication of manual scavenging**

1785. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any plan to introduce a new legislation to eradicate manual scavenging in the country and rehabilitations of manual scavengers and their family members; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilized for various programmes/schemes for eradication of manual scavenging during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) “The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013) has been enacted by the Parliament in September, 2013. The Act has come into force with effect from 6.12.2013 in whole of the country, except Jammu & Kashmir. This Act intends to, *inter alia*, achieve the following objectives:-

- (i) Eliminate the insanitary latrines.
- (ii) Prohibit:-
  - (a) Employment as Manual Scavengers
  - (b) Hazardous manual cleaning of sewer and septic tanks.
- (iii) Survey of Manual Scavengers and their rehabilitation

Central Government has revised the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers for rehabilitation of all the manual scavengers identified under the provisions of the MS Act, 2013. The main features of the Scheme include one-time cash assistance, training with stipend and concessional loans with subsidy for taking up alternative occupations to the target group. Under the Scheme a budget provision of ₹ 448 crore has been made for 2014-15. No expenditure has been incurred so far.

#### **Permanent shelters for the homeless**

1786. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many States had implemented the two-year old directive of the Hon. Supreme Court to set up permanent shelters for the homeless before the onset of winter;
- (b) the findings revealed in a study conducted by Supreme Court Commissioners to check the average level of compliance during the last two years;
- (c) whether this does not imply wilful disobedience of the Supreme Court orders; and
- (d) the action taken to ensure that Supreme Court orders are implemented in the wake of the directions issued two years back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Atrocities against SCs**

1787. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the incidents of atrocities against SCs registered State-wise in the last two years;
- (b) the convictions achieved in such cases in the last five years;
- (c) the reasons SCs are always at the receiving and to face brutal and savage assaults; and
- (d) the solutions Government is thinking/planning to put a stop to such a trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) State/ Union Territory wise number of cases of offences of atrocities against members of scheduled Castes registered under the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during 2012 and 2013 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State/Union Territory-wise number of such cases which ended in conviction are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Several factors like land disputes, land alienation, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages and non-economic causes like caste prejudices, deep rooted social resentments etc. may manifest in offences of atrocities. The PoA Act was enacted and brought into force on 31.01.1990, with a view to preventing atrocities against members of SCs and STs and provisions of the Act are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which towards its effective implementation receive, Central assistance mainly for functioning and strengthening of the SC and ST Protection Cell and Special Police Stations, setting up and functioning of exclusive Special Courts, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims, awareness generation. Central Government has also been advising them from time to time to implement the PoA Act in letter and spirit with specific emphasis on sensitization and training of the police personnel/ law enforcement agencies, minimizing delays in investigation of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and improving the quality of investigation, undertaking programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections

of the society and legal recourse open to them, identification of atrocity prone areas as an ongoing process, setting up of exclusive special courts for speedy trial of cases under the Act, review of cases ending in acquittal.

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment constituted in March 2006, and comprising of member from Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment, Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Law & Justice, Department of Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and three non-official Members (two amongst SCs and One amongst STs), also reviews implementation status of the PoA Act the States and Union Territories. The Committee has so far held twenty one meeting wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

To deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice as well as be an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014 to amend the PoA Act has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.07.2014

The Government of India is, thus, making earnest efforts towards effective implementation and further strengthening of the PoA Act.

***Statement-I***

*State/Union Territory-wise number of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, during 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3048	3264
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	4	8
4.	Bihar	4821	6721
5.	Chhattisgarh	262	242
6.	Goa	9	11
7.	Gujarat	1026	1190
8.	Haryana	252	493

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013
9.	Himachal Pradesh	126	144
10.	Jharkhand	696	978
11.	Karnataka	2594	2555
12.	Kerala	810	756
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2875	2945
14.	Maharashtra	1086	1657
15.	Manipur	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0
19.	Odisha	2265	2592
20.	Punjab	71	126
21.	Rajasthan	5559	6475
22.	Sikkim	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	1638	1844
24.	Tripura	76	48
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6201	7078
26.	Uttarakhand	33	34
27.	West Bengal	85	115
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
29.	Chandigarh	2	4
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	1
32.	Delhi	44	52
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0
34.	Puducherry	4	6
TOTAL		33592	39346

Note:- SCs and STs (PoA) Act, 1989 does not extend to State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: - National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territory wise number of cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC, having ended in conviction during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andhra Pradesh	232 (12.8)	263 (15.0)	256 (11.7)	175 (9.1)	138 (7.6)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
3.	Assam	1 (3.8)	2 (14.3)	1 (4.2)	2 (4.4)	0 (0)
4.	Bihar	216 (11.7)	158 (11.5)	196 (10.5)	221 (12.4)	204 (13.0)
5.	Chhattisgarh	94 (28.7)	124 (31.1)	109 (27.6)	73 (31.0)	75 (36.8)
6.	Goa	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
7.	Gujarat	43 (6.3)	72 (9.1)	14 (2.1)	65 (7.6)	29 (2.5)
8.	Haryana	50 (18.2)	70 (23.1)	34 (13.0)	24 (7.9)	48 (14.6)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12 (20.7)	5 (21.7)	2 (5.9)	3 (9.4)	9 (17.0)
10.	Jharkhand	95 (25.5)	95 (25.6)	66 (27.4)	58 (22.0)	105 (29.8)
11.	Karnataka	32 (2.0)	80 (4.9)	105 (6.7)	72 (4.8)	71 (3.5)

12.	Kerala	28 (9.9)	18 (9.7)	17 (8.7)	7 (4.1)	22 (10.8)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1014 (38.8)	1070 (35.2)	891 (11.4)	911 (35.3)	767 (31.9)
14.	Maharashtra	51 (6.9)	36 (4.2)	45 (5.8)	39 (5.6)	43 (6.5)
15.	Manipur	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
16.	Meghalaya	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
17.	Mizoram	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
18.	Nagaland	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
19.	Odisha	52 (7.2)	116 (7.9)	105 (8.8)	85 (6.3)	51 (45.6)
20.	Punjab	8 (10.3)	12 (19.3)	9 (21.0)	6 (14.0)	13 (17.5)
21.	Rajasthan	638 (43.2)	534 (40.4)	772 (45.5)	325 (41.0)	844 (46.5)
22.	Sikkim	10 (76.9)	0 (0)	7 (87.5)	6 (66.6)	13 (86.7)
23.	Tamil Nadu	94 (12.1)	187 (24.5)	293 (36.7)	119 (17.8)	106 (12.6)
24.	Tripura	4 (40.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (20.0)	6 (20.7)	0 (0)
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3186 (52.5)	4827 (64.4)	3848 (59.0)	1847 (51.4)	1765 (54.0)
26.	Uttarakhand	26 (46.4)	38 (52.7)	26 (55.3)	24 (54.5)	22 (46.8)
27.	West Bengal	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6.2)	0 (0)



Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
29.	Chandigarh	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
31.	Daman and Diu	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
32.	Delhi	0 (0)	7 (36.8)	3 (21.4)	5 (35.7)	0 (0)
33.	Lakshadweep	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
34.	Puducherry	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (50)	1 (50.0)	0 (0)
TOTAL		5886 (29.7)	7716 (35.2)	6801 (31.9)	4075 (24.1)	4325 (23.9)

*Note:-* (i) The PoA Act does not extend to State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(ii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of cases ending in conviction out of cases disposed of by courts

*Source:-* National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

**Scholarships for disabled**

1788. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of scholarships offered to persons with disabilities, scheme -wise;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the past three years, year- wise and scheme- wise; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve the uptake of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Under three scholarship schemes, namely, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF), Scholarship Scheme (Trust Fund) and Scholarship Scheme (National Fund), 200, 2000 and 500 scholarships respectively are provided for Students with Disabilities. Year-wise and scheme-wise beneficiaries during the past three years are as under:-

Year	RGNF	Trust Fund Scheme	National Fund Scheme
2011-12	*	1000	492
2012-13	176	1000	476
2013-14	178	1716	472

\*Scheme launched in 2012-13

- (c) The following steps have been taken to improve the uptake of the scholarship scheme:-
  - (i) Increase in number of scholarship from 1000 to 2000 under Trust Fund Scholarship Scheme.
  - (ii) Facility of online application for scholarships under Trust Fund and National Fund.
  - (iii) Extension of assistive device facility to physically impaired students under Trust Fund scheme.
  - (iv) Transfer of scholarship reimbursement directly to the students in their bank accounts *via* RTGS/NEFT.
  - (v) Giving wide publicity to the schemes by issuing advertisement in leading newspapers and uploading on the Ministry's website.

**National overseas scholarships for SC's**

1789. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of available scholarships under the national overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) persons qualified for the scholarships over the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the scholarships are restricted to only a few fields of study and details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government shall consider expanding the number of fields of study for future applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Maximum number of 30 scholarships each year, were available under the National Overseas Scholarships for SCs etc. during 2011-12 and 2012-13. This number was increased to 60 during 2013-14.

(b) the number of persons qualified for the scholarship over the last three years, year-wise is as under :

2011-12 = 30

2012-13 = 23

2013-14 = Selection process is underway.

- (c) As per the revised Scheme applicable *w.e.f.* 2013-14, following fields of study :
- (i) Engineering & Mangement
  - (ii) Pure Sciences and Applied Sciences
  - (iii) Agricultural Sciences and Medicine
  - (iv) International Commerce, Accounting, Finance
  - (v) Humanities, Social Science & Fine Arts
- (d) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**Inclusion of castes in single category**

†1790. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Kashyap, Nikhad, Bind; Kewat, Mallah, Dhimwar,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dhimar, Kadhar, Turaidh, Turah, Majhi, Majhwar, Gond, Raikawar, Bhatham, Gudia etc. are synonymous castes, they have close bonding, Turah, Majhwar and Gond are Scheduled Castes and remaining castes are in backward caste list; and

(b) whether Government would consider to include all these synonymous castes in a single category either in Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Turaiha (not Turah), Majhwar and Gond (excluding Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts) castes have been specified as Scheduled Castes and Kahar (not Kadhar), Kewat or Mallah, Dhivar Dhiver (not Dhimwar) and Bind as Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central List of OBCs, in relation to State of Uttar Pradesh.

Government of Uttar Pradesh had recommended inclusion of Kahar (not Kadhar), Kashyap, Kewat, Mallah, Nishad, Dheever (not Dhimwar), Bind, Dheemar, Batham, Turha (not Turah), Godiay (not Gudia), Manjhi (not Majhi), Machhua in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to Uttar Pradesh. The proposal was processed as per the approved modalities and referred to the Registrar General of India (RGI) for comments. As the RGI did not support the proposal, it has been returned to the State Government to review/further justify their recommendation in the light of observations of the RGI. Further, no proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh for inclusion of Raikawar caste in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to Uttar Pradesh.

No proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh in regard to inclusion of any such castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes, as mentioned in part (a) of the Question.

#### **Employment for disabled in private sector**

1791. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay and expenditure for the scheme for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities in the Private Sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether this scheme has been able to achieve its target of creating 1 lakh jobs per annum and details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Details indicating total outlay and expenditure under the incentive scheme for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities in the Private Sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under the scheme, Government makes payment of the employer's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance for the first three years to the implementing agencies namely Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). As on 31.3.2014, the number of persons claiming benefit under the scheme from ESIC and EPFO is 1468 and 1474 respectively. Poor response from employers in the private sector to this demand driven scheme has resulted in shortfall.

***Statement***

*BE/RE and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan*

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp
Employment for physically challenged	0	0	0	15	7	5.55	15	3	1	8	2	0	5	1	1

**Reservation Policy**

†1792. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy for appointment in the Ministries and the undertakings is not being followed effectively;

(b) the action taken by Government till date keeping in view the recommendations of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes/the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to fill the vacant posts;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring any Bill in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Policy of reservation in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

services under the Government of India is being implemented as per instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time.

(b) Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled along with other vacancies. However, the Central Government has been launching Special Recruitment Drive from time to time to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (c) above.

#### **National Commission for Backward Classes**

1793. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC);

(b) the number of castes, sub-castes, communities etc. notified on the advice tendered by NCBC till March, 2014;

(c) the comparative powers of NCBC vis-a-vis the National Commission for Scheduled Castes; and

(d) the extent to which the NCBC has achieved its objectives since its inception in 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The mandate of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is to examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate as per Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993.

(b) 2048 castes/sub-castes/communities have been included in the Central List of OBCs based on advice tendered by NCBC since its inception.

(c) Both the National Commission for Backward Classes and National Commission for Scheduled Castes have all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit.

(d) The NCBC has achieved its objectives to a great extent since it has been functioning as per its mandate laid down in the NCBC Act, 1993.

#### **Lauching of Mars Orbiter Mission Spacecraft**

1794. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's very own Mars excursion - a journey of over 385 million

km - is just over a month away as the ISRO prepares to launch the Mars Orbiter Mission spacecraft between October, 21 and November, 19 from Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India's first interplanetary spacecraft, Mars Orbiter Mission was successfully launched on November 05, 2013 at 14:38 hrs (IST), by India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLV-C25, from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. The Mars Orbiter spacecraft had successfully escaped the Earth's Sphere of Influence on December 04, 2013 and started its journey of 680 million km to Mars.

(b) The Mars Orbiter spacecraft is now on its course towards Mars. As on 14th July, 2014, it has successfully completed the journey of about 531 million km out of 680 million km. All systems and payloads on-board Mars Orbiter spacecraft are performing normally. The spacecraft is expected to be placed in the Martian orbit on 24th September 2014.

#### **Launching of SAARC Satellite**

1795. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Satellite, for making available the benefit to neighbouring countries, after the successful launch of PSLV-C23 rocket, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total expenditure for the launch and time schedule; and

(c) whether SAARC countries would be consulted on this matter for providing full range of applications and services and to find scientific solutions for the problems, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Honourable Prime Minister of India in his address at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota on 30th June 2014, after the successful launch of PSLV-C23 rocket, has asked the Indian Space community to develop a South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) satellite that provides a full range of applications and services to all our neighbours.

(b) The total expenditure for the launch and time schedule has not been worked out yet.

(c) ISRO, through the Government of India, in consultation with the SAARC countries, needs to formulate a detailed proposal for SAARC Satellite development programme to address the space applications and services needs of the SAARC countries.

#### **Problem of Waste Deposits in Space**

1796. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has done any study regarding the problem of waste deposits in space because of satellites any other activities related to space studies and expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and in what manner it would affect future activities; and

(c) whether there is any plan individually and jointly with other countries to control and restrict this outer space contamination, the details thereof?

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

(b) India has done studies related to waste deposits in space referred as Space Debris and successfully developed methodologies and software tools. ISRO performs Space Object Proximity Analysis for its operational Low Orbit spacecrafts on a regular basis to assess the collision risk and determine risk mitigation strategies in advance. Collision Avoidance analysis is also carried out to identify the safe lift-off time for launching of satellites from Sriharikota. The growing space debris poses threat to present and future space activities, globally, in terms of collision risk.

(c) Yes Sir. ISRO has taken mitigation measures like passivation of spent upper stage of launch vehicles and de-orbiting of non-functional, satellites to avoid creation of space debris. ISRO has also undertaken collaborative studies with other space agencies to control, and restrict this outer space contamination. India is a active member of Inter Agency Space Debris Co-ordination Committee (IADC) and played a key role in evolving space debris mitigation guidelines formulated by IADC and United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS).

#### **Space Projects Initiated/Pending Completion**

1797. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the space projects initiated in the last three years and the details of the projects pending completion in the last three years;



(b) the amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for these projects, project-wise;

(c) the total amount left unutilized in the last three years and the amount returned; and

(d) the reasons for the no new projects initiated in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The space projects initiated by Department of Space (DoS) in the last three years include-development of three communication satellites viz. GSAT-14, GSAT-15 and GSAT-16; two remote sensing satellites viz. Resourcesat-2A and Cartosat-2E and India's first interplanetary mission to Mars namely Mars Orbiter Mission. Out of these projects, launch of GSAT-14 and Mars Orbiter Mission have been completed. The projects in progress and pending completion include GSAT-15, GSAT-16, Resourcesat-2A and Cartosat-2E.

(b) The details of amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for these Projects project-wise are given below:

[₹ in crore]				
Sl. No.	Project	Amount Allocated	Amount Disbursed (including BE 2014-15)	Actuals till 31.3.2014
1	GSAT-14	45.00	42.49	41.19
2	GSAT-15 (including launch services)	859.50	515.42	246.37
3	GSAT-16 (including launch services)	865.50	839.87	296.87
4	Resourcesat-2A	200.00	70.43	20.43
5	Cartosat-2E	160.00	25.00	0.00
6	Mars Orbiter Mission	450.00	420.90	349.90

(c) The details of total amount for space programme left unutilized in the last three years and the amount returned for Department of Space are given below:

[₹ in Crore]

Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Amount Returned (Surrendered)	Amount left unutilized
2011-12	6626.00	2194.00	647.77
2012-13	6715.00	1835.00	23.75
2013-14	6792.00	1620.00	3.05

(d) Does not arise. New projects initiated in the last two years are development of two communication satellites viz. GSAT-15 and GSAT-16; two remote sensing satellites viz. Resourcesat-2A and Cartosat-2E and India's first interplanetary mission to Mars namely Mars Orbiter Mission.

#### Review of Function of MPLADS

1798. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of MPLADS;
- (b) if so, the details of the feedback received by Government; and
- (c) whether Government has framed any specific procedure for scrutinizing the MPLADS works, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) to (c) Implementation of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities as per the State Government's technical, administrative and financial rules.

Monitoring mechanisms, wherein the roles of the Central Government, State Governments, District Authorities and Implementing Agencies are laid down, have been prescribed in the Guidelines on MPLADS.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation regularly reviews the implementation of the MPLADS through national-level review meetings with State Government/District officers and visits to States/Districts. The Ministry also undertakes third party physical monitoring of the MPLADS works in selected districts through independent agencies. In addition, the Comptroller and Auditor General (C & AG) of India conducted Performance Audit of the MPLADS for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, and submitted its report in 2010-11.

The observations in the third party physical monitoring reports and in the C & AG's Performance Audit Report relating to implementation in the field have been/ are communicated to the concerned State Governments/District Authorities for taking appropriate action, including penal /departmental action and recoupment of MPLADS funds with interest in case of irregularities.

### **Higher Education for Tribal Students**

1799. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal students in the age group of 17-23 years under the ambit of higher education, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the plans of Government to increase the number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2011-12, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the State-wise details on number of tribal students in the age group of 18-23 years under the ambit of higher education is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The schemes of this Ministry to increase the number of tribals in higher education are: (i) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, (ii) National Overseas scholarship (NOS), (iii) Top Class Education and (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF). Besides this, following are the initiatives for promoting higher education of ST students: (i) Establishment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells in Universities, (ii) Coaching Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBC (non-creamy layer/minorities), Standing Committee on SC/ST for Monitoring of the Schemes for SC/ST and Reservation Policy, Establishment of Equal Opportunities Cells (EOCs), Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST, and Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST Students in Professional Courses.

### **Statement**

*State-wise Enrolment in Scheduled Tribes (age group of 18-23 years)  
under the ambit of higher education*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	227	381	608
2.	Andhra Pradesh	87163	59731	146894

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1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23504	16325	39829
4.	Assam	31270	30762	62032
5.	Bihar	8099	5747	13846
6.	Chandigarh	360	389	749
7.	Chhattisgarh	24340	20849	45189
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	167	110	277
9.	Daman and Diu	185	94	279
10.	Delhi	8009	5526	13535
11.	Goa	1669	1558	3227
12.	Gujarat	48741	44036	92777
13.	Haryana	558	266	824
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4751	4546	9297
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1835	1376	3211
16.	Jharkhand	17594	18712	36306
17.	Karnataka	39493	28787	68280
18.	Kerala	2724	3385	6109
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63054	51585	114639
21.	Maharashtra	99171	55951	155122
22.	Manipur	19771	16273	36044
23.	Meghalaya	12715	20974	33689
24.	Mizoram	13477	12540	26017
25.	Nagaland	23560	14519	38079
26.	Odisha	41038	35266	76304
27.	Puducherry	284	133	417

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1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	920	289	1209
29.	Rajasthan	89650	49995	139645
30.	Sikkim	2303	2445	4748
31.	Tamil Nadu	14740	12680	27420
32.	Tripura	5277	3214	8491
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12889	9981	22870
34.	Uttrakhand	5379	6491	11870
35.	West Bengal	23489	15673	39162
	ALL INDIA	728406	550589	1278995

Source: AISHE 2011-12, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### Funds for Tribals

†1800. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the provision of budget allocations for the schemes of tribal development;
- whether it is a fact that the major portion of allocated budget money for different schemes and sub-schemes for tribal development is lapsed; and
- if so, the special action plan of Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Budget allocation made to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the schemes of tribal development during the first two years of the 12th Five Year Plan and the percentage of amount utilized by the Ministry is as under.

(₹ in crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Expenditure w.r.t RE (Percentage)
2012-13	4090.00	3100.00	98.6%
2013-14	4279.00	3879.00*	98.53 %*

\* Provisional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Ministry is monitoring budget utilization on a quarterly basis and pursues with States for utilization of funds. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has decided to merge some of its education schemes and also some of the schemes operated through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for implementation during the 12th Plan period. The merger of schemes will give flexibility and enable States to implement schemes on the basis of local priority and context. The guidelines for various schemes have been revised from time to time. A system of inspection is in existence for verifying schemes implemented by NGOs. The Ministry has issued "Operational guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants", for effective implementation of schemes administered by this Ministry.

#### **Misappropriation of Funds for Tribal Welfare**

†1801. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and the amount released for welfare of Scheduled Tribes during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether information regarding irregularities including diversion, misappropriation and misuse of the funds under these schemes in certain States has been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the type of complaints received in this regard during the said period and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the strict measures taken/to be taken by Government so that such irregularities may not be committed again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The amount of funds allocated and released for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise/Scheme-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) No specific reports have been received from States/UT Governments indicating irregularities including diversion, misappropriation and misutilization of fund under the scheme of the Ministry. Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission have been constantly pursuing with the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for utilization of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds commensurate to the agreed objectives translating into tangible outcomes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs monitors the implementation of schemes through interaction/dialogues with the State Governments, visits of Officers to review the projects funded as also by obtaining utilization certificates/physical progress reports.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Planning Commission has also recently issued detailed guidelines for implementation of TSP by Central Ministries and States/UTs. The guidelines suitably addresses the issues such as diversion of funds meant for tribal areas, TSP allocation by State Governments to tribal areas, monitoring of schemes and judicious utilization of natural resources.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued “Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants” in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of schemes administered by this Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been suitably taken care of. The operational guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions viz. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State.

Stringent measures have also been ensured by way of monitoring the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) schemes/projects of the Ministry through:-

- (i) mandatory annual inspection by District authorities;
- (ii) scrutiny of proposals by multidisciplinary State Level Committees for voluntary efforts every year;
- (iii) audited statements of accounts as well as utilization certificate pertaining to the releases; and
- (iv) Concurrent monitoring through an independent external agency.

In addition to above, the accounts of grantee institutions are open for inspection by representatives/officers from the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Government of India or concerned State Government at any time.

**Statement**

(i) Details of Scheme-wise allocation of funds during the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as on 10.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Allocation of Funds					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
1	2	3	4	5	6	(₹ in crore)	
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)	1197.00	1317.00	1317.00	1317.00	1317.00	
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	1096.01	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	
3.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs) etc., for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	
4.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 1.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial					
5.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	35.00	
6.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	1.50	
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
9.	Girls/Boys Hostels for STs	78.00	78.00	125.00	
10.	Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area	75.00	75.00	75.00	
11.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	677.50	748.50	748.50	1036.84
12.	Upgradation of Merit	1.50	1.50	1.50	
13.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX & X	50.00	86.00	212.19	
14.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	6.00	6.00	6.00	
15.	Top Class Education for STs	5.00	13.00	13.00	
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	62.00	90.00	90.00	50.00
18.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	244.00	244.00	244.00	207.00
19.	Research information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival, and Others	10.50	10.50	10.50	17.34

Note:- The funds are allocated scheme-wise. The State-wise allocation of funds are not fixed for majority of schemes as these are need based and demand driven.

(ii) State-wise schemes-wise position of releases during last three years and current year (as on 10.07.2014).

Sl. No.	Name of States	Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India											SCA to TSP				Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations			
		2011-12											2011-12				2011-12			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7998.00	4834.00	350.00	0.00	6057.00	4125.00	5789.00	719.56	194.00	264.00	120.00	0.00							
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1082.83	0.00	832.19	268.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
3.	Assam	3419.00	0.00	3540.25	0.00	5475.00	4674.00	6563.63	1062.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
4.	Bihar	959.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1147.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
5.	Chhattisgarh	9294.00	8534.00	9172.11	2207.01	10645.00	9478.00	9478.00	2139.35	200.00	189.00	0.00	0.00							
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
7.	Gujarat	9426.00	4629.60	10275.69	2515.73	8838.00	7410.00	8448.00	2438.61	150.00	160.00	177.00	0.00							
8.	Himachal Pradesh	431.00	474.00	474.00	110.63	1851.00	1262.00	1768.00	107.24	10.00	7.00	0.00	0.00							
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1390.00	150.34	1146.75	0.00	1143.00	0.00	1702.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
10.	Jharkhand	9181.00	7369.50	9280.40	2438.96	10704.00	11413.25	12187.00	2364.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
11.	Karnataka	4263.00	4800.00	4800.00	1198.73	2170.00	1853.25	2471.00	1161.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							

(₹ in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Kerala	463.00	510.00	510.00	136.78	574.00	549.00	549.00	132.59	14.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14015.50	16518.04	15793.47	4321.21	15593.85	17525.00	17525.00	4188.73	472.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	10805.00	2911.00	12489.00	2965.17	7055.93	0.00	7728.00	2874.26	330.72	245.00	67.07	0.00
15.	Manipur	937.00	1031.00	1031.00	254.68	705.00	1230.00	1581.90	246.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	2798.00	0.00	2924.38	721.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	0.00	106.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	1056.00	810.75	1133.61	292.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	45.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	2301.00	2454.00	2886.93	482.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	11347.00	11283.99	14706.50	2705.77	14449.15	13321.00	13321.00	2622.81	315.00	233.00	193.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	7642.00	7737.98	9437.80	2606.40	1840.00	7441.00	8377.00	2526.49	29.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	259.00	272.58	302.90	58.22	451.01	437.00	437.00	56.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	614.25	0.00	901.00	224.20	572.00	0.00	651.00	217.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	898.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1250.00	1375.00	1355.00	329.18	2244.00	1955.00	2102.10	319.09	38.00	52.00	54.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1484.91	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	267.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	6066.99	6104.00	6104.00	1494.39	4720.00	2580.75	4181.36	1448.57	170.00	126.00	231.93	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	148.37	62.64	70.23	61.52	10.32	1395000	2.75	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	34.89	0.00	73.69	53.86	64.80	0.00	35.14	0.00	21.32	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	8.25	0.00	112.69	231.46	62.82	0.00	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.66	125.42	213.81	0.00	15.20	23.98	14.84	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	642.55	293.49	857.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.24	0.00	40.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.00	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	1243.85	183.05	222.21	46.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	81.52	0.00	0.00	51.42	86.94	0.00	66.54	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.47	0.00	28.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.72	23.30	34.33	11.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.98	32.94	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.70	16.67	16.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.69	28.57	90.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	574.62	234.21	360.57	24.59	13.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.93	7.35	0.00	0.00	25.50	7.13	0.00	0.00

\*The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 01.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial Year 2013-14.

Sl. No.	Name of States	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low literacy Districts					Vocational Training in Tribal Areas					Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier known as scheme of Devpt. of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs))				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188.32	0.00	12.95	52.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2292.400	2000.000	3000.000	0.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.60	88.08	74.16	72.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.63	37.23	44.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1659.770	2011.694	1422.900	0.00			
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	82.44	0.00	1459.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2035.200	700.000	10000.000	0.00			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
10.	Jharkhand	36.02	18.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2470.823	645.976	578.208	0.00			
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	6.12	53.88	0.00	1225.608	707.372	26.679	0.00			
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1210.000	0.000	600.000	0.00			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	612.80	0.00	685.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6545.320	4350.000	4500.000	0.00			

(₹ in lakh)



Sl. No.	Name of States	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys						Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas						Post Matric Scholarship for ST students					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	988.49	371.87	0.00	16697.74	19438.70	4895.17	0.00						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1201.64	279.81	846.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	633.00	1366.85	2.29						
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	749.60	0.00	4210.81	4537.69	4756.81	1114.00						
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	298.42	90.00	23.00	23.00						
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	530.36	0.00	0.00	4034.11	3150.31	1341.47	787.00						
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	26.77	8.00	2.00	2.00						
7.	Gujarat	0.00	187.06	939.33	0.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8482.59	2460.71	7138.58	615.00						
8.	Himachal Pradesh	223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1141.84	948.52	282.83	237.00						
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	733.48	710.06	177.00	177.00						
10.	Jharkhand	716.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3374.06	1344.21	3267.40	336.00						
11.	Karnataka	283.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6149.11	2522.75	3340.76	630.00						
12.	Kerala	250.00		553.45	1949.63	0.00	1025.02	0.00	0.00	957.08	329.45	625.53	82.00						

(₹ in lakh)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1223.43	2291.57	0.00	0.00	2815.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	4591.67	9542.45	5276.71	2385.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2474.63	0.00	8820.42	4604.38	11996.04	1151.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4742.29	4243.64	6111.01	1060.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2752.38	1753.42	3438.00	438.00
17.	Mizoram	392.33	0.00	2289.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3732.93	3546.61	5393.89	886.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	810.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2813.71	2191.09	2626.19	547.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	1697.50	0.00	0.00	2550.00	2458.90	2091.10	0.0	1809.47	5405.95	3459.87	535.00
20.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1500.00	2646.87	0.00	634.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	6031.54	2142.99	2216.02	1351.00
21.	Sikkim	0.0	460.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	575.27	0.00	198.00	414.15	845.49	103.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	112.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.91	178.66	1436.02	44.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1553.83	883.77	1906.01	0.00	0.00	797.23	954.52	0.00	1358.95	1036.47	1390.99	259.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	755.72	227.00	56.00	56.00
26.	Uttarakhand	37.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	702.78	657.98	1086.50	164.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2045.22	949.16	2277.63	237.00



(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Upgradation of Merit					Pre-matric Scholarships for ST Students Studying in Classes IX & X					Vocational Training in Tribal Areas				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	113.02	0.00	0.00	0.00			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	211.88	0.00	0.00	89.00	390.51	485.70			
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.60	17.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	593.00	0.00	0.00	107.86	0.00	0.00	0.00			
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	17.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	2835.28	0.00	228.96	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	45.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1472.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.00	3320.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3400.00	0.00	0.00	50.16	88.00	150.74	0.00			



Sl. No.	Name of States	Tribal Research Institutes										Organization of Tribal Festivals					*Supporting Projects of All India and Inter State Nature								
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		0.00	23.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	23.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.	Assam	40.84	27.56	60.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Gujarat	15.00	0.00	16.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Jharkhand	88.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11.	Karnataka	8.50	16.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12.	Kerala	43.87	44.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	54.275	77.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

(₹ in lakh)

14. Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Manipur	55.50	68.64	56.50	0.00	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Odisha	50.34	115.31	109.8	0.00	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	1.325	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Tripura	9.88	28.02	0.00	0.00	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
25. Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. West Bengal	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.75	0.68	0.62	0.00	0.00
27. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00

\*The scheme is demand based and no prior allocation is made. Funds has been released to Government and NGOs.

(iii) *Funds released otherwise than through the States viz. U.G.C/Institutes etc.*

(a) Funds released to University Grant Commission (UGC) under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in lakh)
1.	2011-12	8463.00
2.	2012-13	4500.00
3.	2013-14	0.00
4.	2014-15	0.00

(b) Funds released under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST Candidates

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in lakh)
1.	2011-12	78.31
2.	2012-13	100.00
3.	2013-14	68.00
4.	2014-15	1.05

(c) Funds released under the Scheme of Top Class Education

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (₹ in lakh)
1.	2011-12	697.00
2.	2012-13	1011.00
3.	2013-14	950.00
4.	2014-15	158.39

(d) Funds released to the Centre of Excellence

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Grant to Bhasha Research & Publication, Vododara, Gujarat	30.00	19.99	19.70	—
2.	Grant to NIRD, Hyderabad	0.00	28.87	0.00	9.40
3.	Grant to BAIF, Pune	0.00	15.87	9.12	0.00

**Regularisation of unauthorised colonies**

1802. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn up detailed guidelines to regularise unauthorised colonies in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the implementation status of such guidelines; and
- (c) the manner in which Government is likely to meet the financial need?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Government of India has framed guidelines and regulations for regularisation of unauthorised colonies inhabited by non-affluent sections in Delhi. The regulations have been notified in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 24.3.2008. Further amendments to these regulations have been carried out *vide* notifications dated 16.6.2008 and 6.6.2012. These notifications may be accessed from website: <http://egazette.nic.in/Digital.aspx>. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) is coordinating and supervising the entire process of regularization of unauthorised colonies in Delhi. 1642 and 244 applications for regularization of unauthorised colonies were received by GNCTD during 2007-08 and 2013 respectively. Out of these, 895 colonies have been considered for regularization by GNCTD.

(c) GNCTD has informed that the financial need for implementing the regulation for regularization of unauthorised colonies is managed through a plan scheme namely – “Development of Unauthorised Colonies”.

**ILCS in Andhra Pradesh**

1803. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitary (ILCS) scheme to convert all identified dry latrines in urban areas into sanitary twin pit pour flush toilets since 2008, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the achievement made so far under the scheme; and
- (c) the amount of assistance given to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir, Government of India has been implementing the revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme effectively since 2008 to convert all identified dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines. The salient features of the Scheme are as follows:



- (i) Conversion/construction of dry latrines serviced by humans into twin pit pour flush latrines.
- (ii) Scheme applicable for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Households in all towns/cities.
- (iii) The cost sharing among Centre, States and beneficiaries in the ratio of 75:15:10. Additional 15% of the costs to NGOs for facilitation (with Centre and State share of 5:1).
- (iv) Cost of the individual twin pit pour flush latrine is ₹ 15,000/- including superstructure with 25% additional cost for the States falling under difficult/hilly areas.
- (v) Additional cost of 15% for using environment-friendly/innovative technologies.

(b) Physical and Financial progress of projects sanctioned under ILCS Scheme is mentioned below:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of units sanctioned	Completed (*)	Total Central share sanctioned	Total Central fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2,38,253	2,38,253	203.66	203.66
2.	Bihar	12,131	4,834	9.25	9.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	14,281	14,281	10.81	10.81
4.	West Bengal	14,549	7,752	11.09	11.09
5.	Uttarakhand	1,613	1,204	1.23	1.23
6.	Nagaland	5,480	4,447	5.18	5.18
7.	Kerala	8,239	1,931	6.28	2.53
8.	Maharashtra	39,663	23,285	30.5	28.86
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,897	4,776	7.1	5.54
10.	Manipur	7,117	6,628	6.78	6.78
11.	Tripura	25,039	2,800	23.85	23.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Rajasthan	1,039	208	0.79	0.79
13.	Odisha	4,690	2,134	3.58	3.58
14.	Jharkhand	3,891	0	2.96	0.74
15.	Chhattisgarh	26,018	5,321	19.83	19.83
TOTAL		4,07,900	3,17,854	342.89	333.73

\* Balance units are in progress.

(c) As Ministry did not receive any proposal from the State of Andhra Pradesh for dry latrines, no assistance was given to the State under the ILCS Scheme.

#### Construction of Houses by NBCC

1804. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation proposes to add as many as 2000 housing units in Delhi City by 2018 and about 10,000 across the country;

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

(c) the present status thereof along with the budgetary amount allocated and spent so far, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### Statement

*State-wise details of present status of housing units proposed by NBCC along with budgetary amount allocated and spent so far*

#### 1. Delhi

Sl. No.	Re-development works for MOUD	No. of Houses proposed	Budgetary amount allocated, if any	Status
1.	Kidwai Nagar (East)	4,608	Construction of General Pool Residential Accommodations (GPRAs) is on self-financing basis and does not require any budgetary support.	Progress of project is as per schedule.

**2. Outside Delhi**

Sl. No.	NBCC's own real estate projects	No. of Houses proposed	Budgetary amount allocated, if any	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Residential Complex, NBCC Height, Sec-89, Gurgaon, U.P.	580	NBCC does not require any budgetary support from MoUD because all these are Company's own real estate projects.	These projects are at different stages.
2.	Residential Complex, NBCC Green View, Sec-37, Gurgaon, U.P.	925	—	—
3.	Residential Complex, Arawali Heights, Alwar ph-I, Rajasthan	152	—	—
4.	Residential Cum Commercial Complex, NBCC Tower Patna, ph-I, Bihar	98	—	—
5.	Residential Complex, NBCC Town, Khekra ph-I, U.P.	1316	—	—
6.	Residential Complex, NBCC Town, Khekra ph-II, U.P.	612	—	—
7.	Residential Cum Commercial Complex, Ghaziabad, U.P.	108	—	—
8.	Residential Complex, Faridabad	152	—	—
9.	Residential Cum Commercial Complex, NBCC Square, Rajahat, Kolkata	42	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
10	Residential Complex, Valley View Apartment, Ambalamedu, Kochi	308	—	—
11.	Residential Cum Commercial Complex, Chandrashekharapur, Bhubaneshwar	164	—	—
12.	Residential Complex, 22 Godam, Jaipur, Rajasthan	70	—	—
13.	Residential Complex, Regency Tower, Patna, Bihar	172	—	—
14.	Residential Complex, Meerut, U.P.	72	—	—
15.	Residential Complex, Vaishali Nagar, Alwar ph-II, Rajasthan	78	—	—
16.	Residential Complex, Surya Nagar, Alwar ph-III, Rajasthan	240	—	—
17.	Residential Complex, Khekra ph-III, U.P.	2372	—	—
18.	Residential Complex, Raipur	384	—	—
TOTAL		7,845 Units		

#### Financial Assistance to Metro Rail Projects

1805. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has been considering for providing assistance for Metro Rail Projects;

(b) if so, how much provision has been made for the projects in the Central Budget 2013-14;

(c) what type of infrastructure does Government envisage to cover under the proposed scheme JNNURM-II; and

(d) whether any special criteria are stipulated to benefit the States like Gujarat on the basis of better performance?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision made for the Metro projects in Central Budget for the year 2013-14 (B.E.) is given as under:

Equity:	₹ 1155.98 crore
Subordinate Debt:	₹ 1132.03 crore
Pass Through Assistance:	₹ 4042.74 crore
Grant:	₹ 120 crore

(c) and (d) The scheme for JNNURM has been closed on 31.03.2014.

#### **Irregularities in Delhi's drainage, desilting and flood control measures**

1806. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of CAG, there are serious irregularities and fraud in Delhi's drainage, desilting and flood control measures, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government would initiate inquiry into the alleged irregularities and has fixed responsibility in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Delhi's drainage, desilting and flood control measures pertains to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. They have reported that Principal Accountant General (Audit), Delhi in its draft report has not pointed out any irregularities. However, some observations/shortcomings in the procedures of the Deptt. were pointed out which have been noted for future compliance.

#### **Land for Smart Cities**

†1807. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to establish 100 new cities in the country has been finalized;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if not, by when the decision is likely to be taken;
- (c) whether Government will acquire fertile land of farmers to establish new cities;
- (d) if not, the type of land that Government would select to establish the cities; and
- (e) the names of places where the new cities would be established?

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

(a) to (c) There is no proposal to establish 100 new cities in the country by acquiring land.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of above.

#### **Water Scarcity in Urban Areas**

1808. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is facing any hardship/hindrances in supplying water to urban areas across the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government is mulling various measures so that supply of water in urban areas are not affected and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Many State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) face constraint and lack in capacity building for implementation, operation and maintenance of water supply systems to ensure supply of water to cities on continuous and equitable manner.

(b) Urban water supply is a State subject, however in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments ULBs, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has provided financial support through schemes viz. Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns (UIDSST), 10% Lumpsum Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim and Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP).

**JNNURM in Jharkhand**

1809. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to replace Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), if so, the details thereof;

(b) what has been the performance of the State of Jharkhand in terms of JNNURM implementation since its inception; and

(c) how the new scheme would be an improvement over JNNURM?

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

(a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has ended on 31.03.2014. There is a proposal for a new Urban Development Mission. The contours of the new Mission have not been finalized.

(b) Details of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) submission of JNNURM and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in the State of Jharkhand is given in the Statement (*See below*). No project has been completed so far out of 6 projects sanctioned for the three Mission Cities under UIG. Two projects have been reported physically complete so far under UIDSSMT, out of 6 projects sanctioned in 5 towns/cities. The State has so far achieved 68% of total reforms from the commitment as made in the Memorandum of Agreement.

(c) The contours of the Scheme have not been finalized.

**Statement***Status of approved projects under UIG-Jharkhand*As on 30.06.2014  
(₹ in Lakh)

State Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation
1.	Ranchi	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	28,839.15	23,071.32	14,996.36
2.	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	5,139.43	4,111.54	1,644.63
3.	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	36,585.00	18,292.50	11,890.17
4.	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	5,585.90	2,792.95	698.24
5.	Jamshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	3,336.24	1,668.12	417.03
TOTAL			79,485.72	49,936.43	29,646.43
<i>Project Sanctioned in Transition Phase</i>					
1.	Ranchi	Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage System for Zone - I	30,225.91	24,180.728	6,045.18



*Status of approved projects under UIDSSMT- Jharkhand*

State Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation
1	Chas	Water Supply*	3,324.19	2,659.35	2,709.21
2	Chas	Solid Waste Management	567.62	454.10	235.56
3	Deoghar	Water Supply*	4,737.77	3,790.22	3,861.28
4	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management	569.17	455.34	236.21
5	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management	447.80	358.24	185.84
6	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12
TOTAL			12,864.35	10,291.48	8,515.22

\*Projects have been reported physically complete.

**Exemption from Land Act**

1810. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has requested Government for exempting it from the Land Act to acquire small pockets of land to remove road blocks in the way of acquiring land for infrastructure projects; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Linking of NCR through Metro Rail**

†1811. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what provisions have been made for linking of National Capital Region (NCR) Delhi and adjacent cities of neighbouring States, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for extension/transport by Delhi Metro Rail Project;

(b) the names of routes of above cities selected for this purpose;

(c) the details of current projects of Metro in neighbouring States, taking into account the provision of easily accessible transport for rising population in future; and

(d) the details of the estimated cost of above projects, current projects or projects to be undertaken in future?

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

(a) to (c) The Delhi Metro is already operating upto Gurgaon in Haryana, Noida and Vaishali (Ghaziabad) in Uttar Pradesh. The Government has also sanctioned the extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk (Faridabad) and from Mundaka to Bahadurgarh in Haryana which are currently being implemented. The Government has also accorded in-principle approval for extension of Delhi Metro from YMCA Chowk (Faridabad) to Ballabhgarh in Haryana.

The following proposals for extension of Delhi Metro have been received from the respective States.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad New Bus Adda (Uttar Pradesh)
- (ii) Noida City Centre to Noida Sector-62 (Uttar Pradesh)
- (iii) Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden (Uttar Pradesh)
- (iv) Noida to Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

(d) The details of the estimated cost of current projects and the projects to be undertaken in future in the National Capital Region are as under:-

Sl. No.	Corridor	Estimated Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	2494
2.	Mundaka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	1991
3.	YMCA Chowk to Ballabgarh (Haryana)	564
4.	Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad New Bus Adda (Uttar Pradesh)	1770
5.	Noida City Centre to Noida Sector-62 (Uttar Pradesh)	1807
6.	Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden (Uttar Pradesh)	845
7.	Noida City Centre to Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	5533

**Infrastructural facilities in urban areas**

1812. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the Central schemes in operation to strengthen the infrastructure facilities in the urban areas of the country; and
- (b) the present status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU):  
(a) and (b) The Central Schemes to strengthen the infrastructure facilities in the Urban Areas in the Country and status thereon are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Completed
1	2	3	4
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)*		

1	2	3	4
	(a) Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG)	599	227
	(b) Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	1036	453
(2.)	10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern States including Sikkim	296	176
(3.)	Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns Around Seven Megacities (UIDSST)	17	--
(4.)	North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	13	--

\*JNNURM ended on 31.03.2014.

The projects which are not completed are at various stages of implementation.

#### **Monorail in Hyderabad**

1813. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started Monorail in Mumbai, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to start Monorail in Hyderabad also in future?

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

(a) Government of Maharashtra has started Mumbai Monorail Phase-1 from Wadala to Chembur of length 8.80 kms from 2nd February, 2014.

(b) Central Government has not received any proposal for Monorail in Hyderabad.

#### **Subletting of Government Quarters**

1814. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) whether some allottees had encroached land around the quarters more than their entitled in DIZ area/BKS Marg and J and H Block, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi-1, if so, the details with names/with quarter numbers;

(b) the action Government would take against them as encroachment is against the ruling of Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(c) whether it is a fact that some allottees have given their garages on rent and are using electricity without electricity meter and other allottees are facing lot of difficulties due to this dirty atmosphere; and

(d) whether Government will take strict action against those who had given their garages on rent?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Notices have been issued to the allottees to dismantle the unauthorised construction.

(c) No such information is received in Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(d) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Details of allottees with quarter no. who have made encroachment*

Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
1.	H-3	President Esate Pool	Kali Bari Marg.
2.	H-4	President Esate Pool	Kali Bari Marg.
3.	H-2	Awdesh kumar Yadev	Kali Bari Marg.
4.	H-1	Binney Kumar	Kali Bari Marg.
5.	H-18	Sh. Anil Kumar	Kali Bari Marg.
6.	H-19	Sh. Sushil Kumar	Kali Bari Marg.
7.	H-36	Mohit Kumar	Kali Bari Marg.
8.	H-34	Urmela Devi	Kali Bari Marg.
9.	H-33	Sh. Rahul	Kali Bari Marg.
10.	H-35	Sh. Sunil Kumar	Kali Bari Marg.
11.	H-51	Ramwati Devi	Kali Bari Marg.

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
12.	H-52	Sh. Prem Sagar Ojha	Kali Bari Marg.
13.	H-49	Sh. Ajay Kumar	Kali Bari Marg.
14.	H-66	Sh. K.D. Pant	Kali Bari Marg.
15.	H-68	Sh. Sambhu Nath	Kali Bari Marg.
16.	H-83	Sh. Ram Sanjevan Thakur	Kali Bari Marg.
17.	H-84	Sh. Rajesh	Kali Bari Marg.
18.	H-65	Sh. R. Genesh	Kali Bari Marg.
19.	H-67	Sh. Nand Kumar Prasad	Kali Bari Marg.
20.	H-81	Sh. Mahesh	Kali Bari Marg.
21.	H-100	Sh. Shiya Mangal Mehto	Kali Bari Marg.
22.	H-99	Sh. Satyender Paril	Kali Bari Marg.
23.	H-97	Smt. Jai Shree	Kali Bari Marg.
24.	H-114	Sh. Gulab Chand Metho	Kali Bari Marg.
25.	H-115	Sh. Murari Lal	Kali Bari Marg.
26.	H-146	Sh. Baban Choudhar	Kali Bari Marg.
27.	H-148	Sh. Suresh Thukur	Kali Bari Marg.
28.	H-162	Sh. Amar Dutta	Kali Bari Marg.
29.	H-178	Sh. Mool Chand	Kali Bari Marg.
30.	H-177	Sh. Vinod Ghghat	Kali Bari Marg.
31.	H-179	Sh. Mukesh Kumar	Kali Bari Marg.
32.	611	Sh. G.P. Sarkar	BKS Ph-I
33.	612	Sh. Rakesh Kumar	BKS Ph-I
34.	626	Sh. Sada Ram	BKS Ph-I
35.	627	Ashok Kumar	BKS Ph-I
36.	641	Sh. Chander Singh	BKS Ph-I

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
37.	700	Mrs. Coline Methew	BKS Ph-I
38.	701	Sh. Vijay Anand	BKS Ph-I
39.	702	Sh. R.K. Sharma	BKS Ph-I
40.	715	Sh. Shakeel Ahmed	BKS Ph-I
41.	745	Sh. Baghwan Dass	BKS Ph-I
42.	760	Sh. Ram Ansal	BKS Ph-I
43.	761	Smt. Ipsitesch Paul	BKS Ph-I
44.	762	Smt. Ranu Anand	BKS Ph-I
45.	746	Sh. Pradeep Bajaj	BKS Ph-I
46.	747	Sh. Suresh Gupta	BKS Ph-I
47.	775	Sh. D.K. Prasad	BKS Ph-I
48.	790	Sh. Noor Mohd.	BKS Ph-I
49.	791	Sh. Besufeb Chakaborty	BKS Ph-I
50.	805	Sh. Chander Kishor Sharma	BKS Ph-I
51.	807	Sh. Vijay Kumar	BKS Ph-I
52.	806	Sh. R.K. Sharma	BKS Ph-I
53.	820	Anil Deep	BKS Ph-I
54.	822	Sh. B.V.J. Kumar	BKS Ph-I
55.	852	Sh. B.S. Rawat	BKS Ph-I
56.	J-584	Sh. Mahi Pal Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
57.	J-585	Sh. Azad Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
58.	J-568	Munner Yadev	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
59.	J-553	Sh. Manoj Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
60.	J-554	Sh. J.C. Mishra	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
61.	J-569	Sh. Subramanayam	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
62.	J-570	Sh. Anil Kumar Gupta	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
63.	J-615	Sh. Rameshwar Prasad	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
64.	J-614	Sh. Vishan Swarup	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
65.	J-629	Sh. Uma Shankar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
66.	J-630	Sh. Mahander Mahto	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
67.	J-628	Sh. Devinder Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
68.	J-643	Sh. Kamal Kishor	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
69.	J-613	Sh. Harish Chander	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
70.	J-599	Sh. Safeh Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
71.	J-600	Smt. Reshma Devi	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
72.	J-658	Sh. Pyar Chand	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
73.	J-644	Smt. Sohagini Hembrom	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
74.	J-675	Sh. Ram Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
75.	J-674	Sh. Hukam Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
76.	J-673	Sh. Deep Chand	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
77.	J-598	Sh. Basant Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
78.	J-703	Sh. Sumeet Nanadan	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
79.	J-688	Miss. Sanglian Vung.P	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
80.	J-690	Sh. Tarkeshwer Thukur	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
81.	J-689	Sh. Birjesh Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
82.	J-705	Sh. Dinesh Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
83.	J-704	Sh. Subodh Chander	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
84.	J-764	Sh. Kamal Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
85.	J-765	Sh. Lami Nayaran Anad	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
86.	J-750	Miss. Savriti Devi	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
87.	J-749	Sh. Pan Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
88.	J-748	Sh. R.d. Dabral	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
89.	J-733	Sh. Ved Pal Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
90.	J-734	Sh. Nanad Kishor	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
91.	J-735	Sh. Anil Kumar Prasad	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
92.	J-808	Sh. Shaikmoulak	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
93.	J-793	Sh. Vijay Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
94.	J-778	Sh. R.S. Prashad Manjhi	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
95.	J-779	Sh. Litton Mukrjee	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
96.	J-780	Sh. Raj Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
97.	J-794	Sh. Naryan Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
98.	J-795	Sh. Hoshiyar Singh Bist	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
99.	J-810	Sh. Ram Pukar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
100.	J-889	Sh. Vijay Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
101.	J-763	Sh. Bali Ram	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
102.	J-855	Sh. Satish Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
103.	J-854	Sh. Raj Kishor Bhagat	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
104.	J-853	Miss. Anita Malik	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
105.	J-838	Sh. Dev Raj	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
106.	J-839	Smt. Godawri	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
107.	J-840	Smt. Sandhya Saxana	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
108.	J-824	Sh. F.C. Dabral	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
109.	J-877	Sh. Balister	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
110.	J-868	Sh. Nisar Amhed	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
111.	J-870	Sh. M.R. Soni	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
112.	J-869	Sh. Chawa Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
113.	J-883	Sh. Praveen Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
114.	J-884	Sh. Manoj Aswal	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
115.	J-913 B	Sh. Prem Ballosh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
116.	J-914	Sh. Dewaker Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
117.	J-915	Sh. Mehander Prasad	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
118.	J-913A	Sh. Kirshana Harijan	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
119.	J-898A	Sh. Roop Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
120.	J-89B	Sh. Raj Kumar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
121.	J-899	Sh. Raivender Singh Rawat	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
122.	J-936	Sh. Jajpal Singh	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
123.	J-928	Sh. Rajbir Singh Tapryal	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
124.	J-929	Sh. Sanjay Khnywal	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
125.	J-945	Sh. Narender Kumar Katyar	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
126.	J-952	Sh. Ram Lal Chand	J-Block, Kali Bari Marg
127.	18/897	Sh. Ishwar Charan	BKS Phase II
128.	18/898	Sh. Gurdeep Anand	BKS Phase II
129.	19/911	Sh. Adesh Sharma	BKS Phase II
130.	19/912	Sh. Anil Kumar	BKS Phase II
131.	20/927	Sh. Daya Kishan	BKS Phase II
132.	21/942	Sh. Umed Singh	BKS Phase II
133.	21/943	Sh. D.S. Rawat	BKS Phase II
134.	22/957	Sh. Sohan Singh Rawat	BKS Phase II
135.	22/958	Sh. Jagbir Singh	BKS Phase II
136.	23/971	Smt. Shushma Mendiratta	BKS Phase II
137.	23/972	Sh. Ram Prasad	BKS Phase II
138.	23/973	Sh. Gopal Dutt	BKS Phase II
139.	24/986	Sh. Jaiyual Rahaman	BKS Phase II

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
140.	27/1031	Sh. Arjun Singh	BKS Phase II
141.	27/1032	Sh. Prem Bhatnagar	BKS Phase II
142.	23/1046	Sh. Adeshwar Kant	BKS Phase II
143.	28/1047	Sh. Subhash Chand	BKS Phase II
144.	28/1048	Sh. Radhya Shyam Singh	BKS Phase 11
145.	29/1062	Sh. Devender Singh	BKS Phase II
146.	29/1063	Smt. Deepa Barua	BKS Phase II
147.	31/1092	Sh. Mahboob Ahmed	BKS Phase II
148.	31/1092	Sh. Vishnu Dutt	BKS Phase II
149.	Qtrs. 1/2	Smt. Seema Poddar	Hanuman Road
150.	Qtrs. 5/65	Sh. Mahesh Chand	Hanuman Road
151.	Qtrs. 7/98	Sh. Suresh Kumar	Hanuman Road
152.	Qtrs. 8/114	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Hanuman Road
153.	1A	Sh. R.K. Balmik	Raja Bazar
154.	1C	Mrs. Viganti	Raja Bazar
155.	2B	Sh. Ramesh Kumar	Raja Bazar
156.	2C	Md. Hakeekat	Raja Bazar
157.	2F	Sh. Vinod Kumar Singh	Raja Bazar
158.	3C	Sh. Satish Kumar	Raja Bazar
159.	3G	Sh. Rajender Kumar	Raja Bazar
160.	4A	Sh. Brham Pal	Raja Bazar
161.	4B	Sh. Jai Singh	Raja Bazar
162.	4C	Sh. Vijay Pal	Raja Bazar
163.	4D	Sh. M.D. Sohrab Ali	Raja Bazar
164.	5A	Sh. Lav Kush Kumar Mishra	Raja Bazar

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
165.	5B	Sh. Bal Chand	Raja Bazar
166.	5D	Sh. Ram Nihal	Raja Bazar
167.	5F	Sh. Harensar Singh	Raja Bazar
168.	6B	Sh. Arun Kumar	Raja Bazar
169.	6C	Sh. Kishor Kumar	Raja Bazar
170.	6H	Sh. Rajpal	Raja Bazar
171.	7B	Sh. Ravinder Singh	Raja Bazar
172.	7C	Smt. Sunita Devi	Raja Bazar
173.	7D	Sh. Jai Rasan	Raja Bazar
174.	8B	Sh. Amit Kumar Lahri	Raja Bazar
175.	8C	Sh. Tilak Raj	Raja Bazar
176.	8E	Sh. Sudhir Kumar Singh	Raja Bazar
177.	9C	Sh. Mahesh	Raja Bazar
178.	9D	Sh. Raghu Singh	Raja Bazar
179.	10C	Sh. Ram Kirpal Sharma	Raja Bazar
180.	11A	Sh. Subhash Chander	Raja Bazar
181.	11D	Sh. Mohammad Tailor	Raja Bazar
182.	12A	Sh. Sushil Kumar	Raja Bazar
183.	13C	Sh. Shiv Naresh	Raja Bazar
184.	13D	Sh. Rajender	Raja Bazar
185.	13E	Sh. Suresh Kumar	Raja Bazar
186.	14D	Sh. Nag Naryan Metho	Raja Bazar
187.	47A	Sh. Parveen Kumar	Raja Bazar
188.	47E	Sh. Kramveer Singh	Raja Bazar
189.	47H	Sh. Banwari Lal	Raja Bazar

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
190.	48A	Smt. Sheela	Raja Bazar
191.	49A	Sh. Nageshwer Chopal	Raja Bazar
192.	49G	Sh. Satish Kumar	Raja Bazar
193.	50A	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	Raja Bazar
194.	50E	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Raja Bazar
195.	64D	Sh Rajender Singh	Raja Bazar
196.	64E	Sh. Jolly Sampson	Raja Bazar
197.	65C	Sh. Satpal	Raja Bazar
198.	65D	Sh. Bannu Devi	Raja Bazar
199.	66A	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Raja Bazar
200.	66C	Sh. Ram Naresh	Raja Bazar
201.	67A	Sh. Santosh Kumar	Raja Bazar
202.	68A	Sh. Pradeep Kumar	Raja Bazar
203.	68B	Sh. Rajender Prasad Singh	Raja Bazar
204.	68C	Sh. K.C. Chawla	Raja Bazar
205.	68D	Sh. Atter Singh	Raja Bazar
206.	69B	Sh. Ram Chander	Raja Bazar
207.	69D	Sh. Kulde Divell	Raja Bazar
208.	70A	Sh. Anil Kumar	Raja Bazar
209.	70B	Sh. Pawan Kumar	Raja Bazar
210.	70C	Mrs. Jamuna Devi	Raja Bazar
211.	70D	Maya Devi	Raja Bazar
212.	71A	Sh. Sanjay	Raja Bazar
213.	71B	Sh. Laxman Chand	Raja Bazar
214.	71C	Sh. Manki Prasad	Raja Bazar

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
215.	71D	Sh. Ramesh	Raja Bazar
216.	72A	Smt. Veena Devi	Raja Bazar
217.	72B	Sh. Gopal Lal Sharma	Raja Bazar
218.	72D	Smt. Tara	Raja Bazar
219.	73A	Sh. Jadesh Metho	Raja Bazar
220.	73B	Sunita	Raja Bazar
221.	73D	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Raja Bazar
222.	74A	Sh. Hera Lal	Raja Bazar
223.	74B	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	Raja Bazar
224.	74C	Sh. Revinder Kumar	Raja Bazar
225.	74D	Sh. Vishwanath Manjhi	Raja Bazar
226.	75A	Sh. Ashok Kumar	Raja Bazar
227.	75B	Sh. Nawal Kishor	Raja Bazar
228.	75C	Sh. Sunil Kumar	Raja Bazar
229.	75D	Sh. Bhagwan Shah	Raja Bazar
230.	76A	Sh. Mahesh Goel	Raja Bazar
231.	76B	Sh. R.G. Dubey	Raja Bazar
232.	76C	Bimal Devi	Raja Bazar
233.	76D	Binod Kumar	Raja Bazar
234.	77A	Aruna	Raja Bazar
235.	77B	Lata Rani	Raja Bazar
236.	77C	Smt. Thiruvvasaga Selvi	Raja Bazar
237.	78A	Sh. Shiv Kumar	Raja Bazar
238.	78C	Sh. Guna Nand	Raja Bazar
239.	78D	Naresh Chand	Raja Bazar

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
240.	79A	Kamlesh	Raja Bazar
241.	79B	Sh. Bola Ram	Raja Bazar
242.	79C	Saiyad Ahmed	Raja Bazar
243.	79D	Sh. Mahto Parmeshwar	Raja Bazar
244.	80C	Sh. Y.P. Charuasia	Raja Bazar
245.	80D	Sh. Vinod Kumar	Raja Bazar
246.	81A	Sh. Keshar Singh Pundir	Raja Bazar
247.	81B	Smt. Rameshwari	Raja Bazar
248.	81C	Sh. Raj Kumar Ved	Raja Bazar
249.	81D	Raj Kumar	Raja Bazar
250.	82D	Sh. Reaniel D. Mashi	Raja Bazar
251.	85C	Sh. Arhhey Lal	Raja Bazar
252.	85B	Sh. Mahesh Parash	Raja Bazar
253.	86A	Sh. G. Elangovan	Raja Bazar
254.	86B	Sh. Vijay Singh	Raja Bazar
255.	86C	Sh. Harihar Prasad	Raja Bazar
256.	87B	Sh. D. K. Joshi	Raja Bazar
257.	87C	Sh. Jang Bahadur	Raja Bazar
258.	87D	Sh. S. K. Adhikari	Raja Bazar
259.	90B	Mr. Raj Narayan	Raja Bazar
260.	92A	Sh. Mohan Chand	Raja Bazar
261.	96C	Sh. Beldev Raj Poul	Raja Bazar
262.	98B	Sh. Mohan Pawar	Raja Bazar
263.	98C	Sh. Hari Singh	Raja Bazar
264.	99B	Mohan Lal Sharma	Raja Bazar

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
265.	99C	Smt. Leel Prasad	Raja Bazar
266.	100 A	Shashi Bala	Raja Bazar
267.	100B	Tulsi Ram	Raja Bazar
268.	100C	P. P. Srivastav	Raja Bazar
269.	101B	Mr. Sudarashan	Raja Bazar
270.	101D	M. Saraswathi	Raja Bazar
271.	102B	Sh. Punva Prashad Sharma	Raja Bazar
272.	102C	Sh. Subesh Chand	Raja Bazar
273.	103B	Sh. Khulbey Bhuvan Chand	Raja Bazar
274.	105B	Brijpal Singh	Raja Bazar
275.	106C	Subh Ram	Raja Bazar
276.	108A	Smt. Chandro	Raja Bazar
277.	108B	Anil Kumar Roy	Raja Bazar
278.	17B	Sh. Mangal Ram	Raja Bazar
279.	17C	Sh. Mir Singh	Raja Bazar
280.	18C	Sh. B.S. Vardha Raju	Raja Bazar
281.	19A	Sh. Birender Singh Negi	Raja Bazar
282.	19B	Sh. Madan Ram	Raja Bazar
283.	22B	Sh. Sheehala	Raja Bazar
284.	22D	Sh. Krishan	Raja Bazar
285.	23A	Smt. Pratibha Shukla	Raja Bazar
286.	25B	Sivaji Thakur	Raja Bazar
287.	25C	Tej Bahadur Singh	Raja Bazar
288.	25D	Aawadesh Kumar Singh	Raja Bazar
289.	26A	Thakur Dass	Raja Bazar

Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
290.	26B	Sh. Naresh Kumar	Raja Bazar
291.	26C	Mr. Jagat Ram	Raja Bazar
292.	26D	Mr. Yogendra Kumar	Raja Bazar
293.	28A	Mr. Mahander Kumar	Raja Bazar
294.	28B	Ravinde Shetti	Raja Bazar
295.	28C	Rajesh Kumar	Raja Bazar
296.	29B	Sh. Ram Shankar Dubey	Raja Bazar
297.	29C	Tilak Raj	Raja Bazar
298.	32A	Anil Bhalla	Raja Bazar
299.	32B	Vimal Kumar Shukla	Raja Bazar
300.	32C	Mr. Govind Ram	Raja Bazar
301.	33B	Sh. S.K. Bharadwaj	Raja Bazar
302.	33C	Smt. Krishna Devi	Raja Bazar
303.	34A	Sonalal Sah	Raja Bazar
304.	34B	Sh. Jai Kishan	Raja Bazar
305.	34D	Ashok Kumar	Raja Bazar
306.	35A	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	Raja Bazar
307.	35D	Sh. Bhuperder Kumar Ansal	Raja Bazar
308.	36A	Sh. Mahesh	Raja Bazar
309.	36D	Sh. Brajesh Kumar	Raja Bazar
310.	37A	Sh. Satyavan	Raja Bazar
311.	37D	Sh. Ramesh Chand Dangwal	Raja Bazar
312.	38A	Sh. Om Prakesh	Raja Bazar
313.	38B	Ram Mohan	Raja Bazar
314.	38C	Sh. Lallan Sah	Raja Bazar

Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
315.	38D	Mr. Surender	Raja Bazar
316.	39A	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar	Raja Bazar
317.	39B	Sh. Matesan	Raja Bazar
318.	41B	Sh. Chiman Lal	Raja Bazar
319.	42B	Sh. Daya Nand Joshi	Raja Bazar
320.	42C	Babu Lal	Raja Bazar
321.	43B	Kishori	Raja Bazar
322.	44C	Keshav Kumar	Raja Bazar
323.	44D	Sh. S. Bala Kirshanan	Raja Bazar
324.	45A	Schchidanand	Raja Bazar
325.	45B	Shri Nand Kumar	Raja Bazar
326.	45C	Nunna Venkateshwar Rao	Raja Bazar
327.	46B	Smt. Durgesh Nandini	Raja Bazar
328.	46C	Sh. C.P. Sinha	Raja Bazar
329.	51B	Km. Subhadra Mani T.V.S.S.	Raja Bazar
330.	51C	Smt. Anita Gupta	Raja Bazar
331.	52B	Sh. Ram Kishan	Raja Bazar
332.	52C	Sh. Pradeep Kumar Aggarwal	Raja Bazar
333.	52D	Hari Om	Raja Bazar
334.	53B	Laxman Singh	Raja Bazar
335.	54B	Mr. Jogender Ram	Raja Bazar
336.	54C	Sh. Kishan Dev	Raja Bazar
337.	55A	Smt. Prem	Raja Bazar
338.	55B	Sh. Jogender Ram	Raja Bazar
339.	55C	Smt. Shanti Devi	Raja Bazar

Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
340.	57A	Sh. D.S. Rana	Raja Bazar
341.	57B	Sh. Syan Bahadur	Raja Bazar
342.	57C	Kamlesh	Raja Bazar
343.	58B	Mr. Nainder Singh Rawat	Raja Bazar
344.	58C	Kirshan Singh	Raja Bazar
345.	59A	Sh. Hari Singh	Raja Bazar
346.	59B	Mr. Rattan Lal	Raja Bazar
347.	59C	Vidya Sagar Mahato	Raja Bazar
348.	61A	S. P.S. Rathor	Raja Bazar
349.	61B	Sh. M.V. Bala Subramanayam	Raja Bazar
350.	61C	Sh. Narender Singh	Raja Bazar
351.	62B	Mr. Awadh Kishore Sah	Raja Bazar
352.	62C	Omprakash	Raja Bazar
353.	63A	Sh. Anurag Saxena	Raja Bazar
354.	63B	Mr. Amal Dev ahao	Raja Bazar
355.	63D	Sh. Dharam Pal	Raja Bazar
356.	12/139A	Sh. Lala Chand	P.K. Road
357.	27/315	Sh. Pradeep Kumar	P.K. Road
358.	27/317	Sh. Narender Kumar	P.K. Road
359.	27/319	Sh. Pradeep Kumar	P.K. Road
360.	27/321	Sh. Ratan Pal	P.K. Road
361.	27/323	Sh. Charan Singh	P.K. Road
362.	28/327	Sh. Shankar Prasad	P.K. Road
363.	28/329	Sh. Shivakar	P.K. Road
364.	25/331	Sh. Satish	P.K. Road

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
365.	28/335	Sh. Birender Pd.	P.K. Road
366.	28/337	Sh. Brij Kishore	P.K. Road
367.	29/341	Sh. Vikram Rai	P.K. Road
368.	29/343	Sh. Lalta Prasad	P.K. Road
369.	25/421	Sh. Mukesh Kumar	P.K. Road
370.	38/447	Smt. Vidya Devi	P.K. Road
371.	39/459	Sh. Padarath	P.K. Road
372.	39/463	Sh. Virender Kumar	P.K. Road
373.	39/467	Sh. Om Bir Singh	P.K. Road
374.	42/495	Sh. Manbar Singh	P.K. Road
375.	46/543	Sh. Sanjay Kumar	P.K. Road
376.	46/545	Sh. Satish Kumar	P.K. Road
377.	46/551	Sh. Rinku	P.K. Road
378.	58/693	Sh. Ram Singh	P.K. Road
379.	27/325	Sh. Arun Karanti Pal	P.K. Road
380.	28/333	Sh. Sonu	P.K. Road
381.	29/339	Sh. Raninder Tappo	P.K. Road
382.	29/347	Sh. Shiv Kumar	P.K. Road
383.	46/549	Sh. Rajiv Kumar	P.K. Road
384.	C-122	Sh. Ganesh Dutt	Albert Square
385.	C-123	Sh. Mange Ram	Albert Square
386.	C-124	Sh. Hans Ram	Albert Square
387.	C-141	Sh. Kishan Lal	Albert Square
388.	C-143	Sh. Shreeram	Albert Square
389.	C-144	Sh. Hari Bahadur	Albert Square

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
390.	C-171	Sh. Hari Shankar	Albert Square
391.	C-172	Smt. Manju Mamgai	Albert Square
392.	C-173	Smt. Pushpa	Albert Square
393.	C-174	Sh. Manoj Kumar	Albert Square
394.	C-176	Sh. Prem Nath	Albert Square
395.	C-201	Sh. Rajpal	Albert Square
396.	C-203	Sh. Chander Prakash	Albert Square
397.	C-204	Sh. Kesar Singh	Albert Square
398.	C-205	Sh. Manmohan Kumar	Albert Square
399.	C-206	Sh. Shyam Babu	Albert Square
400.	C-231	Sh. Sushil Kumar	Albert Square
401.	C-232	Sh. Brij Lal	Albert Square
402.	C-233	Sh. Laxman Manjhi	Albert Square
403.	C-234	Sh. Chhote Lal	Albert Square
404.	C-235	Sh. Parash Nath	Albert Square
405.	C-236	Sh. Om Prakash	Albert Square
406.	C-261	Sh. M. Anish	Albert Square
407.	C-263	Smt. Sapna Chhabra	Albert Square
408.	C-264	Sh. Deep Kumar	Albert Square
409.	C-265	Sh. Umed Singh	Albert Square
410.	C-291	Sh. Hukam Singh	Albert Square
411.	C-293	Sh. B.C. Pandey	Albert Square
412.	C-294	Sh. Rakesh Bhardwaj	Albert Square
413.	C-295	Sh. Suresh Kumar	Albert Square
414.	C-296	Smt. Maya Rani	Albert Square

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
415.	C-322	Sh. Manjet Singh	Albert Square
416.	C-323	Sh. Jagmender Sharma	Albert Square
417.	C-324	Smt. Meena Vats	Albert Square
418.	C-325	Sh. Harikishan Hooda	Albert Square
419.	C-353	Sh. M.D. Yameen	Albert Square
420.	C-354	Sh. Davender Kumar	Albert Square
421.	C-355	Sh. Virender	Albert Square
422.	C-356	Sh. Saran Dass	Albert Square
423.	C-381	Sh. Virender Singh Ashwal	Albert Square
424.	C-383	Sh. Brijesh Pandey	Albert Square
425.	C-386	Sh. Birender Singh	Albert Square
426.	C-413	Sh. Ajay	Albert Square
427.	C-414	Sh. Dharampal	Albert Square
428.	C-416	Sh. Rudal Yadav	Albert Square
429.	1/1C	Mr. Ram Gopal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
430.	1/1B	Tukaram B-Baviskar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
431.	2/1C	Sh. Sultan Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
432.	3/1B	Sh. Babu lal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
433.	4/1C	Sri Chand	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
434.	5/1B	P.P Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
435.	5/1C	Anirben Sen	Sector-II, Jaffri Square

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
436.	6/1A	Sh. Mahesh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
437.	6/1B	Mr. Nand Kishor Bagari	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
438.	6/1C	Mr. Shashi Khanna	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
439.	7/1A	Mr. Matbar Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
440.	7/1B	Mr. Raj Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
441.	7/1C	Mr. Ashok kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
442.	8/1A	Sh. Devender kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
443.	8/1B	Sh. Kesavann	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
444.	8/1C	Sh. Venkatachalam S.	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
445.	9/1A	Mr. Kali Charan	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
446.	9/1C	Sh. Subahsh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
447.	10/1A	Sh. Tej Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
448.	10/1B	Ranjeet Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
449.	10/1C	Kali Charan	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
450.	11/1A	Mrs. Chander Prabha	Sector-II, Jaffri Square

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
451.	11/1B	Mr. Ashok Kumar	Sector-11, Jaffri Square
452.	11/1C	Mr. Ashok Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
453.	12/1A	Mr. Mahender K. Sharma	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
454.	12/1B	Sh. Om Prakash	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
455.	12/1C	Sh. Chander Ram	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
456.	13/1A	Mr. Pgeeta	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
457.	13/1B	Sh. Rajinder Prashad	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
458.	13/1C	Mr. Satpal Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
459.	18/1A	Sh. Brahm Dutt	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
460.	22/1B	Sh. Shyam Lal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
461.	22/1C	Smt. Indira	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
462.	23/1B	Sh. Shyam Lal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
463.	23/1C	Sh. Vijay Pal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
464.	24/1B	Sh. Brij Mohan	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
465.	25/1B	Mr. Om Prakash	Sector-II, Jaffri Square

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
466.	26/1A	Sh. Man Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
467.	26/1C	Mr. Ashok Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
468.	28/1A	Mr. Om Prakash	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
469.	28/1B	Sh. Mahender Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
470.	29/1A	Sh. Susheel Kumar Pandit	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
471.	29/1B	Sh. Data Ram	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
472.	30/1A	Sh. D.V. Rai	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
473.	30/1B	Sh. U. Krishan Kutty	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
474.	30/1C	Sh. Raj Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
475.	31/1A	Sh. Dinesh Chand	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
476.	31/1B	Mr. Heera Lal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
477.	32/1C	Smt. Jagriti Devi	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
478.	33/1B	Mr. Manver Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
479.	34/1B	Ambica Tiwari	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
480.	34/1C	Sh. Prabhat Kumar Thakur	Sector-II, Jaffri Square

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
481.	35/1B	Mr. K.K. Meena	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
482.	35/1C	Mrs. Nirmala Gupta	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
483.	36/1A	Sh. K. Vijaya Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
484.	36/1B	Mr. Brij Bhushan	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
485.	36/1C	Sh. Hazari Lal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
486.	37/1B	Sh. Satish Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
487.	37/1C	Sh. Ramesh Chander	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
488.	38/1A	Sh. Virender Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
489.	39/1A	Sh. Munna Ram	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
490.	39/1B	Sh. Mani Ram	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
491.	39/1C	Sh. Dhabender Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
492.	40/1A	Sh. Mahender Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
493.	40/1C	Sh. Ram Kishan	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
494.	41/1A	Sh. S.C. Gupta	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
495.	41/1B	Sh. S.K. Dwivedi	Sector-II, Jaffri Square

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
496.	42/1A	Sh. Vishwanath Singh	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
497.	42/1B	Sh. Virender Kumar Tewari	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
498.	42/1C	Sh. Panchdeo Chaudhar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
499.	44/1A	Sh. Vijay Laxhmi Sharma	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
500.	45/1A	Sh. Dinesh Kumar Kaushik	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
501.	45/1C	Sh. Nandan Ram	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
502.	46/1A	Sh. Jagdish Kumar	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
503.	46/1B	Smt Pratibha Chopra	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
504.	47/1B	Sh. John Kujur	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
505.	48/1A	Sh. Kalash Narain Saini	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
506.	48/1B	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Sundriyal	Sector-II, Jaffri Square
507.	85/376	Keshab Chand Meena	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
508.	87/407	Manoj Kumar	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
509.	87/408	Ragubhar Prasad	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
510	82/332	Joginder Singh	Sector-I, Peshwa Road

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Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name	Colony
511.	86/393	Panna Lal	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
512.	84/364	Digamber Bhatt	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
513.	84/362	Rakesh Saxena.	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
514.	79/287	Sh. Kailash Chand	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
515.	82/333	Ratan Lal	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
516.	83/348	Puspa Sharma	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
517.	81/317	Raj Kumar	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
518.	81/316	Smt. Kamlesh	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
519.	76/243	Sushil Kumar	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
520.	75/227	Sh. Parsu Ram	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
521.	78/273	Mahavir Singh	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
522.	73/196	Dinesh Singh Rao	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
523.	73/197	Sh. Charanji Lal	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
524.	75/228	Raghubir	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
525.	A-G/1	BSNL Pool	Sector-I, Peshwa Road
526.	A-G/3	Roopa Rani Ravi	Sector-I, Peshwa Road

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**Allotment of Type I & II General Pool Quarters**

1815. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry has not been able to relocate the affected residents of Kidwai Nagar East even after withholding allotment of Type I & II general pool quarters for waitlisted applicants since September, 2012;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on one hand, more than 2000 type I & II quarters are lying vacant and on other hand allotment process has not yet begun, which has led to unnecessary hardship to Group 'C' Government employees, if so, reasons for such callousness and individuals responsible for this; and

(c) the steps taken to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The allottees of Kidwai Nagar (East) have been allotted alternate accommodation on the basis of the availability. However, at present 206 allottees have not accepted the alternate allotment and vacated the quarter in Kidwai Nagar (East).

(b) At present only 653 Type-I and 1208 Type-II quarters are vacant. These vacancies are to be utilized for providing alternate accommodation to the allottees in Moti Bagh-I, R.K. Puram, Sector-7 and Mohammadpur Colony, where 234, 372 and 328 quarters respectively have been declared dangerous by Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

(c) The alternate accommodation to allottees of houses declared dangerous would be expedited.

**Awareness programme for women**

†1816. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated/proposed to initiate awareness programme to educate women with a view to control atrocities against them;

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

(c) the other measures taken/being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Safety of women in the country is of utmost

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

priority for the Government. The Ministry is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. Ministry recognize that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, Nari ki Chaupals, Beti Janmotsav at the district level. In collaboration with Ministry of Panchayati Raj Special (Mahila) Gram Sabhas have also been conducted. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as sex selective abortions and child marriage. Through Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted about their rights.

On the legislation front, the Ministry of Women and Child Development have enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA). There is also various provision in IPC and CrPC which prescribe punishment for crime against women like rape, molestation, eve-teasing etc. Recently the Government has amended the Law and made punishment for sexual assault more stringent.

#### **Re-harnessing of ICDS scheme**

1817. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 42 per cent of the world's hungry children live in India;
- (b) whether schemes such as Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Public Distribution System need to be re-harnessed to reduce malnutrition among children and mother, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government considers introducing a working ICDS scheme that focus on improving maternal nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, provides essential micronutrients and adopts salt iodisation, while also ensuring appropriate immunisation; and
- (d) if so, the time-frame wherein the said scheme will come into place?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per Global Hunger Index (2010), India is home



to 42 % of the world's underweight children. The HUNGaMA (Hunger and Malnutrition) survey report of 2011 concluded that 42 % of the under-five children across six States (100 districts) are underweight. There has been reported decrease in burden of malnutrition in recent years. In the 100 Focus Districts, the prevalence of child underweight has decreased from 53% (DLHS 2004) to 42% HUNGaMA 2011). This represents a 20.3% decrease over 7 year period with an average annual rate of reduction of 2.9%. As per the latest available data of National Family Health Survey of 2005-06, 42.5 % children under 5 years of age are underweight.

(b) to (d) The ICDS scheme is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the States/UTs since 1975. It aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition; (ii) Pre-school non-formal education; (iii) Nutrition and health Education; (iv) Immunization; (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services at Anganwadi Centres through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHS) at grassroots level. Three of the six services *viz.* immunization, health check-up and referral services are related to health and are provided through NRHM and Public Health Infrastructure.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012 with an over-all budget allocation of ₹ 1,23,580 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in three phases from 2012-13 to 2014-15.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&L); (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including maternal care and nutrition counseling services and care of under nourished children; (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor/link worker for focus on children under 3 years of age and nutrition counseling for Pregnant and Lactating Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country; (d) community based care of underweight children (Sneha Shivir) in 200 high burden districts; and (e) improved Supplementary Nutrition for children and pregnant & lactating mothers at an enhanced cost.

Maternal care and counseling has been introduced as a new component in the Restructured ICDS Scheme to promote maternal health and nutrition during pregnancy

and post-delivery. Counseling on nutritious diet including use of iodised salt, rest, Iron Folic Acid compliance, information on antenatal and post natal check-ups and monitoring of weight gain of mother are some of the key activities under this new component of ICDS.

Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH), Programme of National Health Mission (NHM), the Government of India is implementing micronutrient supplementation programme to provide Iron Folic Acid and vitamin A supplementation to children under 5 years of age and promoting iodine fortification of edible salt through National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme. Pregnant and lactating mothers also being provided Iron and Folic Acid tablets under the National Iron Plus Initiative in all the States/UTs.

The goal of restructured ICDS is to:-

(i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth.

Separately, it has been decided to provide double fortified salt under all supplementation programmes such as ICDS and accordingly the State Governments have been advised. States have also been advised to provide essential micro-nutrients in the supplementary nutrition given to the ICDS beneficiaries.

Further, Government of India has notified the National Food Security Act, 2013 on 10.09.2013. The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains at subsidized prices of Rs.3, Rs.2 & Re.1 per Kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-third of the population. The Act also has special focus on nutritional support to women and children upto 14 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers who are entitled to meals as per nutritional norms. Pregnant woman and lactating mothers are also entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs.6000. In case of non-supply of entitled supply of foodgrains or meals, the beneficiaries will receive food security allowance.

#### **Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres**

1818. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nutrition rehabilitation centres, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Nutrition Council provides food only to infants and not the rest of the family; and

(c) if so, whether Government intends to increase its scope?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) A total of 872 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) in 17 States have been operationalized under RCH II/NRHM programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the health facilities for inpatient management of severely malnourished children, with counselling of mothers for proper feeding and once they are on the road to recovery, they are sent back home with regular follow up. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There is no National Nutrition Council existing;

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres as on April, 2014*

<b>India</b>		<b>872</b>
1.	Bihar	36
2.	Chhattisgarh	52
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
5.	Jharkhand	67
6.	Madhya Pradesh	307
7.	Odisha	38
8.	Rajasthan	91
9.	Uttar Pradesh	24
10.	Uttarakhand	0
<b>B. NE States</b>		
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
12.	Assam	10
13.	Manipur	0
14.	Meghalaya	4

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15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Nagaland	0
17.	Sikkim	0
18.	Tripura	0
<b>C. Non High Focus States</b>		
19.	Andhra Pradesh	30
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	109
22.	Haryana	0
23.	Karnataka	57
24.	Kerala	1
25.	Maharashtra	15
26.	Punjab	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	0
28.	West Bengal	25
<b>D. Union Territories</b>		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	5
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0

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**Funds under ICP Programme**

1819. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds earmarked for Integrated Child Protection Programme (ICPP) since its inception;

(b) whether there is any substantial increase in the fund allocation to the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from the year 2009-10. The total allocation of funds under ICPS during the Eleventh Plan Period was ₹ 1340.00 crores out of which ₹ 1071.00 crores and ₹ 269.00 crores was Centre and State share respectively. The total funds allocation under ICPS for the Twelfth Plan Period is ₹ 3000.33 crores out of which ₹ 2350.00 crores and Rs.650.33 crores is Centre and State share respectively.

#### **Anganwadi in Odisha**

1820. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi and Mini Anganwadi Centres in India, whether they are functioning from their own buildings;

(b) if not, by when, will the Anganwadi and Mini Anganwadi Centre run from their own buildings;

(c) whether Government is considering to allot special quota for Odisha because of its ST/SC population being 40 per cent of the total population of the State; and

(d) if so, by when it shall be allotted and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There are 13,41,745 operational Anganwadi Centres(AWCs)/ mini-AWCs out of 13,74,935 sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs in India as on 31.12.2013. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for Construction of Anganwadi Centres except for North Eastern States.

As per information available, about 30 per cent AWCs and mini-AWCs operating/ running from own buildings and remaining from other places like Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/ Helpers (AWHs)'s house, School premises, Panchayat buildings, Other Community buildings etc. as per following details:

Item	Type of Building		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
Total AWCs reporting			1203365
- Govt. Own Building	0.04%	30.04%	30.08%
- Rented			
AWWs/AWHs House	0.84%	4.40%	5.24%
Others	11.42%	16.23%	27.65%
- Community			
School	0.00%	22.33%	22.33%
Panchayat	0.05%	3.89%	3.94%
Others	2.48%	7.10%	9.58%
Open Space	0.91%	0.27%	1.18%
TOTAL	15.74%	84.26%	

While Restructuring and Strengthening ICDS, the Government has approved Construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre Buildings during Twelfth Plan @ ₹ 4.5 lakhs per unit in the cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State except NER where it is 90:10. The phasing of Construction is given below:-

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
0	20,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	2,00,000

So far States have been given approval for Construction of 44709 AWC Buildings (including 5556 AWCs building for Odisha) in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan. First instalment of ₹ 72334.01 lakhs has already been released to States / UTs in 2013-14.

The States have also been advised to leverage funds from several schemes such as MPLADS, MLALADS, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance under State Plan etc. for Construction of AWC buildings. Ministry of Rural Development has also included Construction of AWC buildings as an approved activity under MGNREGA.

Implementation of ICDS by the States/UTs is based on various norms approved by the Government which are universally applicable to all States/UTs. However, in the case of NER States, the cost sharing ratio between the Centre and the State is 90:10.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Planning Commission is making allocation separately for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under ICDS Scheme from the year 2011-12 which are released to States / UTs including Odisha.

#### **Scheme for women of religious minorities**

1821. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes/schemes being implemented by Government for women of religious minorities; and

(b) how far these programmes/schemes have been successful in achieving their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs in Government of India is implementing following schemes for welfare and development of women belonging to notified minority communities namely Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains all over the Country:

- (i) "NaiRoshni", an exclusive scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women, is implemented with the help of Non-Governmental Organizations since 2012-13. The scheme aims to empower and instil confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels. During last two years of Twelfth Plan, Ministry has sanctioned ₹ 22.41 Crore and supported training of 97825 women in 24 States.
- (ii) An exclusive Scholarship scheme for meritorious girls studying in class XI and XII is implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. During last three years, 78,015 scholarships have been awarded to minority girls with an amount of ₹ 93.62 Crore.
- (iii) Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum Means Based Scholarship (MCM) schemes are implemented through State Governments, where minimum 30% seats are reserved for girls. During last three years 22,318,791 scholarships have been awarded with an amount of ₹ 4127.23 Crore.

- (iv) "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", a scheme for Skill Development launched in 2013-14 where 33% seats are reserved for minority girls, is implemented by empanelled Project Implementing Agencies, During 2013-14 under the scheme, ₹ 17.00 Crore were released for skill training of 20,164 minority youths.
- (v) Term Loan, Micro-Finance and a promotional Vocational training scheme for minorities including women/girls, is implemented through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). These schemes are operationalized through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs). During last three years, an amount of ₹ 550.38 Crore and ₹ 549.04 Crore has been disbursed to 57,848 and 2,26,328 beneficiaries under Term Loan and Micro Finance respectively.

#### **Changes to Juvenile Justice ACT, 2000**

1822. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on bringing major changes to the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children), Act, 2000;
- (b) if so the details thereof, and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the issues related to protection of childrens' welfare proposed to be addressed through the legislation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 several issues had arisen such as increasing incidents of abuse of children in institutions, families and communities; inadequate facilities, quality of care and rehabilitation measures in Homes; delays in various processes under the Act, such as decisions by Child Welfare Committees (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) leading to high pendency of cases; disruption of adoption and delays in adoption due to faulty and incomplete processing; lack of clarity regarding roles, responsibilities and accountability of CWC and JJB; addressing heinous offences committed by children in the age group of 16 to 18 years; and inadequate provisions to counter offences against children such as corporal punishment, sale of children for adoption purposes, ragging etc.

#### **Housing scheme for widows**

†1823. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government for the welfare of the widows;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) whether Government has formulated widow housing scheme for the shelter of the widows; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and the steps being taken by Government to bring the widows in the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following shelter based schemes for rehabilitation of destitute women and women in difficult circumstances to improve their living conditions, which can be availed by abandoned widows fulfilling the schematic requirements:-

- (i) Swadhar scheme to provide primary need of shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. to women in difficult circumstances.
- (ii) Short Stay Homes to rehabilitate women who are facing social, economic and emotional setback due to family problems, social ostracism etc. being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Further, under Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP), skill upgradation training is provided to assetless and Below Poverty Line (BPL) women, which can be availed by widows fulfilling the schematic norms.

Apart from these, Ministry of Rural Development is administering the following two schemes:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month.
- (ii) NREGA, under which willing persons including women are entitled to guaranteed 100 days employment during a year.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is also administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc.

**Features of ICPP for rehabilitation and reintegration  
of destitute children**

1824. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the features of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) formulated by Government for rehabilitation and reintegration of destitute children in the country;

(b) whether Government has issued any directions/guidelines to the States, Local Bodies, Educational Institutions and Voluntary Organisations for implementation of the said scheme;

(c) whether abandoned children get benefit under this scheme; and

(d) the number of abandoned children registered during the last three years and how they have been helped under this scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in need of care and protection including, destitute children. The features of ICPS include financial support to States/UTs for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes and Shelters run by States/UTs or by voluntary organisations; setting up of dedicated service delivery structures at Centre, State and District level; Statutory Support Services in the districts like Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees; support for emergency outreach services for children in difficult circumstances; support for family based non-institutional care through sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care programmes.

(b) The Ministry has issued several guidelines to State Governments/UT Administration for implementation of ICPS. The important guidelines are - for submission of financial proposals by the States/UTs under ICPS; for sponsorship and aftercare of children under ICPS; and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for inter State/District transfer of children in need of care and protection.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The abandoned children are considered as children in need of care and protection and they are placed in adoption through Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) supported under ICPS. Those children who could not be placed in adoption are provided long term rehabilitation through Children's Homes supported under ICPS. The data related to abandoned children are not maintained centrally. However, 39471, 68047 and 69538 children including abandoned children benefitted through SAAs and various types of Homes including Children's Homes during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

#### **Loans to single women**

1825. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private banking institutions, some headed by women, deny

a single woman home loans, insisting that single women applicants bring along a co-applicant;

(b) whether there is any RBI norm on this gender-biased discrimination by country's top private bankers;

(c) whether credit information bureaus tend to conclude that default rate among single women is high as they are by temperament not likely to last on jobs for long; and

(d) whether the Bhartiya Mahila Bank does offer a single-woman a home loan without a co-application/guarantor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance has informed that as a prudent banking policy, banks do call for a co-obligant for a loan irrespective of whether the first applicant is a male or a female with a view to reduce the risk.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s regulations and prudential guidelines do not discriminate against women. On the issues specific home loan products, banks are free to offer a product as per their own Board approved policy within the overall regulatory guidelines.

(d) Bhartiya Mahila Bank Limited offers Home Loan to a single women without a co-applicant/guarantor.

### **Commissions for Protection of Child Rights**

1826. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States are yet to form Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCRs.), as per the PCR Act, 2005, if so, the details thereof, state-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CPCRs in other States are not autonomous and also not adequately empowered with resources and laws; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to encourage all State Governments/UTs to establish their own State Commissions, including making these Commissions truly autonomous, to deal with the increasing cases of sexual assault and exploitation of children in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No Sir, Out of 29 States and 07 Union Territories, 27 States and 04 Union Territories have set up the Commission for Protection of Child Rights. The newly created State of Telangana and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshdweep and Daman and Diu have not set up the SCPCR as yet. Since the Commission for the Protection of Child Rights Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, no State Commission has been set up there also. In the newly created State of Telangana while a separate Commission has not been notified, the existing Members on the Andhra Pradesh Commission have been divided equally to look after both the States.

(b) and (c) The State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) are constituted by the concerned State Government under Section 17 of the CPCR act, 2005. However, NCPCR has been constantly following up with the State Governments and the UT Administrations for setting up State Commissions and their effective and efficient functioning.

#### **Orphanages in the country**

1827. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of children living in orphanages in the country, the number of boys and girls among them;

(b) the number of orphanages functioning in the country, and the number of them run by religious/casteist organisations;

(c) the number of orphanages run by the secular organisations; whether Government regularly reviews their work; and

(d) the details regarding atrocity/ill-treatment of children been noticed, if so, corrective action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The data relating to number of Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) run by religious/casteist/secular organisations are not maintained centrally. However, 1,373 various types of Homes including, Children Homes and 273 Specialised Adoption Agencies were provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the year 2014-15 (up to 30.06.2014). 85,069 children are covered in various types of Homes and SAAs supported under ICPS during the year 2014-15 (up to 30.06.2014). Gender-wise data of children in various types of Homes and SAAs are not maintained centrally. The Ministry of Women

and Child Development reviews the work of only those Homes and SAAs which are provided financial assistance under ICPS irrespective of religion and caste.

(d) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 178 complaints of abuse/violation of child rights during the current year 2014-15. The Act and Central Model Rules framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, provide for monitoring, inspection, standards of care and measures that may be taken by the State Government/UT Administration to address any reported, instance of atrocity/ill treatment. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all child care institutions, so as to ensure that standards of care can be monitored. In response to complaints received at national level, NCPCR makes recommendations to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking appropriate action.

#### **Bal Bandhu Scheme for protection of children**

1828. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Bal Bandhu Scheme for protection of children's rights in areas of civil unrest *i.e.* naxal affected regions;
- (b) whether this project has since been implemented in certain districts of the country, if so, the details with feed-back thereof;
- (c) the action plan to trace the missing children especially adolescent girls in naxal-affected regions; and
- (d) whether this project is being monitored by the PMO?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) The 'Bal Bandhu Scheme-A Pilot Programme for Protection of Child Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest' was implemented by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) with the following objectives:

- (i) To intervene in ten districts in five States in areas of civil unrest with the mandate to protect child rights, focusing attention on mobilization of communities through trained local youth volunteers of "Bal Bandhu", who will act as child defenders.
- (ii) To bring stability in the lives of children in the process of ensuring that all their entitlements to protection, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and safety are fulfilled through government action.

- (iii) To enhance democracy through community participation and action and renew hope in harmonizing the society and stabilizing the lives while a child's well being becomes the focus of all action in the area.

The scheme was implemented in the nine districts of the following five States:

State	Districts
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam
Assam	Chirang and Kokrajhar
Bihar	East Champaran, Rohtas, Sheohar and Jamui
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli

Major activities carried out under the scheme included interaction with local officials, youth, community members and other stakeholders, public awareness, social mobilisation; exposure visits; survey of children; training and workshops and National State/District level consultations.

The NCPCR also issued a policy document laying down guidelines and recommendations for different Ministries of Government of India and State departments for 'Protection of Children Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest'. The above scheme has since been closed *w.e.f.* 31.03.2013.

#### States running Anganwadi Scheme

†1829. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States of the country where the Anganwadi scheme is being run by the Ministry together with the details thereof; the details of estimated expenditures, States-wise; and

(b) the details of the estimated amount proposed to be spent under the head of this scheme in the coming Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by all the State Governments/UT Administrations. A total of 1341745 Anganwadi Centres are in operation in the entire

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary nutrition, (ii) pre-school non-formal education (iii) nutrition & health education (iv) immunization (v) health check-up and (vi) Referral services at Anganwadi Centres through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) at grassroots level. Three of the six services viz. immunisation, health check-up and referral services are related to health and are provided through NRHM and Public Health Infrastructure. ICDS is since universalised and open to all.

The State-wise details of funds released to the States / UTs and utilization thereof reported by States / UTs during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Government approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012 with an over-all outlay of ₹ 1,23,580 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan as per the details given below:-

(₹ in crore)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total outlay
16,542	22,027	26,533	28,453	30,025	1,23,580

**Statement**

*Consolidated details indicating State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme [ICDS (Gen.), SNP and Training] during last three years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 upto 30.06.2014*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released 2014-15 (upto 30.6.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110011.33	141522.07	111334.49	169925.2	34964.34
2.	Bihar	107957.00	157647.59	107609.68	216193.18	43121.27
3.	Chhattisgarh	53860.37	60688.87	50459.30	32009.38	15979.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Goa	1859.53	1931.36	1567.58	780.61	1242.89
5.	Gujarat	60144.11	87054.57	60807.51	33243.99	21597.66
6.	Haryana	30331.08	34820.58	31266.40	27320.17	10189.92
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17014.46	20201.69	17278.95	10214.6	5105.61
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26029.50	36271.67	29610.25	30.51	9195.78
9.	Jharkhand	38673.75	61462.18	49930.46	55942.39	18157.63
10.	Karnataka	67426.31	113225.28	75135.57	91429.77	21776.69
11.	Kerala	27472.04	39045.33	35995.97	18252.91	10617.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	147086.26	169751.28	102418.63	130805.79	43931.73
13.	Maharashtra	140032.78	215117.47	129519.81	116931.73	44430.23
14.	Odisha	66424.71	102438.85	97438.29	114207.39	27669.66
15.	Punjab	29429.25	31481.2	24546.11	12918.26	9776.75
16.	Rajasthan	68853.08	98296.03	65232.45	68051.55	23424.26
17.	Tamil Nadu	42882.04	86535.21	65605.57	66496.58	18676.82
18.	Uttarakhand	12036.13	12820.79	17763.50	15477.84	5107.85
19.	Uttar Pradesh	250471.26	380877.96	235448.38	459519.9	97299.14
20.	West Bengal	106618.64	153266.77	123227.84	68586.2	42918.6
21.	Delhi	16495.76	21595.7	17700.74	25044.76	5075.99
22.	Pondicherry	387.11	1188.33	736.39	457.51	799.51
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	575.17	944.54	391.79	1558.58	679.06
24.	Chandigarh	685.85	890.47	731.19	532.08	895.68
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	238.37	37.57	378.31	37.92	274.53
26.	Daman & Diu	188.1	250.16	161.19	296.09	149.38



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Lakshadweep	146.44	155.97	147.46	99.6	131.67
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	12392.5	10645.63	10344.16	4386.83	3341.81
29.	Assam	90085.33	82297.54	103145.19	52861.09	35183.04
30.	Manipur	7700.66	5001.89	16140.54	5333.16	4270.32
31.	Meghalaya	10608.84	10491.28	14287.83	13609.96	3799.5
32.	Mizoram	5480.34	5645.8	4772.89	5961.83	1651.88
33.	Nagaland	8526.31	8571.73	8912.80	7566.13	3115.05
34.	Sikkim	2115.37	1975.25	2607.14	1406.2	1905.45
35.	Tripura	9437.63	10832.63	13651.31	14493.49	4194.49
36.	AKBY(LIC)#	472.18	0	442.90	0	
TOTAL		1570149.59	2164981.24	1626748.57	1841983.18	570651.62

# Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojan

#### **Duty hours of Anganwadi workers**

†1830. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Anganwadi workers in the country and the details of work done by them, their duty hour and the emoluments/honorarium given to them;

(b) the measures taken along with the system put in place for teaching and training of Anganwadi workers in order to make them more efficient; and

(c) the time since when the service of Anganwadi workers was instituted or started and the details of their service conditions, the policy/rules regarding their regularisation and salary and allowances?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There are 12.60 lakhs Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) in the Country as on 31.12.2013. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The role and responsibilities of AWWs under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Before the approval of strengthening and restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012, the AWWs were required to work for 4-5 hours daily. To ensure a continuum of care in a life-cycle approach to early childhood care and development, emphasizing the child's physical, cognitive, emotional and social development until the age of six years, the activities of Anganwadi Centre have been expanded to include extended hours (minimum of 6 hours) under restructured ICDS Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ICDS Scheme envisages the AWWs and Anganwadi helpers (AWHs) as “honorary workers” from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development. The AWWs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, AWWs are paid honoraria of ₹ 3000/- per month *w.e.f.* 01.4.2011. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria are also paid by most of the State Governments/ UT Administrations from their own resources.

(b) The ICDS Scheme provides for regular training to the field functionaries in order to build and enhance their skills and capacity for delivery of services. Three types of training courses are organized for the AWWs (i) induction training (on initial appointment/ placement; 8 days), (ii) Job training (one-time full course; 32 days) and (iii) Refresher training (once in every 2 years; 7 days). Anganwadi Helpers are also given (i) Orientation (Job) training (on initial engagement/appointment; 8 days) and Refresher training (once in every two years; 5 days). Besides, provision for conducting specific trainings on key thematic issues (Infant and Young Child Feeding, Management Information System etc.) for the ICDS functionaries is also made as required from time-to-time under the ‘other training’ component. The training of AWWs/AWHs is conducted through Anganwadi Workers’ Training Centres (AWTCs). There are 498 AWTCs operational across the country as on date.

(c) The ICDS Scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme, implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations was launched in the year 1975. The focal point for the delivery of ICDS services is AWC run by an AWW.

Since AWWs are honorary workers drawing monthly honorarium, their services cannot be regularized. In ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka & Ors. *Vs.* Ameerbi & Ors., the Hon’ble Supreme Court has also held that AWWs and AWHs do not hold any civil post. However, AWW fulfilling the stipulated recruitment conditions are eligible for consideration for recruitment to the post of Supervisor under ICDS in various States/ UTs.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of Anganwadi Workers in-position as on 31.12.2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Anganwadi workers in position
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86338
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028
3.	Assam	62153
4.	Bihar	69444

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1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	48901
6.	Goa	1244
7.	Gujarat	48648
8.	Haryana	25198
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18714
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28483
11.	Jharkhand	34362
12.	Karnataka	63159
13.	Kerala	33093
14.	Madhya Pradesh	84233
15.	Maharashtra	104271
16.	Manipur	10274
17.	Meghalaya	3921
18.	Mizoram	1969
19.	Nagaland	3455
20.	Odisha	68119
21.	Punjab	26426
22.	Rajasthan	58358
23.	Sikkim	1222
24.	Tamil Nadu	46895
25.	Tripura	9911
26.	Uttar Pradesh	176255
27.	Uttarakhand	18763
28.	West Bengal	107468
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	708
30.	Chandigarh	500
31.	Delhi	10806

1	2	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	246
33.	Daman and Diu	107
34.	Lakshadweep	107
35.	Puducherry	788
	ALL INDIA	1260567

### *Statement-II*

#### *Roles and Responsibilities of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)*

ICDS restructuring envisages Anganwadi Centres as ECCE centres for integrated and holistic development of the child. In order to achieve the objectives of ICDS, the activities undertaken by the Anganwadi Worker (AWW) are as follows:

- (i) **Early Childhood Education:** She will spend four hours of her time every day for ECE of children 3-6 years.
- (ii) **Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):** She will be overall responsible for the daily SNP (Morning snacks and hot cooked meal) for 3-6 years and THR for under threes and P&L mothers.
- (iii) **Growth monitoring and promotion and use of Mother Child Protection Card (MCPC):** All eligible children 0-3 years (monthly) and 3-6 years (Quarterly) will be weighed at the Anganwadi Centre. She will be assisted by additional AWW/link worker, if present. MCPC and individual growth charts will be maintained by the AWW in order to track the growth trajectory of every child. AWW is responsible for explaining the MCPC to the mothers and caregivers; she will ensure and promote the use of MCPC as a self-monitoring tool for family and mothers.
- (iv) **Care of children who are underweight:** AWWs will weigh all children. AWWs will be responsible for follow up of all children who have rehabilitated at NRCs. In areas other than 200 high burden districts where Sneha Shivar (community based approach for reduction in severe and moderate underweight) will be carried out (as in JE affected districts) she will anchor the programme with support from link workers ICDS Supervisor, local groups, ALMSCs at the cluster level. She will monitor all enrolled children and maintain child wise data of weight change.
- (v) **Home Visit:** She will undertake home visit for two hours every day, especially to reach out to the under threes. Home based counselling and guidance which will include counselling for (a) Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) (b) Early stimulation and development (c) Counselling of pregnant and lactating women.
- (vi) **Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND):** With the support of AWH and ASHA, Monthly VHNDs will be organized by the AWW at the AWC.

- (vii) **Organizing ECCE Day:** AWWs would hold monthly ECCE days at the AWCs to monitor the developmental milestones of children (0-6 Years) using MCP card and ECCE care. Guidance and counselling on ECCE will be given by AWW during these sessions.
- (viii) **Monthly AWC based /village based health Nutrition and Sanitation Education:** She will be supported by ICDS Supervisors, ASHA, PRIs and local volunteers from the community. The meeting will be conducted once a month and help in generating awareness on health and nutrition issues, use of locally available foods and care during different stages of life cycle.
- (ix) **Referral:** Regular home visits and contact with beneficiaries will help AWWs to identify children and P&L women who require medical attention. AWW will guide parents, care givers to health facilities.
- (x) **Participation in Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) meetings:** The AWW is a member of the VHSNC, who would participate in monthly meetings and ensure that the issues related to AWC both managerial and programmatic are reviewed and nutrition related issues gain focus at these meetings and unresolved issues are taken forward for discussion at Gram Panchayat level.
- (xi) **Creating linkages:** The AWW would create linkages and build rapport with other sectors specially Health, Panchayat, Education, Drinking water and sanitation etc. for improved health and nutrition status of the people in the village.
- (xii) **Coordination and facilitation:** The AWW will be a facilitator of programmes delivered from the ICDS platform like SABLA, IGMSY, WIFs and RSBK. She is also the convener of the Anganwadi level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC) and should coordinate the monthly meeting and report progress to the next higher level.
- (xiii) **Advocacy. IEC and Community Mobilization:** The AWW would ensure that there is dissemination of programme objectives and entitlements to the community; she will also be instrumental in generating demand for ICDS services and increase community engagement at the AWCs and involvement of community in promotion of health and nutrition practices.
- (xiv) **Record maintenance:** Registers pertaining to services, SNP component, beneficiary details, deaths and births of mothers and children would be filled and updated every month. Annual household surveys will be conducted once a year and updated quarterly, monthly progress report will be filled by AWWs in prescribed formats and sent to respective Supervisors. List of severe underweight children and children with developmental delays / disabilities should be shared with ANM for facilitating appropriate actions.
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12.00 NOON

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of External Affairs**

विदेश मंत्री तथा प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज) : महोदय, मैं 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए विदेश मंत्रालय के परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

**I. Statement showing reason for not laying papers of KMRCL, Kolkata****II. MoU between Government of India and HPL**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. Statement showing reasons for the delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited (KMRCL), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 102/16/14]

- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 246/16/14]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment****II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, New Delhi and related papers****III. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) Notification No. G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 12th December, 2013, publishing the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10679/15/14]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, 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 Foundation.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 228/16/14]

- III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and Department of Disability Affairs).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 227/16/14]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**
- II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi and related papers**
- III. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 402 (E), dated the 14th February, 2014, notifying the species of plants and animals which are on the verge of extinction for the state of Punjab, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 113/16/14]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38T of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, 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 Authority.
  - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 282/16/14]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 283/16/14]

- III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 153/16/14]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.**

**II. MoU between Government of India and various Ltd. Companies.**

**III. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Department of Space.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department Of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 4th March, 2014, publishing the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 2014, framed under article 309 of Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 287/16/14]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 408 (E), dated the 18th June, 2014, publishing the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 293/16/14]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India



(Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 288/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 289/16/14]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 290/16/14]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 291/16/14]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 292/16/14]

- III. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Department of Space.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 286/16/14]

#### **MoU between Government of India and various Ltd. Companies**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 528/16/14]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 523/16/14]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 522/16/14]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), for the year 2014-15

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 520/16/14]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Sambhar Salts Limited and the Hindustan Salts Limited (Holding Company), for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 521/16/14]

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

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11 & 2011-12) of NCBC, New Delhi and related papers**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) Notification No. G.S.R. 416 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2014, publishing the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (Amendment) Rules, 2014, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 575/16/14]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 15 of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Memorandum of Action taken on the Annual Report of the National Commission for Backward Classes, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 572/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Memorandum of Action taken on the Annual Report of the National Commission for Backward Classes, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 573/16/14]

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 573/16/14]

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### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

#### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Department of Space.

#### **Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, on behalf of Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), read with Rule 3 of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, two Members from amongst the Members of the House to be members of the National Shipping Board *w.e.f* the date of its re-constitution due on the 1st September, 2014.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**Re: SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT LEGISLATIVE BILLS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will start further discussion on the General Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have an important issue to raise.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I have to mention here about a train accident in Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed Shri Chaturvedi. You sit down.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : उपसभापति जी, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात देखने को मिल रही है कि अभी तक के सेशन में इस सरकार के पास लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस के रूप में केवल एक बिल डिजाइन आया है और उसके अलावा वहां पर दो ordinances के ऊपर चर्चा हो पाई है। इतने दिन गुजर गए और अभी भी इस सरकार के पास कोई लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस नहीं है, जो यह सरकार यहां पर लेकर आ सके। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry? That is for the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry?

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, I am worried because so many important Bills are pending in this House from the previous session. 35-38 बिल्स हमारे बाकी पड़े हैं, उन पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। यह सरकार क्या कर रही है? कैबिनेट में फैसला

नहीं ले पा रही है, डिस्मिशन नहीं ले पा रही है। मैंने तो यहां तक सुना है कि हाउस को Prematurely *sine die* कराना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody has said that. Why do you presume all this?

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री जी की चाइना की जो विजिट होने वाली थी, इनकी सरकार की तैयारी न होने के कारण यह भी सुनने में आ रहा है कि वह भी कैंसिल हो रही है। यह सरकार कैसे काम कर रही है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry?

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : हम इस इश्यू को उठाना चाहते हैं और जानना चाहते हैं कि इस मुद्दे के ऊपर सरकार स्पष्ट करे कि वह कितने बिल्स लेकर आ रही है, कब लेकर आ रही है और कब चर्चा करा रही है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry? The Government will bring the Bills when they want. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परि वर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर)** : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, राजनीतिक हताशा का ऐसा प्रदर्शन मैंने नहीं देखा। सवाल सिम्पल है और उसका जवाब यह है कि सरकार के पास पूरा बिजनेस है। आज बजट होगा, फिर फाइनेंस बिल होगा, उसके बाद तीन मिनिस्ट्रीज पर चर्चा होगी और उससे पहले आपके सामने लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस भी आएगा। So, the Government is full with business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will see when the Bill comes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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### RE. GOVERNMENT STAND ON FTA FOR ENSURING FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Only one sentence, Sir. Today in Geneva WTO discussion is going to be finalized on Trade Facilitation Agreement where the main developed countries are asking for inclusion of agricultural food security, etc. in that where they want to reduce subsidy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: If it is accepted, it will affect our food security and our small farmers...**(Interruptions)**... What is the stand of the Government on this? A clarification is needed, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... Today is the day for the Geneva meeting ...**(Interruptions)**... Government's stand is ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as House is concerned, there is no indication that the Government has diluted the stand.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, Commerce Minister is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you will appreciate that any matter based on any news or speculation can't be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is not like that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Geneva meeting is taking place today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... the point is ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Minister used the word 'speculation' which is totally wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every thing is available on the WTO website. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our request to the Minister is that he can ask the Commerce Minister about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the Government has diluted the stand on food security? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The draft is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the Government supporting that? That is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want the Government to adhere to it, you can ask that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rapolu, what is the matter?

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**RE. TRAIN ACCIDENT IN MEDAK DISTRICT OF  
TELANGANA ON 24.7.2014**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, the non-precautionary behaviour of railway is eating away the lives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice.

...(Interruptions)... Discussion on railway is over, so you cannot take it up now.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, 25 people have died on the spot at 8.30 a.m. today and it has occurred due to the unmanned railway crossing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has it happened today? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: This is an emergent point. It is negligence on the part of the railway for creating this havoc. I would like to bring to the notice of the Union Government, through you, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me understand it. Are you saying that there was an accident today? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: It took place at 8.30 a.m. today. ...(Interruptions)... The bodies are yet to be removed. ...(Interruptions)... At 8.30 a.m. that accident has occurred. Relief and rescue measures are very pathetic. There is nothing from the side of railway for taking emergent relief measures. ...(Interruptions)... It is an emergent point and it needs the attention of the nation and this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you should convey it to the Railway Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): I will convey the demand of the Members to the Railway Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Government will come back with a statement.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have not said that. I have said that I will communicate it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You communicate this much. ...(Interruptions)... You communicate this much that Chair expects, the House expects to know what happened and what action has been taken. ...(Interruptions)... Now we will take up the discussion on General Budget. ...(Interruptions)...

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**RE. SHORTAGE OF COAL IN POWER PLANTS IN U.P.**

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन-तीन थर्मल प्लांट्स में कोयला बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है, इससे पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश अंधेरे में आ जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : नोटिस का मैटर जीरो ऑवर में उठेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है, इसे हम कल देखेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : केन्द्र सरकार का यह जो उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार है, इसके कारण पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश अंधेरे में डूबने जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आज जीरो ऑवर नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** : सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप डायरेक्ट कर दें कि वहां कोल की सप्लाई जारी रहे।

**श्री उपसभापति** : आपने आज नोटिस दिया है, इसे कल जीरो ऑवर में देखेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री जुगुल किशोर।

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**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2014-15**

**AND**

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 2014**

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO.3) BILL, 2014 – Contd.**

**श्री जुगुल किशोर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे देश के आम बजट पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ अपनी नेता बहन कु. मायावती जी का, जिन्होंने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोलने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है। मोदी सरकार का यह प्रथम बजट देश के वित्त मंत्री माननीय श्री अरुण जेटली के द्वारा पेश किया गया। मुझे इस पूरे बजट को पढ़ने का मौका मिला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA** (Rajasthan): Sir, I am on a point of order. ....  
(Interruptions)... I am on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no Cabinet Minister.  
...**(Interruptions)**...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत)** : आनन्द शर्मा जी, मुझे यहां इतना समय हो गया, फिर आप मेरे साथ अन्याय क्यों करते हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : नहीं जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, do not try to demote him.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** : इनका परिचय देते ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we are discussing Budget. ...(Interruptions)...  
But, there is nobody from the Finance Ministry. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very important  
financial Bill and there is nobody from the Finance Ministry. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : बैठो-बैठो, अभी आ जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you adjourn the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a collective responsibility. ...(Interruptions)...  
One Cabinet Minister is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Of course, I do agree that there  
should have been somebody from the Finance Ministry. ...(Interruptions)... But, there is  
one Cabinet Minister and we can proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश) : बजट पर चर्चा हो रही है, फाइनेंस से कोई नहीं है।  
...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छे दिन आ गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She was here. She had gone out just for two minutes,  
बैठिए-बैठिए ...**(Interruptions)**... One Cabinet Minister is also here. ...**(Interruptions)**...  
Everything is in order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री जुगुल किशोर** : महोदय, मैंने महसूस किया कि इस बजट पर पूरा खाका यू.पी.ए.  
सरकार का ही खाका है, केवल कुछ आंशिक परिवर्तन एव कुछ नई बातों को जोड़ने के अलावा  
देश के बदलाव के बड़े मुद्दों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है। जिस तरह से भारतीय जनता  
पार्टी ने चुनाव के दौरान देश के लोगों में नई आशाएं और नई उम्मीदें जगाई थीं, अच्छे दिन आने  
का आभास कराया था, बजट में वैसा कुछ भी नजर नहीं आया। हमारे देश की यह सरकार  
महंगाई कम करने, भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने एवं विदेशों से भारत का काला धन वापस लाने तथा विकास  
का इतिहास बनाने का नारा देकर सत्ता में आई और सत्ता में आने के बाद इस सरकार के दो  
महीने के कार्यों से तो ऐसा लगता है कि सब कुछ उलटा-पुलटा हो गया है। महंगाई घटने के  
बजाए बढ़ गई, चाहे पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ, खाद्य पदार्थ, रेल किराया अथवा आवश्यक वस्तुओं का  
मामला हो, मोदी जी के.पी.एम. बनने के बाद सभी चीजें महंगी हो गई हैं। आज भारत के बाजार  
में टमाटर सौ रुपए किलो से भी अधिक महंगा बिक रहा है। केवल सब्जी की ही बात नहीं, बल्कि  
ईट, सरिया, सीमेंट और यातायात के सभी साधन महंगे हो गए हैं। महोदय, रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत  
बजट में साढ़े 14 परसेंट यात्रा किराए में और साढ़े 6 परसेंट माल भाड़े में वृद्धि कर के सरकार ने  
देश के लोगों को कौन से अच्छे दिन दिखाए हैं? साथ ही देश की सरकार ने इस आम बजट में

भी लोगों को निराश ही किया है। अगर हम अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के संबंध में बजट में रखे गए प्रावधान की बात करें, तो वह भी निराशाजनक है क्योंकि भारत के अंदर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी 23 परसेंट है और इस वर्ग के लिए बजटीय प्रावधान केवल 50,548 करोड़ का ही किया गया है जबकि अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति की कुल जनसंख्या के आधार पर बजट का 23 परसेंट यानी करीब 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान होना चाहिए था। अगर ऐसा होता, तो शायद सारे देश के दलित यह महसूस करते कि श्री मोदी जी की सरकार ने यू.पी.ए. की सरकार से आगे बढ़कर कुछ काम किया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में वर्ष 2010 में राष्ट्र मंडल खेलों का आयोजन हुआ। उन खेलों में दिल्ली प्रदेश की अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के विकास के लिए रखी धनराशि, यानी स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान के 744 करोड़ रुपए इन खेलों के आयोजन के लिए स्थानांतरित किए गए। कई बार हमारी पार्टी ने इसी सदन में यह मांग की है कि सरकार बताए कि दिल्ली के दलितों के विकास के लिए रखे गए 744 करोड़ रुपयों का स्टेटस क्या है? महोदय, आज तक इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब वह मेरे भाषण में उठाए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें, तो कृपया इस बात को स्पष्ट करें।

महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत के सभी प्रांतों में दलितों के विकास के लिए खर्च होने वाले स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान की कितनी धनराशि केन्द्र सरकार अथवा योजना आयोग पर बाकी है? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कृपया इस बात को भी स्पष्ट करें। मुझे इस बात की जानकारी है कि जिस प्रकार दिल्ली प्रदेश में दलितों के विकास की धनराशि राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के आयोजन के लिए स्थानांतरित की गई थी, उसी प्रकार अन्य प्रदेशों में भी स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान की धनराशि का दुरुपयोग हुआ है।

उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत दुख के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की सरकार के बजट में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति व अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के आरक्षित पदों को भरने एवं बैकलॉग को पूरा करने पर सरकार ने कोई गंभीरता नहीं दिखाई है। महोदय, मैं सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि अकेले केन्द्रीय विभागों में ही इन वर्गों के 60 हजार से ज्यादा के पद रिक्त हैं, लेकिन इनकी भर्ती प्रक्रिया शून्य है। आज देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में न जाने कितना-कितना कोटा रिक्त पड़ा है। इस सरकार का भी ध्यान दलितों को रोजगार देने की तरफ बिल्कुल नहीं है। आप इस बात से अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि बी.पी.एल. की सूची, जो देश के गरीबों को सरकारी योजनाओं से लाभान्वित करने के लिए बनायी जाती है, उसकी लंबे समय से समीक्षा नहीं हुई है। सच यह है कि आज भी करोड़ों गरीब देश में ऐसे हैं कि जो बी.पी.एल. की श्रेणी में आते हैं, लेकिन इस सूची में उनका नाम दर्ज नहीं है। मैं सदन के संज्ञान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि बी.पी.एल. की सूची जो पहले बनी है, उसमें अनेकों नाम ऐसे हैं जो बी.पी.एल. की श्रेणी में नहीं आते हैं, लेकिन बी.पी.एल. कोटे का लाभ ले रहे हैं। क्या सरकार एक समय-सीमा निर्धारित कर बी.पी.एल. सूची की समीक्षा करा के वास्तविक गरीबों को बी.पी.एल. की सूची में शामिल करने की प्रक्रिया को पूरा करेगी?

[श्री जुगुल किशोर]

उपसभापति महोदय, अगर हम इस बजट में आवासीय व्यवस्था की बात करें, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने कोई बड़ी योजना घोषित नहीं की है। देश के गरीब तो यह महसूस करते हैं कि आज जब एक चाय बेचने वाले और सियासत करने वाले नेता को देश का पी.एम. बनने का मौका मिला है, तो वे गरीबों को कम-से-कम आशियाना देने का काम तो करेंगे, लेकिन बजट में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। इससे आवासहीन लोगों में बड़ी निराशा है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार की इच्छा शक्ति होती तो देश के करोड़ों लोगों को कम-से-कम समय में आशियाना मिल सकता था। उत्तर प्रदेश की पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का शासन हमने देखा है। उन्होंने अपने पांच वर्ष के कार्यकाल में उत्तर प्रदेश के लाखों गरीबों को मान्यवर काशीराम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना' के अंतर्गत दो कमरों के पक्के मकान बनवा कर, उनके रहने का ठिकाना देने में सफलता प्राप्त की। आप गुजरात का मॉडल तो देश में लाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी की आवास योजना को देश में लागू क्यों नहीं करते? देश में 'इंदिरा आवास योजना' का संचालन हुआ था, लेकिन उन आवासों को बनाने के लिए जो धनराशि आवंटित की जाती है, वह इस महंगाई के दौर में काफी नहीं है। वैसे भी इस योजना का वास्तविक लाभ देश के गरीब लोग नहीं उठा सके, इसलिए इस योजना का विस्तार करके दो कमरों के पक्के मकान बनाकर देने का फैसला अगर सरकार कर ले, तो शायद देश के कुछ लोगों को राहत मिल सकती है।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए लंबे समय से विशेष पैकेज के तौर पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग करती आई है। आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी इस मांग को उठाती रही हैं, लेकिन यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया था। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह एन.डी.ए. की सरकार बुंदेलखंड के विकास के लिए बहुजन समाज पार्टी की पुरानी मांग को स्वीकार करके जितना जल्दी हो सके 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज देने का निर्णय ले। वैसे भी उत्तर प्रदेश के हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं। वहां विकास पूरी तरह से ठप हो गया है, रोजगार की कोई नीति सरकार लागू नहीं कर सकी, सूखे से किसान प्रभावित हैं, बढ़ते हुए अपराधों से तो पूरे प्रदेश की जनता भयभीत है। एन.डी.ए. सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश की बदहाली और बढ़ते हुए अपराधों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं देश के दलित छात्रों की एक बड़ी समस्या केन्द्र सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से दलित बच्चों के शैक्षिक विकास के लिए जो धनराशि वजीफे के तौर पर दी जाती थी, वह आज बाधित है। हम चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करें, हरियाणा, जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात करें, सभी प्रदेशों में दलित छात्रों को वजीफा नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जिसके कारण उन्हें अगली कक्षाओं में प्रवेश नहीं मिल पा रहा है, न ही वे छात्र अपनी पढ़ाई आगे कर पा रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि देश भर के अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को वजीफे की धनराशि महंगाई के हिसाब से शीघ्र दिलाना सुनिश्चित करे तथा इन वर्गों के छात्रों के लिए विद्यालयों में आवासीय व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने पर विचार करे। भारतीय संविधान में केन्द्र सरकार अथवा प्रदेश सरकार के शिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रवेश हेतु आरक्षण की व्यवस्था तो है, लेकिन आज देश यह महसूस करता है कि इन वर्गों के छात्रों के लिए निजी व्यावसायिक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि निजी शैक्षणिक निजी संस्थानों में पढ़ाई के

समान अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें। देश के बहुत दिनों से देश के दलितों ने इस मांग को उठाया हुआ है कि उच्च न्यायालयों, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा सेना में भी आबादी के हिसाब आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार ने इस मांग पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं तो कहूंगा कि केवल न्यायपालिका और सेना में ही नहीं, बल्कि मीडिया के क्षेत्र में भी दलितों का आरक्षण होना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार के उच्च विभागों में भी विशेष तौर पर संयुक्त सचिव, विशेष सचिव, प्रमुख सचिव जैसे पदों पर दलितों की भागीदारी शुरू हो। मैं चाहूंगा कि नई सरकार केन्द्र सरकार के विभागों में प्रमुख पदों पर भी दलितों को आरक्षण का अवसर प्रदान करे। आज पूरे देश के दलितों में इस बात को लेकर रोष होता है कि आजादी के 67 वर्षों के बाद भी उनके साथ समान व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा। आपने देखा कि हरियाणा में मिर्ची कांड, पंजाब में तलहन कांड, उत्तर प्रदेश में मोहनलाल गंज में गैंगरेप जैसी घटनाएं ऐसे नमूने हैं, जिनसे आज भी दिल दहल जाता है। सभी सरकारें दलितों के वोटों पर राज करती हैं, लेकिन जब उनके खिलाफ अत्याचार होते हैं, बलात्कार, हत्या और उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं होती हैं, तो सरकारें चुप बैठ जाती हैं। मैं देश के वित्त मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे अपने बजट में व्यवस्था करें कि भारतवर्ष में दलितों के विरुद्ध जाति के आधार पर होने वाली हिंसक घटनाओं की सुनवाई फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स में हों और ये फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स केवल अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति वर्गों के साथ होने वाली घटनाओं की सुनवाई के लिए ही हों। आज हमें बहुत तकलीफ होती है, जब हमारे वाल्मीकि समाज के भाई-बहन अपने हाथों से सफाई, यहां तक कि मल-मूत्र उठाने का काम भी करते हैं, लेकिन उनको आज तक स्थायी कर्मचारी नहीं माना गया। आज भी उन्हें ठकेदारी प्रथा के आधार पर बंधुआ मजदूर बनाकर रखा गया है। लेकिन यहां पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जब बजट पर बहस हो रही थी, तो सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के एक सांसद सफाई मजदूरों के विषय में बात कर रहे थे कि हमने उनके लिए इतनी व्यवस्था की, लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि देश की आजादी के 67 साल गुजर जाने के बाद भी उनकी स्थिति इस आजाद भारत में गुलामों जैसी बनी हुई है। उन्हें ठकेदारी प्रथा में काम करने के लिए नौकरी पर रखा गया, लेकिन आज तक उन्हें रेग्युलराइज नहीं किया गया। इस दिल्ली प्रदेश में भी मैंने देखा कि वे 8,000 रुपए पर आज नौकरी करते हैं। क्या यह दयनीय दशा नहीं है? लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के लोग फिर भी अपनी पीठ थपथपाने में पीछे नहीं रहते हैं और आंसू बहाते हैं कि वाल्मीकि समाज के लिए हमने बहुत कुछ किया है। इसलिए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश की राजनीति में इस बात का एक इतिहास बनाया और उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में सफाई कर्मियों को स्थायी कर्मचारी के तौर पर नियुक्ति करके उनके विकास के रास्ते को खोला। क्या देश की सरकार इस नीति का अनुसरण नहीं कर सकती? मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में काम करने वाले सफाई कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर्मचारी के तौर पर नियुक्त किया जाए तथा उनको वे सब सुविधाएं मिलें, जो सुविधाएं किसी केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारी को मिलती हैं।

महोदय, हमारे देश की एक अजीब विडम्बना है कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर द्वारा लिखे गए संविधान के मूल भाव का ध्यान, जम्मू-कश्मीर में किसी भी प्रकार से नहीं रखा जा रहा है। पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति को आरक्षण का लाभ मिलता है, लेकिन अजीब बात है, जम्मू-कश्मीर के

[श्री जुगुल किशोर]

अनुसूचित जाति के गुर्जर, बकरवाल जाति के लोग अभी तक इस आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं ले सके। तो क्या सरकार जम्मू-कश्मीर में एस.टी. वर्ग को, एम.पी. या एम.एल.ए. के चुनाव में आरक्षण देने का निर्णय करेगी?

महोदय, आज पूरे भारतवर्ष में अगर किसी का बहुत बुरा हाल है, तो पिछड़े समाज के लोग, जिनकी आबादी आज 52 परसेंट से अधिक है, उनका है, लेकिन देश की सरकार का यह बजट इन 52 परसेंट के विकास के लिए मौन है। क्या कुसूर है इनका? जब काका कालेलकर आयोग एवं वी.पी. मंडल आयोग ने अपनी अनुशंसा में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया कि देश के इस पिछड़े वर्ग के हालात बहुत बदतर हैं, तो क्या सरकार को इन पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए? न तो इन वर्गों के लोग राजनीति में हैं, न बड़ी सर्विसेज में हैं और न ही उद्योगों में हैं। इन पिछड़े वर्गों की हालात देश में यह हो गई है कि उनको जीवन जीने में कठिनाई हो रही है। 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने का कानून देश में बना, लेकिन वह सब प्रदेशों में लागू नहीं हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे कुछ प्रदेशों में तो इस आरक्षण की व्यवस्था का लाभ मिला, लेकिन बाकी प्रदेशों में नहीं मिला है। सबसे अफसोस की बात तो यह है कि देश में कम से कम सात ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जिनमें अभी तक पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची नहीं बनी है। इससे सदन यह अंदाजा लगा सकता है कि किस तरह से पिछड़े वर्ग को 27 परसेंट आरक्षण से वंचित रखा जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह देश की आधी से अधिक आबादी वाले इस समाज के बारे में कुछ सोचे। इनको इनकी आबादी के हिसाब से बजट में धनराशि का आवंटन करे। पिछली सरकार ने जाति आधारित जनगणना करने का कार्य प्रारंभ किया था, जिसे वर्ष 2013 में पूरा होना था, लेकिन उस जनगणना का क्या हुआ, मालूम नहीं। क्या वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर टिप्पणी करेंगे?

महोदय, हमें देश के धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों एवं सामान्य वर्ग के गरीबों की ही चिंता करनी चाहिए... और सच तो यह है कि धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक आज अपने आपको देश के कुछ कटा-कटा सा महसूस कर रहे हैं। मैं विशेष तौर पर मुस्लिम समाज की बात कहूँ तो चाहे यू.पी.ए. की सरकार रही हो या एन.डी.ए. की, दोनों ने इनकी अनदेखी की है।

सच्चर कमेटी रिपोर्ट एवं रंगनाथन रिपोर्ट कब सरकार के सामने आयी और अभी तक उस पर काम क्यों नहीं हुआ है? सारा देश इस बात को जानता है कि सच्चर कमेटी में इस बात का जिक्र हुआ है कि धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग की स्थिति दलितों से भी बदतर है और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी इस पर टिप्पणी की है। फिर सरकार क्यों नहीं जागती? हमारी पार्टी इस मत की भी समर्थक है। यह सरकार धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों और सामान्य जाति के गरीबों को आरक्षण देने का कोई प्रावधान करती है तो हम सबसे पहले उसका समर्थन करेंगे। अंत में, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए अपील करता हूँ कि देश के नौजवानों एवं किसानों को हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए क्योंकि यह वह वर्ग है जो देश के लोकतंत्र को चलाता है। अतः मेरी सरकार से अपील है कि इस बजट में आवश्यक संशोधन करके जो तथ्य मैंने अपने भाषण में रखे हैं, उन्हें शामिल करें और देश के दलित, पिछड़े, अल्पसंख्यक एवं सामान्य वर्ग के गरीब लोगों के लिए जीने के नए रास्ते खोलें। धन्यवाद। जय भीम।

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री हरिबंश नारायण सिंह Maximum 15 minutes.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** उनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मेडन स्पीच है इसलिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया है।

**श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) :** सर, आप जब कहेंगे, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन मेरा आग्रह होगा कि मेरी बात को आप पहली बार सदन में रखने दें। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले आपके प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूं, दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र के सम्मानित मंच से मेडन स्पीच देने का मौका देने के लिए। आपके और हमारी पार्टी जनता दल (यू) के नेता माननीय नीतीश कुमार जी और माननीय शरद जी के सौजन्य से मुझे यह अवसर मिला है, इसलिए पुनः आभार के साथ मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। सर, मैं आरम्भ में स्पष्ट कर दूं कि बजट बनाने के लिए मौजूदा सरकार को बहुत कम समय मिला। कुछेक उल्लेखनीय चीजें उन्होंने जरूर की हैं, गांवों में, स्कूलों में टॉयलेट्स बनाने के लिए धन का अच्छा आवंटन किया है, अधिक किया है। इसका हमें अहसास है, लेकिन रचनात्मक आलोचना का मकसद यह है कि सरकार अपने दिखाए सपनों की राह से न भटके। इसलिए इनके हित में मैं आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करूंगा। चुनाव में प्रचार के बल पर आपने जो माहौल बनाया, उससे लगा कि एक नयी सुबह दस्तक दे रही है। हिन्दी के एक बड़े कवि हुए, मुक्तिबोध, उनकी एक पंक्ति मुझे याद आयी:

“एक पांव रखता हूं तो हजार राहें फूट पड़ती हैं।”

लगा कि किसी समाज और देश के जीवन में यह घड़ी कभी-कभी आती है, जब हम ऐतिहासिक बदलाव के दरवाजे पर खड़े होते हैं, लेकिन Budget is the most important economic instrument of political ideology. आपके बजट के आने के बाद क्या हुआ? उन राजनैतिक सपनों को साकार करने का सबसे प्रभावी कारगर माध्यम तो आपका बजट ही था, लेकिन बजट के बाद जो लोग उम्मीदों के शिखर पर छलांग लगा रहे थे, उन विशेषज्ञों की चार टिप्पणियां, मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां रखना चाहूंगा: Chidambaram Budget with saffron lipstick; Modi's too safe Budget; Jaitley dons a PC mask; “UPA-III Budget. ऐसा हुआ क्यों? शायद इसलिए कि आपकी राजनीति के अनुरूप आपका आर्थिक दर्शन साफ नहीं है। इतिहासकार टायनवी ने कहा था कि भविष्य के लिए इतिहास दृष्टि देता है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे इधर बैठे लोग अपना इतिहास भूल गए। वे दीनदयाल जी की बात करते हैं, “एकात्म मानववाद” की बात करते हैं। 1963 में उनकी “भारतीय अर्थनीति-विकास की दिशा” नामक पुस्तिका आयी थी जिसके आधार पर दत्तोपंत डेंगड़ी जी ने तब कहा था कि “न पूंजीवाद, न समाजवाद, बल्कि तीसरा रास्ता हम चाहते हैं।” 1980 में आपने पंचनिष्ठा अपनाई, गांधीवादी समाजवाद की बात की, उसके बाद आपने स्वदेशी की चर्चा की और उसमें कहा कि तकनीक बाहर से आएगी, बाकी सारी चीजें हम खुद करेंगे, लेकिन ये सब चीजें अपने अतीत में करते हुए आज आप एफ.डी.आई. में मुक्ति का रास्ता देख रहे हैं। आप में वैचारिक स्पष्टता नहीं है, आपकी इकोनॉमिक फिलॉसिफी साफ नहीं है। संदेश तो साफ है। आप और अधिक निजीकरण की ओर जाना चाहते हैं, और बाजारवाद को लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन दंग सियाओं पेंग की तरह आपमें यह कहने का साहस नहीं है कि बिल्ली काली हो या सफेद, वह चूहे को पकड़ने की ताकत रखती है यानी आर्थिक विकास का रास्ता यह है। दूसरी ओर इस देश में एक पुराना रास्ता भी था, आज

[श्री हरिवंश]

लोग गांधी के अनुयायी जे.सी. कुमारप्पा को भूल गए हैं। कभी याद करना चाहिए जे.सी. कुमारप्पा को जिनकी शताब्दी अभी हाल ही में मनाई गई। जब वे गांधी जी से मिले तो किस तरह से अमेरिकन सूटेड-बूटेड व्यक्ति के रूप में थे और गांधी के इकानॉमिक थॉट के सबसे बड़े चिंतक के रूप में वे सामने आए और उनकी पुस्तक 'Capitalism, Socialism or Villageism' थी। 'Economy of Permanence' उनकी दूसरी किताब थी। इन्होंने भी तीसरे रास्ते की तलाश की थी। हमारी दाहिने तरफ बैठे लोग, जो गांधी के वारिस रहे, वे 1991 में गांधी का रास्ता भूल गए। शायद उनकी कुछ मजबूरी रही होगी। स्पष्ट है कि इन लोगों ने भी तीसरे रास्ते की तलाश छोड़ दी और आपने तो छोड़ ही दी। आप दोनों आज वैचारिक धरातल पर एक जगह खड़े हैं। मार्केट इकोनॉमी के धरातल पर खड़े हैं। इसलिए बात हो रही है कि यह इधर का, यू.पी.ए.-3 का बजट है या एन.डी.ए. का बजट है।

मित्रो, इतिहास बनाने का मौका कभी-कभी मिलता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आपके पास इतिहास बनाने का मौका था। आज 1991 के बाद हालात बदल गए हैं। 1991 में मार्केट इकोनॉमी की बात हो रही थी, आज समाज ही बाजार बन गया है। मार्केट इकोनॉमी and being a मार्केट सोसायटी, दोनों में फर्क है। मैं दो किताबों का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा जिस पर आज दुनिया में आर्थिक विकास का मॉडल क्या हो, इस पर बहस चल रही है, 'The Power of less' यानी कम से कम साधन में हम कैसे खुशी से रह सकें और दूसरा 'The Moral Limits of Markets'. मैंने इसका उल्लेख इसलिए किया क्योंकि एक महात्मा ने हमें आजादी दी, उस व्यक्ति के विचार को आज दुनिया अपना रही है और आपने यह मौका गंवा दिया और आप किस राजनीति की ओर चल पड़े? मैं मानता हूँ कि राजनीति की दो धाराएँ हैं। पहला मैक्यावेली, जिन्होंने कहा था, "अतीत में किया गया वायदा तब की राजनीतिक जरूरत थी, वर्तमान में वायदाखिलाफी आज की राजनीतिक जरूरत है।"

मित्रो, मैक्यावेली ने 15वीं शताब्दी में कहा कि साधन और साध्य का कोई अर्थ नहीं, किसी तरह से सत्ता पाओ, कुछ भी कहकर पाओ, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति 400 वर्षों बाद हुआ, जिसने कहा कि नहीं। महात्मा गांधी ने साधन और साध्य को एक नई दिशा दी और लालबहादुर शास्त्री के बाद से कांग्रेस उससे भटकने लगी। इससे समाज में राजनीति की साख पर संकट आया, क्रेडिबिलिटी क्राइसिस आया है आपने सरकार बनाते वक्त जो वायदे किए थे, उस पर न चलकर उस क्रेडिबिलिटी क्राइसिस को राजनैतिक संस्थाओं के प्रति, राजनैतिक दलों के प्रति और बढ़ा दिया है। यह निष्कर्ष किसी दुर्भावनावाश नहीं है। मैं न अर्थशास्त्री हूँ, न विशेषज्ञ हूँ, मेरे जीवन का बड़ा हिस्सा ग्रासरूट लेवल पर गांव, देहात, जंगल, पहाड़ों में पत्रकारिता करते हुए गुजरा है। सर, मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर यह कह रहा हूँ कि आपके घोषणापत्र में क्या था और आपके बजट में क्या है। घोषणापत्र में शिक्षा पर सरकारी खर्च को बढ़ा कर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का छह फीसदी करने का उल्लेख है। यह पेज नम्बर 36 पर है। साथ में कहा गया कि इसमें निजी क्षेत्र को जोड़ कर इस खर्च को और बढ़ाया जाएगा, जबकि बजट में आवंटन साढ़े तीन फीसदी के आसपास है। कहने और करने में पहला फर्क यह है। घोषणापत्र में कहा गया था कि ऐसे कदम उठाये जायेंगे, जिनसे कृषि क्षेत्र में लाभ बढ़े। यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि लागत का 50 प्रतिशत लाभ हो। यह घोषणापत्र के पृष्ठ 44 पर है, जबकि इस पर बजट पूरा चुप है। बजट में

कृषि उत्पादों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की कोई चर्चा नहीं है और न ही स्वामीनाथन कमेटी का कोई उल्लेख है। कृषि क्षेत्र में कैसे बेहतर ग्रोथ हो, इस दिशा में आपने कोई बड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया है।

आज देश में हरित क्रांति की जरूरत है। पहली हरित क्रांति पंजाब, हरियाणा आदि राज्यों में आई थी, लेकिन दूसरी हरित क्रांति पूर्वी भारत में लाने की जरूरत है, जहां पानी ज्यादा है। यह इलाका बाढ़ या सुखाड़ से प्रभावित रहता है। यहां फलड कंट्रोल पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करना अकेले राज्य सरकारों के वश की बात नहीं है। बिहार जैसे राज्य में पड़ोसी देश से भारी मात्रा में छोड़े गए पानी के कारण भी बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा होती है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को आगे बढ़ कर राज्यों को सहयोग देना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं इन राज्यों में भंडारण की सुविधा भी नहीं है। गोदामों के अभाव में पूर्वी भारत के राज्यों में बड़ी मात्रा में साग-सब्जी बरबाद हो जाती है, जिससे किसानों को घाटा होता है।

आपने अपने घोषणापत्र में कहा था कि कम पानी से सिंचाई की तकनीक को बढ़ावा देने और पानी के संसाधनों के बेहतर इस्तेमाल की कोशिश की जाएगी। सर, यह मैं कोट कर रहा हूं। यह पेज नम्बर 44 पर है। बजट में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें पूरे देश के लिए सिर्फ 1000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जबकि सिर्फ पंजाब की ही मांग 7200 करोड़ रुपये की है। तीसरा, घोषणा पत्र में आपने कहा कि सहकारी क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने का हरसंभव प्रयास किया जाएगा। यह पृष्ठ संख्या 47 पर है। इस मद में किसी राशि का आवंटन नहीं है। घोषणा पत्र में आपने कहा कि यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद भी अल्पसंख्यकों का एक बड़ा समूह, विशेषकर मुस्लिम समुदाय लगातार गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन कर रहा है। आधुनिक भारत समान अवसर वाला होना चाहिए। धार्मिक नेताओं से बातचीत करके वक्फ बोर्ड को और मजबूत किया जायेगा, यह पृष्ठ संख्या 27 पर है। आपने मदरसा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 100 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। यह आवंटन समान अवसर देने के आपके वायदे को पूरा नहीं करता है। देश की करीब 20 फीसदी आबादी की बेहतरी के लिए यह धन पर्याप्त नहीं है। सर, ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण मेरे पास हैं, लेकिन समय कम होने के कारण मैं उनका उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता हूं। आपने बजट में कहा क्या और किया क्या? मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के 10 जुलाई के भाषण के एक अंश का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा 'भारत के लोगों ने निर्णायक रूप से परिवर्तन के लिए वोट दिया है। यह निर्णय लोगों का यथास्थिति के प्रति गुस्सा दर्शाता है। भारत निस्संकोच रूप से विकास करना चाहता है, गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्ति स्वयं को गरीबी के श्राप से मुक्त कराने के इच्छुक हैं। जिन्हें जटिल चुनौतियों से उभरने का मौका मिल गया, वे आकांक्षायान हो गए हैं। वे अब नव मध्य वर्ग का हिस्सा होना चाहते हैं। यह राष्ट्र बेरोजगारी, अपर्याप्त बुनियादी सुविधाएं, अवसंरचना के अभावों में उदासीन अभिशापों को झेलने के मूड में कतई नहीं हैं।' मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि नई उम्मीदों को पैदा करने वाली सरकार ने क्या बदलाव किये हैं? बजट में साफ है कि सरकार ने निजी क्षेत्र के विकास पर तो काफी गहराई से सोचा है, लेकिन यह बात सोशल सेक्टर पर लागू नहीं है। हेल्थ, एजुकेशन, फूड सप्लाय पर सही अर्थों में खर्च घटेंगे, क्योंकि मुद्रास्फीति और महंगाई की दर दस फीसदी रही है, परंतु उस अनुपात में सामाजिक क्षेत्र के इन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में कितना आवंटन बढ़ा है?



[श्री हरिवंश]

आज इलाज कराना सबसे महंगा काम है। अस्पताल उद्योग बन गए हैं। दुनिया के प्रमुख देश तकरीबन पांच फीसदी बजट आवंटन स्वास्थ्य के लिए रखते हैं, परंतु हम डेढ़ फीसदी से आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए। अभी दो दिन पहले मैंने एक खबर देखी, जिसमें हकीकत यह है कि आज एक नेता या अफसर पर होने वाला सालाना स्वास्थ्य खर्च 5000 रुपये है, जबकि ग्रामीण पर यही खर्च 180 रुपये है। इस विषमता का हल बजट में नहीं है।

हमने बजट में आई.आई.टी., आई.आई.एम. जैसे संस्थानों के लिए तो प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए बहुत कम आवंटन किया है। हम शिक्षा के गिरते स्तर को दोष नहीं देते हैं, पर दुनिया की मशहूर बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां हमारे यहां से निकल रहे 70 फीसदी एम.बी.ए. और इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट्स को अनइम्प्लॉयेबल कहती हैं। हमारा शिक्षा का स्तर इस कदर गिर गया है कि हम अनइम्प्लॉयड लोगों की एक लंबी कतार खड़ी कर रहे हैं। समाज में जे.सी. बोस, पी.सी. राय, सी.वी. रमन, रामानुजम जैसे लोगों की संख्या घट रही है क्योंकि हम सेंटर आफ एक्सीलेंस नहीं खड़ा कर पा रहे हैं। दुनिया में जो सर्वश्रेष्ठ संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें हमारी संस्थाओं की गणना नहीं हो पा रही है। सरकारें लगातार नए IITs और IIMS तो खोल रही हैं, पर क्या आपने या पिछली सरकारों ने कभी गौर किया कि उसमें पढ़ाने वाले शिक्षक कहां से आएंगे? बहुत जगहों पर तो आठ-दस साल पहले हुए फैसलों के बावजूद आज तक जमीन का आवंटन नहीं हुआ है। इंस्टीट्यूशंस काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां ह्यूमिनिटीज और नॉन-ह्यूमिनिटीज, दोनों विषयों में अच्छे शोध करने वाले लोग, अच्छे अध्यापक नहीं मिल रहे हैं। आप IITs, IIMs खड़े कर रहे हैं, जबकि वहां पढ़ाने वाले लोग नहीं मिल रहे हैं। गरीब आखिर कहां जाएंगे? अच्छी शिक्षा ग्रहण करनी हो, गंभीर इलाज कराना हो, शहरों में सार्वजनिक यातायात का इस्तेमाल करना हो, तो इसके लिए आखिर गरीब कहां जाएं? प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार गरीबों की है, पर आपने बजट में गरीबों के लिए क्या किया है? मैं देश के पूरब के हिस्से से आता हूँ। आपने अपने घोषणापत्र में पूरब के पीछे छूट गए राज्यों को भारत के आगे बढ़े राज्यों के समकक्ष लाने के लिए विशेष पैकेज और सुविधाएं देने की बात कही थी, लेकिन रघुराम राजन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बावजूद ओडीशा, बिहार, बंगाल, झारखंड या उत्तर पूर्व के राज्यों को कोई विशेष दर्जा नहीं मिला है? विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं कि मानव विकास सूचकांक पर या आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से ये इलाके बहुत पीछे छूट गए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के भेदभाव के कारण सबसे अधिक गरीब इन्हीं इलाकों से हैं। आम बजट हो या रेल बजट, इसमें सबसे ज्यादा आवंटन पश्चिम के राज्यों को मिलता है। इससे साफ है कि जो पहले से प्रभावी है, उद्यमी हैं, सक्षम है, यह बजट उन्हीं की चिंता करता है, जो गरीब हैं, पीछे छूट गए हैं, उनकी चिंता नहीं करता है।

बिहार जैसे इलाकों को पिछड़ा कैसे रखा गया, इसको बताने के लिए मैं अतीत में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, पर इसी सरकार के एक जिम्मेदार मंत्री श्री पीयूष गोयल जी ने शुक्रवार को प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के संदर्भ में बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को वहां के मानस से जोड़ा था। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक पक्षपात और भेद करने वाली नीतियों का इतिहास पलट लीजिए, आपके समक्ष तथ्य साफ हो जाएंगे।

फ्रेट इक्वलाइजेशन से लेकर दूसरे देशों में आने वाली बाढ़ ने भी बिहार जैसे राज्यों को तबहा किया, लेकिन जब उसी बिहार को अवसर मिला, तो उसने क्या कर दिखाया। रंगराजन कमेटी का आकलन है कि बिहार में 2009-10 से लेकर 2011-12 के बीच, गरीबी का अनुपात, महज दो वर्ष में एक-तिहाई कम हुआ। महज दो वर्ष में भारत के अन्य किसी राज्य के मुकाबले यह सबसे तेज गति से कम हुआ है। अब तक सबसे अधिक गरीब बिहार में रहते थे, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट के अब अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ में है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में 8 जुलाई, 2014 को प्रमुखता से यह खबर छपी है - Bihar records highest dip in poverty ratio. मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि साठ के दशक में प्रमुख चिंतक और राजनीतिक विश्लेषक सच्चिदाबाबू ने किताब लिखी थी कि कैसे बिहार को इंटरनल कालोनी बना दिया गया। उसको ठीक करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति, श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने प्रयास किया। उन्होंने विशेष राज्य का अभियान चलाया। इसके लिए उन्होंने सवा करोड़ लोगों से दस्तख्त लेकर कोशिश की, परंतु हालात वही रहे। आज बिहार की क्या स्थिति है? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यदि बिहार मॉडल के पीछे कोई कारपोरेट ताकत होता तो आज यह दुनिया में जाना जाता, क्योंकि बिहार ने पांच वर्षों में जो समावेशी विकास किया है, वह शायद देश में अन्य किसी राज्य ने न किया हो। पर बिहार को हमने कहां छोड़ा? आज जब मैं पटना में दक्षिण बिहार से उत्तर बिहार की तरफ जाता हूं, तो मुझे सिर्फ एक पुल दिखाई देता है। आप दूसरे राज्यों में चले जाएं, तो क्या हालात हैं, क्या इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है। पूरी गंगा पर साउथ से नॉर्थ जाने के लिए बिहार में 66 वर्षों में चार पुल बने। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You can have two more minutes.

**श्री हरिवंश :** बिहार सरकार छह और पुल स्वयं बना रही है। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस तरह के भेदभाव की नीति का अंत किया जाए, तो शायद देश में हालात बदलें।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कुछ और चीजों की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा, जो आज देश समाज और व्यवस्था के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियां हैं। आज दुनिया की आबादी का 17.5 फीसदी हिस्सा भारत में है, जबकि क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से हमारा प्रसार दुनिया के 2.4 फीसदी हिस्से में है। 3-4 वर्ष पहले केसरोली ग्रुप से जुड़े एक थिंक टैंक ने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी - इंडियाज डेमोग्राफिक सुनामी। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2020 तक भारत में शहरी आबादी 23 फीसदी से बढ़ कर 40 फीसदी हो जाएगी, यानी हम 28.5 करोड़ से 54 करोड़ तक पहुंचने वाले हैं। अगले 25 वर्षों में अनुमान है कि देश की आबादी 35 करोड़ तक बढ़ सकती है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के अनुपात में खाद्यान्न की स्थिति, नौकरियों की संख्या, घरों की संख्या, बिजली, सड़क, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की स्थिति के बारे में कोई फ्यूचर प्लान नहीं है।

सर, मैं अगली बात युवकों के रोजगार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे पास चार तथ्य हैं। इन चारों आंकड़ों से यह निकलता है कि आज काफी बड़ी संख्या में हमारे 10-15 करोड़ युवा बेरोजगार हैं, पर उनके लिए कोई नया रास्ता खुलता नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है, ताकि बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके। इसके साथ मैं जोड़ना चाहूंगा कि एक तरफ ग्रासरूट लेवल पर ये कठिन चुनौतियां हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ एक चिन्ताजनक प्रवृत्ति दिख रही है। हम किसानों की आत्महत्या की तो बात करते हैं, पर मामूली उद्यमी, जो बैंकों से लोन लेकर अपनी जिन्दगी में नया बदलाव चाहते हैं,

[श्री हरिवंश]

ऐसे लोग भी बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। इस जुलाई के प्रारम्भिक सप्ताह में एक बड़ी खबर छपी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** : सर, इनको दो मिनट और दे दीजिए, यह इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How can I manage time? There are so many speakers.

**श्री हरिवंश** : सर, आप मुझे दो मिनट और बोलने की इजाजत दे दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Maiden speech is for fifteen minutes.

**श्री हरिवंश** : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज नौजवानों में अपने फेल्योर से आत्महत्या करने प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। यह मार्केट इकोनॉमी की देन है। कभी ब्रिटेन में ये हालात हुए थे, तो ब्रिटेन की संसद ने इस पर एक समिति बनाई कि क्रेडिट कार्ड जनरेशन की स्थिति क्यों हो रही है। आज अपने देश में इस तरह के हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहूँगा, बल्कि आगाह करना चाहूँगा कि इस देश में तेजी से जो आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ रही है, उसके बारे में हमें गौर करना चाहिए। 1991 देश के इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव है। हमने लाइसेंस-कोटा-परमित राज से, यानी कंट्रोल्ड इकोनॉमी से उदारीकरण की व्यवस्था को अपनाया। लेकिन इसके दो सिम्बल्स साफ दिखाई दिए - आर्थिक विषमता और क्षेत्रीय विषमता। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया में एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण किताब आई है, जिसकी सारे पॉलिसी मेकर्स चर्चा कर रहे हैं - कैपिटल इन ट्वेंटी फर्स्ट सेचुरी। 18वीं शताब्दी से 20वीं शताब्दी तक दो सौ वर्षों में पूंजी का मूवमेंट कैसा रहा, इसमें इसका अध्ययन है, भारत का भी है। उसके लेखक जाने-माने अर्थशास्त्री कहते हैं कि भारत के शीर्ष एक फीसदी अमीरों के पास राष्ट्रीय आय का 8 से 9 फीसदी हिस्सा है। यह आर्थिक विषमता गहराई से बढ़ रही है।

सर, मैं आपकी आज्ञा का उल्लंघन नहीं करना चाहूँगा, पर दो चीजें, और कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूँगा, जिसके लिए आप मुझे इजाजत दें। इस बजट के बारे में मेरी टिप्पणी वही है, जो कभी वेंकैया नायडु जी ने तत्कालीन सरकार के बजट पर पिछले साल 2013-14 के भाषण में कहा था - "Broken promises and token allocations; words for the poor and deeds for the rich." दूसरी बात, हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा - "pro rich and pro poor". पर क्या व्यवहार या लोक जीवन में यह उतरता है? 19 जुलाई को बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड में खबर छपी कि भारत में डॉलर बिलियनेयर्स की संख्या पिछले साल 46 से बढ़ कर 56 हो गई है। एक वामपंथी अर्थशास्त्री मित्र कहते हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि 13 लोगों की संपदा 80 करोड़ लोगों के बराबर है। यह आर्थिक विषमता देश में नया सामाजिक तनाव पैदा करेगी। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति** : डा. आर. लक्ष्मणन, आपके पास पन्द्रह मिनट हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That is why I said "fifteen minutes." If it's not maiden, then you would get only five minutes. Since it is your maiden speech, you will get fifteen minutes.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to make my maiden speech on the Union Budget 2014-15. This being my maiden speech, it is my duty and responsibility that I acknowledge gratefully my leader hon. Amma who has sent me to this temple of democracy.

Man is a social animal. It is his social relation with other human beings that gives meaning to his existence. How can life be without relations? Of all the relations man has created for a meaningful living, it is the relationship and the emotional bond between mother and her children that is most unique, sacred, holy and everlasting. Mother is the source of life, reason for existence, and a mother is God personified. My mother whom we affectionately refer to as *Amma* is the source of my life and the reason for my being here. Without our leader, hon. *Amma*, an ordinary son of a peasant family cannot ever dream of entering, this pinnacle of democracy, the Parliament of this country. Standing here, I respectfully pay my salutations to our hon. *Amma*, whom the whole of India now refers to as Amma, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the General Secretary of my Party, I will eternally be loyal and grateful to *Amma's* grace and blessings on me.

At this moment of joy, I fondly remember the love and care of my parents, my beloved wife and children, especially I recollect the contribution of my teachers in Sacred Heart School, Villupuram, and my medical UG and PG professors in Annamalai University, my friends and Party cadre, and my colleagues in the Parliament are also reason for me standing here now.

Sir, now, I come to the Union Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. First of all, I congratulate the Leader of our House for presenting the first Budget of Shri Narendra Modi-led Government. I recognise that he had just a few weeks to prepare the Budget and he has inherited ten years of financial anarchy primarily aimed at elections.

The previous UPA Government of Congress-DMK combine pushed India to unprecedented corruption. History will always remember the worst ever corruption man could perform, which is the 2G spectrum allocation scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is he speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there should not be any interruption. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): History cannot be deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not taken any name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, he has not mentioned any name. ...*(Interruptions)*... He did not take any name. ...*(Interruptions)*... He only mentioned about corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, let it be about the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I know that under Rule 238A, any Member should talk only on the subject. Kindly refer to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to interrupt his maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please instruct him not to create any controversy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will deal with that ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, you are a Vice-Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a discussion on the Budget. Corruption can be discussed. The only thing is that names should not be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He has taken the name of my Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You were a part of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party was in the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Then, I should also take the name of their Party and their leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who started corruption? ...*(Interruptions)*... How many cases are there? ...*(Interruptions)*... For 15 years, they are dragging cases. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They are silent spectators. So, we are speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is accusing you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They got a bad name because of you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it's a maiden speech of the hon. Member. He should also be very careful about the words he chooses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good advice for you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We choose our words very carefully.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Lakshmanan, do not go to controversial issues. If you speak on the Budget that will be better for you.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: The destruction of the Congress Party and decimation of the Congress Government was caused by the 2G Spectrum scam and many scams followed after that which threw India to a miserable financial situation.

It is indeed a difficult task for any Government to set a new path and I am happy the Government under the leadership of hon. Shri Narendra Modi has taken some specific initiatives through this Budget to bring in financial recovery. I wish him all the best.

Now I will come to specifics. I thank the hon. Finance Minister for the smart cities concept he has announced and he has given one such city to Tamil Nadu, at Ponneri near Chennai.

While replying I expect the Finance Minister to enlighten the House what he means by 'Smart Cities' and what will be the quantum of investment for each city.

A substantial amount of Rs.2,037 crores have been allocated in the present Budget for cleaning and conservation of River Ganges and another Rs.100 crores have been set aside for beautifying select river fronts; no doubt River Ganges on the banks of which the Indian civilisation thrived needs to be cleaned and conserved. But, at the same time, water needs of States like Tamil Nadu should be immediately attended to. Sir, Tamil Nadu does not have any perennial rivers. Our lifetime rivers originate elsewhere and flow through our State. It is a matter of great urgency that initiatives are taken to interlink Indian rivers. Tamil Nadu is highly dependent on water from the Cauvery River for irrigation and drinking purposes. The Government of India should allocate, at least, a portion of the money to strengthen the banks of the Cauvery River.

Sir, I see Agriculture, IT, Textile industry, Medical and Tourism are major sources of income and employment for modern India. I am happy that new textile parks will be created in several places of our country, and one such is going to come up in Tamil Nadu. Actually the real problem lies in the competition faced by the Indian textile industries from Chinese industries. The textile industries of our country can be saved only through revolutionary initiatives to modernise and liberalise the laws of the textile industry. I am sure the Government of India is aware of the enormous growth in the textile industry of Bangladesh, our small neighbour. It is time we wake up to the reality and save our own textile industry.

Inflation and price rise in India is the major concern for policy makers like us. It is appropriate for me to mention about the measures taken by my Hon'ble Leader Amma

**1.00 P.M.**

[Dr. R. Lakshmanan]

to protect the common man from inflation and price rise. Throughout Tamil Nadu my leader Puratchi Thalaivi has started Amma Unavagam, that is, Amma Canteens, wherein idly is being sold at Re 1, two chapathis and a cup of dhal is being sold at ₹ 3, Sambar rice is being sold at ₹ 5 and Curd rice is being sold at Rs.3. Along with this, purified water is being given free of cost. The Government of India should come forward to subsidise the State Government of Tamil Nadu in the Amma Unavagam initiative. The fluctuating cost of onions has been the reason for fall and rise of the Governments in this country. In Tamil Nadu, hon. Amma has started Pannai Pasumai Kaikarigal Stores, that is, farm fresh vegetable stores, where the Government itself procures directly from farmers and sells at a very reasonable price to the people. I suggest that the Government of India studies the initiatives of hon. Amma and come forward with additional support. We must expedite the recovery of huge bad loans given by the Government owned banks to the big borrowers in our country. Maybe, you should empower the Department of Recovery Tribunals for speedy realisation of bad loans. We should also act on a war-footing to bring back the black money kept by Indians in foreign banks.

I welcome the idea mentioned in the Budget that MGNREGA will become an exercise of asset creation. But I do not know how you are going to do it. An explanation from the Finance Minister is keenly awaited.

Lastly, Sir, I read in a newspaper that like how Deng Xiaoping changed China, hon. Shri Narendra Modi may change India and lead this nation towards peace and prosperity. I wish the prediction of that newspaper comes true sooner than later so that billions of our countrymen could eat well, dress well and sleep in a safe and secured home. Long live India. With these words, I welcome the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Thank you.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा) :** सर, सबसे पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

सर, मैं जानती हूँ कि इस मुश्किल घड़ी में जनहितकर बजट पेश करना बहुत मुश्किल है, फिर भी देश की जो जनता है, उसको बड़ी उम्मीद थी कि यह सरकार कुछ तो करेगी, लेकिन सर, बजट में ऐसा कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इलेक्शन कैम्पेन में बी.जे.पी. ने बहुत सारे वायदे किए थे कि जनता के हित में बहुत सारे काम करेंगे, अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं। वायदा किया है तो वायदा निभाना भी होगा।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, चूंकि मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन से आती हूँ, इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में ही बोलना चाहती हूँ। आप जानते हैं, 1952 से लेकर आज तक जितनी भी सरकारें आई हैं, किसी भी

सरकार ने इन 8 स्टेट्स के लिए कभी कुछ नहीं किया है। पहले इसमें 7 स्टेट्स थे, अभी 8 स्टेट्स हैं।

उत्तरी पूर्वांचल के लिए इस बजट में कुछ भी नया नहीं है। थोड़ा-बहुत तो दिया है, लेकिन नया कुछ नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत सारे नैचुरल रिसोर्सिज हैं, जैसे गैस, रबर, टी, everything is there. लेकिन यह सरकार, जो अभी जवान है, उसने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए कोई भी नया पैकेज नहीं रखा है। पिछली सरकार ने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए '15-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम' रखा था, हालांकि उसे इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया, लेकिन आपने तो कुछ रखा भी नहीं है। एक भी प्रोजेक्ट या एक भी स्कीम इस बजट में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए नहीं है।

सर, आप जानते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में ब्रह्मपुत्र ऑपरेशन स्लोगन उठ रहा है, क्यों उठ रहा है, क्योंकि जवानों के सामने कोई और रास्ता नहीं है। काम करने के लिए वहां कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं है। वहां तक अभी रेल भी नहीं पहुंची है। असम को छोड़कर बाकी जो 7 स्टेट्स हैं, वहां तक अभी रेल नहीं पहुंची है। हालांकि त्रिपुरा में मीटर गेज शुरू हुई है, लेकिन कुमारघाट से अगरतला तक और अगरतला से सबरुम तक जो नई मीटर गेज लाइन बन रही है, उसे ब्रॉडगेज लाइन में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए हम लोगों ने कितनी ही चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, कितने ही आवेदन किए हैं, लेकिन वहां के लिए इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं है।

वहां बेरोजगारी है। दिन-पर-दिन बेरोजगारों की संख्या और अधिक बढ़ रही है, इसलिए वहां के जो जवान हैं, वे विप्लवगामी हो रहे हैं। वहां पर उग्रवाद की समस्या है, यह बात आप लोग जानते हैं और उग्रवाद वहां और अधिक बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में कुछ सोचना चाहिए और वहां के लिए कोई नया पैकेज देना चाहिए। वहां के जो नैचुरल रिसोर्सिज हैं, उनका उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं महिलाओं के बारे में भी कुछ बोलना चाहती हूं। आपने महिलाओं के लिए इस बजट में क्या दिया? इलेक्शन के समय सब पॉलिटिकल पार्टियां महिलाओं को मम्मी, दादी, बुआ, चाची कह-कह करके वोट ले लेती हैं और बहुत कुछ करने के वायदे कर देती हैं। बहुत कुछ करने का वादा करते हैं, लेकिन इलेक्शन खत्म होने के बाद वह पूरा नहीं होता है। अभी आप बुलेट ट्रेन चलाएंगे, लेकिन इससे पहले ही आप लोगों ने महिला के ऊपर बुलेट ट्रेन चला दी। इस बजट में महिलाओं के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया गया, मात्र सौ करोड़ रखा है। पूर्व वित्त मंत्री, श्री पी. चिदम्बरम ने निर्भया फंड के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपए रखे थे और महिला बैंक खोला था। इस बजट में निर्भया फंड के लिए कुछ नहीं है। नया कुछ दिया है, लेकिन नाम बदलने से क्या होगा? नाम बदलेंगे, तो क्या होगा, स्कीम तो एक ही है न? आपने फिफ्टी-फिफ्टी कर दिया, उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। जब आप लोग इधर बैठते थे, तो बहुत कुछ बोलते थे, अब आप उधर बैठे हैं यानी सत्ता में आ गए हैं, तो सब भूल गए? यह तो हो नहीं सकता है। यह कैसे होगा?

सर, मैं मिड-डे मील वर्कर्स 'आशा' के बारे में बोलना चाहती हूं। वे सभी महिलाएं हैं। ऑल इंडिया फेडरेशन ऑफ वर्कर्स कान्फ्रेंस में सब लोगों ने इस पर सहमति जताई थी कि उनको परमानेंट कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन आज तक उनको परमानेंट नहीं किया गया है। यह क्यों नहीं किया गया, हम लोग नहीं जानते हैं।



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mrs. Baidya, your party's allotted time is over.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य :** सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रही हूँ। 1975 से ऑनरेरी वर्कर्स पूरे देश में काम कर रही हैं। वे लोग हमारी अगली पीढ़ी को तैयार करने के काम में लगी हुई हैं। वे लोग जन्म-मृत्यु का रजिस्टर मेंटेन करती हैं, घर-घर जाती हैं, प्रेगनेंट औरत को देखती हैं, बच्ची को देखती हैं, बच्ची को तैयार करती हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों है? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। 'आशा' वर्कर्स सब कुछ करती हैं, इनके ऊपर सामाजिक दायित्व है। हम लोग इस संबंध में पूर्व स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री, श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद जी से जाकर मिले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि उनको पांच सौ रुपए ऑनरेरियम देंगे, लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं दिया गया। उनको इसलिए नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि वे औरत हैं? आप लोग इनसे काम करा सकते हैं, लेकिन कुछ दे नहीं सकते हैं, यह तो हो नहीं सकता है। हम यह करने नहीं देंगे। सर, अब मैं एस.सी. एवं एस.टी. के बारे में बोलना चाहती हूँ। उनके वोट के बिना आप लोग सत्ता में नहीं बैठ सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have to conclude now and kindly address the Chair.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य :** सर, एस.सी./एस.टी. के लिए जो प्रावधान था, उसको भी इस बजट में कम किया गया है। हर साल इसमें कटौती हो रही है। यह कटौती क्यों हो रही है? वे लोग कुछ कर सकते हैं। इस देश के जो एस.सी., एस.टी., माइनोंरिटी, ओ.बी.सी. हैं, इन सब लोगों ने मिल कर आपको सत्ता में बैठाया है, यह आपको याद रखना होगा। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि बजट में इनकी मद में जो कटौती की गई है, उसको बढ़ा दिया जाए। प्लानिंग कमीशन की गाइडलाइंस के अनुसार यह करना चाहिए, आप अपनी मर्जी से इसको नहीं कर सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You better address the Chair. Then, you can finish quickly. If you look at other parties, then, you will have emotional features.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, I would conclude by saying that the Budget, essentially, fails to chart a trajectory to increase growth and investment, create employment and check inflation that are needed in the current scenario. It is a Budget relying more on privatization and foreign investment and less on innovative ideas to increase revenue. The Budget is grossly repressive and anti-people and would increase the burden on the common people.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. I rise to speak on behalf of my State of Andhra Pradesh about the Union Budget. I rise on behalf of the State of Andhra Pradesh and our Party to support the growth-oriented Union Budget.

After a decade we are seeing this kind of a Budget which is expected to lead the economy for revival. Definitely, the Government has showcased to serve the weakest and poorest sections of our society. It will give thrust to manufacturing, infrastructure, housing, education, healthcare and irrigation. As all my learned friends are aware that after bifurcation of our State of Andhra Pradesh, both the States are in a disadvantaged position, suffering from acute power shortage, unemployment, drinking water and lack of infrastructure. Adding to that, we are all aware that this time drought is also adding to the problem. My party is confident that with the progressive policies of the NDA Government, under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, our newly born State will be helped by the Centre for quick development.

Sir, there is one important thing. I would like to draw the attention of this House that the Government has allocated about ₹ 150 crores for the safety of women in large cities. They have specially mentioned it; whereas we are all aware that 75 per cent of our population lives in villages, they have not spoken anything about that. I feel that they have been neglected in this Budget. Hence, I request the Government to consider allocation of more funds and give uniform justice. We also welcome the proposal of Government of having 100 smart cities across the country and I think they have allocated a Budget of about ₹ 7,060 crores. The Government is certainly going to provide fresh direction and a sense of legitimacy to a concept that has been popular, but not enthusiastically taken up. We were thinking that we would get more support from the Centre in the Budget whereas a token grant of ₹ 1,140 crores was mentioned to meet the Budget deficit of Andhra Pradesh State, though the deficit is about ₹15,000 crores. I request the Finance Minister to reconsider and address this problem with the right spirit since the bifurcation itself is done by the Government of India in an unscientific manner. So I request the Central Government to render special support to both the States, the State of Telangana as well as the State of Andhra Pradesh. Since the entire process is done without proper study of economics, how are both the States going to survive? Sir, there is a need for creating smart cities across the country. It is a long-pending issue for our nation. Otherwise, the condition of metros is really becoming a problem day-by-day. Definitely, we support this initiative. Our party supports this proposal wholeheartedly and expects from the Central Government to extend maximum financial help to the State of Andhra Pradesh while making our Capital city as well as allocating certain smart cities. They have mentioned only one Smart City whereas the State of Andhra Pradesh definitely requires, at least, more than one, if not four.

Keeping in mind about the economic upliftment of rural areas, the Central Government, in its Budget, has introduced a new scheme for village entrepreneurs with

[Shri Y. S. Chowdary]

the name Shyama Prasad Mukherji Mission for Rural Development. Schemes like skill development in India will boost the confidence of India's youth and create a massive job opportunities. Under this initiative, all metro cities can set up more skill development institutions. The Central Government has given due emphasis on education. We welcome the decision to opening up of new IITs, IIMs and Agriculture Universities in other parts of India. This is a good beginning to develop and spread education. Literacy is very important for the country's economy and for improving standard of lives.

Pradhana Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana designed to provide irrigation facilities to rain-fed areas will not only benefit farmers but also strengthen our food security.

There is a push towards infrastructure, healthcare and water development which would make life much easier for an average citizen. New technologies are to be leveraged fully wherever it is possible.

Apart from raising public investment, there are many measures to reverse the fall in private investment and increase productivity. This is essential to reverse the slowdown in manufacturing which has totally depleted in the last one decade.

Promoting FDI in strategic sectors such as Defence production and insurance will also directly increase jobs in the country, technology and financing. The Government's proposal to disinvest and raise about Rs. 43,000 crores in the year and then Rs. 15,000 crores in the subsequent year will, certainly, help in bringing down the fiscal deficit.

A major shortcoming in the economy is high transaction costs and the possibility of unproductive arbitrage. To address this, the Union Budget has proposed a number of initiatives to reduce these, especially in the areas of tax structure and administration. There is a commitment towards transparency, simplification, to listen to and rectify complaints. The Government also mentioned that they will not amend any Acts retrospectively. It will set up a Committee to review cases arising from past amendments. There are legal and administrative changes to reduce tax litigation. Resident taxpayers can also get advance tax ruling. There are administrative provisions to ease access for them. A high-level Committee will be set up to regularly interact with industries and respond to issues raised.

In conclusion, I believe, the measures taken in the Budget will be sufficient to increase growth in the economy. And, I am confident that measures indicated in the Budget are implemented to achieve the growth of about 8 per cent.

On the whole, the Budget definitely wants to emphasis and focus on healthcare, education and employment and also by way of spending a good amount of money on skill

development. The next phase of reforms or policies to be implemented should start right now, probably, after getting stability of these policies which may be after two years. But, the work should start now, so that the blueprint is prepared properly for its implementation. This has to be done particularly by leveraging technology.

With this, I support the Budget and also the Appropriation Bill, 2014. Thank you.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, first, I would like to – though the hon. Finance Minister is not here — congratulate him on his first Budget speech to the Parliament and to the country. I also congratulate him for the continuity of many ongoing initiatives of the previous Government. This is not the time to score brownie points over each other. I think the Budget and fiscal management of the country are very important for the well-being of each and every individual in our country. Therefore, I think, we would like to be very constructive in our approach and try to see that the best can be obtained for the development and growth of our country from the outcome of the Budgetary proposals.

Sir, many schemes, as I said, have been continued, some are sought to be redefined or rechristened and some schemes have been done away with; so be it. The real issue is this. I begin first with the overall macro management of the economy.

I come to fiscal deficit. These are the words to many analysts who say as if they are the cornerstone or milestone of any budgetary exercise. Fiscal deficit which was 4.5 per cent in the last financial year is now sought to be reduced to 4.1 per cent in this financial year. Well, fiscal deficit can be controlled to whatever level one wants, but it depends on the kind of spending the Government does. Is it out of contraction of the economy you are achieving the fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent or is it by way of better management of the economy by which fiscal deficit can be controlled? My own understanding is this. In the previous year, when the Finance Minister brought down the fiscal deficit to 4.5 per cent, it was a tight budgetary exercise. He did a lot in controlling the Government expenditure. A lot of Plan expenditure was also sought to be restricted. And, there was a conscious effort to raise more resources, both by way of direct taxes, indirect taxes as well as disinvestment of certain Government companies. Therefore, fiscal deficit was brought down to 4.5 per cent. If this year the ambition is to bring it down to 4.1 per cent, the first parameter – if the new Government really wants to give much more to the people by way of increased spending and allocating more money to schemes – should be to expand the size of the economy. If they think that 4.1 per cent is going to be achieved by reducing expenditure then, I think, it is not prudent. If that is so, then the expectations of people on the basis of which you have really come to the position of power can be belied. Therefore, I feel,

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there is no significant direction in the Budget which promotes or promises that size of the economy will expand. How does the size of economy expand? It expands if there is more industrial production, if there are more goods and services, if there is more employment, if there is more agricultural production and so on. These are the signs of an expanding economy. And, when you have more money at your disposal, you spend more because you get more. But, if you manage the economy well, you can bring down the fiscal deficit. I don't see those signs. It sounds very well, as I said, to bring it down to 4.1 per cent, but it does not really appear as a conscious exercise on how the economy can be expanded. I know, a lot of constraints are there on any Government, on any new Government. Forty-five days is not a very long period of time which, I am sure, arguably nobody can deny. But, at the same time, there has to be a certain innovation of thinking to be able to achieve some of the high objectives of the goalposts which you have placed before us.

I will just mention a certain things. I have been reading and you have also been stating that prices of petroleum products or gas or other issues have been postponed by 3-4 months. On the other side, the cost of imported petroleum products has gone up because of certain incidents which took place in Iraq and otherwise. On what basis are we able, therefore, to say that the Government will be able to help the under-recovery of the oil prices for the petroleum companies? On what basis are you, therefore, in a position to say that the industrial production or other goods and services or the farm sector will increase in the short-term? In fact, thanks to the rains in the last few days; otherwise, there was a chance of going through a very bleak phase, almost, in our agriculture. However,, God seems to be very kind and, therefore, that probability can be deferred. But, the fact is that, on the whole, the economy does not show any signs of a huge revival which will be able to find a lot of schemes or issues which you have been pointing out to us.

There have been many announcements. Announcements are always very nice. I was just talking to Jayaji. We were talking about many new phrases which have catchwords, which have now caught the imagination of the people—smart cities to begin with. My friend was also speaking about smart cities. What is a smart city? I don't think anybody knows. At least, the definition of what a smart city is should have been placed before us. By saying '100 smart cities' ... (*Interruptions*)...

I am not critical about any individual. You may wish to, but I will not join you. But, I will say that I would like the Budget to have said what a smart city is. If China mentions, 'We have set up a new city Guangzhou, Sheng Zhen' or many other names, I can see. What is our definition of a smart city? By simply announcing, 'I will give one smart city to Jammu and Kashmir, one smart city to Telangana and one in Andhra Pradesh', then, I think, we have not really got the concept right. I wish you expanded on that. You still

have time to give us an idea and expand on that as to what the definition of a 'smart city' is. We all know, to set up an industry of a thousand acres, to acquire land is next to impossible. Thanks to even our side of the divide when we have also promulgated a legislation along with your support to make sure that the farmer or the land owner gets the adequate price and a good compensation, but the difficulties arising out of that have also been enumerated by many people, by many State Governments, which we have not factored when we say that we will have a 100 smart cities in the next five years. What is the size of a smart city? Is it of 1,000 acres? Is it 10,000 acres? Is it 10,000 hectares? What is the definition? What all will get incorporated in a smart city? I don't think we are clear yet, at least on that. That is what we have not been able to understand out of this exercise. I wish you could elaborate on that.

Even when we talk of road and other connectivity, I think, many issues are there. I have been reading the statements of the Surface Transport Minister even as early as this morning where he says, "I am not getting anybody to come and bid for Public-Private Partnership in road projects any more." If there is a fundamental problem, that should be addressed. Okay, you said it, fine and, therefore, you would like to go in for EPC contracts. No harm as long as you find another alternative mechanism. Please continue with that way to take the project forward. But, at the same time, unless you have a PPP definition, you are not going to be able to find the money to really expand the road network you have designed it. In this year's Budget, you have given Rs.37,000 crores, which, I am sure, if you look at it in dollar terms, it is six billion dollars, for a country of our size. If you think that six billion dollars of further roads is going to be enough for the kind of expectations which we have, I don't think it is some great money which we are talking about. Therefore, public-private-partnership is the only solution, and for that, I think, you need to look at that objective very, very meaningfully.

You have given many indications. Now, agriculture is very important, as I was talking earlier about the rains. You have provided money and reduced money, I would say, in the outlay, for *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sicai Yojana*. Actually, that money which was there for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme has actually been reduced in the outlay. There is no clear-cut definition as to which was the objective and as to how you are going to use this money. Basically, all the State projects which have been getting AIBP benefits in the past, will they be continued or will you identify new projects? Simply by saying that 'yes I will allocate more money for irrigation will not fulfil the objective of the scheme'. It has to be identified. You may identify even four projects in the country and say that this will be the funding available to these four projects. It may be the Polavaram Project; it may be any other project which you can identify in the country. But there has

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to be a certain, I would say, definition as to who is going to get the money out of these schemes.

You have talked about agriculture that this year you are going to achieve 4 per cent growth target. Very notable; very laudable; there is no harm. But, agriculture, I would say, in the UPA Government, has got a sustained incentive and support from Government. I have no hesitation in saying this because my leader, Shri Sharad Pawar, was the Agriculture Minister for all the 10 years, and the Government of Dr. Manmohan Singh laid special emphasis on supporting agriculture. That is the reason why in the last financial year we achieved the maximum agricultural production ever in India's history of about 269 million tonnes. The Agriculture Minister is sitting here, "I am sure, he will bear me out. When you have talked of giving ₹ 8,00,000 crores agricultural credit in this year's Budget, let us not forget that in 2004, the agricultural credit available to farmers was ₹ 85,000 crores, which in the last year expanded to ₹ 7,50,000 crores. So, that is a concerted effort of the Government of India then, and, I hope, you continue, which you are indicating that the Government would continue to give larger, larger benefit to more number of people. Unfortunately, the share of agriculture in our GDP has shrunk to 16 per cent or 15 per cent. Of course, in any growing economy, that is bound to be the case. But unlike any other developed country, our situation is inverse in terms of more number of people which is dependent on agriculture. Therefore, we have to do much more than any other country to support our agricultural development and programmes. That is why I am happy that you are continuing the good work which we had started, and I wish that much more is done because a lot of things have to be done. In spite of all the talk which we have about food grains being rotten or wasted or agricultural produce not reaching the market and it being a perishable product, we lose that project; we need to invest much more, and we need to have a comprehensive programme. Simply by saying that perishables should be preserved and we should give more for cold storages or linkages or connectivity is not going to suffice. That all sounds very good. But what is the firm programme?

राधा मोहन सिंह जी, जब भी आप इस बारे में ध्यान आकर्षित करें, तो विशेषतः यह देखें कि कृषि का उत्पादन जितने महत्व का है, उतना ही हमें उसकी पूरी चेन को आगे बनाए रखना है। बहुत सारी योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं, लेकिन उसकी गति को और बढ़ाना, यह आपके लिए एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल रहने वाला है। We must be proud, you know. We talk of exports; we talk of diamond exports, leather exports and other exports. Last year, agricultural exports out of India was of 3,23,000 crores. It is not a small number. Many people even do not know that we are the largest exporters of rice in the world, we are the second largest exporters of wheat and sugar in the world, of dairy products and so many things about which India otherwise gets unnoticed. Everybody thinks India is sitting with a

begging bowl; people want to come here and sell or give to us. It is not the case any more. One of our largest items of export from India is agriculture. Therefore, we have to ensure that we are able to do that much more for the development of our agriculture.

Sir, there are many areas of concern. Now I come to power which is the lifeline of our nation. Every village you go to, every agriculturist you talk to, whichever the State right from Gujarat to Maharashtra, to any State, even in Gujarat, the agriculturists only get eight hour of power. It is not that there is 24 hours power there also. There is nothing wrong with that because there are shortages. But the fact is that we must acknowledge and how we are going to get out of this issue of shortages of power. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said it ...*(Interruptions)*... That is exactly what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not go into that level of criticism. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I am just trying to be objective and I agree with you. I agree with you. Therefore, my limited point is that power has really hit a kind of a roadblock for various reasons. We have been accused of not having handled the power portfolio very well, we have been accused of shortages of power, we have been accused of delays due to coal availability, we have been accused due to environmental clearances, and so on. But the fact of the matter is that even today I do not see a definite roadmap as to how we are going to overcome the shortages of power and to make power much more available and much more reasonably available because the other day I was reading in the newspapers, correct me, if I am wrong, but the Power Minister was saying, “I do not have coal for more than two or three days and if the power projects need to have the coal, they can import it.” It is very easy to say. The logistics of importing, the logistics of transporting coal within or from outside is not something which is so easy. The fact of the matter is that there will not be enough power or the quality of power which you want in the country. To that extent, simply by addressing certain issues on the Budget exercise....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Excuse me, would you like to continue after lunch?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I go with the sense of the House. I am ready either way. Okay, after lunch.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for 30 minutes.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at ten minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patel, didn't you finish your speech?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: No, Sir, two, three minutes left.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If you have not finished, then, how much time is left.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was forced to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the display board. Your Party's time was 17 minutes and that is over. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Patel, you are starting from zero and can go up to 17!

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Now, it is zero, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is his maiden speech! ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Well, I will not take more time, Sir. There were a few things left. I was talking about the power sector when I was asked to sit down, and again assemble after lunch. Fortunately, Dr. Manmohan Singh, our former Prime Minister, is also here. The issue of coal shortages was mentioned by the Minister of Power. I think in today's newspaper and also in the last couple of days' newspapers, it has been coming that there is no coal. There is only two days coal availability. You should import coal to the State utility, NTPC. That is the way you can fulfil those shortages. Suddenly, there was a statement, again, which said, "No, no. We never said that there is any coal shortage." Whatever it may be, the fact is that to produce more power, more coal is required. The fact is that while you have very laudable targets of achieving higher energy production, there is no roadmap. I don't think a statement of intent is enough to suddenly change the power scenario or the entire sectoral outlook in this country. Gas prices, oil prices and petroleum product prices – your own Statements from the Government have emanated that, "We are deferring it by a few more months: we will take a decision." Probably, you have elections in Maharashtra and other States in mind; that is why, it is more of a political decision than a decision based on any fiscal prudence or discipline. Sir, I am just trying to recap because I have started again that while we talked of fiscal prudence and bringing the fiscal deficit down to 4.1 per cent, there is no sign at all in the entire Budget exercise which shows signs of an expansion of the economy, thereby the fiscal deficit can be contained. Until and unless you slash Plan expenditure and slash all other forms of expenditure and try to, in a way, contract the economy, you cannot achieve a fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent. Many things have been mentioned. Again, in the morning, the

Road Minister was just trying to say that there were no takers for PPP projects in the road sector. So, what is the objective? How are you going to bring this entire exercise back on track and attract a higher level of investment? Since, Sharad Pawarji, my Leader, has just come, I will, again, for refreshing the memory of the House and also of Javadekarji who was not here, say one thing which is very important. During the time of Dr. Manmohan Singh and Sharad Pawarji, in the Ministry of Agriculture and at the Government of India level, special emphasis was laid on the agricultural sector. That is why we achieved the highest production of foodgrains in the country in the year 2013-14. It was the highest, that is, 269 million tonnes. The agricultural credit was Rs.85,000/- crores in 2004, which was expanded to Rs.7,50,000/- crores in 2013 and which this year has been enhanced to Rs.8,00,000/- crores. It is a good thing and you continue to do so. But the fact is that in our country we have disproportionate number of people whose livelihood is based on agriculture as compared to the number of people in other developed economies, whose livelihood is dependent on goods, services and other sectors, rather than on agriculture. Therefore, in a rural economy like ours, we need to do that much more.

Sir, I would not like to repeat things, as I have said most of the things earlier, but one thing is clear, that on the housing sector, you have sought to lay a lot of emphasis. You have said that you would have a National Housing Bank, which would be given an initial corpus of Rs. 4,000 crores. Also, you have said a lot of things about the Urban Renewal Mission. But, talking of the concept of smart city', which I had mentioned earlier, I really fail to understand what the definition of a 'smart city' is. Therefore, kindly explain that to us. I think, 'smart city' has become a buzz word, just like the talk of giving one AIIMS to this city, one IIT to that State, one smart city to Jammu, one to Kashmir, one to Telangana, and so on. A lot of people have been talking about smart cities. I think, the concept needs to be made very clear, rather than it being just another smart statement! So, that needs to be defined. (Time-bell rings) Why not have one smart city in the country as a model? You could have it for one or two years in Dholera, to begin with. In Dholera, land is already available; the airport was sanctioned by us; the port and everything else is there. Dholera could be one of the first smart cities. Let the Gujarat Model start from Dholera and be expanded to all parts of the country. I think that would be something very laudable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am about to conclude. Since I was interrupted, my flow of thoughts really got pushed behind.

Then, Sir, it is good that you have opened up the defence sector for further Foreign Direct Investment. There may be many contrary views about this too. I think, we had

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started this process during Dr. Manmohan Singh's time, by providing for 26 per cent FDI. Also, certain projects could have higher FDI, if it were to be approved by a certain committee at the highest level. You are expanding on that idea and, I think, that is a good thing. India needs it. For very small things we are dependent on import of defence equipment. In my opinion, those things are very, very easily available, or can be produced in our country. That would, boost manufacturing, create jobs, and would also reduce our dependence on imports. This is a laudable step and we should pursue this idea even more aggressively. It is important from a strategic point of view too. We could produce more and more in our defence sector, for home consumption as well as for exports, and do it indigenously.

Sir, on direct taxes, what you have done is a just a little bit of appeasement to our middle class. But, if we take into account the higher cost of living, inflation and high interest rates, I think, it really means nothing, in terms of the money that is left in the hands of an individual. Therefore, while on the one side, you have taken a lot of credit for having given something back to the middle class of our country, in an era of high interest rates and inflation, what you have given to them is actually a reduction from what could have come into their hands.

Then, Sir, I would like to say that for our energy sector, whether it is gas, oil or petroleum products, we need to really have a very aggressive roadmap. Seventy per cent-plus is imported even today. Over the years, a lot of investments have been made, both by the public sector and the private sector, but I do not think that India has yet been able to develop or exploit its fullest potential in the area of natural resources, petroleum and natural gas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Therefore, I think we need to take much more aggressive decisions on that front and bring in much more investments, because it just does not help the sector, with the kind of uncertainties involved in this sector. There are many projects which have been delayed. There are many power projects that are ready and up, but do not have the necessary gas or other fuel for running them. So, my suggestion is that we pursue the oil and gas sector in a much more aggressive way. Sir, I will end here. But I would say that in an overall context, the Budget has nothing new to offer. It has continuity but it does not have, I would say, anything radical as the Government has promised to give a dynamic change or a radical change for people of our country. We will wait for many years. We have decided to wait for five years. People have told us and we will wait for that. Nonetheless, I think, in certain areas of the economy like insurance, which

you have talked of, you would like to expand by bringing in more FDI. I think that is a welcome move. My party would not have any hesitation in supporting further opening up of insurance sector, the pensions fund, because these are ultimately the areas from where you will get the maximum money for our long-term infrastructure projects. With these words, Sir, I would only like to say a word of caution to the Government that while you have given us a Budget, you please give us a little bit more hope and a little bit more material and physical delivery of the laudable objectives with which you have given the Budget to the country.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful for giving me the opportunity and the honour of addressing this House and deliver the maiden speech. I consider myself extremely fortunate to be nominated by the President of India and I hope that I am able to maintain the high traditions of this august House and also serve as a worthy Member. I have great personal regard for the Leader of the House and we have been close friends at the Bar. In fact, in 1990 when I came here as the Additional Solicitor General, it was he who received me because it was his room which was allocated to me and I somehow managed to chase him into the Parliament. I would like to say that I am greatly mesmerized by his speech मैं उनके अंदाज़े बयां का कायल हूँ और उनके लिए एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ वो यहां आए नहीं है, अभी लोक सभा में हैं,

“उनका अंदाज़े बयां रंग बदल देता है,  
वरना दुनिया में कोई बात नयी बात नहीं।।”

मेरा इस सदन में सिंगल प्वाइंट एजेंडा होगा कि किसी तरह से क्रिमिनल जस्टिस सिस्टम को पटरी पर लाया जाए। because criminal justice system, in particular, and the entire judicial system, in general, is drowning in the sea of delays. I am extremely concerned about the inadequate allocation of funds to the entire justice system. If there is rampant corruption in the country it is because we are unable to decide cases in five years, ten years or twenty years. I myself am handling cases where charges have not been framed for over ten years. This kind of a system can only lead to the complete collapse of values and the only ray of hope, to my mind, seems to be to modernize the police stations in the country. Every police station needs to be modernized. India is no longer a third-world country. We should have automatic recording of telephone lines of every police station in this country; we should have state-of-the-art interrogation rooms in every police station where the statements of witnesses are recorded with the aid of tamper-proof technology. Today, if the conviction rate is so abysmal, it is because the statements are written by semi-literate sub-inspectors and hardly carry any credibility in the courts. If there is such a low conviction rate, it is primarily because the witnesses

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find it very convenient to resile from the statements that have been recorded by the police. But if these very statements were recorded with the aid of tamper-proof technology, perhaps we would be able to push up the conviction rate because unless the conviction rate goes up, there is going to be no compliance of the laws.

We need to have a relook at the Whistle Blowers' Protection Act and unless this Act is extended to the private sector, it is going to be meaningless because most of the corruption is generated through the big business. We also need extensive witness protection programme. There is virtually no expenditure allocated for witness protection programme and honest witnesses are becoming harder to come by.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am greatly disappointed with the allocation of 0.4 per cent in the Budget for Law and Justice. The Hon. Finance Minister indicated in his speech that he wanted to establish more courts. How are you going to establish more courts with 0.4 per cent allocation? The total allocation for 2014-15 is ₹ 1,205 crore, which is significantly less than the allocation in the last year's Budget which was ₹ 1,973 crore. Where is the intent to implement the promise of more courts?

The Hon. Finance Minister in his earlier tenure as the Law Minister, was the author of a new innovative venture, that is the Fast Track Courts. There are over 1,000 Fast Track Courts in the country, but in ten years, they have disposed of 3.2 million cases, whereas the Judiciary is reeling under the burden of 32 million cases. In ten years, if all that the Fast Track Courts have been able to achieve is 3.2 million cases, it is extremely disappointing and there seems to be no ray of hope with the reduced allocation for Law and Justice. I want to say that this allocation includes the expenditure on 40-odd tribunals. And, what is the allocation provided for the tribunals? The Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal got Rs.4 crore last year, and this year, the allocation has been reduced. The National Tax Tribunal has been allocated a measly sum of Rs.5 lakh. The Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange received Rs.8.25 crore, and this year, the allocation is Rs.25 lakh more than that of the last year.

Sir, I humbly submit that there is a serious problem with our Judiciary. There are 17,715 posts of Judges which is the sanctioned strength of Judges, in the country. There is something seriously wrong with the system of appointment of Judges because more than 3,300 posts are vacant. How can we have expeditious disposal of cases when there is so much gap between the Judges who are in position and the Judges who are sanctioned? Besides, there is a wide gap in the infrastructure that is provided to the justice system as compared to the other sectors. Sir, whether a nation is civilized, and, if yes, to what extent, is judged by the efficacy of the criminal justice system, and, if we are unable to decide the

guilt or innocence of persons for decades, I would submit that we cannot call ourselves a civilized nation. So, we have to pay attention and give higher priority to law and justice. Sir, criminal justice is paralyzed as a result of the gross neglect. The paralysis of criminal courts gives criminals a free hand. The law has lost its efficacy. There is no fear of law. It has become low risk-high profit business, and, that is why, the nation is reeking with corruption, scandals and general mayhem.

There are mounting arrears. The criminal cognizable cases to the tune of 1 crore 87 lakhs are pending in the country, and, 66 lakh of these cases were filed in 2013 alone. The trial in 2013 was completed in the case of about 47 lakh cases, which means that we are adding to the arrears every year. There is no hope of these arrears being removed unless we find some innovative solution. The mounting arrears have resulted in 95,000 cases of rape pending in the country; 1,70,000 cases of murder, serious crimes pending in the country; and, 4,00,000 cases are pending under Section 498A, that is, cruelty to women. Rising pendency has resulted, in both civil and criminal cases to the-tune of 3.2 crore.

I would like to mention to you the crime clock of our country. The crime clock is that one crime is committed against a woman every two minutes. Of course, it is a country with billion plus population but one crime against a woman is committed every two minutes. A case of molestation takes place every twelve minutes. A rape takes place every 22 minutes. Sir, no one can feign or fake a dowry death. A dowry death takes place every 61 minutes, and, every five minutes, there is a case of cruelty against women registered in some police station or the other in our country.

The saddest part of the story is that in our country the total strength of our prisons in the country is 3,20,000, and, gross abuse of human rights takes place because of overcrowding in our prisons, where we have to pack 3,69,000 prisoners in jails which are meant for far less a number of people. The worst is that 65 per cent of the prison population in the country is of under-trials, who are awaiting a decision about their guilt or innocence, and, many of them manage to completely serve out their sentence. They are so poor that they cannot afford bail. The monetary system in bails has to go because it operates against the poor. They cannot offer even one thousand rupees for a bail, and, they virtually serve out the sentence, and, then, there is no one left in the family.

I would like to submit that this state of affairs is resulting in two things. The conviction rate is steadily coming down and the crime rate is steadily going up. It is a recipe for disaster if we do not rectify the situation. I want to tell you that the conviction rate is determined by the National Crime Records Bureau on the basis of number of persons chargesheeted, and, therefore, they manage to show a higher rate of conviction.

[Shri K.T.S. Tulsi]

But if you take into account the persons arrested for cognizable offences, and, the number of persons convicted, you will find that the conviction rate is far lower, perhaps as low as 6.4 percent. We find that in 2011, there were 3,613 cases which were registered while 5986 persons were chargesheeted. As against these, only 1,163 were convicted. Therefore, even with these statistics, there were only 19 per cent convictions, which means that all that you have to do if you are the accused is to delay the process. With the delay of the process, the witnesses get tired, and that is what results in such an abysmal conviction rate. The disposal rate by the courts is so poor and we keep on adding to the pendency. This is resulting in mob rule. I would only like to give you a few of the examples of the mob rule. In Bihar, a man was found beaten to death as he was suspected of theft of a bicycle. In Champaran, two kidnappers were lynched. The robbers are occasionally beaten to death. People have no patience with the courts now. If we do not speed up the criminal justice system, this is going to be a serious problem. What are the solutions? I submit firstly the wrong solutions which we have been following over the years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Five minutes, Sir.

The wrong solutions are more deterrent punishment. More deterrent the punishment, the lower the conviction rate. We have been putting restrictions on bail. That hardly serves any purpose. That only militates against liberty. Reversal of burden of proof goes against the Constitutional spirit. Some people say increase the number of judges. Mere increase in the number of judges is not going to help unless we improve infrastructure. It is said that we have 10.5 Judges per million and the world ratio is 50 Judges. If we compare the Judge-docket ratio, in the United States, a Judge disposes of 3,235 cases in a year, whereas an Indian Judge disposes of 987 cases. It is not that Indian Judges are any inferior. It is only because they lack the infrastructure. The infrastructure that is provided to them is only that of a bullock cart, hence that is the speed at which they will go. We need to modernize the police stations and we also need to modernize the criminal courts. All courts must have automatic recording facility of evidence. That is what will discipline the courts. The courts also must have simultaneous transcription. These are the facilities which are available world over. India is an IT super power. There is no reason why we cannot provide these facilities in our courts. Every police station needs to be provided with a mobile forensic van. It is a mobile forensic van which will go to the spot. One scientific evidence that is collected is equal to a hundred witnesses. Mobile forensic van must accompany the homicide team to the spot. Then, the conviction rate can significantly go up. I am extremely grateful for this opportunity. I do hope that one day we will be able to significantly improve our criminal justice system. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Tulsiji. It was a very useful

speech for all of us. It was a very informative one also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next in line is Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. But before I call him, I am calling Shri Sanjiv Kumar because he wants to catch a train. After him, I will call you.

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): As a representative of this House from Jharkhand, issues relating to forest and forest use are of deep concern and interest to me. Way back, in December 2013, I had raised the issue of how the *ad hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) was dealing with the issues relating to management of funds and the Parliamentary oversight in this regard. It has come to my notice that the CAG has tabled a Report on Compensatory Afforestation in India in Parliament in September 2013. It has dealt extensively with a number of issues relating to the regulatory failures in diversion of forest land, non/short recovery of over ₹ 5,000 crore of funds for compensatory afforestation and poor utilisation of funds released by *ad hoc* CAMPA to States.

Serious as the issues posed by the CAG in his Report may be, I, today, both as a parliamentarian and a member of legal fraternity, want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister and the Government to a far more serious and fundamental issue that the Report has flagged in the context of the debate on the General Budget for financial year 2014-15.

At the outset, I would like to quote from the Constitution of India. Article 114(3) of the Constitution enjoins “Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.”

The Constitution is clear and unambiguous on the issue of authorisation of expenditure. All expenditure, including a single rupee has to be authorised by Parliament. Members will be surprised with what has been said by the CAG regarding the manner in which expenditure on compensatory afforestation is currently being incurred. I quote from para 6.3 of the Report of the CAG, Union Government No.21 of 2013.

“The institutional design for incurring expenditure from the CAF under *ad hoc* CAMPA and State CAMPA is somewhat distinct from the expenditure being incurred by both the Union Government and the State Government.

“In the case of expenditure being currently incurred by *ad hoc* CAMPA and by State CAMPA, there is no legislative authorisation for the incurrence of such expenditure. The money in the funds is kept out of Consolidated Fund of India based on the directions/orders of the Supreme Court and the expenditure is incurred without authorisation from



[Shri Sanjeev Kumar]

Parliament. The Court passed its orders in 2002 when the quantum of expenditure was negligible during the initial years. Now by the end of March 2012, the expenditure incurred was Rs.1,775.84 crore against releases of Rs.2,829.21 crore. Given the large amounts being collected from user agencies under compensatory afforestation under the provisions of the Forest (Conservations) Act, 1980, and in the context of the objectives of CAMPA, it may be necessary to review the existing institutional design in consonance with the constitutional scheme with regard to the authorisation of incurring of expenditure on CAMPA related activities by approaching the Supreme Court, where considered necessary.”

This fact of expenditure not being authorised by Parliament as per the scheme laid down in the Constitution would clearly have been known to the concerned Ministry which is the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Finance Ministry after the submission of this Report of the CAG would also be aware of the fact of this serious constitutional breach.

Sir, I would like to know from the Government how and why the Appropriation Bill for financial year 2014-15 continues to exclude expenditure authorisation of thousands of crores of rupees relating to CAMPA.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके 5 मिनट पूरे हो गए हैं।

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Sir, do I have two more minutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

**श्री संजीव कुमार :** सर, आजादी के बाद 67 साल हो गए हैं, कहा जाता है कि झारखंड बहुत रिच स्टेट है। हम देश को टोटल कोयले का 32 प्रतिशत रिजर्व देते हैं, हम बॉक्साइट देते हैं, हम तांबा देते हैं, हम क्ले माइन्स देते हैं, लेकिन 67 साल की आजादी के बाद भी झारखंड राज्य का बजट कई बार आया, उसके बावजूद भी झारखंड की स्थिति ऐसी है कि अगर हम न्यूजपेपर में पढ़ते हैं कि किसी मेड या सर्वेंट के साथ अत्याचार हुआ है, तो नेक्स्ट लाइन में आता है कि वह झारखंड का है। उसके बाद नेक्स्ट लाइन में आता है कि वह ट्राइबल है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हम अपने यहां से जितना भी कोल या मिनरल्स देते हैं, उसके बाद वहां जो पॉल्यूशन होता है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप अस्थमा, टी.वी. और कैंसर जैसी बीमारियां होती हैं। तो कोल और मिनरल्स के बदले हमें रॉयल्टी के नाम से जितना पैसा मिलता है, उसे हम उन बीमारियों के इलाज पर खर्च कर देते हैं। हाल ही में बहुत दिनों बाद सरकार ने एक अच्छा सुझाव दिया है कि झारखंड में तीन मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले जाएंगे। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। साथ में यह भी उम्मीद जताता हूँ कि कहीं यह भी विशेष राज्य के वायदे की तरह से वायदा बनकर न रह जाए।

मैं सरकार को फिर से याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस चुनाव के समय बहुत बड़े-बड़े वायदे

किए गए थे, अच्छे दिन आने की बात झारखंड में भी कही गयी थी कि आपके अच्छे दिन आएंगे और हम आपके राज्य को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देंगे। महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड के अच्छे दिन लाने का जो आपने वायदा किया है, उसे विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने के वायदे को जल्द पूरा कीजिएगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget.

Sir, the Finance Ministers starts with an economy that has been left very weak and vulnerable by a scorched earth management of the economy — these are not my words, but that of a former Chief Economic Adviser — with 12 quarters of successive GDP declines and 24 quarters of successive inflation growth. Gross capital formation has declined in the last two years and for the first time in a few years, breaching 30 per cent, and an unprecedented trust deficit between the Government and investors, with investors having lost more than Rs.6,80,000 crore in PSU stocks alone over the last three years.

Sir, this Budget is really the first step in the difficult process of rebuilding the economy. It must be seen in that context. For most part of the last decade, the focus has been on growth through the consumption economy with investments being a lower priority. The evidence of this was very clear with projects and investments worth Rs.7,95,000 crore stuck in the pipeline. It is clear that investments were a secondary priority to the consumption economy. Sir, the Chief Economic Adviser last year mentioned in the .Economic Survey what many of us had been arguing for several years that the 2008 stimulus was flawed and aimed at the easy solution of consumption economy rather than the more difficult model of growth through investments.

So, Sir, in a nutshell, that's where we are today — at the bottom of a mountain that looks daunting, but that needs to be climbed and conquered. This Budget, to use a mountaineering metaphor, is like a base camp — low on theatrics and more about fundamental and structural issues of organizing and planning the real climb ahead. I have no hesitation in endorsing this Budget as a good solid first step.

Sir, let me congratulate the Finance Minister for saying in the other House that he is pro-business and pro-poor. There is no political and economic-contradiction in this and I hasten to point this out to my friends in the Left. This is really what this country needs — a steadfast commitment to investments and growth and a break from politicking of the poor and dividing the same small pie into thinner and thinner slices to make it go around; instead, a strategy of growing the size of the pie so that there are more slices and bigger slices to distribute to those who need help and support out of their deprivation and

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

poverty. I congratulate him for saying that he does not believe in creating liabilities for future generations. That is an important statement for the youth and future generations of the country.

Sir, I will speak about two specific issues. My colleagues have spoken at length about all the positives of the Budget. Sir, let me first bring the issue of public investments to the Finance Minister's attention. Sir, there is a total of 15 lakh crores of public money invested in 277 Central Public Sector Enterprises. For years, many of these PSUs have been mismanaged and the public equity invested in these has been put to losses. There is very little public discussion about the performance of the public's money that has been invested into these companies. For example, a company like BSNL which five years ago was valued at over Rs.50,000 crores has run into, losses. There must be some explanation and investigation as to what causes this. The Finance Minister needs to depart from the UPA's strategy of blindly investing more and more taxpayer and public money without fundamental restructuring of these companies and managements.

For too long, the cycle was one to put public money into PSEs, mismanage, loot and lose money, put more public money and this cycle of infamy will continue. I believe the Finance Minister as a principle must break this cycle once and for all.

Sir, the other area I want to talk about is PSBs - the public sector banks. My colleagues, Shri Naresh Agrawal and Shri Vijay Goel and others have referred to this issue. In recent times, the financial sector, and in particular, the Banking sector in India has begun to resemble something from Alice in Wonderland with the banks in particular looking like Piggy Banks for the rich and powerful. The sharp rise in NPAs and fall in their profitability has not been challenged or questioned enough. The NPAs have gone up alarmingly in the last 2-3 years and there is a direct-loss in value-of public equity and tax payers money in these Banks. The Finance Minister has mentioned re-capitalising the PSBs with Rs.2.4 lakh crores is a significant investment of public money. This capitalisation must be accompanied with significant restructuring and reorganising of these banks especially how they are managed, especially in areas of risk and credit assessment. I accept in some cases, PSBs are now holding the can for flawed Government sectoral policies because they are directed to land in the name of infrastructure development and then coerce to give the go-by to normal prudent lending norms. This creates two serious issues that the House must debate. I hope the Finance Minister will look into it.

Firstly, and at a time when we need to create hundreds and thousands of new entrepreneurs, the industrial groups are cornering all the capital and opportunities.

Second, the phenomenon of big businessmen glibly escaping the responsibility of

repaying personally guaranteed loans while banks pounce on small and middle income families and SMEs who default their home, car, 2 wheeler, farming, education loans and other loans exposes the double standards in the public sector banking. This is neither tenable nor acceptable, and constitutes a severe hazard of the worst kind, made even worse when some of these businessmen are in positions in Parliament. The public sector banking system needs reforms, and I hope the Finance Minister would address this issue before pumping further capital and public money into it.

Sir, let me come to the issue of private capital and PPPs. Sir, I believe that private capital has a big role to play in the growth of our economy and country. Here is another area where the Finance Minister needs to make some significant changes from the UPA. Most of the PPPs seem to be one-sided deals that have resulted in windfall gains to the private sector. The CAG Reports on PPPs in Petroleum, Gas, Airports, Railways and Telecom have all raised serious questions of transparency, fairness, propriety and in several cases questions of outright manipulation and corruption. Just a reading of one of these reports is enough to make you wonder about people getting away with brazen violations at the cost of the Government and taxpayer and creating a culture of crony capitalism that has been much written and spoken about in this House.

Sir, I will take just a few moments. There are two important effects of this kind of PPP approach—one is that public and Government side of the PPP always loses, and there is a real risk that public opinion will start opposing PPPs and the other is that genuine investors will stay away, give the taint and lack of transparency of doing business through PPPs in India. Sir, my suggestion to the Finance Minister would be to focus on making projects investment grade, where equity and debt flow into these projects naturally because of their viability and risk mitigated nature, and not by directing PSBs to lend. Because directed lending may create an asset in the short term, but it will only create a problem for the banking sector in the future. The Finance Minister must remember that he is a joint custodian of the economy and the sole custodian of the financial sector. The Chinese wall between these, to use an unfortunate phrase, needs to be respected, if you are not to damage the banking system, as was done all these years.

Sir, I quote from the BJP Manifesto, "PPP's should be encouraged. An institutional network will be established, while regulators will be given autonomy and accountability." The Finance Minister is already aware of my strong views on the need to create independent regulatory institutions to make investors confident of investing in long-term projects, and so I will not say anything more about this.

Let me end, Sir, by saying, a joke in India now is, if you have a business and you

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want to make money पैसा बनाना है, तो पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक से पैसा लो और वापस मत दो, या फिर गवर्नमेंट के साथ पी.पी.पी. करो। This is the recipe for business success in India. That must change.

Entrepreneurship and wealth creation is important for our economy, but the policies must be reoriented to ensure that success is a result of hard work, innovation and creativity, rather than contacts and connections in Delhi.

Let me end with a message for the Finance Minister by modifying a Bill Clinton quote, "No generation has had the opportunity that you have to build an economy that leaves no one behind. It is a wonderful opportunity, but also a profound responsibility." I wish him all the best. Thank you. Jai Hind.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my colleague, Shri Anand Sharma, has already made an incisive speech on the Budget as have other Members of the House. I rise simply to bring to the notice of the Government and the House two specific matters flowing from the Finance Minister's Speech. The first is the whole question of linking of rivers. It sounds very impressive. I remember the idea was mooted 60 years ago by Dr. K.L. Rao, who was in the Council of Ministers of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. But, now it seems that the Government is seriously considering this. Environmentalists, hydrologists and economists around the world have expressed deep concern at the irreversible damage that this sort of a mega project can do to the country's environment and to the whole hydrological picture underground and above ground of our water resources. Massive civil works will be involved; lakhs of people will be uprooted; vast sums of money will be required; settlement of uprooting people will be required. Even in the case of the dams that we made in the early years of Independence, the Bhakara Dam and the Pong Dam, people have still not been fully rehabilitated. Can you imagine how many lakhs of people will be displaced as a result of this sort of project? So, I just want to read one paragraph from a water expert scientist. He says, "Rivers have an ecological identity of their own regardless of the human stakeholder interest. The river, its catchment and basin is a water course made by nature over evolutionary time of tens of millions of years, which once damaged cannot be reclaimed. Human intervention is never foolproof. Tampering with nature has always resulted in unforeseen injury and adversity for rivers. The backbone of a river water policy must highlight the non-invasive use of rivers which will be irrevocably and irreversibly injured if we go in for the interlinking." Sir, I must urge the Government to try and look for alternative methodologies, the better use of existing rivers, preventing grim pollution, such as the Ganga, the Yamuna, water harvesting and so on. But please be aware that these massive sorts of Stalinist and Maoist type of projects are no longer now acceptable to the forward-thinking people.

**3.00 P.M.**

What is needed now are much more carefully thought out, much more carefully prepared, projects which can deal with individual rivers but not with the huge idea of linking one river in the North all the way to the South thereby destroying, on the way, unlimited amount of land and population. So, please proceed on this with caution. I am raising a note of caution on river valley because the river water is, specifically, mentioned in the Finance Minister's speech.

Sir, the second point which I am raising is the question, of population stabilization. Apparently, this has fallen off our radar and totally ignored in the President's Address and in the Finance Minister's speech. Our annual exponential growth is still 1.63 per cent which works out to 2 crores of people every year. That is the population of one Australia. Sir, when we are adding one Australia every year to the population of India, how much pressure it is putting on our resources! Our *kisans* are doing a fabulous job but there is also a limit to the amount they can do. Be it our water resources, food resources, educational resources or employment resources, there is a limit to everything. It is quite astounding that we have not been able to bring down the rate further.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no effort in that direction.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is what I am saying. There is no effort whatsoever in that direction. None of the five paragraphs of the Finance Minister's speech on Health and Family Welfare mention population strategy. It has become a radioactive word and, I am afraid, we have got to rethink on this. I remember, I led the Indian Delegation to the First World Conference on Human Population in Bucharest in the early 70s. What do we need now? We need a clear-cut Population Policy. I presented the first Policy to Parliament in 1976. It has been revised many times over. We need a massive Public Educational Programme for our institutions. We need a massive Condom Distribution Programme without which you cannot control this problem, and that will also help in fighting the dreaded disease of HIV. And we need to use the latest contraceptive technology. Women need to be empowered. As long as the women of India are not empowered, this family problem will never be solved. So, they must have access to contraceptive technology. They must be able to say how many children they want to have. They cannot just become children-bearing machines without their will. So, Sir, it needs a new mindset. It needs an entirely new philosophy. And this must cut across party or religious or caste or any other line. There has to be a commitment, a national commitment to population stabilization. That is my sincere hope, and this is my advice to the Finance Minister and my submission to the whole House. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल बजट पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पहले जब बजट आता था, तो लोग सोचते थे कि बजट के अंदर ही महंगाई बढ़ेगी या कुछ वस्तुएं सस्ती हो जाएंगी, लेकिन अब ऐसा लगता है कि सारा साल, बीच-बीच में कुछ न कुछ महंगाई बढ़ती रहती है या दूसरे टैक्स वगैरह लगते रहते हैं। पहले लोग कल्पना करते थे कि हम टेलीविजन या कार पहले खरीद लें, कहीं बजट के अंदर इनके दाम बढ़ न जाएं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]

किन्तु अभी मेरा यह कहना है कि हम लोगों की कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि कम से कम खाद्यान्न में, शिक्षा में, दवाई में, परिवहन में बीच-बीच में दाम न बढ़ें, बल्कि एक साल के बाद ही इस तरह से बजट आए, जिससे लोगों को लगे कि अब इसके बाद महंगाई या टैक्स बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। हमारे कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता आनन्द शर्मा जी ने अपनी बहुत सी मजबूरियां गिनाईं। उन्होंने कहा कि ग्लोबल फिनॉमिना था, वर्ल्डवाइड फिनॉमिना था, ग्लोबल हेडविंड्स थे, जिनके कारण इस सरकार की मजबूरियां थीं कि अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल पायी। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार व्यापारी की तरह चलनी चाहिए। जिस तरह से एक व्यापारी अच्छी प्लानिंग करता है, जब सर्दियां आती हैं, तो हमें लगता है कि कंबल चाहिए, हीटर चाहिए, गर्मियां आती हैं, तो लगता है कि कूलर या कोई और वस्तु चाहिए, तब ये सब चीजें उसके पास मिलती हैं। हमें मालूम होता है कि हमें वह सब उसकी दुकान में जरूर मिलेगा। वह सब चीजों की प्लानिंग करता है। उसी तरह से सरकार को भी पहले से ही सारी प्लानिंग करके चलना चाहिए था। एन.डी.ए. की सरकार में जिसने सबसे ज्यादा संकट देखे थे, मुझे उन वाजपेयी जी की याद आती है। 1998 में परमाणु विस्फोट हुआ, सब तरह के सैंक्शन्स लग गए, बड़े-बड़े देशों ने हमारे ऊपर सैंक्शन्स लगाए, पर वाजपेयी जी देश की इकोनॉमी को निकाल कर ले गए। मैं इसके लिए उनकी तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ। 1999 में कारगिल युद्ध आ गया। हमने कारगिल युद्ध जीता और अर्थव्यवस्था को भी कायम रखा। 2001 से 2003 तक पूरे देश के अंदर सूखा पड़ गया, पर हमने उस सूखे का सामना किया। उसका सामना करने के बाद हमारी इकोनॉमी ठीक चलती रही और हमने महंगाई भी नहीं बढ़ने दी। 2004 में बिहार और दूसरे प्रदेशों में बाढ़ आ गई, किन्तु हमने उस बाढ़ का भी सामना किया। वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व वाली एन.डी.ए. सरकार देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक तरह से निकालकर ले गई और महंगाई भी नहीं बढ़ने दी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आपको ध्यान हो तो उनके राज में एन.डी.ए. सरकार के अंतर्गत, जब कोई एक सिलेंडर लेने जाता था, तो उससे कहते थे कि आप दो सिलेंडर ले लीजिए, किन्तु अब ऐसा नहीं है। अभी जो सरकार आई है, उसको विरासत में बीमार अर्थव्यवस्था मिली है, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण लोग जो गिनाते हैं, वह यह है कि उनके पास गठबंधन की मजबूरियां थीं, उस पर गठबंधन के प्रेशर्स थे, इसलिए टू.जी. जैसे स्कैम्स हो गए। उसमें भ्रष्टाचार था, महंगाई थी, अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट थी और पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस था। उसके लिए कहा जाता था कि प्रधान मंत्री फैसले नहीं ले सकते हैं। उसका पावर सेंटर एक नहीं है, फैसले कहीं और से हो रहे हैं। इसलिए आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले की भी सरकारें अपना अच्छा बजट लाती होंगी, किन्तु दोनों सरकारों में सबसे बड़ा अंतर यह है कि यह सरकार इस बजट को

इम्प्लिमेंट करके दिखाएगी। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत पुराने टाइम से जानता हूँ। मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी के साथ श्रीराम कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स में पढ़ाई की थी। मैंने उनके साथ लॉ भी किया था। जब वे यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रेसिडेंट थे, तब मैं सेक्रेट्री था, इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी जिस काम को ठान लेते हैं, उसको पूरा करके दिखाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बजट के अंदर उन्होंने जो विज़न रखा है, हमारी सरकार उसको पूरा करके दिखाएगी।

हमारी एन.डी.ए. और यू.पी.ए. की सरकार में इतना फर्क है कि हमारे पास वे मजबूरियाँ नहीं हैं। हमारी सरकार अपने own पर है, हमारी सरकार गठबंधन की सरकार नहीं है। हमारे जो एलायज हैं, वे हमारे साथ हैं। वे हमारी मजबूरियाँ नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम कड़े फैसले ले सकते हैं। हम संविधान में परिवर्तन करके नई नीतियाँ ला सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार बहुमत से जीतकर आई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार में कठिन निर्णय लेने की क्षमता है। हमारी सरकार को टूटनी, कोयला ब्लॉक आवंटन, कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स जैसे करोड़ों रुपये के भ्रष्टाचार का सामना नहीं करना है।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : What type of changes do you bring in the Constitution?

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : He is not yielding.

**श्री विजय गोयल** : जब मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात करता हूँ तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमें संविधान में किन्हीं नीतियों के अंतर्गत परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत होगी, तो इस सरकार में वह ताकत है कि परिवर्तन कर सके। हमारी सरकार पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस में नहीं है। हमारे पास एक पावरफुल प्राइम मिनिस्टर है और हम “सबका साथ-सबका विकास” की नीति लेकर चल रहे हैं। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं, ये बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं। मैं इनसे रेग्युलरली मिलता था, ये सभी सजेशन्स भी लेते थे, पर इम्प्लिमेंट कितना करते थे, इसको मैं नहीं बताऊंगा, यह आपको संजय बारू जी की किताब में पढ़ने को मिलेगा। कल आनन्द शर्मा जी ने भाषण दिया था। उनको भाषण देते समय देखकर ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे वे सिर्फ रिच्युअल कर रहे हैं। उन्हें भी लगता है कि सरकार का यह बजट बहुत अच्छा है। एक बात और है, जो मुझे समझ नहीं आती है, जिसके बारे में मैं कंप्यूज हूँ। आनन्द शर्मा जी कहते हैं यह बजट अनइंस्पयारिंग है, no big picture, no vision, मनमोहन सिंह जी कहते हैं इसमें लक्ष्य हासिल करने का रोड मैप नहीं है, शरद यादव जी कहते हैं यह शब्दों का गुलदस्ता है और बजट के साथ बुरे दिनों की शुरुआत हुई है। अलग-अलग लोगों ने बजट के बारे में अलग-अलग बोला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले यू.पी.ए. इसका फैसला कर ले, क्योंकि बीच-बीच में यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह सरकार हमारा बजट, हमारी नीतियाँ लेकर आ गई है। आप पहले यह फैसला कीजिए कि यह बुरा बजट है या आपकी यू.पी.ए. सरकार का बजट है, उसके बाद तय होगा कि यह कैसा बजट है। कल नरेश अग्रवाल जी कह रहे थे कि जब टिटहरी चिड़िया दोनों पैरों को ऊपर करती है, तो उसको लगता



[श्री विजय गोयल]

है कि जैसे सारा आकाश उसने संभाल रखा है। आप टिटहरी चिड़िया की बात क्यों करते हैं, आप कृष्ण की बात करिए, जिसने गोवर्धन को संभाल रखा था और उसके नीचे वे जनता की सारी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए तैयार बैठे थे। आज हमारे प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, गोवर्धन को कृष्ण की तरह उठाएंगे और इस देश की समस्याओं को हल करके दिखाएंगे, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कल नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने एक शेर पढ़ दिया कि “अब तो अच्छे दिनों से डर लगता है।” मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ-

“हमारे बारे में कोई राय कायम न कर दोस्त,  
यह बदलेगा तो तेरी राय भी बदल जाएगी।”

मुझे मालूम है कि जिस समय सरकार के 5 साल पूरे होंगे, आप ही लोग खड़े होकर इस बात को कहेंगे कि हां, एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने जो कहा था, उसको करके दिखाया है, क्योंकि मोदी जी ने एक सपना देखा है। प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर अगर कोई मोची है, कोई लोहार है, कोई सुनार है, कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी है, कोई बिजनेसमैन है, तो उन सबको अपना काम करते हुए यह लगना चाहिए कि मैं अपना काम नहीं कर रहा, बल्कि मैं देश का काम कर रहा हूँ, मैं देश का विकास कर रहा हूँ। जब हम लोगों के बीच यह स्पिरिट आएगी, तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो सपना देखा है यह जो बजट आया है, पूरा देश उसको पूरा करने में लगेगा।

हमने जो अर्थव्यवस्था सौंपी थी, उसमें जी.डी.पी. की विकास दर 8.4 परसेंट से अधिक थी, इंफ्लेशन रेट 5 परसेंट से कम था, फिस्कल डेफिसिट को हम 6 परसेंट से 4.3 परसेंट तक ले ही आए थे, करेंट एकाउंट सरप्लस 7.3 अरब डॉलर का था और औद्योगिक विकास दर 7.3 परसेंट थी, पर हमें जो बीमार अर्थव्यवस्था मिली, उसमें जी.डी.पी. की विकास दर 5 परसेंट से नीचे थी, मंहगाई दर 9 परसेंट से अधिक थी फिस्कल डेफिसिट 4.5 परसेंट और औद्योगिक विकास दर एक परसेंट से भी नीचे पहुंच गई थी। इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हमको तो दो हफ्ते में लोग कहने लग गए कि आपने मंहगाई इतनी बढ़ा दी है, आलू, प्याज और टमाटर के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। आप हमें दो हफ्ते नहीं, दो महीने नहीं, कम-से-कम दस महीने दीजिए, हमने आपको दस साल दिए थे, हम आपको करके दिखाएंगे और इस मंहगाई को भी नीचे लाएंगे। आज प्याज के दाम बढ़ नहीं पाए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र)** : इसका मतलब यह है कि दस महीने तक दाम नहीं घटेंगे, यह आपने कह दिया। सरकार की तरफ से जनता को यह संदेश दे दिया गया है कि यह मान लीजिए कि दस महीने तक दाम नहीं घटेंगे।

**श्री विजय गोयल** : राजीव जी, जो अर्थव्यवस्था हमें मिली है, उसको ठीक करने में जितना समय लगेगा, उतना समय तो हमें चाहिए।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : टमाटर तो अभी उगा है।

**श्री विजय गोयल** : टमाटर भी आपके कारण महंगा हुआ, वह लाल भी आपके कारण हो रहा है, आपकी नीतियों के कारण हो रहा है। हमारी उपज तो अभी आएगी। किसी ने आपके बारे में कहा है-

“तुमने हालात इतने बिगाड़े हैं इस जमाने में  
वक्त तो लगेगा ही उनको अपनी जगह आने में।”

इसलिए थोड़ा वक्त तो आपको देना पड़ेगा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : विजय जी, आप मेरा भी एक काउंटर शेर सुन लीजिए-

“शोहरत की बुलंदी भी एक पल का तमाशा है,  
जिस शाख पर बैठे हैं, वह टूट भी सकती है।”

**श्री विजय गोयल** : आप मेरा भी एक शेर सुन लीजिए

“तू इधर-उधर की बात न कर,  
ये बता कारवां लुटा क्यों था?”

इतने सालों के अन्दर अर्थव्यवस्था लुट गई, उसके बारे में राजीव शुक्ल जी, आप क्या कहेंगे? यह जो आपकी सरकार गई, यह अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट होने के कारण गई। ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो आपकी सरकार गई, यह महंगाई के कारण गई। ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो आपकी सरकार गई, यह भ्रष्टाचार के कारण गई। यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा भी एक शेर सुन लीजिए-

“शोहरत की फिजाओं में इतना न उड़ो सागर,  
परवाज़, न खो जाए इन ऊंची उड़ानों में।”

چودھری منور سلیم : میرا بھی ایک شعر سن لیجئے۔

شہرت کی فضاؤں میں اتنا نہ اڑو ساگر

پرواز نہ کھوجائے ان اونچی اڑانوں میں

**श्री विजय गोयल** : आप शेरों-शायरी पर मत जाना, मैं चांदनी चौक से हूँ, मैं गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब को जानता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Kindly address the Chair  
...(Interruptions)... Don't exchange your words. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विजय गोयल** : सर, मैं तो सिर्फ उनको बता रहा था। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार में फर्क है। पहले जब प्याज सौ रुपए किलो हो जाता था, तब जाकर सरकार जागती थी,

[श्री विजय गोयल]

लेकिन इस सरकार ने पहले दिन से कदम उठाने शुरू किए, चाहे वह निर्यात के मामले में हो, हमने उसका रेट सीधा 500 डॉलर किया, चाहे जमाखारों के ऊपर छापे मारने के मामले में हो, हमने तो इनके जमाने में जमाखारों के ऊपर छापे लगते आज तक नहीं देखे, चाहे फूड सिक्योरिटी स्कीम की मीटिंग हो या खाद्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग हो, हमने लगातार इसके ऊपर काम किया। लेकिन इस सरकार को अभी समय लगेगा। महोदय, मैं यह दावा नहीं कर रहा हूँ और न ही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी यह दावा कर रहे हैं। मनमोहन सिंह जी की तरह उन्होंने यह वायदा कभी नहीं किया कि मैं सौ दिन के अंदर महंगाई कम कर दूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि आप हमें 60 महीने के लिए चुनकर लाए हैं, इसलिए चीजों को ठीक करने के लिए हमें थोड़ा समय दीजिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि दोनों सरकारों में आपको फर्क सिर्फ इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का मिलेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, यह जो बजट है, विलपावर और विज़न वाला बजट है। मोदी जी सपने देखते हैं, तो उनको पूरा भी करते हैं। यह मोदीनॉमिक्स है, इसलिए यह सरकार भिन्न होगी। इसमें आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण व बजट के अन्दर तालमेल है। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने खुद यह कहा था कि इसके अन्दर खर्च और आमदनी में तालमेल है। यह संतुलित बजट है, जिसके अन्दर पूरे देश के बारे में सोचा गया है।

अगर मैं लम्बी लिस्ट पढ़ने लगूंगा, तो बहुत समय लगेगा, किन्तु जिस देश के अन्दर 80 फीसदी से ज्यादा लोग कृषि पर आधारित हैं, उस देश की ग्रामीण सड़कों के ऊपर 14,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा है। मनरेगा जैसी स्कीम, जो आधी से ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार के अन्दर चली गई, उस मनरेगा स्कीम को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करके ग्रामीण विकास के साथ जोड़ने का संकल्प इसी सरकार ने लिया है। 'राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन' बनाया गया है। मैं सिर्फ गांव, ग्रामीण और गरीब के लिए जो प्रोजेक्ट बनाए गए हैं, उनके बारे में आपको बता रहा हूँ। ग्रामीण आवास के लिए ऋण दिया गया है। 8 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा कृषि के लिए दिए गए हैं। किसान टी.वी. शुरू किया गया है। यहां तक कि प्रधानमंत्री अब यह सपना भी देखते हैं कि मिट्टी के अन्दर कौन सा उर्वरक, कौन सा कैमिकल और कौन सा फर्टिलाइजर डाला जाए, इसके लिए सॉइल टेस्टिंग के सिस्टम बनाए जाएं। किसानों का टी.वी. शुरू करके, उनको कृषि के बारे में ज्यादा एजुकेट किया जाए।

इस देश के अन्दर सिंचाई की सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, उसके लिए बजट में 1,000 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। 'सभी के लिए आवास योजना' रखी गई है। 'दीनदयाल ग्राम ज्योति योजना' के माध्यम से हम पूरे देश के अन्दर बिजली देने का सपना देख रहे हैं। हम एक-साथ पूरे देश में बिजली की कल्पना करेंगे और यह देखेंगे कि किस तरह से पावर जनरेशन हो सकता है।

हमारी सरकार ने "बेटी पढ़ाओ-बेटी बचाओ" का अभियान शुरू किया है। 100 स्मार्ट शहरों के ऊपर बहुत शोर हो रहा है। हमने 100 स्मार्ट शहरों की बात कही है, हमने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि पूरे के पूरे सब नये शहर खड़े हो जाएंगे। कुछ शहर नये होंगे और कुछ के अन्दर अत्याधुनिक सेवाएं और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। आप लोगों को इसकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए।

हमने एफ.डी.आई. के अन्दर बीमा और डिफेंस के अन्दर एफ.डी.आई. की बात की है,

ताकि जितने भी रक्षा उत्पाद हैं, वे हमारे अपने देश में ही बन सकें। अनुसूचित जाति योजना के लिए 50,000 करोड़ रुपये और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 38,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन किया गया है। चाहे वे वरिष्ठ नागरिक हों, चाहे अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय हों, उनके लिए मददों की आधुनिक ढंग की व्यवस्था की गई है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि पिछली सरकार ने किसी भी तरह से इस पर काम किया था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को अपनी ओर से कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि उन सुझावों पर वे अमल करें।

मेरा सबसे बड़ा जोर इस बात पर है कि टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। इस देश की इकोनॉमी टूरिज्म से चल सकती है। जहां तक मेरी नॉलेज है, इसके लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया है, जो काफी नहीं है। चूंकि मैं चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली से आता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चांदनी चौक को वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज सिटी डिक्लेयर किया जाना चाहिए, इसके लिए हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमारे देश के अन्दर 5000 से ज्यादा तो ए.एस.आई. के स्मारक हैं, इसलिए इस देश में टूरिज्म के लिए बहुत बड़ा पोटेंशियल उपलब्ध है। आज टूरिज्म एक जनरल टूरिज्म नहीं रह गया है, उसके अन्दर मेडिकल टूरिज्म आता है, उसके अन्दर रिलीजियस टूरिज्म आता है, उसके अन्दर एजुकेशनल टूरिज्म भी आता है। दुनिया के बहुत से देश ऐसे हैं, जो टूरिज्म की इकोनॉमी के ऊपर ही चलते हैं। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि टूरिज्म को और अधिक बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं राजस्थान से एम.पी. हूँ, यहां जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, जयपुर जैसी सिटीज़ हैं। राजस्थान वीरों की धरती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं समझता हूँ कि राजस्थान में भी एक बहुत बड़ा पोटेंशियल है। राजस्थान में 2,47,000 किलोमीटर रेगिस्तानी एरिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि उसका यूटिलाइजेशन एस.ई.जेड. लाकर होना चाहिए। मैं राजस्थान के लिए विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिए जाने की मांग करता हूँ। वहां सूखे और रेगिस्तान की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। उसको देखते हुए सरकार को इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

THE VICE -CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Thank you, thank you.

**श्री विजय गोयल** : सर, मैं दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वायदा बाजार पर भी अंकुश लगाए, चाहे वह उसको बैन करे चाहे उसके लिए कोई रूल्स-रेगुलेशंस बनाए।

दिल्ली इस देश की राजधानी है, लेकिन 15 साल के अन्दर कांग्रेस ने उसको स्लम बनाकर छोड़ दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी दिन मेरे साथ दिल्ली देखने के लिए चलिए। 60 लाख लोग अनधिकृत कालोनियों में रहते हैं, 40 लाख लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के अन्दर रहते हैं, 30 लाख लोग स्लम्स के अन्दर रहते हैं। इसलिए इसको ठीक करना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री परवेज़ हाशमी** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : आप यह देखिए कि चांदनी चौक का क्या हाल है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल :** मैं आपकी तरफ से सरकार से कह ही रहा हूँ कि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और आप सब लोग यहां रहते हैं, इसलिए दिल्ली को ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Please don't exchange words like this. Address the Chair, please.

**श्री विजय गोयल :** सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लिए भी सरकार को एक बजट रखना चाहिए। उसके लिए एन.सी.आर. का विकास करना बहुत जरूरी है। जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण पर भी सरकार को और ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत की संस्कृति के प्रचार के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रयास करना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि:

“हम सूरज होने का दावा नहीं करते  
और मिटाने का अंधकार पृथ्वी से।  
किन्तु हम दीया जरूर हैं,  
तम से युद्ध करना एकमात्र हमारा लक्ष्य है।  
हवाएं दुखों की और अंधड़ तकलीफों की,  
हमारी लौ को डिगा तो सकती हैं,  
लेकिन बुझा नहीं सकती।”

जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Goel. Now, Ms. Anu Aga. This is your maiden speech. You can take 15 minutes.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, I have been a Member of the Rajya Sabha since May, 2012, and I am really happy to be able to make my maiden speech today. The Budget has given me the opportunity. While all of us are proud of some of the achievements of our nation, we have our individual concerns. For me, of the two most critical social issues facing India, first is, malnourishment. Though, malnourishment is critical, I would like to focus on the second issue of quality education, especially at the primary level. As mentioned in the Budget, India has fallen from 134 to 138, out of 186 countries, in the human development index ranking for 2012-13. I have seen with my own eyes what the power of education can do to transform the life of a human being. Let me give an example. Dr. Mashelkar, who was the head of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, came from an economically disadvantaged background. His father had died when he was six. But fortunately for him, his almost illiterate mother pushed him to continue his studies. He went to a municipal school in Mumbai and eventually went on to finish his Ph D. We know the rest of the story. The sad reality is that 65 per cent of our children do not finish higher secondary school, and only about 12 per cent go on to

higher education, which means that 90 per cent of our children are unable to realize their true potential. How many of these children could become the next Dr. Mashelkar or Dr. Ambedkar, the guiding spirit behind our Constitution and who rose to such eminence through the power of education.

Sir, I have been involved with education for 18 years, and am associated with two NGOs which are promoting education for the under-privileged children. As you know, today, there is a great divide between municipal and the high-end private schools, and the quality of education in most municipal schools is deteriorating. This is in spite of the combined Central and State spending on elementary education. It has increased by 138 per cent from 2006-07 to 2011-12. In the same period, Government expenditure per child in public schools has increased by 120 per cent. And, yet, I repeat, quality keeps going down leading to growing number of households who chose to exit the public school system. Wealth and privilege often determine the choice of schools for our children. Thus, the social divide of our school system, private vs. municipal, often reinforces social division.

We know for sure that when we educate a child well, we improve her ability to make choices and lead a healthy and productive life. And, so, in the myriad challenges that our nation faces, I believe that a strong focus on giving every child, and, I repeat, every child, a good education will be the single-most effective lever in bringing about a wide-range of change towards an India that we wish to create, an India that lives up to our constitutional promise. Even if we discount the results of the controversial Programme for International Student Assessment, PISA, we need to take heed of the 2012 and a new Annual State of Education Report, ASER, an Indian survey conducted by Pratham every year. It has brought out that the quality of education in municipal schools is deteriorating especially in languages, mathematics and science. As parliamentarians, I am sure we are alarmed and concerned about the results from the surveys and would want to do something about the quality of our school education.

One important factor in a child's life is the teacher. By and large, the quality of teachers coming out of our current teacher training institutes is substandard. Unless we radically improve the quality of our teacher training institutes, we will not be able to change the education landscape. I welcome the new initiative called Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya New Teacher Training Programme to infuse new training tools and motivate teachers with an initial sum of Rs.500 crores. This is much needed but we also need to audit the capability of all our teacher training institutes. Unfortunately, being a teacher is not an aspirational profession in India. If a surgeon does not do his job well, the word will go around and patients will quickly stop coming. The same is for a lawyer or any

[Ms. Anu Aga]

other profession. But if a teacher spends all his or her life without impacting the students, nobody stops them from being teachers. Where we need the highest quality and the greatest accountability, we are willing to live with mediocrity. It is time we imagine and create an India where teaching is aspirational, the profession attracts the best talent, is respected and our teachers meet the highest expectations. The Right to Education Act has ensured that almost all children between the age of 6 and 14 are enrolled in school. However, it has not ensured retention, because RTE focuses mainly only on inputs and not on outcomes. For example, RTE demands that every teacher must have a B.Ed, or D.Ed, qualification before entering the school system but there is no mention of the quality of education that these teachers impart. A degree in itself does not make a good teacher. Most of our teachers in our system lack the skill and enthusiasm. I have seen many non-B.Ed teachers do a better job, thanks to their passion and commitment, than the ones with B.Ed. A recent Teacher Eligibility Test, TET, taken by qualified teachers showed that less than 10 per cent of the graduates were fit to teach and these results were after special coaching to teachers. We, therefore, need to transform the teacher training institutes and introduce innovative teaching methods, so that we consistently produce good teachers. We also need alternative routes to teacher certification to bring more competent people into education and keep the bar very high. Luckily, in our country, the thirst among parents to educate their children in a good school is tremendous. The result is that many affordable private schools have mushroomed. These schools certainly are not great, but many of them do better than the Government schools. This is why so many economically poor parents spend their scarce resources educating their children in these schools, rather than choosing municipal schools where education is free. The well-to-do, in India, are for 100 per cent privatization of education because the public system, as it is today, does not deliver. There is corruption, mismanagement and complete disregard for human dignity. However, in the long run, unless we revamp the public system and offer quality education, it will lead to growing inequity. But, till we bring quality education, we should not close down private affordable schools, as stipulated in the RTE. Using the same yardstick, have we closed any municipal schools?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Let me turn to my friends and ask as to how many of us send our children to a Government school. My hunch is, not a single one of us. If the rich are given the choice, why take it away from the poor?

Now, I would like to talk a little bit about secondary education. Time and again, surveys and media reports show that the poor are acutely aware of the need of their children to pursue secondary education. The reality is that, as a nation, we have failed to

create opportunities for poor children to study beyond the primary level. Let me illustrate this by giving an example from my own city of Pune. There are 307 municipal primary schools and only 23 secondary. The enrolment in the urban areas, in secondary schools, is low because parents are keen that their children learn in English medium schools. The second reason is that the standard of education is worse than in primary schools, since secondary schools lack subject-specific teachers. In rural areas, the problem is of access to secondary schools. Our nation does not have clearly-articulated national standards of achievement of our children; assessments aligned to these standards; resources for our teachers and our students, based on these standards. Developing these would allow every teacher to know the standards and learning outcomes for each grade and provide a roadmap for reaching there. Our society is still grappling with the question of how to truly promote inclusion and diversity. With an estimated 10 per cent of our children with special needs, our schools must prioritize on supporting them. We must remember that when we make a classroom work for the most vulnerable child, we make it better for every child.

Across the nation, there has been an uproar from some of the private schools against the idea of having 25 per cent kids from marginalized backgrounds, as required by the RTE. I understand the social and financial challenges. But I also know that it is our moral imperative to make this work—not just for the 25 per cent children who we bring in, but for the other 75 per cent also. In our society, inclusion and diversity will be valued when our children grow up together — supporting each other, playing together, sharing the beauty of their diverse backgrounds. And, what is inspiring is, it does work. In Kolkata, a missionary school Principal, Sister Cyril, integrated 300 girls, living on the streets, into her high-income convent school. This was done way before the RTE made it compulsory. When asked whether the parents objected, she said, of course, they did. But she promptly responded, "Do I seek their permission to teach maths? Do I seek their permission to teach science? But you are asking me to seek the parents' permission to teach compassion?" Let us look at the 25 per cent clause as the greatest gift we can give our children — the gift of learning compassion. However, if the Government is serious about inclusion, it must honour its responsibility to reimburse expenses to the private schools on time.

I truly believe education must focus not just on acquiring degrees but being responsible citizens of the world. Our children need a schooling infused with stories of good, hundreds of role models from Gandhiji to an unknown person doing active good. Our children need to be valued not just by the test scores but, as Martin Luther King said, by the content of their character. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am convinced this is where each of us can contribute. The nation looks at us, Parliamentarians, and the way we conduct



[Ms. Anu Aga]

ourselves. Can we listen to each other even when we disagree? Can we have healthy debates instead of just making political statements or disrupting the proceedings? Since we are on the subject, let me also submit that I am disappointed that I had to wait for two years for my maiden speech! Frequent turmoils and adjournments did not give me a chance. About 320 million children in this country deserve an excellent education. It is a daunting challenge. More than any other time in our society, we have the resources, ideas and skills to solve a problem of this magnitude. The question is: do we have the will? Are we willing to join hands and work together irrespective of our social background? More importantly, are we bold enough to dream beyond the realities of today? Are we bold enough to dream of the India we all wished to be? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Let us prove that that we are capable of such dreams and have the will and fortitude to realize them. I invite each of my friends here to make this dream a reality. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ms. Anu. Now, in the morning, there was a demand from some sections of the House that the hon. Railway Minister should make a statement on the accident occurred today. I hope you agree for that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please.

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS – Contd.**

**Incident occurred at unmanned level crossing on South Central Railway**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Members of this House have shown their deep concern over the unfortunate incident occurred today at an unmanned level crossing in South Central Railway. With the permission of the Chair, I am making this Statement before this House.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am pained to apprise the House regarding an unfortunate incident which has occurred today at an unmanned level crossing wherein one school bus belonging to Kakatiya Techno School carrying children dashed against the train engine of train no.57564 Nanded-Hyderabad Passenger at about 09.15 hrs. on 24.07.2014 between Wadiaram and Maisaipet railway stations on Nizamabad-Secunderabad section of Hyderabad Division of South Central Railway. In this incident, 18 school children including the bus driver lost their lives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: But, here, it is written 12.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: No, no. It is not a typical error. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while coming to the House, I, again, got in touch with my officers who are there on the spot....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the latest. What you have said is the latest.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Kindly rectify that as 18 instead of 12. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): It is 26 now.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Sir, 18 school children including bus driver lost their lives whereas 18 children suffered injuries who have been shifted to nearby hospitals. This incident took place in Medak District of Telangana State at unmanned level crossing No. 233-C which has a relatively low traffic density (4850 Train Vehicle Unit as per the last Census). Visibility at the unmanned level crossing was clear from all sides and basic infrastructure such as road signs, speed breakers, whistle boards, levelled surface and proper approach roads are available.

Medical Relief was immediately arranged to the injured persons by rushing the Accident Relief Medical Train (ARME) and also about 10 road ambulances to the site. The injured children have been shifted to nearby hospitals with the assistance of local public and civil authorities. Accident Relief Medical Vans departed from Nizamabad and Secunderabad at 09.40 hrs. and 09.45 hrs respectively and reached the site at 11.15 hrs. Immediately, General Manager, South Central Railway, along with Departmental Heads and Divisional Railway Manager, Hyderabad, along with Divisional Heads rushed to the accident site and also the hospital. As per the preliminary information received, the incident occurred due to negligent driving by the driver of the school bus. The driver did not stop the vehicle at the Stop Board, short of the level crossing, to check for approaching trains, as prescribed in Section 131 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

On humanitarian grounds, an *ex-gratia* amount of ₹ two lakh each to the next of the kin of the deceased, ₹ one lakh to the grievously injured and ₹ 20,000 to persons who sustained simple injury, has been announced.

On behalf of the Railways and myself, I express deep condolences to the bereaved families and also express sincere sympathies to the injured. I trust, this House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, why did the Minister come to the House with old figures? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the report that I have with me says that 25 people lost their lives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarifications, but you can ask one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may ask one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister's statement is just a cover. This is a matter of grave human concern. As per the information that we have at the moment, twenty-six children have lost their lives. Also, the assessment that he got through his official machinery may look right to him, that the driver, who also lost his life, may have caused this accident.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: But he should have, at least, shown a gesture by ordering immediate manning of such crossings. There are 640 unmanned gates in South Central Railway Zones.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your suggestion. You cannot ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: But, at least, he should have shown a gesture by addressing this important point. Also, their attitude towards doling out *ex-gratia* is pathetic. Why can't it be five lakh rupees? It cannot be a measure to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made your suggestion. Now, let us continue with the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion is noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has noted your suggestion. That is all. Sit down, please. The Minister has taken note of your suggestion. Now, let us continue with the discussion.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, should we not have condolence?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We would be doing that tomorrow morning. ...*(Interruptions)*... It would be done tomorrow morning. There is a procedure for that. That will be followed. It would be done tomorrow morning. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

**THE BUDGET GENERAL, 2014-15,**

**AND**

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2014**

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2014 – *Contd.***

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I start by congratulating the Finance Minister for the first Budget of the new Government. The Budget has come at a point when the country is going through a difficult macro-economic situation and inflation is rampant. Many critics have said, it is not a game-changer Budget. Given the soaring price-rise, the common man would have expected the tax-exemption limit to have been higher than the announced Rs. 2.5 lakhs, but one cannot deny the fact that this Budget holds promises. It holds promises to many sectors and many sections. It talks about women safety, improving sanitation, free drinking water to all. And I am very glad to note the intention of the Government to provide free drinking water, which is the basic duty of any Government. It is not treating drinking water as a corporate house. We have to understand that the success of this Budget depends on the implementation. The Minister has to make sure that distances are travelled and the promises are kept.

On agriculture, we are with the Government in their initiative to achieve four per cent growth in the sector, but the Government has to come up with a clear roadmap about how they are going to achieve this. The allocation of Rs. 5,000 crores to the Warehouse Infrastructure Fund is a welcome move, but a recent study by Emerson Climate Tech Group reveals that nearly Rs. 13,000 crores worth of fruits and vegetables are wasted every year due to lack of cold storage facilities and refrigerated transport. The same study indicated that Rs. 55,000 crores of investment is required in this area to ensure that wastage is minimized. Here, I would like to request the Minister to also consider developing cold storage and transportation facilities for the fisheries sector, as the fisheries sector is under the Agriculture Ministry now. A part of this allocation should be made for warehouse infrastructure and can be used for building storage units along the coastal areas for fish products. The previous NDA Government had ensured that infrastructural projects were prioritized. We have similar expectations from this Government also. We welcome the allocation of Rs. 11,600 crores for the outer harbour projects in Tuticorin. The development of Tuticorin harbour is important to the maritime economy of South India. At this juncture, I would also like to urge the Government to restart its efforts in the Sethusamudram project which was approved by the NDA Government and was

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

initiated by the UPA Government on which around ₹ 767 crores have already been spent. The DMK Party has been supporting the construction of a second space launch site in Kulasekarapattinam in Tamil Nadu. Our leader Kalaignar Karunanidhi has written to the then hon. Prime Minister in this regard on 19th August, 2013. This issue was raised by me also in this House and the then Minister of State said that an expert committee will study the feasibility of setting up the second launch site. We need to build the second launch site so that we do not entirely depend on Sriharikota for all our space missions. For instance, America has six different launching sites; China has three. So, given our ambitious targets about space mission, we should not put all our eggs in one basket. As recently as April 2014, a letter was written by the ISRO Chairman, Dr. K. Radhakrishnan to the then Minister of State in the UPA Government, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, saying that studies are in progress to assess the need for a new launch site. I would like to request the Government to expedite the process and take necessary steps to consider the feasibility of setting up a second launch site in Kulasekarapattinam in Tamil Nadu and allocations made for the study to include in the Budget. Sir, the Maduravoyal Chennai Port Elevated Expressway, a vital infrastructure road project, was launched in 2007 and construction work started in 2010. The project was scheduled to be completed in 2013. However, there have been unnecessary delays even after ₹ 800 crores have been spent on it. In February this year, the Madras High Court has ordered the restarting of the work at the request of National Highways Authority. The Minister must consider allocating part of this road infrastructure funding towards speedy completion of the project. Similarly, Chennai Metro Rail has suffered from Government apathy and is still in the final stages of the phase-I project. We had requested an extension of phase-I up to Vimko Nagar in Chennai in October 2010 and we are still waiting. We are also eagerly awaiting the implementation of phase-II and phase-III of Chennai Metro. I urge the Minister to prioritize completion of such pending projects and the Budget has only allocated ₹ 74 crores for the Metro project which is absolutely insufficient and we cannot complete it with that. In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister has mentioned the need to develop 15,000 kms. of gas pipelines. There are serious concerns about the environmental aspects of the coal-bed methane projects in farmlands, especially in areas like Thanjavur which is the rice granary of the State. Just for development, we cannot forgo agriculture. So, a lot of caution has to be taken to protect agriculture and environment before any such project is launched. In this Budget we see that there is a big push towards disinvestment by the Government to the tune of nearly ₹60,000 crores. The need of the hour is to strengthen our economic fundamentals. There may be a short-term revenue gain by this move, but disinvestment of national assets is not going to help to make our nation move ahead

in the long run. I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether he has considered all other alternatives before taking the decision to disinvest. As a Finance Minister, consider bringing reform measures to improve the performance of our sick PSUs. Can these public enterprises be infused with professional practices and better accountability instead of selling them to private players? I would also like to ask whether the Government intends to continue privatization of the State enterprises and it plans to withdraw slowly from State enterprises and State involvement in manufacturing and industrial sectors. I would like an answer whether this is the policy and if this is going to be the future plan for disinvestment of State project.

Sir, a recent article in the *New York Times* said, "Poor sanitation in India may afflict well-fed children with malnutrition." This outlines the compounding problems in our country. According to the research cited in this article, a child raised in India is far more likely to be malnourished than one in Zimbabwe, Congo or Somalia. It shows that even after the passing of the historic legislation on right to food, the health of our children is still dependent on hygiene and sanitization. The first NDA Government had launched the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Total Sanitation Campaign) in 1999 with the goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation by 2017. The UPA Government, which followed, showed keen interest to complete the project. In his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has indicated that by 2019, every household will be covered in this project. But it is estimated that 130 million households lack toilets and 72 per cent of that, 600 million rural people relieve themselves in the open space. So, in order to achieve this goal, we have to build, at least, 130 million toilets in the next five years, which comes to 26 million toilets a year. The cost estimate of 26 million toilets is Rs.40,000 crores. In this Budget, the Finance Minister has allocated only Rs.15,000 crores for the entire Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... This amount will not be adequate to build the necessary number of toilets. I will just take a couple of minutes more.

The Minister has announced the setting up of a Textile Park in many cities, which includes Kanchipuram also. The Textile Park in Kanchipuram has to promote Kanjivaram silks and help create an international market for it. I would like to remind the Minister about the history of Thai silk which was actually revived and promoted by one single person called, Jim Thompson, an American businessman who single-handedly saved the Thai silk industry. He took the traditional Thai silk and turned it according to the demands of the international markets. I think, some project like this have to be taken up for all our silks and all our traditional products. We should not lose the craftsmanship and the tradition. At the same time, we have to modernise it and take it to the international market.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : We should also include young designers and businessmen in this project.

Sir, the Minister has announced Rs.100 crores for interlinking of rivers, setting up the Institute for Ageing, and Solar Power Project in Tamil Nadu. We wholeheartedly welcome all these initiatives.

With this, I commend the Finance Minister on his Budget and insist that all the schemes be implemented at the earliest. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

I just want one more minute, Sir. I think, people are not very familiar with a small part of the history of Tamil Nadu and it was misinterpreted here yesterday when the discussion on the Budget was going on. When we are talking about the Katchatheevu, I would like to state that it was given away in 1974. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, came here once he heard that there was a plan to give away Katchatheevu. He came twice to Delhi to meet the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He had meetings. But, of course, the Government did not agree. Then, we had two Members of Parliament here, Chezhan and Marisamy, who spoke against it in the Parliament that we should not give away the Katchatheevu. When our leader went back, there was an all-Party meeting and all the parties of Tamil Nadu took part in that and only one party ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one minute ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They could not take even an inch of Katchatheevu for 17 years ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Kanimozhi, you have made a good speech. You are spoiling it.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: It has been misinterpreted. ...*(Interruptions)*... This untruth has been propagated time and over again in this House. I think, once we have to clear it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: There was an all-party meeting and one party walked out, represented by Mr. Arangnayakam of AIADMK.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, a Resolution in the Assembly was ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get a chance to speak. Mr. Maitreyan is speaking, he will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, against this, our leader spoke in three meetings ...*(Interruptions)*... giving away of Katchatheevu ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, during so many years in power at the Centre, they did not move an inch on the Katchatheevu. ...*(Interruptions)*... You could have ...*(Interruptions)*... the UPA-I, the UPA-II.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: They have been silent spectators. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You did not do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, I am giving you chance to speak. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, I am giving you chance to speak, and, then, you can reply. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise neither to criticize nor to commend the Budget but to look at the Budget based on the facts that are available to us, both in the Budget documents as well as in the Economic Survey. I am privileged that the former Prime Minister is present here while I am speaking because within 45 days of his taking over as Finance Minister in June of 1991, he had produced a transformative Budget, which changed the face of the Indian economy, I make this point because the Finance Minister has repeatedly said as to what he could do within 45 days. The Finance Minister has also talked about the problems that he inherited, the issues of inheritance from the previous regime.

[(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, what is the inheritance of the current Finance Minister? He inherited an economy that averaged a 7.5 per cent growth over a ten-year period. This is an unprecedented achievement in India's economic history and it is the highest economic growth rate recorded by any democratic country in the world. It is true, Sir, that the last two years



[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

**4.00 P.M.**

have been years of slow growth. Sir, the day before yesterday, the Finance Minister, in answer to a question, raised by my senior colleague, Digvijaya Singhji, presented some data. Let us look at the three worst years of the NDA Government, and, these are, 2000-01 — 4 per cent, 2001-02 — 5.4 per cent, and, 2002-03 — 3.9 per cent. These are the three worst years of the NDA Government. What are the three worst years of the UPA Government? These are, 2013-14 — 4.7 per cent, 2012-13 — 4.5 per cent, and, 2008-09 — 6.7 per cent.

Sir, I am not trying to score a partisan point here but I do wish to underscore that when we talk of inheritance, it is not one year's inheritance that we should be worried about, or, of two years, but in medium term inheritance that we get, and, over a medium term, inheriting an economy growing at 7.5 per cent per year, which means, a doubling in less than ten years time, is an achievement that any Finance Minister should feel lucky to have inherited.

Sir, apart from this inheritance point, and, I raised this only because the Finance Minister repeatedly referred to the inheritance issue, I wish to raise five issues in relation to the Budget from a professional point of view. The first point relates to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act passed by Parliament in 2003. The second point, which I would like to raise, is on GST. The third issue, which I would like to talk about is the allocation for some of the key schemes. The fourth point which I want to raise is relating to *Aadhar*; and, finally, I want to raise some issues on the question of sustainability of economic growth from an ecological point of view.

Sir, on the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act of 2003, everybody is agreed that you cannot buy your way to prosperity. All of us agree that we cannot live beyond our means but fiscal prudence must dictate economic policy. But, I believe, Sir, that after eleven years of experience with the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act of 2003, it is time for us to pause and ask some basic questions.

Sir, is it not better that India adopt the concept of primary deficit rather than the concept of fiscal deficit because in the primary deficit what you do is exclude interest payments which are not expenditures in the national accounting sense of the term? Should gross budget support to Railways be included in calculations of fiscal deficit? Should the capitalization of banks, which the Finance Minister has talked about, be included in the definition of fiscal deficit? Does it make sense to continue with the concept of revenue deficit because there are many essential expenditures of the Government of India that

fall under the rubric of revenue expenditure? Two years ago, Sir, we introduced the new concept called 'effective revenue deficit' which actually removes the grants for creation of capital assets to States from revenue deficit calculations. But the problem of revenue deficit in our country is still problematic. Sir, isn't it time that we pay attention to the concept of a structurally-adjusted deficit which means that when GDP growth is low, revenue collections are low? You do not really manage the deficit by cutting expenditure. In fact, that is the time when the Government is called upon to increase public expenditure to stimulate the economy. So, I think, Sir, I would request the Finance Minister to have a relook at some of the basic fundamental guiding principles of the FRBM Act, 2003. He has promised to set up an expenditure management commission. Perhaps that commission could be entrusted with the task of revisiting some of these issues of the FRBM without abdicating the overall goal of fiscal prudence, without abdicating the goal of living between our means, without abdicating the goal of borrowing only for essential investment which generates adequate returns to service that investment. But, I think, issue of primary deficit, issue of what should go into the calculation of the deficit itself are there. For example, no other country in the world includes disinvestment revenue as revenue for purposes of calculation of the deficit, but we have adopted that procedure, the concept of revenue deficit that I talked about which is problematic in the Indian context and this notion of a structurally-adjusted deficit to make fiscal policy not counter-cyclical but actually pro-cyclical. Sir, right now, what is happening is that you have continued with the fiscal policy irrespective of whether GDP growth rates are low or high. When GDP growth rates are low, you need an expansionary fiscal policy, and you feel constrained by the FRBM Act of 2003.

Sir, my second point is on the GST. We had a long debate on the GST. We have introduced a Constitutional Amendment Bill. It went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee and Finance Ministers of States have looked into it. They have made elaborate recommendations on how compensation should be paid to the States. I feel, Sir, irrespective of what has happened in the history – who opposed the GST in the past; I don't need to get into that history – I do wish to state that this is a fiscal policy revolution that all of us are agreed will transform competitiveness of Indian industry and will make the ease of doing business in India a reality. Therefore, I would request that clarity be brought on the roadmap of the GST in the next few months. A Constitutional Amendment is required. A Bill has to be introduced. It will have to go back to the Standing Committee because the previous Standing Committee rejected the previous Constitutional Amendment Bill. And, Sir, I do also want to make a point that in the roadmap of introducing the GST, it should not be that we weaken the finances of the Centre. To the extent cooperative federalism

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

is all very well, Sir, but cooperative federalism cannot be at the expense of the fiscal and financial health of the Central Government. If Union is weak, States are going to be weak and the local bodies are going to be weak. So, in our desire to introduce the GST, which we all support, I think, we should take adequate precautions to ensure that the Union's finances are not adversely impacted.

My third issue is on allocations. There are a number of programmes that have been introduced in this Budget giving the impression that nothing has happened in the past. I want to give a couple of examples. Mr. Vijay Goel was very happy that an amount of ₹14,000 crores was allocated to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. Sir, in 2012-13, an amount of ₹ 24,000 crores was allocated to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. During 2000 to 2004, during the NDA Government, the total allocation for PMGSY was ₹ 13,000 crores. In the last five years, the allocation for the PMGSY has been ₹65,000 crores. Sir, I am the first to acknowledge that the PMGSY was introduced when Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister. And our Government continued with that policy because we believed that the PMGSY was an essential policy for building infrastructure. We not only expanded PMGSY, but we also introduced a new PMGSY-II for upgradation, not for creating new roads, of old rural roads, and States like Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have benefited enormously from this programme. Sir, on the *Namami Gange* Programme, it appears as if suddenly there is a discovery that the Ganga is dirty and the *Namami Gange* Programme is going to be launched.

Sir, in the last three years, ₹ 6,500 crore worth of projects have been sanctioned by the National Ganga River Basin Authority of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman. ₹ 2,700 crore have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh, out of which ₹ 500 crore is for the city of Varanasi alone which is represented by the Prime Minister. ₹ 1,700 crore have been sanctioned for Bihar. ₹ 1,400 crore have been sanctioned for West Bengal. ₹ 250 crore have been sanctioned for Uttarakhand and Rs.100 crore have been sanctioned for Jharkhand.

Sir, the point I wish to make is *Namami Gange* is great, it is a step forward. But it should not be that we're accused of policy paralysis. You should not suffer from policy Alzheimer's that you forget all the things that have happened in the past and you start on a new clean slate thinking that you are the ones who have invented this programme.

Sir, the Mission Clean Ganga was launched four years ago when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister with an objective of ensuring ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Rajasthan): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am not yielding. I have acknowledged the role of Mr. Vajpayee in PMGSY. I have said *Namami Gange* is a very important programme which we support. My only request to you is do not obliterate the achievements of the past. Consolidate, build, expand and modify what you have inherited. It is not as if you are starting on a completely new slate.

*Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan* is nothing but *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*. We had launched the *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan* and that *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan* has begun to show results in a number of States like Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Kerala, Maharashtra, Haryana. It is good that *Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan* has been launched. But *Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan* has been launched on the edifice created by *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*.

Sir, another example is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Suddenly, there is a discovery that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act should create productive assets. I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that in 2013-14, 28 per cent of all works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act related to the building of toilets. Sir, 28 per cent of all the works taken up under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act related to toilets. About 40 per cent of the works related to water conservation and about 15 per cent of the works related to land and water in private farms on private lands of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and small and marginal farmers.

Many Statements and allocations have been made in the Budget on these programmes. I would request that while these are steps in the right direction, these are basically ongoing initiatives. Democracy is all about continuity. And I appreciate the fact that the Finance Minister has often said that he is continuing the programmes of the past, expanding them and improving upon them. And I would urge him to not forget that these important priorities that he has enunciated whether it is cleaning of the Ganga or whether it is rural roads or whether it is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act or whether it is the *Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan* are basically built on ongoing programmes that had been launched by the UPA-II.

Sir, my fourth issue is on Aadhar. There is a lot of confusion on whether Aadhar will continue or Aadhar will not continue. Sixty crore Indians have got Aadhar cards. I think we need a clear statement. We need a clear and categorical statement from the Finance Minister on what is the future of the Aadhar initiative.

Sir, every year, ₹ 3,50,000 crore of financial support goes to individual families whether it is subsidies or whether it is maternity benefits or whether it is wages or whether it is pensions. The total expenditure that is going from the Central exchequer and the

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

State exchequer to individual families is ₹ 3,50,000 crore. What the Aadhar project does, what the Aadhar initiative does is that it eliminates fake, it eliminates duplicates and it eliminates possibilities of leakages in the transmission of these benefits from the exchequer to the individual families. This is not direct benefit transfer. I would like to call it DTH. It is Direct to Home. It goes directly from the Budget to the hands of beneficiary through the Business Correspondent (BC) Network which in many States take the form of Women's Self-Help Groups and so on. So, I would like this confusion to end once and for all. You may call it *Aadhar* or you may call it by some other name. But, is the Government committed to the use of *Aadhar* initiative for eliminating leakages in the delivery of financial benefits which, as I said, amounts to almost ₹ 3,50,000 crore every year? Pilot experiments show that at least 20 to 25 per cent of this can be saved by large-scale use of *Aadhar*.

Sir, my final point relates to sustainability. Why is sustainability important for India? My very senior colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, spoke about the population issue in India. Sir, in the next 35 years, 400 million people are going to be added whatever we do or we don't do. We are 1.24 billion today and in the next 35 years, by 2050, we will be 1.6 billion. We are going to add 400 million people to India's population. Other countries don't have to worry about future generations. Other countries' populations are declining. But, we are one of the few countries in the world, which are going to have a phenomenal increase in population. Incidentally, even in China, in the next 30 years, the population is going to increase only by 25 million. We have the problem of climate change, our dependence on monsoon, our dependence on the Himalayan glaciers, 300 million people are living on our coastline and our vulnerability, both current and future, to climate change. Sir, we should also not forget that the natural resources that we require for fuelling our industrial and economic expansion, whether it is coal or uranium or bauxite, lie in our rich forest areas. The more we extract and the faster we extract our natural resources, the more we are going to deforest and the more we are going to contribute to the issue of global warming. So, ecological sustainability is not a luxury for India. It is a necessity. In our desire to give online clearances and in our desire to cut non-legislative taxes, all of which I am in sympathy with, I think we should not ignore the sustainability imperative. This is something which is fundamental to our existence, which is fundamental to our future and I think green growth is something in which India can show the way to the world. It is an area of strategic leadership. It is an area of technological interventions in which India can demonstrate, whether it is renewable energy or whether it is green energy in industry, agriculture and transport.

Sir, I would only end by drawing your attention to something. The Planning Commission has been very much in news and the Planning Commission is yet to be

constituted. But, one of the last acts of the previous Planning Commission was to produce a Report called, 'Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth'. This is the value of having a Planning Commission. This is the only body in the Government of India that can adopt a future perspective, that can adopt a cross-cultural perspective and that can bring multiple constituencies and multiple stakeholders. I would commend this Report to the Finance Minister because this is a detailed blueprint and roadmap for low carbon growth over the next 20-25 years, which will ensure that we not only have a rapid and inclusive growth, but we also have a sustainable growth. Thank you.

**डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर** (बिहार) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। कल हमारे तीन साथियों ने कहा कि हमको बहुत काम है, इसलिए हमने उनसे कहा कि आप पहले बोल लीजिए, हम आपके बाद बोल लेंगे, इसलिए आज हम चौथे नम्बर पर बोल रहे हैं।

हम इस बजट के समर्थन में खड़े हुए हैं। चालीस दिन में हमारे विद्वान वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक ऐसा बजट दिया है, जिसने समाज के सभी वर्गों की समस्याओं को छुआ है। इस बजट को अगर अंग्रेजी में कहें, तो कंसाइज़ कॉम्पेक्ट और कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव बजट है।

बजट के आने पर प्रतिक्रियाएं होती हैं। सबसे पहले अपने लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया होती है, विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया होती है और फिर जनरल लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया भी होती है। इस बजट पर पहली प्रतिक्रिया हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की आई। उन्होंने कहा “यह बजट गरीबों की समस्याओं को हल करेगा।” कल से हमारे उस तरफ के कुछ विद्वान साथी बोल रहे थे। उनको यह डाउट था कि इन प्राइम मिनिस्टर से गरीबी कैसे दूर होगी। तो जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमेशा गरीब के विषय में सोचता है, तब गरीबी तो दूर होगी ही। उसके बाद हमारे संघ के जो नेतागण हैं, उन लोगों ने भी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की। इसलिए व्यक्त की क्योंकि हमारे देश के कुछ महान पुरुषों और संघ के कुछ महान पुरुषों के नाम पर भी इसमें कुछ योजनाओं का नाम रखा गया है। जैसे-श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी के नाम पर 'Rurban Mission' है। यह मिशन इसलिए है कि अरबन एरियाज में जो फैसिलिटीज़ हैं, वे रूरल एरियाज में भी दी जाएंगी। अगर यह हो गया, तो गरीबी तो ऐसे ही चली जाएगी। दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के नाम पर ग्राम ज्योति योजना है। ग्राम ज्योति योजना से अगर गाँव-गाँव में हरेक घर तक बिजली चली गई, तब गरीबी ऐसे ही समाप्त हो जाएगी। सरदार पटेल के नाम पर पटेल जी की 200 करोड़ की मूर्ति की योजना है। जब विपक्ष के हमारे शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे, तो इस प्वाइंट पर आकर वे रुक गए। वे रुक गए, लेकिन पटेल जी को हमारे देश के सभी लोगों को याद करना होगा, क्योंकि अगर वे नहीं होते तो अभी इतने बड़े देश पर राज नहीं कर रहे होते। अगर पटेल जी नहीं होते तो हमारा देश इतना बड़ा नहीं होता। इसके साथ ही जयप्रकाश जी के नाम पर 'National Center for Excellence in Humanities' है। जयप्रकाश जी ने भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ पहला आन्दोलन किया था, इसलिए यह भी बहुत जायज काम हुआ है। महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम पर 2019 में उनकी 150वीं पुण्य तिथि पर 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' पूरे देश में चलेगा। तो इतनी सारी योजनाएं इन पांचों महापुरुषों के नाम पर हैं, अतः मुझे बहुत ही अच्छा लगा।

मैं एक बार अमेरिका में अटलांटा गया था। मैंने देखा कि वहां मार्टिन लूथर किंग की बहुत

[डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर]

बड़ी मूर्ति लगी हुई है। वह मूर्ति बहुत ऊंची है। जो लोग अटलांटा गये होंगे, उन्होंने भी उसे देखा होगा। उसी कैम्पस में उससे थोड़ी ही दूरी पर महात्मा गांधी जी की भी एक उतनी ही ऊंची मूर्ति लगी हुई है। वहां एक आदमी घूम रहा था, जो काला आदमी था। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुमने महात्मा गांधी जी की उतनी ही ऊंची मूर्ति क्यों लगाई, जितनी मार्टिन लूथर किंग की है? तो उसके कहा कि मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के युग का सबसे बड़ा आदमी यही व्यक्ति था। अगर इसका मेथड हम लोग एडॉप्ट नहीं करते, तो छोटे-छोटे जो राज्य हैं, वे कभी स्वतंत्र नहीं होते।

कांग्रेस के अब तक बहुत से लोगों का कहना है कि यह जो बजट है, यह चिदम्बरम जी के 2013 के बजट का अनुकरण है। वीरप्पा मोइली जी ने कहा कि इसमें जीरो विजन है। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा कि यह uninspiring है। मनीष तिवारी जी ने कहा कि इसमें कोई विजन नहीं है। सपा-बसपा ने कहा कि गरीबों के लिए इसमें बहुत कुछ नहीं है। यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन 'आप' पार्टी ने कहा कि अगर आप आंखें बंद कर लें, तो लगेगा कि आप चिदम्बरम जी का बजट सुन रहे हैं। लेकिन पार्टीज से अलग जितने लोग हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जैसे दीपक पारिख बहुत बड़े बैंक एक्सपर्ट हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि Mr. Jaitely has set the stage for bold reforms' द हिन्दू का क्रिसिज्म बड़ा ऑनेस्ट होता है। द हिन्दू ने इसे 'peacemeal but pragmatic' कहा, यानी अच्छा कमेंट दिया। हैल्थ सेक्टर पर चारों तरफ छह एम्स बन रहे हैं, उसके लिए हैल्थ के सभी एक्सपर्ट्स ने धन्यवाद दिया। शिक्षा क्षेत्र में जो पांच आई. आई. टी. खुलेंगे, उसके लिए भी सभी शिक्षाविदों ने धन्यवाद दिया। टोबैको प्रोडक्ट्स पर टैक्स बढ़ाने के लिए भी बहुत से लोगों ने सराहना की है। इसमें गुटका वगैरह शामिल है। जब मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री था जो गुटर को मैं बैन करना चाहता था। गुटका तो बैन नहीं हुआ, लेकिन मैं बैन हो गया। इसलिए गुटका बहुत पावरफुल एलिमेंट है। इस लॉबी से हम लोग नहीं जीत सके।

इस बजट का अधिकार प्रतिक्रियाएं अच्छी हैं। अब मैं पांचजन्य की बात करूंगा। आप तो कहेंगे कि यह संघ की मैगजीन है, लेकिन यह बहुत अच्छी है। एक तो इसने हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी की बहुत अच्छी फोटो छापी है। दूसरे, इसने इसकी समरी भी छापी है। यह हाल ही का है, 20 जुलाई का है। मैंने उसकी यह कापी पढ़ कर पास रखी है। इसका व्यू है कि यह जो बजट है उस पर 'भारत की छाप' है। इसमें जम्मू-कश्मीर जैसे राज्य के लिए विकास का मरहम है और पूर्वोत्तर की उपेक्षा के चक्र को तोड़ने का उपक्रम भी। इसमें पूर्वोत्तर पर भी काफी जोर है। गंगा की पीड़ा दूर करने का संकल्प है और महापुरुषों की स्मृति भी गांवों को शहरों सी सुविधाएं देने की सोच है और नई राहों पर बढ़ने के लिए निवेश और नवोन्मेष का आग्रह भी है। बजट में देश की आशाओं और अपेक्षाओं का खाका साफ दिखता है। आप कहेंगे कि हो सकता है कि यह थोड़ा biased हो, लेकिन मैंने इस बजट के संदर्भ में 'इंडिया टुडे' का एक दूसरा रिव्यू देखा। यह काफी न्यूट्रल लिखने वाली मैगजीन है। 'इंडिया टुडे' ने लिखा, "This Budget is staid and sturdy. How this Budget could power Modi's grant revival plan?" इसके अंदर हमारे वित्त मंत्री के लिए एक लाइन लिखी है। Jyoti Malhotra writes. "The Man with an uncanny knack for making friends across the political divide and a weakness for jamavars and chaat-papri." यह भी ठीक है। इसमें भी बजट बहुत अच्छा कमेंट किया गया है। इसके बाद सभी लोग कह रहे हैं कि इस बजट का क्या असर पड़ेगा, इससे इकोनॉमी खराब हो जाएगी। 17 जुलाई के 'Economic Times' में लिखा है, "Just a Month of Modi Dispels Years of Gloom." Economy has it all. इसमें यह

है, Robust exports thrid month running-10.2 pre cent in June. हाइयेस्ट एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। 'In June, fastest rise in car sales in 10 month. इस महीने में मैक्सिमम कार सेल हुई है। 'Rise in IIP in May, highest in 19 months.' 'Manufacturing PMI in June, highest in four months'. Services PMI in June, highest in 17 month'. '8.3 per cent rise in imports in June, adding to proof of domestic recovery.' इसमें और बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, जैसे 3.2 बिलियन गोल्ड ट्रेड में आया है और सारी चीजें हैं। एक तरह से इकोनॉमी इम्पूव कर रही है, यही इसका आशय है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूं, वह भी देश के लिए बहुत अच्छी है। 23 जुलाई 'Economic Times' के लिखा है, India Shines the Brightest in GEM Universe. GEM Universe यही है कि बाहर के लोग यहां पैसा लगाएंगे, इंडिया इसका डेस्टिनेशन कंट्री हो गया। जो बजट आया, उसका असर क्या हुआ, वह तो हम लोगों ने थोड़ा देख लिया।

यहां पर दो दिन से बजट पर जो डिस्कशन हुआ, उससे यह लगा कि हमारे विपक्ष के यानी कांग्रेस के नेताओं को कहीं न कहीं ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमारा बजट अच्छा था, यह बजट बराबर ही है, उसी का बजट है, तो हम हार क्यों गए? यह बात उनके मन को कचोट रही है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो स्कैण्डल आपटर स्कैण्डल आया और उस स्कैण्डल को कोई रोक नहीं सका और every scandal was bigger than the previous one. देश की जनता में पिछली सरकार की बड़ी खराब इमेज बनी कि यह सरकार केवल स्कैण्डल की सरकार है और बजट वगैरह सब भुला दिया। जनता ने सब भुला दिया कि बजट अच्छा था या नहीं था। इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि एक सरकार तो स्कैण्डल पर चली गई, लेकिन वर्तमान सरकार को भी स्कैण्डल रोकने के लिए एक मेकेनिज्म बनाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि स्कैण्डल से इस देश के लोग बहुत घबराते हैं। देश की जनता भ्रष्टाचार से बहुत घबराती है। यह आज से नहीं है, बल्कि 'महाभारत' के समय से ही घबरा रही है, क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचार के कारण ही महाभारत हो गया और कुरुवंश का नाश हो गया। इसलिए उस पर कोई मेकेनिज्म बनाना पड़ेगा। बहुत पहले जब मैं लोक सभा में था और हर्षद मेहता केस पर बोल रहा था, तो मैंने बोला था कि सरकार के सारे मेकेनिज्म के रहते हुए स्कैण्डल क्यों होता है? सारे मेकेनिज्म यानी सी.बी.आई., आई.बी. और इसको चेक करने के लिए बहुत सारी financial bodies के रहते हुए हर्षद मेहता जैसा बड़ा स्कैम हुआ था। इस बार भी कांग्रेस के समय में सारी बॉडीज के रहते हुए भी एक के बाद एक स्कैण्डल्स हुए, इसको आने वाले समय में इस सरकार को भी चैक करना पड़ेगा।

अब मैं बजट पर कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले मैं अपनी बात गंगा से शुरू करता हूं। हम कहते हैं कि गंगा हमारी मां है और इसे कोई पॉलिटिकल रूप नहीं देना चाहिए। गंगा एक्शन प्लान पहले भी बना था, उसमें भी बहुत करप्शन आया। मैं उस वक्त वॉटर रिसोर्स मिनिस्टर था और मैंने भी यह सोचा कि बनारस में इसकी सफाई करूं, लेकिन वहां इतना वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट था कि वह काम मैं नहीं करा सका। इस गांगा परियोजना में कुछ और चीजों को भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। कल हमारे एक साथी बता रहे थे कि गंगा की सफाई के लिए उसके उद्गम स्थान से ही काम शुरू करना होगा और यह सोचना होगा कि गंगा वहां कैसे ठीक हो। इलाहाबाद,



[डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर]

बनारस, पटना, मुंगेर, भागलपुर और कोलकाता जैसे गंगा के किनारे बसे जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, वहीं सीवेज आदि की सफाई के काम में सभी को लगना होगा तभी गंगा स्वच्छ होगी। दूसरी बात, मैं यह मानता हूँ और हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल के लोग भी यह जानते हैं कि गंगा की स्वच्छता का सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि जब गंगा में हिल्सा मछली ज्यादा आने लगे तब समझिए कि गंगा की सफाई ठीक तरह से हो गई है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ, गंगा के किनारे जो दाह-संस्कार होता है, उसके लिए भी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। गंगा के किनारे बसे गांव जो कट रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। इस तरह गंगा, प्लान में इन सारी चीजों को इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए और इसकी सफाई का काम करना चाहिए।

दूसरा, एक कॉरिडोर अमृतसर से लेकर कोलकाता तक बन रहा है। ट्रेन के लिए इस कॉरिडोर को बनना चाहिए। इसमें अगर आप पंजाब से शुरू करें तो उसके बाद यू.पी., बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल आता है। इसमें सारे लैंडलॉकड स्टेट्स हैं। इसमें पंजाब, यू.पी., बिहार आता है और फिर पश्चिमी बंगाल तक पहुंचने की बात कही गई है। लैंडलॉकड स्टेट्स में कोई भी सामान आप जल्दी बाहर नहीं भेज सकते हैं। इसी हाउस में मैंने एक क्वेश्चन पूछा था। उस वक्त बिहार में आलू इतना सस्ता हो गया था कि एक रुपया प्रति किलो भी कोई लेता नहीं था और इसलिए उस समय सारे आलू को खेत में ही छोड़ दिया गया। उस वक्त माननीय शरद पवार जी मंत्री थे। उन्होंने कहा कि वियतनाम में अभी आलू की बहुत कमी है, लेकिन उस समय ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि उस आलू को वियतनाम भेजा जा सके। इसलिए इसमें व्यवस्था बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जहां भी प्रोविजन हो, वहां ड्राई पोर्ट बनाइए और सामान को वहां से सीधे बुक कर दीजिए। जब आप कॉरिडोर बनाते हैं तो उस पर आपको इतनी फास्ट गुड्स ट्रेन्स चलानी पड़ेगी कि वे कम से कम समय में कोलकाता एयरपोर्ट तक पहुंच जाएं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मेरी भी यह मेडन स्पीच ही है। मैं जबसे इस सत्र में आया हूँ तो मैं पहली बार ही बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अब हम एजुकेशन पर आते हैं। इस संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के संबंध में आउटलुक पत्रिका ने अभी हाल में एक रिपोर्ट छपी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : How much more time do you want? your party has a limited time and there are seven speakers.

DR. C.P. THAKUR : Five minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) : Take two minutes.

DR. C.P. THAKUR : Okay. सर, उसमें यह बताया गया था कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आई.आई.टी.जी. और एन.आई.टी.जी. आदि टेक्निकल संस्थानों में से 50 सबसे अच्छे संस्थान कौन-से हैं, लेकिन उसमें एक भी संस्थान बिहार का नहीं है। इसी प्रकार, 25 मेडिकल संस्थानों में से एक भी संस्थान बिहार का नहीं है। In the past, जो पटना मेडिकल कॉलेज था, it was one of the best five medical colleges in undivided India. अब यह हालत हो गई है कि वैसा संस्थान आज वहां एक भी नहीं है। ह्यूमनिटीज आदि से संबंधित जितने भी कॉलेज हैं, उसमें से एक भी

कॉलेज बिहार में नहीं है। इसलिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को केन्द्र सरकार के अन्तर्गत ले लिया जाए। जब इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को केन्द्र सरकार के अंतर्गत लिया जा रहा था तो अटल जी ने मुझसे कहा था कि इसके बाद आपकी यूनिवर्सिटी को ही लेंगे, इसलिए पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को केन्द्र सरकार के अंतर्गत ले लिया जाए।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग जम्मू से विस्थापित हुए हैं, उनके पुनर्वास के लिए भी कुछ राशि आवंटित हो। कश्मीर के लिए तो ऐसा किया गया है, लेकिन जम्मू के लिए भी यह होना चाहिए। जम्मू से लोग विस्थापित हुए हैं, उनके पुनर्वास के लिए भी कुछ राशि आवंटित हो। कश्मीर के लिए तो किया गया है, जम्मू के लिए भी हो। एम्स जैसा मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट सब जगह खुल रहा है, लेकिन प्रतिदिन कम-से-कम 10 आदमियों के लिए हम एम्स में भर्ती के लिए लिखते हैं। एम्स में बैठने की जगह नहीं है, रहने की जगह नहीं है, यहां के एम्स में इतनी भीड़ रहती है। तो पूरे देश के लिए मेडिकल सर्विस को उन्नत किया जाए।

दूसरे, कल अग्रवाल साहब बोल रहे थे कि पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल पर कोई बहस नहीं हो रही है। जब हम हेल्थ मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त हम लोगों ने तय कर लिया था कि two-child norm हो जाए। लेकिन पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को सभी पार्टियों की बैठक करानी थी, जो नहीं हो पाई। अभी इधर से भी सवाल उठा है, उधर से भी सवाल उठा है। तो हम कहते हैं कि इस पर सोचना चाहिए और two-child norm के लिए सभी पार्टियों की अगर राय है तो two-child norm होना चाहिए, नहीं तो देश नहीं बचने वाला। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ सब को नमस्कार और सबको धन्यवाद।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. At the beginning, I support this Budget with some critical observations and suggestions. This Budget is aimed to achieve sustainable and rapid growth. Without growth, the country can't solve its basic problems and also can't achieve any progress. But, Sir, it seems, the rapid and sustainable growth without inclusive growth has no meaning for the majority of our people who are living in poverty. We achieved ten per cent growth some years back. But during that time, the difference between the rich and the poor had widened. We made people wealthier and, at the same time, we made people poorer also in this country. So, growth without inclusiveness has no meaning for Indian people.

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

This Budget is aimed to strengthen the process of liberalization and *laissez faire* economy in our country, which was started by the UPA Government. I think, this side is very jubilant with this Budget. At the same time, I am seeing this side also. The author of liberalization process in India must be more happy. As Mr. Thakur mentioned, you made this roadmap. You have made it but you made the road a *kachcha* road. That is why you could not move very smoothly, rapidly. There are corruptions and scams which

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

occurred so many every time. It hampers the growth of the economy also. Corruption and mismanagement in the economy has made thousands of PSUs a failure. Thousands of crores of rupees' capital that we have invested in PSUs has become useless. We are getting only losses-after-losses. So, now, the present Government is saying 'less Government, more governance.' Governance means, more efficiency and more transparency. So, why is the present Government not trying to revive those PSUs, instead of giving more stress on PPP and FDI? They are talking about all these things. Why cannot they, through their efficiency, run PSUs in efficient and profitable manner? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... That experiment must be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude. Your party has no time. Your party has already taken six minutes extra.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Since I don't have much time, I cannot speak on the economic aspects of this Budget ...(*Interruptions*)... I welcome construction of a statue in the memory of Sardar Patel. He is one of the tallest leaders of our Freedom Movement. I welcome this. But one thing, very humbly, I am bringing to your notice. We are building a statute to pay tributes to the great Sardar Patel, but, at the same time, for us, in this Parliament ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken extra seven minutes for your party. There is no time.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: ...in this great temple of democracy of India...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, no time. I have to do justice to others also.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: ...there is no statue of a leader from Odisha! There are 49 statues here. But, from my State, there is no statue for any of my leaders. Sir, I request you, I request the House that statues of Madhusudan Das and Biju Patnaik should be there from my State. They also served this country. They also fought in the Freedom Movement. So, that must be there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. That is enough. Shri A.V. Swamy.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You look at the Display Board. Your party has taken seven minutes more.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I know that. Sir, one minute please.

Sir, you are talking of Smart Cities. By making Smart Cities, are you not encouraging migration from rural areas to cities? Why don't you, with these 100 Smart Cities, develop

1,000 Smart Villages where there will be no difficulty for education, healthcare and corruption-free? So, my request is: In order to give some justice to Bharat, they should establish 1,000 Smart Villages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bharat lives in its villages.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I am thanking the hon. Finance Minister for giving one IIM to my State. But, at the same time, I welcome, since he is trying to eradicate regional differences in the country through economic development, funds allocated to the North-Eastern States. But, the Eastern States *i.e.*, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, Bihar remained so backward. So, a special fund or a special package should be given by the Central Government to develop those areas. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Okay; that is all. No more. Nothing will go on record. Shri A.V. Swamy. You have seven minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Thank you very much, Sir. It will be all right for me.

Sir, after studying both Budgets and drenched by the downpour of wisdom in the debate by our learned Members of this House, I completely get lost to decipher in which way our great country is progressing.

It stuns me, Sir, to discover ‘minimum Government, maximum governance’ is being unintentionally interpreted as opening the-doors of Government to private parties under PPP and FDI for investment on a large scale for governance along with transfer of some of these sovereign powers. This process of dependence on foreign money and technology at the present rate might lead us to become alien to our own land and puppets to foreign dominance. Sir, the state of dependent economy and development is broadly due to the emergence of centralisation of power in State which could take unilateral decisions despite our having democratic form of government.

Mr. Naresh Agarwal, our colleague and leader of Samajwadi Party rightly reminded us yesterday that no consultation was made with the Chief Ministers or with any of the village representatives before framing this controversial Budget. I am born to Telugu-speaking parents, brought up by Mother Odisha and emotionally a Bengali and bear a South Indian name. That makes me almost an Indian which I can’t forget. Because of this fortunate situation, I can’t forget for a moment that whatever I do or get associated with, is Indian in content and action. There is couplet in Telugu, Sir, which says “Sthana Balamu Kani, Tana Balamu Kadura Vishwadhabhirama Vinura Vema”. It means, you are great not

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

because you are great. The land to which you belong, that makes you great or small. That is the translation of this couplet. Sir, this means that strength of an individual lies in the place where he is and not his individual prowess. We are honoured as Indians of this India which Swami Vivekananda presented to the World Parliament of Religion as the spring of wisdom and the storehouse of all knowledge in the field of science and spirituality that earned him hundreds of foreigners as his disciples.

Gandhiji had often told us the soul of India lies in its villages. His message sounds somewhat like this:

Go to the villages;  
Live with them;  
Love them;  
Learn from them;  
Begin from where they are;  
Build on what they have;  
And when the job is done,  
And you are gone,  
They will say to themselves,  
We have done it all on our own.

In matter of governance, he wanted India to be a Confederation of Village Republics implementing programmes drawn by themselves with ownership of all the community resources; he wanted devolution of full powers, political and economic to these village units, which he called Gram Swaraj.

Sir, as against this dream of Panchayati-Raj which the Father of the Nation had, there is just a passing reference in the Budget. What is that? A provision of Backward Region Grant Fund as a solution to revitalise the Indian villages, the Soul of India. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment and its extension to the tribal areas as PESA is totally forgotten. The powers that are due to them are not given or even conceived of. In its place is being talked of 100 Smart Cities as a new home to the neo middle-class to meet their aspirations and stop migration from villages to crowding big cities. Cities are not built, they grow. They grow gradually to accommodate the aspirations of its inhabitants due to increased education and interaction with areas adjoining and having basic amenities like health, education and drinking water. It is more a process of evolution to a better living condition without disturbing or displacing their own culture, tradition and values, which does not happen in smart cities. It cannot happen there. Cities grow. They are not

built. I am wondering, Sir, whether it is too late to think about the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके छह मिनट हो गए हैं।

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: No, Sir; give me two more minutes. I have just two paragraphs. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provides for the necessary base for development of villages, and the 74th Constitutional Amendment also has a provision for meeting its own needs through a democratic process. For want of necessary support both financially and technologically by the State they are dormant.

Sir, my only prayer is, basic administrative infrastructure is available in the rural and semi-urban areas that cater to the aspirations of the new generation. There is no need to involve PPP or FDI for intervention provided we trust the constitutionally established units of self-governance and provide the necessary back-up from the State and the Centre. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very important point. Now, that is enough.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: One line, Sir, and it will take two minutes. The world can be divided into two categories of people; one, gentlemen and the other, businessmen. And, now, I find that in framing the Budget, the businessmen seem to have an upper hand. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Maniji, ten minutes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the most unimaginative Budget ever conceived by an incoming Government. After roundly criticizing us, even abusing us, to snatch power, they have produced a Budget bereft of any new ideas, a poverty of thinking without precedent for a new Government.

Much of this Budget, Sir, is addressed to the successful, prosperous Indian, the kind who reads the pink papers and looks to Dalal Street for more and more unearned income and unearned wealth. I, Sir, am more concerned, much more concerned, with the unsuccessful Indian, the poor vulnerable Indian who constitutes nearly three quarters of our population. For him, this Budget contains little of cheer. Sir, in the time allotted to me, it is on the unsuccessful Indian that I would like to concentrate.

Sir, in a speech, more notable for length than for content, the hon. Finance Minister performed the miracle of spending 150 minutes on his oration, but barely mentioning the two words 'Panchayat Raj'. I am grateful to our Independent Member, Shri A.V. Swamy,

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

for drawing attention to this gaping lacuna. Since Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution, dealing with Panchayat Raj and the Municipalities, constitute the longest and most detailed amendments ever introduced to our Constitution, it is astonishing that a lawyer of Shri Jaitley's eminence should totally fail to understand the significance of these two parts, IX and IXA, for poverty alleviation.

Sir, whatever model of development any State or Union Government chooses to adopt, the sad fact is that most GDP growth will be cornered by the rich, and only a small portion will reach the bottom three quarters. Moreover, the creaming of even that small portion by the better off among the *aam aadmi* will result in the poorer the individual, the smaller his share in national income growth. GDP is thus a very poor measure of poverty alleviation, hence, the need for a frontal attack on other dimensions of poverty, educational deprivation, health deprivation, sanitation deprivation, portable water deprivation, housing shortage, malnutrition, food security, rural infrastructure and all the 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule as the illustrative domain of Panchayat Raj. Since so little can be done about raising real income levels of the poor, especially given the grim fact of inflation, it is not by changing the terminology of poverty alleviation to poverty elimination, as the new Government has done that poverty will be overcome, It is only by empowering the poor that multidimensional poverty can be tackled by a multidimensional strategy. Essentially, Sir, empowerment means ownership and accountability. Indeed, the two are intertwined because without ownership, there can be no accountability. Since Mahatma Gandhi's time Panchayat Raj has been designed to give ownership of anti-poverty programmes to the village community and ensure accountability of Panchayat leaders to the community as a whole through the Gram Sabha and where the villages are large by the Ward Sabha, whatever name called. The fundamental truth is that it is not by throwing money at poverty alleviation programmes but by channelling resources to the villages, to authorized elected village units to decide how and on what to spend the funds, making the local bureaucracy responsive to the local elected authority and holding the elected local authority responsible to the local community in the Gram Sabha, that empowerment will lead to poverty alleviation. Not by bureaucracy alone, or the concentration of excessive authority in the hands of the State and Central Ministers and Ministries but by the devolution to the district, intermediate and village Panchayats as appropriate that financial resources will release the *aam aadmi* from the vice like grip of poverty and degradation. Yet our hon. Finance Minister appears not to have heard of Panchayat Raj and he does not seem to have any understanding of the role of Panchayat Raj in poverty elimination. True, he has not reduced and even in some cases marginally increased financial allocations for such programmes as MNREGA,

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, the National Rural Health Mission, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Food Security and the Indira Awas Yojana. But the increase in nominal allocation, have partially compensated for raging inflation, he has to understand that finances are not enough. There have to be structural changes in the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes through which much of this money is channelled to Panchayats, through State Governments. For this it is essential that Centrally-Sponsored Schemes be radically re-structured to ensure that through what is technically called 'Activity Mapping' that such guidelines for Activity Mapping be incorporated in all schemes to determine which level of Panchayat Raj district, intermediate or village-is to perform which task and accordingly ensure that finances and functionaries are made available at that level for the Panchayat to perform its allotted task and thereby to be responsible to the Gram Sabha for the performance of that task.

It is in this manner alone that empowerment will lead to ownership of schemes by the community and the panchayats will be held accountable for their sins of omissions and commissions. The Expert Committee, which I chaired, has spelt out all this in a five-volume report, which runs to close on 1,500 pages. The Hon. Minister of Panchayati Raj has confirmed in reply to a Starred Question. I had asked earlier this week that he is aware of the report and is processing its recommendations. But unless the Finance Minister cooperates in this vitally important exercise, there is little the Minister of Panchayati Raj can do on his own. I speak from bitter experience. I have long argued for a Panchayati Raj incentivisation fund that will incentivise the States to devolve more effectively the three Fs — functions, finances and functionaries — to the Panchayats at all three levels; and, incentivise the panchayats themselves to be transparent in their transactions and accountable to the Gram Sabhas. Unless, before the next Budget, Shri Arun Jaitley and Shri Nitin Gadkari work together in setting up such a Fund, with a minimum outlay of ₹ 20,000 crores, Panchayati Raj will continue to remain a paper tiger. My Committee's report has laid out a detailed roadmap. All the new Government has to do is to adopt it and act on it. Then and then alone will the money which you have allotted, running to over two or three lakh crore, actually reach the people. Otherwise, as Rajiv Gandhi said years ago, 85 per cent will go waste in administrative expenses and only 15 per cent will reach people. *...(Time-bell rings)...* The House may please note that even after we have astronomically augmented spending on education, fully, one-third of the world's illiterates are our citizens. The Annual Survey of Education Reports have repeatedly demonstrated that however many new schools we build or student enrolment we increase or dropout rates we decrease, learning outcomes are so pathetic that more than half of our children, in class VII, cannot read a class II text or do simple sums of addition or subtraction, leave



[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

**5.00 P.M.**

alone division or multiplication. Is this education? We can't get all this unless we put the school management committees firmly in the domain of Panchayati Raj; make teachers, accountable to the local elected authorities; and, the local elected authority responsible to the local community in the Gram and Ward sabhas. Please give me two or three minutes more.

Ownership and accountability are the key. Till then, we will have, as we now have, buildings without teachers, teachers who do not teach and school children who regard school not as temples of learning, but as restaurants for having their mid-day meals.

The same is the story with the National Rural Health Mission. Despite humongous spending increases, India has amongst world's highest levels of malnutrition, disease and mortality. It is shameful that Shri Jaitley's allocation for health continues to keep India's State and Central Government spending at about the lowest share of GDP of all the Developed Countries and the most developing Countries. What is worse, in consequence of this niggardly approach to health spending, the really poor are the ones most burdened by private spending on health. It is the single most important reason for the vulnerable, who have risen above the poverty line, slipping back below it. Any drought, any job loss, any accident, any family illness and poverty alleviation suffers a huge setback. The critical requirement is not more money, but root and branch reforms of the health-delivery system to make the health authorities accountable to the local elected authority and the local elected authority in turn to the local community in the Gram Sabha and the Ward Sabha. Sir, I have only 10 sentences. Please let me say them.

Without ownership and accountability, in short, without effective *Panchayati Raj*, whatever the increase in financial outlays, it will barely affect health outcomes. But by giving Panchayat's jurisdiction over primary education and primary health, as Kerala most notably has done, and thus, giving local communities a sense of ownership and an obligation to be accountable to those whom they have been elected to serve, we will continue to stagnate in these two vital areas of poverty alleviation relative to most of the rest of the world. This applies to every one of the 29 areas of Panchayat action, listed in the Eleventh Schedule and covering all social sector Ministries, including food security, and the Ministries concerned with rural productivity such as water resources, agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, khadi and village industries, SMEs and rural infrastructure. Since the Minister of DoNER is present here, if he would read the North-East Region Vision 2020 document he will find that this applies most of all to the North-East region. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I am just finishing. It is my last page.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, *Panchayati Raj* has to be made everyone's responsibility. For that, the nation needs a Finance Minister alive to the ground issues and not obsessed only with the rich. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to meet not only with FICCI and the CII in pre-Budget consultations but also to include social sector think-tanks like Accountability Initiative, *Swaniti*, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability and Parliamentary Research Services. In conclusion, Sir, I would urge the yet-to-be appointed Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Rural Development to place Activity Mapping for all Centrally-sponsored Schemes at the top of the Committee's agenda of work, so that Parliament could help the Government deal with the nation's most urgent business - which is the alleviation and eventual elimination of pervasive poverty. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra. Dr. Mitra, you have 10 minutes.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to comment on the Budget speech of this year. Sir, I rise to whole-heartedly commend to this House the General Budget for 2014-15 and compliment the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, for presenting a Budget which, I believe, will be a game changer in India's growth history. The first Budget containing the dynamic vision of the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, aims to put the country on a trajectory of growth. Most importantly, it aims at growth for all, '*sabka vikas*', as my Party had promised in the course of election campaign.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) *in the Chair*]

Sir, Members of my Party such as Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri Vijay Goel and Dr. C.P. Thakur have already given a detailed response to the various schemes that have been proposed in this Budget, particularly, for the poor and the downtrodden, contrary to what was being alleged just now by an hon. Member from the other side. They have outlined, in detail, what is proposed for the people living below the poverty line, the *daridranarayana*, to use a famous phrase coined by Swami Vivekananda to describe that God resides among the poor in this country. This Budget has taken adequate care to try and alleviate not just the poverty but also the inequality that they have suffered not only for centuries; particularly the inequalities that have deepened since Independence because of the faulty policies and planning of the successive Governments of the past. Sir, I do not wish to take the time of the House in detailing the schemes that have been outlined for the downtrodden, the poor and the poverty alleviation programmes that have received a new

[Dr. Chandan Mitra]

fillip in this Budget. The fundamental point is that the NDA Government has enhanced allocations for all social sector schemes, while proposing to make them more productive and to build durable assets. I know that efforts have been made in the past few years to amend some provisions of the MNERGA to include the use of material as part of the MNERGA programme, but it has been far from sufficient. So, I hope that in the proposed changes in the rules of the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, there would be a greater provision for the creation of durable assets, and they would not simply be the old Keynesian theory of digging holes and filling them up. Sir, the time for that has passed. We have to build durable assets for rural India, and MNERGA has to be utilized for that purpose, with greater emphasis. I hope that the Finance Minister will be introducing new rules which would give effect to that.

Sir, this Budget has been variously called a budget of hope, a budget of promise, and so on and so forth. I would, however, describe it a budget of pride. I believe, it aims at making every Indian feel proud of the country, and own up the great changes that are happening in the country and the way India has overcome various challenges, starting from the challenge of poverty over the years. Every Indian should, at the end of a few more years, be able to feel proud of our history, our legacy and take pride in the future that we are building.

Sir, most of the hon. Members of this House must have travelled abroad at some point or the other in their lives. They would have travelled not only to various places and destinations of their choice, but also to the developed countries of the West, and even the developed countries of the East, such as China, Japan, Singapore, etc. I remember that till some years ago, when we returned to Delhi, after these visits, somehow we came back with our heads hanging down. That is because immediately after landing in Delhi, Mumbai or Kolkata, we felt a pang of sorrow seeing that these countries, which started on the development journey roughly around the same time, if not later, than India, had progressed so much. Infrastructure had grown so fast there. And what had we achieved? We used to feel sorry for all this. Sir, this is changing. Pride had found its way into every Indian's heart that a journey had begun, symbolically, with Pokharan-II, but shortly after that, just as India was surging ahead, the country hit a roadblock. I do not want to go into what kind of roadblock it was; I think everybody knows it. But the slowing down of India's growth story is something that has been elaborately commented upon globally, and it is a reality; we can see everywhere that we were moving down a growth highway, say, at a speed of, at least, 80 km per hour, and we came down to 40-50 km per hour! Now, after the spectacular victory of my Party, I think the growth journey has resumed. We are again driving in the fifth gear! Sir, we have known India as a predominantly rural country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mitraji, try to confine yourself to the time.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I am looking at the time. I have enough time.

Sir, for years we have emphasized that although the contribution of agriculture to GDP has fallen to around 17 per cent and has been going down, the percentage of population dependent on agriculture is upwards of 60 per cent. More than 60 per cent of India's population has been living in villages, but according to the latest NSSO statistics, for the first time, the percentage of people dependent on agriculture has fallen to 49 per cent. This is in line with the established historical trends. We all know, as a country modernizes, the percentage living in villages shifts in profession from agriculture to industry or services and migrate to the cities. Sir, at this rate, by 2020, the population living in cities of India will exceed 40 per cent of the total population. And by 2050, more than 70 per cent of India will be living in cities. But where are the cities? Where will they come and live? The cities that we have today have become overgrown slums, as we all know. There is no place to accommodate more people. Therefore, I think, it is an absolutely revolutionary idea to set up cities or build cities from scratch. I know hundred smart cities sound very ambitious. But the Minister has proposed a beginning in that direction and I am very confident that as we go along over the next five years or so these cities will start coming up. By the time this is complete, we will have the provision to have 70 per cent of our population living in cities. It is a small outlay of ₹ 7,060 crore, but the idea is revolutionary, and this is to be seen in conjunction with 8,500 kms of new highways linking the villages through more PMGSY projects for which ₹ 14,389 crore ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, you have to conclude it.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, there is still time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Three more speakers are there from your Party.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: That is okay. I have got my time. I request your indulgence. And Rs. 14,389 crores have been allocated for PMGSY; new industrial corridors in all four corners of the country are also aimed at. And also, to make the villages themselves more habitable, Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Yojana to make urban amenities available in villages is also part of this programme. Sir, it is a holistic Budget. It is tackling all problems. Although some Members have said that amounts allocated are token, that is not

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true. Let us start. This is a blue print for India of the 21st Century which we have started building now. Sir, infrastructure growth is the key to development. We know that when infrastructure grows, the economy grows to fill up that infrastructure. This is the model China adopted. And I know that there are many admirers of China sitting on the other side of this House who have always admired China for all the wrong things. But some of the good things that China has done is the way they have built their infrastructure, and, Sir, this is also something that is being attempted. I compliment the Government for that.

Finally, I want to thank the Finance Minister for two extremely path-breaking schemes. One is the Namami Gange Project for which ₹ 2,037 crore has been allocated. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, hon. Member on the other side, took some digs at it. But I am telling you that this is perhaps the most far-reaching and path-breaking programme that has been adopted in this Budget because it goes along with the Jal Marg Vikas programme for which ₹ 4,200 crore has been allocated. Sir, I am personally very happy about this because in every sense I am truly a “Chhora Ganga Kinare wala”. Much of my childhood has been spent on the banks of the Ganga-my hometown of Hooghly where my ancestral home stands on the river. And I dream of the time which is not so far where this inland waterway will bring ships and barges flowing down the river in large numbers. Sir, this is really a great opportunity to give spurt to riverine tourism, cruises as well as the transportation of goods and products from Allahabad to Haldia. This can be expanded. This is a scalable model which can be replicated in many other parts of the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, I have to call the next speaker.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: ‘Neeranchal’ is a watershed project, and the safe drinking water project. Again, two very, very important things have been taken up. Sir, safe drinking water is very important because our ground water is getting contaminated with arsenic, phosphate and various other chemicals and we have to ensure that people are provided not just potable water, but pure potable water. We have to create a kind of an RO system within the soil so that the water that we get is actually pure and drinkable.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Finally, Sir, I want to make just two observations and an appeal to the Finance Minister for my home State of West Bengal. Sir, West Bengal has gone through a prolonged phase of de-industrialisation for 40 years. Jute industry is languishing. There are no orders. The tragic lynching of a Manager at Bhadreswar recently is just one example of the extent of frustration that the labourers, who are

unemployed or under-employed, are suffering there. Sir, I appeal to the Finance Minister to implement the National Jute Policy and ensure that orders are placed for jute gunny bags – it is part of the policy but it has never been implemented – so that mills have orders, the factories can run and labourers employed there get adequate wages.

Second point is that several big and iconic factories have shut down in West Bengal in recent years. The Dunlop tyre factory in Sahaganj near Bandel is one of them. More than 60 acres of land is in the possession of this company which has closed down. It has become a jungle with trees and creepers doing all over and people are living like sub-humans inside that place. Sir, I appeal to the Minister that as part of his emphasis, in the Budget, on promoting MSME, an industrial park and container depot should be set up on land which was once the Dunlop tyre factory.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, you have made your point. Sorry, I have to call the next speaker.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I will finish within one minute. The proposed Inland Waterway between Allahabad and Haldia, Sahaganj can be developed as a river port giving access to the vast agricultural hinterland which lies there. Sir, Sahaganj lies on the banks of the Ganga. With adequate dredging, that will be necessary to operationalise the Jal Marg, Sahaganj can become an excellent subsidiary of the Kolkata Port which is overcrowded. If an industrial park is set up here, facilities for small ships and barges to dock could be provided. I also want to appeal for providing help in generating processed agricultural food.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have made a lot of points.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Yes, Sir, I have made many points. I wanted to make some more points. Unfortunately, Sir, you are not giving me time. But, I can only say that this is a holistic Budget and as part of the holistic scheme, I am also appealing for certain projects in Bengal which has really suffered at the hands of various political parties over the last 40 years. It is time to revive Bengal and also take India to a new trajectory of growth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Maitreyan, your party's time is already over. You have to restrict yourself.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I will be very brief, and for the second time in this Session, I will be non-controversial. I will make only two-three bullet points.

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

Indeed, I am very happy to participate in this debate because my elder brother, Shri Arun Jaitley, presented his maiden Budget and I congratulate him for his maiden Budget. As a contrast, for a major part of the last 10 years of the UPA rule, we had a Finance Minister who hails from my State, but who did nothing for my State. So, at least, I expect that Mr. Arun Jaitley will be more than fair to our State during his period of next five years. This is my first bullet point, Sir.

Second, I would like to emphasise here that Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in the health sector and it has been a pioneer. In fact, patients not only from other parts of the country but also from abroad come to Tamil Nadu for medical treatment. We also appreciate the importance given by the Finance Minister, in his Budget, to the health sector. The Union Government has announced that they will be establishing AIIMS centres in all the States in a phased manner in the next five years. Even though Tamil Nadu is a major pioneer in the health sector, there is no AIIMS in Tamil Nadu as such. Even you have the JIPMER adjacent to Puducherry. But Tamil Nadu does not have an AIIMS facility. So, my Party General Secretary and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had written to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 18th July, requesting for the AIIMS centres in the first financial year itself. They should include Tamil Nadu for opening one of the AIIMS centres. In fact, Sir, in case of other States, they would have to look for the space, they would have to acquire it, etc., etc. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Madam has made it explicitly clear that five places have already been identified by her, and, these are - Chengalpattu in Kanchipuram District, Pudukkottai town in Pudukkottai District, Sengipatti in Thanjavur District, Perundurai in Erode District and Thoppur in Madurai District. At all these places, land is available, and, it is in possession of the State Government. All these places have got road connectivity, rail connectivity as well as air connectivity. Amongst these five, any place can be chosen. Sir, we will be very happy if the Union Government chooses any one of these places in this financial year itself. This is my second bullet point.

Next, Sir, I would like to mention that the hon. Finance Minister in para 149 of his Budget Speech has mentioned about National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY). He has announced that apart from other places, Kanchipuram and Vellankani will be the heritage towns from Tamil Nadu, for improvement. My Chief Minister has welcomed it. Of course, while welcoming the Budget, Madam has also said that it would have been appropriate to include Srirangam as well.

ऐसा लगता है कि यदि मैं हिन्दी में बोलू तो ही ये मानेंगे, तो मैं इसको हिन्दी में बोल देता हूँ। हमारे लिए आप तमिलनाडु को एक शरीर मानेंगे तो श्रीरंगम उसका हृदय है। हमारी पार्टी के डेढ़ करोड़ कार्यकर्ताओं का हृदय श्रीरंगम है, क्योंकि श्रीरंगम हमारी मैडम के दिल के नजदीक

है, श्रीरंगम उनकी खुद की कांस्टीट्यूएंसी है। हमारे लिए मैडम की मांग सर्वोपरि है, क्योंकि दिल में अम्मा, दिमाग में अम्मा, जुबान पर अम्मा, इसी उद्देश्य से हम चलते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने बजट में भी इस स्कीम को हृदय के नाम पर रखकर इसे अच्छा नाम दिया है। हमारे हृदय की जो अभिलाषा है, उसको हमने आपको बतला दिया। इसलिए हम आपसे विनती करते हैं कि श्रीरंगम को हेरिटेज सिटी मानकर इसकी घोषणा भी इसी साल, आज ही कर दीजिए तो बहुत खुश होंगे।  
Thank you very much.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। आम बजट के हर पहलू को समझना मेरे लिए थोड़ा मुश्किल है, पर मैं सिर्फ दो विषयों पर बोलूंगी। मैं जानती हूँ कि समय निर्धारित है, किन्तु अनुरोध है कि बात समाप्त करने के पहले कृपया मुझे न टोकें।

सर, मैं सबसे पहले विजय गोयल जी के दो कमेंट्स के ऊपर रिएक्ट करना चाहूंगी। एक तो यह कि वे सपने की बात बहुत कर रहे थे - हमारे सपने, प्रधानमंत्री के सपने, हमारे एम.पीज के सपने। मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सपने ज्यादा मत देखिए, नींद खुल गई तो टूट जाएंगे। दूसरी बात, उन्होंने कल नरेश जी की बात के ऊपर टिप्पणी की। उनसे मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि 'कन्या विद्याधन' सामाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में पहली बार लाई, उसको आप हाइजैक मत कीजिए।

Coming to the Budget, Sir, I would say, when you present a Budget for a billion people, there are bound to be some irritants. They say, it is hard to please two masters. Then, how do you please a billion. The Minister is an experienced man, not a very rigid person, in fact, he is very reasonable, and, therefore, I am sure that he would take my suggestions in the right spirit. Sir, understanding the nuances of the Budget is a highly technical matter, and, I must admit, I am not qualified for it. There are Members who have been held high for the views with precise analysis. I am not that competent. But there is one area of which I have been a part for the last four decades and that is the entertainment industry, and I guess I can speak quite confidently about it. Sir, the entertainment industry is naturally the main source of entertainment in India. It is high generator of direct and indirect employment. The entertainment industry is growing at the rate of 17 per cent per annum. It contribute immensely to the country's economy. I fail to understand why our entertainment industry has been ignored by all, I underline 'all', Governments. Sir, I would like to point out certain things which are affecting our industry. Video piracy is killing us; high rate of entertainment taxes is killing us; superficial industry status is killing us; non-abolition of INR is killing us, banks' not financing small projects is killing us. At present, there are no companies in India which manufacture negative or positive. All the film negatives and positives have to be brought in from other countries. They have to be imported. Further, this duty burden has increased the cost of an average small



[श्रीमती जया बच्चन]

budget film by 50 lakh rupees and a medium budget film by 80 lakh rupees – again killing us. Entertainment taxes in India are among the highest in the world. The film industry is subjected to variety of levies including entertainment tax, new releases tax, show tax and various other taxes such as municipal tax and property tax. In some States, Sir, there is additional professional tax levied. Especially in Maharashtra, it is also levied apart from a slew of other taxes. The majority of cinema goers are from the middle and lower middle class, and there is a new term which should interest all of you friends, on the other side, is ‘neo emerging middle class’. Sir, there is urgent need to slash these taxes for the industry to survive. In spite of all these hardships, we continue to entertain. Sir, this industry is gasping. It is the only industry which provides some kind of relief to our *aam aadmi* who is burdened with so many other problems. If this is not saved, we will have to face a lot of social problems on the streets of our country which are, as it is, in big trouble. What is also happening is, because our sources are so little – there is no support from the Government – there are a lot of western companies which are coming into the country with a lot of money, buying the Indian production houses, whether it is for television or whether it is for cinema, and producing films or television serials which are so contrary to our culture. The youth, just because they have money, get influenced. They think it is fashionable to copy the western culture. Therefore, today, we are facing a huge problem that the western culture has started dominating our society. The boys and girls in the rural areas think it is very fashionable. So, they try to imitate the western influence in the urban areas. Therefore, there is total chaos; there is total break-down of culture, tradition, even languages. This is not good for our country, Sir. The East India Company entered through business of a different kind and now the western company is entering through media. It is going to have a terrible effect on this nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very much. Your time is over.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** : सर, एक मिनट और बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your Party has already taken more than the allotted time.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** : सर, मैं फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहूंगी। I waited for so long that I have forgotten my page number. Please excuse me for this. Sir, there is something that I would say from the film industry and for the film industry.

“सब मेरे चाहने वाले हैं, पर मेरा कोई नहीं।  
मैं इस देश में उर्दू की तरह रहता हूँ।”

My second concern is about the senior citizens of this country. You have announced various measures for the senior citizens. One of them being Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana that has been revived but only for a year. You have come with such a majority and the confidence on your face tells me that you are here to stay for a longer time. Then why is it only for one year for elderly people? In a few years to come, I think the number of senior citizens in this country will be a lot more than the rest. So, I don't understand why it is given only for one year. This shows that somewhere you are scared. You are not secure.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Pride comes before a fall. So, don't say no, no.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you, Madam. I have to call the next speaker.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** : सर, मित्रा जी कुछ बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं एक पत्रकार की बेटी हूँ और जब कोई पत्रकार बोलने के लिए खड़ा होता है, तो मैं चुप हो जाती हूँ।

**डा. चंदन मित्रा** : अभी आपने कहा कि, आप लोग लंबे समय के लिए आए हों।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** : आप लोगों के कॉन्फिडेंस को देखकर ऐसा लगता है।

**डा. चंदन मित्रा** : हमने तो आपसे सहमति जतायी है।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** : नहीं, मैं कह रही हूँ कि ऐसा लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके यहां सब सपने जैसा चल रहा है।

**डा. चंदन मित्रा** : भगवान आपके सपने पूरे करें।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** : मेरे सपने पूरे करने के लिए आपको बहुत कुछ करना पड़ेगा, जो आपके खाते में नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you, Madam. Can I call the next speaker?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: One minute, Sir. Before concluding, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister to consider this. The tax exemption limit for the senior citizens has been increased to three lakh rupees. It is not much. But it is still better. I request you to raise this exemption limit up to eight lakh rupees for people above sixty-five years of age. I speak for myself. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. K. Keshava Rao, kindly confine yourself to the time-limit because there are other Members.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you are asking me to confine myself to the time-limit. What time is that?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are more than eight Members who want to speak.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, there has been a very interesting debate for the last eleven hours. There're two sides. We saw the India divide. As the gentleman just now said that the Finance Minister took pride in presenting the Budget on behalf of the people who have voted them for a change. I don't know which people or which nation they are talking about. I am not able to really discern. Have they really understood their own plans? Have they identified the targets, the beneficiaries? If they had done so, then I would have really gone and analysed all the schemes.

Sir, one thing that really bothers us is what Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar said. Yesterday, a very question was raised as to what exactly is the 'Minimum Government and Maximum Governance.' I was actually thinking of getting up to say that the Government's holding the files the way you do now or passing the orders. The governance is about empowerment. Social empowerment is backed by the Government and that comes only through the decentralisation and the Panchayati Raj system which you have totally forgotten. For what reasons, deliberate or not, I would not like to comment. But, nonetheless, unless you factor in those people and take those people into consideration, the very governance as such becomes meaningless. So, this is what exactly is to be done. There is no way that you can see this in the midst of so many projects worth ₹ 2,800 crore. I am not at all finding anything wrong in that. But, when you are thinking of the Government and the governance in a sincere and serious fashion, let us understand that it is our people that we are trying to talk about. There needs to be a kind of empowerment, not only empowerment — I have spoken in detail about it — I would say it is participative governance. You need to take them along with you, not with a slogan-mongering of inclusiveness and other things which you have said like 'सबके साथ हमारे हाथ।' Not these things. How do you empower them is more important. When you say that you are speaking on behalf of the people, you said that they have voted you for a change. Mr. Sukhendu Roy and Mr. Rajeev have punctured you and told you what exactly this country is. This is a country where one-third of the people live below poverty line. Whether they get ₹ 20 or ₹ 27 or ₹ 37 per day depends on Tendulkars, Rangarajans and Das Guptas prescriptions. Whatever it is, one-third of this country has not had access to the necessities, the need-based necessities, of life. Opposed to that, ten per cent of the people hold the ninety per cent wealth in their hands. This is how we see the society. Then, Mr. Finance Minister, when you say that you

are being voted here for a change, please first identify the people or the issues that you need to change. It is the change that the society is asking; it is the change that those people are asking. On the pretext of price rise, you rode to power and the fact is that in the first 45 days of your governance, you have to take measures to control skyrocketing of the prices. You wanted to tackle that with old ideas of Essential Commodities Act so much so that you have dissuaded the farmers to withdraw from the farms to produce a particular crop. Time and again, in the House, we have been telling you that to control these prices, future trading and pricing mechanism are the few things. Besides that, structural changes in agriculture were important, of which you did not take care at all. Sir, while I have all the things to speak against it, the one word that has disarmed me is your word "this is just a beginning". So, should I give more time to you to come out with something new? With what would you come out again? If this is your mindset and if this is the direction which is directionless that you will be trying to give to us, then, I would only be sorry for them all.

Sir, anyhow, I have two points. I would like to speak on macro economics. First of all, I am really sorry for my former friends in the Congress, who became sensitive to one or two words of the Budget and made comments. I don't think we needed that kind of a long explanation to tell what exactly was the success story of the last ten years. We don't need explanation. Let them know the truth. After having answered every point, after having punctured every issue by my hon. friends, Mr. Anand Sharma or Mr. Jairam Ramesh or Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi or Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, I thought we are really getting into an apologetic mood to explain those things.

Apart from that I would go into macro-economics.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Try to conclude with points.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I do not know whether I have already taken seven minutes. You have thrown a spanner into my mind, I do not know absolutely what I was talking about.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Come down to points.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I have forgotten about my own Budget papers. I am really sorry with this Government as it has forgotten the historic development in this country. This Parliament has given birth to the 29th State which you have forgotten to mention in the President's Address. I am trying to connect it with the Budget. You forgot to mention

[Dr. K Keshava Rao]

it in your own Budget speech except two words "necessary measures". I do not know what measures you are trying to talk because if you are taking measures according to the enactment, those will be there. This has really put us in a soup, in the sense, where do we find ourselves. We are thrown to fend for ourselves. You are talking about great programmes. You are talking about 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao'. We have already introduced a cash incentive of ₹ 50,000 to every girl child born to SCs/STs and BCs in the Telangana State. Likewise, our water problem remains unsolved. Brijesh Committee is sitting. There is no helping hand from you. There is no mention here, although you have mentioned about three more rivers. We are also giving free education to the girls from KG to PG in Telangana. An hon. Member referred to Anganwadi workers. We are trying to regularise their services. We are also having SC/ST Sub-Plan scheme. We have enacted a law against diversion of funds meant for them. We are also providing two-room housing. This is a big thing. But today when we look at the figures that you have given, they do reflect the mind-set of this Government. The perception of the people outside is that they do represent the business class. Today, they have said that they are pro-business and pro-poor which can't happen. After all in a class approach you should know where I stand. If you are pro-business, if you want to make things easy for business, you must also look to us because yesterday you were saying that labour laws would be changed and modified to suit the business people. That is your approach and that is exactly the mind-set that you have which has to be fought. It is in the Budget, I am trying to talk on.

The hon. Commerce Minister, Mrs. Nirmala is here. You are talking about 4.1 deficit which you have taken up. We have failed to see the connectivity. But nonetheless there is a connectivity. You have understood what is good or important, because you have tried to opt for it. But let us understand one thing. The coming down of tax collections from 1.3 to less than one cent at this stage; and also the same thing happening in customs and excise duties, besides the disinvestment figure is not being reached if the experience of the past is any indicator, I do not know how we are going to do that. So, we are now only depending on cutting the expenditure. As Shri Rajeev said yesterday, why not we think of improving the revenues? After all, we are going on giving corporate tax concessions, as nobody's business. However, we are leaving away the uncollected taxes, which could have met our deficit. So, a balance between the two, revenue and expenditure, would, perhaps, give us the stimulus for growth. That becomes necessary. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) :  
Shri Digvijaya Singh, from your Party, ten more Members have to speak.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is my maiden speech. You have to consider that.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब) : दिग्विजय जी, वेटिंग टाइम को उसमें मत जोड़िएगा।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** : अगर आप सुनने को तैयार हैं तो मैं उसी हिसाब से बोलूंगा। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 2014-15 का जो बजट प्रस्ताव आया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति सहानुभूति भी है, अरुण जेटली जी यहां नहीं हैं, निर्मल जी बैठी हैं, क्योंकि जिस जुमले ने उन्हें यहां तक पहुंचाया, 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं' वह जुमला अब घर-घर पहुंच चुका है और हर घर में जिस दिन टमाटर के भाव बढ़ते हैं, उस दिन लोग 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं' जुमले की बात करते हैं।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी भ्रम फैलाने में कितनी माहिर है, वह उनके इस बजट भाषण से प्रदर्शित होता है। शुरुआत में ही अरुण जेटली जी ने और सदन के बाहर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं ने, 'खजाना खाली है' 'हालात बहुत खराब है' और 'कैसे हम लोग अच्छे दिन लाने वाले हैं', इस पर चर्चा करनी शुरू की। मोदी जी ने 60 महीने मांगे थे, लेकिन पहले भाषण में वड़ोदरा में कह दिया कि हम 120 महीने से पहले अच्छे दिन नहीं ला सकते। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने परसों एक प्रश्न किया था, मैं यहां उसका उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। वेटेड एवरेज ऑफ जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ, एन.डी.ए.-6 परसेंट से कम, यू.पी.ए. - 7.56 परसेंट। सेकेंड फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी, डैट जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो, 1998-99 में 67.11 परसेंट था जो 6 साल बाद बढ़कर 83.23 परसेंट हो गया। दूसरी तरफ यू.पी.ए. सरकार के समय डैट जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो 82.23 परसेंट से घटकर 65.43 परसेंट हो गया। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कपूत और सपूत में यही फर्क होता है। कपूत अपने ऊपर कर्जा बढ़ाता चला जाता है और सपूत को जब मौका मिलता है तो वह कर्जा घटाता चला जाता है। यही नहीं, आप नेशनल इनकम को देख लीजिए, जी.डी.पी. को देख लीजिए, वह भी मेरे ही प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने बताया है। 1998-99 में जी.डी.पी. 20 लाख 87 हजार करोड़ था और 2003-2004 में 27 लाख करोड़ था। यू.पी.ए. में वहां से बढ़ाकर हम लोग उसे 57.41 लाख करोड़ तक ले गए, वह भी 2004 की कॉन्स्टेंट प्राइम में। यानी जिस रफ्तार से आपने इस देश की आमदनी बढ़ायी, उससे लगभग तीन गुणा तेजी से हमने हमारे देश की आमदनी बढ़ायी। अगर आप करेंट प्राइस में देखें, तो आज हमारा जी.डी.पी. 130 लाख करोड़ है। आज हमारा देश थर्ड लार्जस्ट इकोनॉमी है। अगर आप मेरे उसी प्रश्न के उत्तर को देखेंगे, मेरा दुर्भाग्य था कि मैं उस समय मध्य प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री बना, जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार यहां पर थी। उस समय केन्द्र सरकार ने फाइनेंस कमीशन जो पैसा एलोकेट किया, वह पैसा भी हम लोगों को नहीं मिल पाता था। अगर आप देखेंगे तो केवल 29 per cent of Central Taxes' devolution स्टेट्स को जाते थे। हमने इसको 32.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर मध्य प्रदेश को 7.2 प्रतिशत दिया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन लोगों के कार्यकाल में इकोनॉमिक इंडिकेटर्स हमसे पीछे रहे। इसी प्रकार फिस्कल डेफिसिट को ले लीजिए, declining trend है, Current account deficit भी declining trend है। उपसभापति महोदय, इन्होंने फिर से एक भ्रामक प्रचार किया कि खजाना खाली है, कुछ नहीं बचा है। लेकिन चिदम्बरम जी ने प्रेस में आकर बताया कि इन्होंने हमें जो खजाना सौंपा था, वह नेगेटिव 2,730 करोड़ रुपये था, परंतु

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

हमारा ऐसा नहीं था, मैंने कहा न कि सपूत छोड़कर जाता है। हम 26,150 करोड़ रुपये छोड़कर गए हैं, ये फिर भी कहते हैं कि हम बहुत बुरी हालत में छोड़कर गए हैं। इनके समय में इंवेस्टमेंट टू जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो 24.3 परसेंट था, जो कि हमारे समय में 34.8 परसेंट रहा। हमारी सेविंग्स भी बेहतर रही है। उपसभापति जी, किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बचत आवश्यक होती है। इनके समय में यह 23 परसेंट थी, जिसको बढ़ाकर हमने 36.8 परसेंट किया था। Share in world exports, हमने 0.7 परसेंट से 1.7 परसेंट पहुंचाया। Total Merchandise trade, as a percentage of GDP, एन.डी.ए. के समय में 21.8 परसेंट था, हमने उसे बढ़ाकर 44.1 परसेंट कर दिया। उपसभापति महोदय, इसी प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि कृषि में इतनी हाई ग्रोथ रेट किसी सरकार में नहीं रही, जितनी इस सरकार में रही है। उसकी कारण था कि हमने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस में एक अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि की थी, जिसकी वजह से खाद्यान्न, तिलहन, दलहन एवं अन्य सभी चीजों में हमारी ग्रोथ रेट अच्छी रही और प्रॉडक्टिविटी भी बढ़ी। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एग्रीकल्चरल एक्सपोर्ट्स में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह भी एन.डी.ए. रिजिम से कहीं ज्यादा रही है। private Public Gross Capital Formation, कृषि में 14.9 परसेंट से 21.2 परसेंट बढ़ी। एग्रीकल्चर क्षेत्र में जो सब्सिडी दी जाती थी - हालांकि इसमें सब्सिडी कम नहीं की जानी चाहिए थी, उसके बावजूद भी हमारी कैपिटल ग्रोथ हुई।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप मोबाइल-टेलीफोन क्षेत्र की ओर देखें, तो केवल 13 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास मोबाइल फोन्स थे, लेकिन अब लगभग 72 प्रतिशत के पास मोबाइल फोन्स हैं।

पोवर्टी पर निगाह डालें तो लगभग 14 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठे हैं। पावर जनरेशन में जो एनर्जी डेफिसिट 8.5 परसेंट हुआ करता था, वह घटकर 4.2 परसेंट हो गया है। पीक पीरियड डेफिसिट 10.6 प्रतिशत से 4.5 प्रतिशत हो गया है। हमारे पास ऐसे और भी कई प्रणाम हैं, लेकिन अगर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसको स्वीकार कर लिया होता और यू.पी.ए. सरकार के दस साल के शासन के लिए एक शब्द भी तारीफ में कहा होता, तो हम समझते कि उन्होंने निष्पक्षता से भाषण दिया है। मेरे परसों के प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने मुझ पर एक टिप्पणी थी थी कि “there are some people who are born to be partisan.” उन्होंने मुझ पर पक्षपात का आरोप लगा दिया, किन्तु यदि आपको पक्षपात का स्वरूप देखना है, तो आप स्वयं उनकी टिप्पणी और भाषण में देख सकते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने politics of inclusion की है, politics of exclusion नहीं की है। अगर किसी ने politics of exclusion और politics of polarization किया है, तो वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हमारे मित्र माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है।

महंगाई के बारे में कहा जाता था, “अब नहीं होगी महंगाई की मार, जब आएगी मोदी सरकार”। मोदी सरकार आ गई। माननीय कलराज जी भाजपा अब पीछे है, व्यक्ति आगे हो गया है। पार्टी में बात नहीं रही, जिसके आप लोग कायल हुआ करते थे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक महंगाई का प्रश्न है, यह चिन्ता का विषय है, लेकिन डिक्लइनिंग ट्रेंड है। इसको हम लोगों ने कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की थी, कुछ हद तक सफल हुए, लेकिन अब ये कितना कंट्रोल कर पाएंगे, जबकि सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, पेट्रोलियम

प्रोडक्ट्स के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, कैसे अच्छे दिन आएंगे, यह तो समय बताएगा। इन्होंने 500 करोड़ रुपए का प्राइस स्टैब्लाइजेशन फंड रखा है, लेकिन 500 करोड़ रुपए के प्राइस स्टैब्लाइजेशन फंड से हिन्दुस्तान की एक सौ लाख करोड़ रुपए की इकोनॉमी में आप कितना फर्क डाल पाएंगे, यह तो समय बताएगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ यह भी एक चिन्ता का विषय है कि मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर और माइनिंग सेक्टर में हम लोगों के हालात बिगड़े हैं। जहां एक समय यू.पी.ए. सरकार में हम मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर को 11.3 प्रतिशत पर ले गए थे, वह अब 0.7 प्रतिशत पर आ गया है। माइनिंग सेक्टर, जो 6.5 प्रतिशत पर था, वह घट कर नेगेटिव 2.2 प्रतिशत पर आ गया है। अगर आप इसका विश्लेषण करेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि इसका क्या कारण बना। मैं एक बार 2010-11 में डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से मिलने गया था, तो उन्होंने अपने आप इस बात को कहा कि दिग्विजय जी, ऐसा लगता है कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को किसी की नजर लग गई है। इसका कारण क्या था? मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर और माइनिंग सेक्टर में कमी आने का क्या कारण था? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर आप देखें, तो यह वही समय था, जब सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट आई थी। सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट में 2जी का बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर 1,72,000 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान बताया गया था। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इसी के बाद प्रिजम्प्टिव लॉस को मान कर मीडिया ने उसे स्कैम बता दिया। इसी प्रकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी उसमें शामिल हो गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी अपनी एस.आई.टी. चालू कर दी। इसी के साथ-साथ पूरे देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बन गया, आजकल तो सोशल मीडिया और इंटरनेट का जमाना है, जिससे पूरे विश्व में यह बात फैल गई कि इस देश में 1,72,000 करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हो गया है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप इस बात को देखेंगे कि इस पूरे प्रकरण में जब माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सी.बी.आई. को यह केस सौंपा, तो वहां 1,72,000 करोड़ रुपए के प्रिजम्प्टिव लॉस को घटा कर 30,000 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने सी.ए.जी. के लिए जो गाइडलाइन एपूव की थी, जिसमें उसने परफॉर्मैस ऑडिट के लिए सी.ए.जी. को अधिकार दिया था, मेरे मत में यह एक सही निर्णय नहीं था। एक वेलफेयर स्टेट में परफॉर्मैस ऑडिट के अन्तर्गत इकोनॉमी, एफिशिएंसी और इफेक्टिवनेस, इन बातों को लेकर आपने अधिकार दे दिया। उसी से माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह समझ लिया कि सी.ए.जी. को पॉलिसी ऑडिट करने का अधिकार भी है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के सामने आती है। आज से नहीं, वर्षों से इसकी चर्चा होती आई है, लेकिन अब सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट को ऐसा मान लिया गया है कि यह इन्स्पेक्शन रिपोर्ट है। यह केवल ऑडिट रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन इस कांस्टिट्यूशनल बॉडी के एक नए मूर्त रूप को मीडिया ने और हमारे उस समय के विपक्ष और आज के पक्ष के लोगों ने एक बहुत बड़ा दर्जा दे दिया। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आजकल दिल्ली में इस बात की चर्चा है कि हमारा जो रूलिंग एस्टेब्लिशमेंट है, वह अब इससे चिन्तित है कि '3-Cs' का आतंकवाद कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाए? 'CAG', 'CVC' और 'CBI'। आज इस देश में जिस प्रकार से CAG की रिपोर्ट को लेकर पॉलिसी ऑडिट करने की चर्चा चल गई है, यह प्रजातंत्रीय व्यवस्था के लिए खतरा है। By stretch of imagination, कोई न कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इस बात को कह सकता है कि अगर आपने सब्सिडी दी, तो क्या CAG की रिपोर्ट में Performance Audit के अंदर इसको शामिल किया जा सकता है?



[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

**6.00 P.M.**

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर हमने इसको नियंत्रित नहीं किया, चाहे उस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य हों, चाहे इस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य हों, तो प्रजातंत्र के लिए खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। अगर हमें प्रजातंत्र को कायम रखना है, तो CAG की फंक्शनिंग और वर्किंग को पैरामीटर्स के अन्दर बांधना ही पड़ेगा। मैं माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के प्रति पूरे आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, जिस प्रकार से हर चीज़ के अन्दर Special Investigative Team बना कर वे Constitutional bodies के अधिकारों को नियंत्रित करने का एन्क्रोचमेंट कर रहे हैं, यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। इस पर अगर हम लोगों ने अभी नहीं सोचा, तो आने वाला समय खतरे से खाली नहीं होगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसके बाद मैं एक अनुरोध और करना चाहता हूँ। Policy paralysis की बहुत बात की जाती है, लेकिन policy paralysis क्यों हुई? यह इसलिए है क्योंकि माइनिंग पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का बैन लग गया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बैन के बाद माइनिंग सेक्टर में गिरावट आई है। जब माइनिंग सेक्टर में गिरावट आई, तो मैनुफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर में भी गिरावट आ गई। साथ ही साथ दुर्भाग्य से उस समय वोडाफोन के केस में हमने इन्कम टैक्स ऐक्ट में चेंज करके retrospective effect दिया, जिसकी वजह से भी हम लोगों को नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन मैनुफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर में जो एक विश्वास होना चाहिए था, उसमें कमी आई है, इसको स्वीकार करने में भी हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कोयले की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन क्या कारण है कि कोल-ब्लॉक पर भी CAG की रिपोर्ट आ गई और 1,82,000 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखा दिया गया? यह घाटा तब दिखाया गया, जब कोयले की नीलामी के लिए कोई कानून नहीं था। नीलामी का विरोध Non-Congress Governments ने प्रपोज किया, जिसके अन्दर भाजपा के अनेक मुख्य मंत्री भी थे, लेकिन यू.पी.ए. सरकार पर यह आरोप लग गया कि यह आपकी वजह से हुआ है, चूंकि इसकी घोषणा आपने की थी कि इसकी नीलामी नहीं होनी चाहिए, नीलामी न होने के कारण कोल के अन्दर 1,82,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इसी बात को लेकर कोल-ब्लॉक के अन्दर इंकवायरी चालू हो गई और इंकवायरी चालू होने के बाद कोयले की खदानों का सारा काम बन्द हो गया, फिर हमें विदेशों से कोयला मंगवाना पड़ा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसी के साथ-साथ एक अनुरोध मैं यह भी करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो नैसर्गिक संसाधन हैं, उनमें बढ़ोतरी की आवश्यकता है। आज जो कोल उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है, उसके लिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि Coal Bed Methane and Shale Gas के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए।

मैं माइनिंग सेक्टर से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा, इसके बारे में शुरू से हम लोगों की बहुत मांग रही है कि इसमें रॉयल्टी की बढ़ोतरी हर तीन साल में करने के बजाय, इसके प्राइस से यह लिंकड होना चाहिए, ad valorem होना चाहिए, ताकि किसी भी स्टेट को इस बात का इंतजार न करना पड़े कि केन्द्र सरकार तीन साल के बाद में इसमें बढ़ोतरी करेगी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक सब्सिडी का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे जो बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर हैं या हमारे जो बड़े-बड़े इकोनॉमिस्ट्स हैं, वे सब्सिडी घटाने की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के ऊपर जो टैक्सेशन है, उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं करता है। अगर आप लोगों को सब्सिडी कम करनी है, तो मुझे इस बात का दुःख है। निर्मला जी, क्या आप इस बात को अरुण जेटली जी तक पहुंचाएंगी?

**वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री; वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण) :** जी, हां।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह :** अपने भाषण में उन्होंने आधार कार्ड का उल्लेख तक नहीं किया। यह एक ऐसा प्रकरण था, जिसकी वजह से सब्सिडी वितरण में जो कठिनाई है, उस पर रोक लगाई जा सकती थी। मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि इसके बारे में हमको विचार करना चाहिए।

डिप्टी चेरयमैन साहब, Human Development Index के बारे में हमें चिंता है। सब कुछ करने के बावजूद भी world ranking में हम लोग 134 से अब 136 पर पहुंच गए हैं। हालांकि हम लोगों ने शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य में बजट काफी बढ़ाया है, सोशल सेक्टर स्पेंडिंग बढ़ाई है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हम लोग अभी काफी पीछे हैं, यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कहां-कहां और किस-किस क्षेत्र में ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स कम है। उसके सोशल ग्रुप और ज्योग्राफिकल एरिया की मैपिंग होनी चाहिए और उसके आधार पर एक टारगेटेड एप्रोच होनी चाहिए, जिसकी वजह से हम लोग मालनरिशमेंट को दूर कर सकें व एच.डी.आई. जो है, उसे कम कर सकें।

मैं आपको यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां शिक्षा में बजट तो बढ़ा है, लेकिन लर्निंग आउटकम लगभग 32.4 परसेंट गिरा है। इसी के साथ-साथ टीचर्स की क्वालिटी की जो बात है, अनु आगा जी जो कह रही थीं, मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूँ। आपने पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के नाम पर एक योजना तो चालू की है, लेकिन जब तक आप एन.सी.टी.ई. की नयी गाइडलाइंस लागू नहीं करेंगे, तब तक बीएड और डीएड की ये जो दुकानें चली हुई हैं, वे कंट्रोल नहीं होंगी। उन पर कंट्रोल आवश्यक है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसी के साथ-साथ पब्लिक हेल्थ के मामले में, स्वास्थ्य के मामले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना ध्यान हमें पब्लिक हेल्थ पर देना चाहिए उतना नहीं दे पाते हैं। Prevention is always better than cure. हमारे मेडिकल कॉलेज में भी पब्लिक हेल्थ के ऊपर बहुत ध्यान देना चाहिए, लेकिन हम लोग बीमारी हो जाने के बाद ट्रीटमेंट पर अधिक ध्यान देते हैं। इसमें आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अगर आपको पब्लिक हेल्थ में सुधार लाना है, तो ड्रिंकिंग वाटर और सैनिटेशन में सुधार लाना पड़ेगा। सैनिटेशन के बारे में स्कीम का नाम बदल कर आपने नया नाम रखा है, उसमें मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन दिक्कत इस बात की है कि इसको लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों में जो एक प्रकार की सीरियसनेस होनी चाहिए, उनमें उसकी कमी है।

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इनकी कथनी और करनी में हमेशा अन्तर रहा है। ये लोग जब विरोधी पक्ष में थे तब एफ.डी.आई. के मामले में विरोध करते थे, वह चाहे रिटेल हो, डिफेंस हो या इंश्योरेंस हो। इसी के साथ-साथ इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के परि वर्तन में भी इन्होंने काफी विरोध किया था, लेकिन अब इन्होंने उसको रिटेन किया है। इसी के साथ-साथ मुझे याद है कि जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार वैट ला रही थी, तो मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की सरकार होने के बावजूद भी हमने एक पॉजिटिव स्टेप लिया था और वैट के मामले में अगर किसी राज्य ने सबसे पहले वैट लागू किया था, तो वह मध्य प्रदेश था। लेकिन इसके बाद जब सरकार में परि वर्तन हुआ, तो वही एन.डी.ए. जो वैट लाना चाहती थी, यू.पी.ए. सरकार आने के बाद भाजपा की राज्य सरकारों ने वैट का विरोध किया। गुड्स एंड सर्विस टैक्स का भी उन्होंने विरोध किया था और आज उसका समर्थन करते हैं। इसी प्रकार डायरेक्ट टैक्स कोड की भी यही हालत है। भाजपा की कथनी और करनी में हमेशा फर्क रहा है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आज कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को यू.पी.ए. की सरकार में जितना लाभ हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ होगा। हम लोगों ने इकोनॉमी को सुधारने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए, जिनकी वजह से जो सेंसेक्स पहले पांच-साढ़े पांच हजार के आसपास हुआ करता था, वह अब 25 हजार के ऊपर 26 हजार पर पहुंच गया है। उसकी वजह से वेल्थ क्रिएशन टोटल मार्केट कैपिटलाइजेशन, जो 2000 में 148 बिलियन डॉलर्स था, वह 2014 में 1.5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स पर पहुंचा है। इसी को अगर आप देखें तो मार्केट कैपिटलाइजेशन टू जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो, जो आपके समय केवल 31.2 था, वह हमारे समय में बढ़ कर 95.9 पर पहुंचा है। इसी के साथ-साथ अगर आप इस बात को देखें कि 73 प्रतिशत कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के अन्दर जो सर्वे हुआ, वे चुनाव से पहले मोदी जी को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में देखना चाहते थे, तो कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर की मदद से आप लोग यहां तक पहुंचे हैं, इसको हम स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हम यह भी बताना चाहते हैं कि टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो के बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़ा उल्लेख तो किया, लेकिन टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो के मामले में उन्होंने किसी ऐसे ठोस कदम का उल्लेख नहीं किया, जिसकी वजह से हम यह मानें कि वे टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो बढ़ाने में रुचि रखते हैं। सर, एक तरफ हमारा टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो केवल 17 प्रतिशत है, जबकि ब्राजील का 34 प्रतिशत है, रशिया का 30 प्रतिशत है और साउथ अफ्रीका का 27 प्रतिशत है। इसलिए अगर आप टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो में एक प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करेंगे तो आपको सब्सिडीज के मामले में ज्यादा विचार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन साथ में मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात के लिए मैं तत्कालीन यू.पी.ए. सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि ट्रांसपेरेंसी के मामले में यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने जितना काम किया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी और सरकार ने पहले किया होगा। इसीलिए सन् 2004, 2006 और 2007 से revenue forgone का एक टेबल भी आपको दिया जाता है और इस बार भी दिया गया है। अगर आप उसके अंदर देखेंगे, तो statutory tax on corporate लगभग 32.44 परसेंट होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसका कलेक्शन केवल 22.44 परसेंट हो रहा है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर आप टैक्स स्लैब देखेंगे, तो उसमें पाएंगे कि अगर

किसी की आमदनी साल भर में दस लाख रुपए है, आजकल मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को भी एक लाख रुपए प्रति माह वेतन मिलता है, उनसे तीस प्रतिशत टैक्स लिया जाता है और कारपोरेट टैक्स का declining trend देख लीजिए। अगर किसी को एक करोड़ का मुनाफा होता है, तो उस पर 26.73 परसेंट टैक्स है और केवल 272 कंपनियां हैं, जिनकी आमदनी पांच सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा है, उन पर केवल 20.97 परसेंट टैक्स लगता है। इस disparity को दूर करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने न कोई सुझाव दिया और न ही इस पर कोई पहल की है। डायरेक्ट टैक्स कोड में मैक्सिमम 35 परसेंट पर लाने का जो प्रयास है, इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यदि आपका टैक्स टू जी.डी.पी. रेश्यो नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो बात आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है।

महोदय, मैं आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए इन्होंने फंड्स एलोकेट तो किए हैं, लेकिन इस संबंध में मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने minor, small and medium enterprises के लिए दस हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने SC/ST entrepreneurs से चार प्रतिशत खरीद करने का निर्णय किया था। उसमें शुरुआत तो हुई है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो दस हजार करोड़ की राशि रखी है, उसमें स्पष्ट तौर पर ग्रामीण शिल्पी, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए रिजर्वेशन करिये, इससे उन लोगों को start up capital की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, वह मिल सकेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, please conclude.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : I am concluding, Sir. इसके साथ-साथ यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने स्किल डेवलपमेंट का जो काम किया था, आपने उसकी मिनिस्ट्री अलग बना दी है, लेकिन मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि यूथ वेलफेयर को स्पोर्ट्स से अलग कीजिए और यूथ वेलफेयर को अलग करके youth Welfare Employment & Skill Ministry करके एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री बनाइए ताकि सारा Concentration employment पर हो। यूपीए सरकार ने स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए रामादुरै को अधिकार दिया था। वे उच्च कोटि के प्रोफेशनल हैं। उनका उपयोग जितना होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हो पा रहा है।

महोदय, इसी के साथ upgradation of ITI, Ploytechnic पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आपने आर्टिजन एक्ट में सुधार लाने का वादा किया है, इसको जल्दी करना चाहिए। Hardware manufacturing के लिए आपने विशेष प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन इसके लिए आपको और ज्यादा प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने नॉन-प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर का उल्लेख तो किया है, लेकिन इसमें नॉन-प्लान एक्सपेंडिचर को कंट्रोल करने के लिए किसी कदम का उल्लेख आपने नहीं किया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक जगह जाकर भाषण दिया था कि मैं mindless populism के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन mindless populism क्या है, उन्होंने यह परिभाषित नहीं किया है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगर आप देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि इस पूरे बजट में 28 स्कीमों को सौ-सौ करोड़ की राशि दी गई। यह mindless populism के

[Shri Digvijaya Singh]

साथ-साथ mindless tokenism और mindless symbolism है और इसी के लिए आपने पांच आई.आई.टी., पांच आई.आई.एम. के लिए पांच सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है, पांच एम्स के लिए पांच सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन एक आई.आई.टी. चालू करने के लिए कम से कम 1500 करोड़ से दो हजार करोड़ की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह mindless tokenism और mindless symbolism का बजट है। इसमें न तो कोई रोड मैप है और न विजन है। हमारी फेडरल गवर्नमेंट है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार को सर्विस डिलीवरी मेकेनिज्म पर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, नहीं तो जो लीकेजेज हैं, उनको आप चेक नहीं कर पाएंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जुमले, 'अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं' ने उन्हें इस कुर्सी पर बैठाया है, अगर उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो वह कुर्सी से उतार भी सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Now next in line is Mr. Ajay Sancheti. But with your permission, I am calling Mr. Mohammed Adeeb as he has to break his fast.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra) : No problem, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Adeeb, take only seven minutes. ...

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। इस बजट के लिए मैं और मेरी तरह पूरा हिन्दुस्तान बेचैन था कि यह एक ऐसा बजट आ रहा है जो हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख बदल देगा। इसलिए यह कहा गया था, ऐसे वायदे किए गए थे कि चांद और सूरज भी यहां लाया जाएगा और गंगा में हुस्न भी आ जाएगा, हिन्दुस्तान में सारे मुल्कों का पैसा लाकर इकट्ठा कर दिया जाएगा, नौकरियां मिलने लगेंगी, हिन्दुस्तान का वह ख्वाब पूरा हो जाएगा, इसलिए मैंने भी बड़ी बेचैनी से इस बजट का इंतजार किया। बजट के मायने होते हैं कि सरकार किस रुख पर चलने वाली है। अंदाजा यह हुआ कि बहुत से जो वायदे और नारे लगाए गए थे, उनके मायने भी मुझे मिल गए। उस वक्त मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा था कि "सबका हाथ, सबका विकास" के मायने क्या हैं। समझ में यह आया कि बिजनेस अगर तरक्की करता है तो देश तरक्की करता है, यहां बजट में देखा कि बिजनेसमैन एफ.डी.आई. और पी.पी.पी. के जरिए तरक्की करने जा रहा है, उसकी किस्मत बदलने वाली है, यानी सबका हाथ और सबका विकास है। यह कहा गया कि बुलेट ट्रेन चलाई जाएगी। यह एक विकास होगा, लेकिन आज ही इस हाउस में कहा गया कि अनमैन्ड ही रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स, जहां पर दरवाजे नहीं हैं, वहां पर बच्चे मर रहे हैं, यानी सबका विकास और सबका हाथ, यह तरीकेकार दिखाया गया।

यह कहा गया कि विदेश में जो ब्लैक मनी है, उसके लिए हमने बहुत कुछ इंतजाम कर दिए हैं, कमिटी भी बन गई और कोई जज साहब भी लाकर बिठा दिए गए, लेकिन यह नहीं

मालूम कि इस मुल्क में लीडरों से लेकर पब्लिक सेक्टर्स तक जो करोड़ों-खरबों रुपये हैं, उन्हें लाने का क्या इंतजाम किया जाएगा, जो हमारी इकानॉमी को चूसकर खा चुके हैं। उसके ऊपर बिल्कुल खामोशी है, उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यह भी कहा गया कि इस मुल्क में 18 से 20 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन दलितों, बैकवर्ड्स, शेड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है, उनके लिए एक बहुत अच्छी बात की गई कि उनके लिए 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये का फंड मुकर्रर किया गया। उतनी ही पॉपुलेशन में इस देश में माइनॉरिटी भी रहती है, उसको 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बजाय तीन करोड़ रुपये का फंड दिया गया, यानी सबका हाथ विकास के साथ। अजीब मजाक है! ये किस तरह का विकास और सबका हाथ कहां तक? यह कहा गया कि हम मदरसा मॉडर्नाइजेशन करने जा रहे हैं और उसमें 100 करोड़ रुपये दिए। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि मदरसे से डॉक्टर्स पैदा किए जाएंगे या वकील पैदा किए जाएंगे। यह मुसलमानों की कभी डिमांड नहीं थी, मुसलमानों की डिमांड यह थी कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनॉरिटी कैरेक्टर दे दो, मुसलमानों की यह डिमांड थी कि उनकी वक्फ की जो जमीनें हैं, उन पर यूनिवर्सिटीज खोलने की इजाजत दे दो, लेकिन उसका जिक्र नहीं किया गया और कहा गया कि नहीं, मदरसा मॉडर्नाइजेशन होगा।

यह कहा जाता है कि इस मुल्क में तब तरक्की होगी, जब किसान तरक्की करेगा, लेकिन अंदाजा यह हुआ कि किसान, अपना मजदूर जब वहां से निकलता है, तो वह अपना आलू दो रुपये में बेचता है जबकि आढ़तिया उसे 11 रुपये और 25 रुपये में दिल्ली में आकर बेचता है, यानी सबका विकास सबका साथ। ये किस तरह के नारे हैं, यह किस तरह का बजट है? मैंने तो यह समझा था कि वाकई इन लोगों ने बहुत से वायदे किए, उन पर अमल नहीं कर सके। अभी हमारे दिग्विजय सिंह साहब ने एक बहुत ही बुनियादी बात कही कि जब यह इलजाम आ गया कि सी.ए.जी., एक ऐसी हवा खड़ी हुई, जिसने कहा लाखों-लाख आ गए और इधर लोगों ने वह हंगामा मचाया कि पूरी इंडस्ट्री बैठ गई, चरमरा गई। लेकिन, अफसोस यह है कि जिस शख्स ने यह कानून बनाया था, जो सेक्रेटरी था, आज वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऑफिस में सेक्रेटरी बनता है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इस \* में वह सदा साथ था या उसको एवार्ड दिया गया था। मैंने यह पहले भी हाउस में कहा था।

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कहा गया कि हम 100 नये शहर बनाएंगे। आप नये शहर बनाने का मतलब जानते हैं? नोएडा भी नया शहर बना था। नोएडा का पूरा नाम है - न्यू ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी। और न्यू ओखला इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी अब सिर्फ हाउसिंग डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी है। दलालों की, जमीनें बेचने वालों की, ब्लैक पैदा करने वालों की वह एक जगह बन कर रह गई है। यही स्थिति गुड़गांव और हरियाणा की है। अब सौ शहर बनेंगे, लैंडग्रेबर और दौलत कमाएंगे अगर इसके खिलाफ यह सोचा होता कि हां, हम हजार गांव ऐसे बनाएंगे, ऐसे गांव बनाएंगे कि जहां से लोग हिजरत करना छोड़ करके शहरों की तरफ न आएंगे। वहां गरीब उसी दूध और मक्खन में रहे, यहां की सड़कों पर आकर छूटे हुए परवाहों न रह कर

\* Expuged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

अपनी जिदगियां बरबाद न करे। उसका कोई खाका उन लोगों के पास नहीं है, जिन्होंने हमको ख्वाब दिखाए थे कि हम दुनिया बदल देंगे, हमको मौका दे दो। अच्छे दिन जरूर आए हैं लेकिन उन लोगों के लिए आए हैं, जिन्होंने इस पार्टी को, इस इलेक्शन को अपनी दौलत के सहारे पैदा किया था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अब पी.पी.पी. और एफ.डी.आई. के जरिए वह अपने सूद के साथ इस मुल्क में अपनी कुव्वत वापस लाएंगे और गरीब इसी तरह से इंतजार करता रहेगा कि अगला इलेक्शन कब आएगा। अब अगले इलेक्शन में भी किसी एक आम आदमी की हैसियत नहीं होगी कि वह इसलिए दौलत के खजाने इतने खोले जाएंगे और अब पी.पी.पी. और एफ.डी.आई. के लोग इतनी दौलत लेकर आएंगे कि एक आम इंसान जिसको हिन्दुस्तान की फिक्र है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट या असेंबली में जाने के लायक भी नहीं होगा। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जितने बुरे दिन आने वाले हैं, उसका तसव्वुर कीजिए, तो खौफ आता है कि न जाने किन लोगों ने यह कह रखा है कि अच्छे दिन आ गए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سر، بہت بہت شکریہ، اس بجٹ کے لئے میں اور میری طرح پورا ہندوستان بے چین تھا کہ یہ ایک ایسا بجٹ آ رہا ہے جو ہندوستان کی تاریخ بدل دے گا۔ اس لئے یہ کہا گیا تھا، ایسے وعدے کئے گئے تھے کہ چاند اور سورج کو بھی یہاں لایا جائے گا اور گنگا می حسن بھی آ جائے گا، ہندوستان میں سارے ملکوں کو پیسہ لاکرا کٹھا کر دیا جائے گا، نوکریاں ملنے لگیں گی، ہندوستان کا وہ خواب پورا ہو جائے گا، اس لئے میں نے بھی بڑی بے چینی سے اس بجٹ کا انتظار کیا۔ بجٹ کے معنی ہوتے ہیں کہ سرکار کس رخ پر چلنے والی ہے۔ اندازہ یہ ہوا کہ بہت سے جو وعدے اور نعرے لگائے گئے تھے، ان کے معنی بھی مجھے مل گئے۔ اس وقت میں سمجھ نہیں پا رہا تھا کہ " سب کا ہاتھ، سب کا وکاس " کے معنی کیا ہیں۔ سمجھ میں یہ آیا کہ بزنس اگر ترقی کرتا ہے تو دیش ترقی کرتا ہے، یہاں بجٹ میں دیکھا کہ بزنس ایف.ڈی.آئی۔ اور پی.پی.پی۔ کے ذریعے ترقی کرنے جا رہا ہے، اس کی قسمت بدلنے والی ہے، یعنی سب کا ہاتھ اور سب کا وکاس ہے۔ یہ کہا گیا کہ بلٹ ٹرین چلائی جائے گی۔ یہ وہ وکاس ہوگا، لیکن آج ہی اس ہاؤس میں

کہا گیا کہ ان-مینڈ ریلوے کراسنگ، جہاں پر دروازے نہیں ہیں، وہاں پر بجے مر رہے ہیں، یعنی سب کا وکاس اور سب کا ہاتھ، یہ طریقہ کار دکھایا گیا۔

یہ کہا گیا کہ وڈیش میں جو بلیک منی ہے، اس کے لئے ہم نے بہت کچھ انتظام کر دئے ہیں، کمیٹی بھی بن گئی اور کوئی جج صاحب بھی لاکر بٹھا دئے گئے، لیکن یہ نہیں معلوم کہ اس ملک کے لیڈروں سے لے کر پبلک سیکٹرز تک جو کروڑوں-کھربوں روپے ہیں، انہیں لانے کے لئے کیا انتظام کیا جائے، جو ہماری اکانومی کو چوس کر کھا چکے ہیں۔ اس کے اوپر بالکل خاموشی ہے، اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ یہ بھی کہا گیا کہ اس ملک میں 18 سے 20 فیصد پاپولیشن دلتوں، بیک-ورٹس، شیڈول کاسٹ اور شیڈول ٹرانس کی ہے، ان کے لئے ایک بہت اچھی بات کی گئی کہ ان کے لئے 50 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا فنڈ مقرر کیا گیا۔ اتنی ہی پاپولیشن میں اس دیش میں ماننارٹی بھی رہتی ہے، اس کو 50 ہزار کروڑ روپے کے بجائے تین کروڑ روپے کا فنڈ دیا گیا، یعنی سب کا ہاتھ وکاس کے ساتھ۔ عجیب مذاق ہے یہ! کس طرح کا وکاس اور سب کا ہاتھ کہاں تک؟ یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم مدرسہ ماٹرنائزیشن کرنے جا رہے ہیں اور اس میں 100 کروڑ روپے دئے۔ مجھے ملوم نہیں کہ مدرسے سے ڈاکٹرز پیدا کئے جائیں گے یا وکیل پیدا کئے جائیں گے۔ یہ مسلمانوں کی کبھی ڈیمانڈ نہیں تھی، مسلمانوں کی ڈیمانڈ یہ تھی کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ماننارٹی کیریکٹر دے دو، مسلمانوں کی یہ ڈیمانڈ تھی کہ ان کی وقف کی جو زمینیں ہیں، ان پر یونیورسٹیز کھولنے کی اجازت دے دو، لیکن اس کا ذکر نہیں کیا گیا اور کہا گیا کہ نہیں، مدرسہ ماٹرنائزیشن ہوگا۔



یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس ملک میں تب ترقی ہوگی، جب کسان ترقی کرے گا، لیکن اندازہ یہ ہوا کہ کسان، اپنا مزدور جب وہاں سے نکلتا ہے، تو وہ اپنا آلو دو روپے میں بیچتا ہے جبکہ اڑھتی اسے 11 روپے اور 25 روپے میں دہلی میں آکر بیچتا ہے، یعنی سب وکاس سب کا ساتھ۔ یہ کس طرح کے نعرے ہیں، یہ کس طرح کا بجٹ ہے؟ میں نے تو یہ سمجھا تھا کہ واقعی ان لوگوں نے بہت سے وعدے کئے، ان پر عمل نہیں کر سکے۔ ابھی ہمارے دگوجے سنگھ صاحب نے ایک بہت ہی بنیادی بات کہی کہ جب یہ الزام عائد کیا گیا کہ سی-ای-جی، ایک ایسی ہوا کھڑی ہوئی، جس نے کہا لاکھوں لاکھ آگے اور ادھر کے لوگوں نے وہ ہنگامہ مچایا کہ پوری انڈسٹری بیٹھ گئی، چرما گئی۔ لیکن، افسوس یہ ہے کہ جس شخص نے یہ قانون بنایا تھا، جو سکریٹری تھا، آج وہ پرائم منسٹر آفس میں سکریٹری بنتا ہے۔ مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ اس (\*) میں وہ سدا ساتھ تھا یا اس کو ایوارڈ دیا گیا تھا۔ میں نے یہ پہلے بھی ہاؤس میں کہا تھا۔ میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کہا گیا کہ ہم 100 نئے شہر بنائیں گے۔ آپ نئے شہر بنانے کا مطلب جانتے ہیں؟ نوئیڈا بھی نیا شہر بنا تھا۔ نوئیڈا کا پورا نام - نیو اوکھلا انڈسٹریل ڈیولپمنٹ اتھارٹی، اور نیو اوکھلا انڈسٹریل ڈیولپمنٹ اتھارٹی اب صرف ہاؤسنگ ڈیولپمنٹ اتھارٹی ہے۔ دلالوں کو، زمین بیچنے والوں کی، بلیک پیدا کرنے والوں کی وہ ایک جگہ بن کر رہ گئی ہے۔ یہی حالت گڑگاؤں اور ہریانہ کی ہے۔ وہ سو شہر بنیں گے، لینڈ گریپر اور دولت کمائیں گے اگر اس کے خلاف یہ سوچا ہوتا کہ ہاں، ہم ہزار گاؤں ایسے

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

بنائیں گے، ایسے گاؤں بنائیں گے کہ جہاں سے لوگ حجرت کرنا چھوڑ کر کے شہروں کی طرف نہ آئیں۔ وہاں غریب اسی دودھ اور مکھن میں رہیں، یہاں کی سڑکوں پر نہ آکر اپنی زندگیاں برباد نہ کریں۔ ان کا کوئی خاکہ ان لوگوں کے پاس نہیں ہے، جنہوں نے ہم سب کو خواب دکھائے تھے کہ ہم دنیا بدل دیں گے، ہم کوموقع دے دو۔ اچھے دن ضرور آئے ہیں لیکن ان لوگوں کے لئے آئے ہیں، جنہوں نے اس پارٹی کو، اس الیکشن کو اپنی دولت کے سہارے پیدا کیا تھا۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ اب پی۔پی۔پی۔ اور ایف۔ڈی۔ آئی کے ذریعے وہ اپنے سود کے ساتھ اس ملک میں اپنی قوت واپس لائیں گے اور غریب اسی طرح سے انتظار کرتا رہے گا کہ اگلا الیکشن کب آئے گا۔ اب اگلے الیکشن میں بھی کسی ایک آدمی کی حیثیت نہیں ہوگی کہ وہ پارلیمنٹ یا اسمبلی کا رخ کر سکے۔ اس لئے دولت کے خزانے اتنے کھولے جائیں گے اور اب پی۔پی۔پی۔ کے لوگ اتنی دولت لے کر آئیں گے کہ ایک عام انسان جس کو ہندوستان کی فکر ہے، وہ ہندوستان کی پارلیمنٹ یا اسمبلی میں جانے کی لائق بھی نہیں ہوگا۔ میں تو سمجھتا ہوں کہ جتنے برے دن آئے والے ہیں، اس کا تصور کیجئے، تو خوف آتا ہے کہ نہ جانے کن لوگوں نے یہ کہہ رکھا ہے کہ اچھے دن آگئے ہیں۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Ajay Sancheti. Your time is only ten minutes.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI : Sir, I will try to finish within my time limit. सम्माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस सरकार का जो पहला बजट पेश किया है, वह जिन परिस्थितियों में किया गया, ग्लोबल इकॉनॉमिक स्लोडाउन, देश की अत्यन्त खराब आर्थिक स्थिति, इण्डस्ट्रीज की दयनीय अवस्था, किसानों की गंभीर स्थिति और ऐसे Platter से देश के सभी वर्गों को सेटिस्फाई करना यह वास्तव में एक चुनौती भरा काम है। It was like swimming against the waves. साथ में बी.जे.पी. और एन.डी.ए. को देश की जनता ने जो क्लिअरकट मेन्डेट दिया था, उस मेन्डेट के कारण सभी वर्गों की अपेक्षाएं भी बहुत बढ़ी हुई हैं। इन स्थितियों में वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश के हर वर्ग को सेटिस्फाई करने वाला एक बेलेस्ड बजट पेश किया है। मैं इसलिए उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। सर, सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में अपने पहले भाषण में कहा था कि

[Shri Ajay Sancheti]

यह सरकार सिर्फ पुरानी सरकार के क्रिटिसिज्म में या गढ़े मुर्दे उखाड़ने में भरोसा नहीं रखेगी, बल्कि पुरानी सरकारों की जो अच्छी नीतियां थीं, उनको भी जारी रखेगी। वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी अपनी बजट स्पीच में कई बार यह दोहराया है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में बार-बार कहा, a lot of initiatives, already taken by the last Government, are being continued. और आप देखिए कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी दोनों ने, जो-जो कहा वह पूर्ण रूप से इस बजट में झलकता है। सर, कल से लेकर आज तक जो लम्बी चर्चा चली है, उसमें many learned Members of Parliament have spoken in detail on so many subjects. I will not repeat the same, but would try to highlight only some points. सर, इस देश का तकरीबन चार लाख करोड़ रुपया डिस्प्यूट्स में फंसा हुआ है, कोर्ट में फंसा हुआ है। हमेशा दिखाई देता है कि चार लाख करोड़ रुपए बैंकों में रखे हुए हैं, यहां से मिल नहीं रहे हैं। उसको सैटल करने के लिए पहली बार वित्त मंत्री जी ने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और लीगल रिफॉर्म्स पर इस बजट में जोर दिया है। फेरस और नॉन-फेरस मेटल्स के डिफरेंट ग्रेड्स, कोल के डिफरेंट ग्रेड्स - इन सभी पर ड्यूटीज के लिए कॉमन स्लैब्स प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं। इससे नॉमिनकल्वर में जो ambiguity होती थी और उसके लिए जो डिस्क्रिशनरी पॉवर्स का यूज होता था, उसे खत्म करने में बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। अदरवाइज यह करप्शन की बहुत बड़ी जड़ है।

सर, अब मैं एफ.डी.आई. पर आता हूं। एफ.डी.आई. सिर्फ अनाउंसमेंट या स्कीम से नहीं आता। इनवैस्टमेंट, इनवैस्टर्स का सरकार और उसकी नीतियों में भरोसे से आता है। यह इनवैस्टमेंट लाने का एक सबसे बड़ा टूल है। सर, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूं और मराठी में एक कहावत है,

†सर्व सोन...पैसा च सोन...नाहीं।

इसका मतलब यह है कि सारा ड्रामा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन पैसे का ड्रामा नहीं किया जा सकता, पैसे का काम पैसे से ही होता है।

सर, डिफेंस सेक्टर में 49 परसेंट एफ.डी.आई. लाने की मंशा इस बजट का ऐतिहासिक पहलू है। There should be a reduction on dependency on defence imports. Reduction in its foreign component payment और इंडियन इंडस्ट्री को बूस्ट करने के लिए डिफेंस सेक्टर में प्रस्तावित एफ.डी.आई. - ये सारे मुद्दे एक साथ कवर हो जाते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी, जो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भी हैं, मैं उनके द्वारा प्रस्तावित इस विशेष प्रावधान के लिए उन्हें बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूं।

सर, सरकार ने देश के बैंकों में 2 लाख से अधिक इक्विटी इंफ्यूज करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इससे बैंकों की बॉरोइंग और फंडिंग दोनों कैपिसिटी बढ़ेंगी और देश में चाहे उद्योग हो, कृषि हो, रोजगार हो, - हर क्षेत्र में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा पैसा पंप करने में सुविधा मिलेगी। Sir, more than Rs. 2 lakh crores are proposed to be invested by PSUs of the country. Unlocking of this money from the PSU corpus will not only improve the GDP of the country but will also help to reduce the fiscal deficit. Moreover, this will create huge employment potential in the country.

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† The hon. Members speak in Marathi.

सर, स्मार्ट सिटीज की योजना पर कई वक्ताओं ने शंका व्यक्त की है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि स्मार्ट सिटीज की योजना ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए वरदान साबित होगी। यह गांवों से शहरों की ओर होने वाले पलायन को रोकने में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम सिद्ध होगी।

सर, सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गंगा के शुद्धिकरण का बीड़ा उठाया है और उसके लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय का गठन किया है। साथ ही उस मंत्रालय के लिए 2 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा का बजट भी प्रभावित किया है। इससे इस सरकार की उनके इस मिशन के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है। Sir, Cleaning of Ganga is a subject which is close to hearts of all the countrymen. I am sure in the coming years, in true sense, we will find a new *swachh* or *nirmal* Ganga.

सर, एजुकेशन सेक्टर में क्रांति की आवश्यकता है और reforms in education sector is a continuous and time to time changing process. स्त्री शिक्षा के प्रणेता, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के प्रणेता श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण जी- ये दोनों ही महानुभाव इस देश में क्रांति लेकर आए थे। उनके नाम पर टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम और Centre for Excellence in Humanities खोलना उनके प्रति एक सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि है। सर, विशेष रूप से मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का और उनके सहयोगी मंत्री का अभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने महाराष्ट्र में आई.आई.एम. (IIM) और स्पेशली विदर्भ में एम्स (AIIMS) जैसे देश के नामी इंस्टीट्यूट के गठन का प्रस्ताव किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Only two more minutes.

**श्री अजय संचेती :** सर, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर्स में चाहे रोड्स हों, एक्सप्रेस वेज हों, शिपिंग हो, पावर हो, माइनिंग हो, ऑयल एंड गैस हो, एक्सपोर्ट्स हो, इन सभी सेक्टर्स में जो डैड इन्वेस्टमेंट पड़ा हुआ है, चाहे फिर वह गवर्नमेंट का हो या प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टर्स का हो, उन सभी को फिर से एक्टिव करना और बंद पड़ी हुई परियोजनाओं को शुरू करना, इस दिशा में इस बजट में कई प्रावधान किए गए हैं। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि जल्दी ही आने वाले समय में हमें इसके fruitful results देखने को मिलेंगे। श्रद्धेय अटल जी ने नदियों को जोड़ने का संकल्प किया था और आज उन्हीं नदियों में ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन रिवर्स के लिए 'जल विकास योजना' सामने लाई गई है। यह योजना आने वाले समय में देश के इकोनामिक ग्रोथ में एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगी।

सर, अंत में, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि समाज का प्रत्येक घटक, चाहे वह उद्योग हों, नौकरी हों, महिलाएं हों, बच्चे हों, सीनियर सिटीजन्स हों, हरेक के लिए इस बजट में कुछ न कुछ प्रावधान किया गया है। टैक्स रिफार्म्स लाना, करेंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट को ठीक करना, जी.डी.पी. बढ़ाना, फॉरेक्स रिजर्व को मजबूत करना, लाइफ एंड हेल्थ इश्युरेन्स को बढ़ावा देना, आदि सभी विषयों को ध्यान में रखकर इस बजट में सेक्टर्स के लिए अनेक प्रावधान प्रपोज्ड हैं। Sir, I will take two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your party has eleven minutes and two more speakers are there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अजय संचेती :** सर, मैं दिग्विजय सिंह जी को व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूँ और उनका सम्मान भी करता हूँ। मैंने उनकी स्पीच को ध्यान से सुना। सर, उनका कहना था कि *mindless* ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** वह तो रेप्लाइ मंत्री जी करेंगे।

**श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) :** सर, मेडन स्पीच है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am getting pressure from everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अजय संचेती :** सर, मुझे एक या डेढ़ मिनट चाहिए, उससे ज्यादा नहीं चाहिए। मैं बड़े सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि जो माइंडलेस टोकनिज्म की बात कही है, तो जनता माइंडलेस नहीं थी, क्योंकि उन्होंने पहले वाली सरकार को भी देखा था, इस सरकार को भी देख रही है और पूरे माइंड का उपयोग करके उन्होंने जनादेश दिया है। इसलिए इस सरकार ने यह बजट पेश किया है। सर, इस सरकार के इरादे बुलंद हैं और जो-जो कहा गया है, वह पूरी इच्छाशक्ति के साथ उन्हें करके दिखाएंगी।

अंत में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जो प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा था- 'एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत', उसे बनाने के लिए यह पहला बजट है। यह एक झांकी है, अभी बहुत कुछ बाकी है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for trying to balance the needs of growth with सबके साथ, सबका विकास, But some reservations are there. FDI and PPP may ensure rate of growth of economy going up, but not employment which is crucial to your philosophy. It was also crucial to UPA-I and UPA-II's philosophy. They failed in it. The NDA Government also failed in 1999 to 2004. Now, you have made a big promise. The country is waiting for you. If you fail, then the country will go to the dogs because the country is not we, who are sitting here. The country is not the middle-class people. This country is the country of the poor, the aspiring youth, which the Minister has referred in his Budget Speech, aspirations of the people to attain not the BPL status, but to attain, what I will put in my words, as the 'minimum prosperity level'. If we cannot, sitting here on both sides, bring the BPL people to a 'minimum prosperity level', we have failed. And, in this Budget, I do not find anything to achieve that. I find only glimpses, not more than that.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*]

If you look at the Budget, you are admitting that inflation will remain at an elevated level with gradual moderation of WPI. What has a common man got to do with the Wholesale Price Index? A poor person does not know about it. Consumer Price Index is also only a figure for him. He pays more than what is in the CPI.

On unemployment, what is the Government going to do? Employment Exchanges will be transformed into Career Centres and you have given Rs.100 crores for that. Manufacturing units will sell the products directly. The Budget even talks of E-commerce. What will happen to all these large segments of retailers who have been your loyalists for long decades? This, to my mind, is thoughtless. Then, there is the issue of skill development of the youth. What happens to the villages? Only Rs.100 crores have been provided for village entrepreneurs. Corpus fund of Rs.10,000 crore is a welcome step. But, regarding MSME, as Shri Digvijaya Singh pointed out, what is your vision about the village industries, about village artisans, craftsmen? What will be the micro industries for villages, growth centres in the rural areas? It is not only start-ups. They can't be part of start-up programme. There has to be group finance with group guarantee. People don't have resources to pay margin money. Please think over all these things. Otherwise, this start-up programme will only be urban oriented.

Regarding youth policy, when I look at the Budget Speech, it is all clubbed under Sports and Youth Affairs. There is no sign of anything about non-student youth. There is no mention about real youth welfare. An amount of Rs.100 crore has been provided for youth leadership programme. This is not development. This is not what is crucial to the nation. Human resource must be brought on to a level of minimum prosperity where people will have some dignity. Today, we don't have dignity. And, if my brother, the poor person, does not have dignity, I don't have dignity either.

Then, I will refer to one or two small things. There is a mention of smart cities. Proposal for 100 smart cities is very welcome. But as my friend here said, let them not become builders' paradise. Let them become innovation centres. The idea of innovation centres must be the driving force for these smart cities, not money. Please build IITs, IIMs, standard universities as a central feature to these smart cities so that they can contribute to the healthy growth.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Mohapatraji, please conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Look at Boston University's contribution, the way it has contributed to the development of Boston. If you see that, you can understand what I am trying to suggest. And, what have you done to your colleague, Smritiji? Smritiji has been a long-suffering daughter-in-law, *bahu*, in the TV serial. Will she have to suffer here also? You had promised her, but only half of that promise has been given as the allocation. What a pity, that education, which has to be the thrust for a knowledge society, which you wish to establish in this country, gets a short-shrift under Modiji's leadership! Sir, I end by drawing attention to a couple of things about my State, Odisha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Mohapatraji, you have taken four minutes already. Please try to conclude.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Modiji, in Bhubaneswar, had said that about eight lakh workers from Odisha worked in Surat. He said, 'Why are these eight lakh people working in the textile industry in Surat?' Why is the State Government not able to provide jobs for them?' I think, when Modiji thought of a plan for textile mega clusters, he should have thought about Odisha too, so that these eight lakh people could come back to Odisha, as envisaged by him. Please take note of this. Please take note of another thing too – of the five proposed tourist centres, let at least one be given to Odisha for a Buddhist Circuit, or, if you can't find one for a Buddhist Circuit, then for an anthropological tourism circuit. Thank you.

**श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब)** : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे इस अहम डिबेट में भाग लेने का मौका दिया। बजट पर डिबेट इसलिए अहम समझी जाती है क्योंकि बजट की प्रस्तावना के द्वारा सरकारें देश के भविष्य के प्रति अपनी कल्पना दर्शाती हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, यह उनका पहला बजट है। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने भरपूर कोशिश की होगी कि लोगों के एहसास और भावनाओं के अनुरूप वे खरे उतर सकें, लेकिन अगर आप उनके भाषण की पहली पंक्तियां पढ़ें तो उन्हीं से यह जाहिर हो जाता है कि वे स्वयं ही अपने बजट की प्रस्तावनाओं से आश्वस्त नहीं हैं। उन्होंने पहली पंक्तियों में कहा कि मैं अपनी और अपनी सरकार की सीमाएं जानता हूँ और बहुत सी एक्सपेक्टेडेंस इस बजट से देशवासियों को नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर वे अपने आपको इतने तक ही सीमित रखते तो मैं उनकी बात समझ सकता था। उन्होंने कहा कि उनकी सीमाएं इसलिए निर्धारित हैं क्योंकि यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने खजाने खाली छोड़े और अर्थव्यवस्था इतनी दूभर थी कि वे उसको सुलझाने में आज अपने आपको सक्षम महसूस नहीं कर रहे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा निराधार बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती। मेरी भावनाएं या मेरे विचार जो मर्जी हों लेकिन आंकड़े और तथ्य सत्य को दर्शाते हैं। हमने फिस्कल डेफिसिट को कंट्रोल किया, 4.8 परसेंट तक उसको सीमित किया, करेंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट को, जो 4.5 के आस-पास था, 1.7 परसेंट तक लेकर आए, भरे हुए खाद्यान्न भंडार छोड़े, 315 बिलियन डॉलर का फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व छोड़ा, इन्वेस्टमेंट रेट बढ़ाया, सेविंग्स रेट बढ़ाया और करोड़ों लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लेकर आए। गरीबी रेखा पर तो बहस हो सकती है, लेकिन इस पर कोई बहस नहीं हो सकती कि किस तरह की गरीबी देशवासी बहुत सालों तक देखते आए, उस तरह की गरीबी से हमने बहुत से लोगों को निजात दिलवाई। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य सिर्फ यह है कि जिस तरह किसी व्यक्ति का, किसी देश का जीवन किसी देश की प्रगति की गाथा, उसके अतीत से तोड़कर नहीं कही जा सकती है, उसी तरह किसी भी सरकार की जो उपलब्धियां हैं, उनकी गाथा भी उन्हें नजरअंदाज करके नहीं कही जा सकती है। हमने जो बुनियाद रखी थी, उस बुनियाद पर घर बनाने का, घर को पुख्ता रखने का आपका अधिकार है, परंतु यदि आप उस बुनियाद को ही झुठलाने लगेंगे, तो कहीं न कहीं देश की जनता आपसे यह सवाल करेगी कि क्या आपने दो महीनों में ही सब कुछ

कर दिया, जो आपके इकोनॉमिक सर्वे के आंकड़े बताते हैं? आपको कम से कम इस सदन में, जिसको हम इंटेलेक्चुअल इंटेग्रिटी कहते हैं, नहीं खोनी चाहिए। मेरी ऐसी अपेक्षा अपने बहुत नजदीकी मित्र, बहुत आदरणीय, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस और देश के वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी से थी। मैं अपनी एक और बात रखना चाहता हूँ। हमने कई बार यह सुना है कि पिछली सरकार में पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस था, इसलिए कुछ काम नहीं हो पाया। अगर कुछ नहीं हो पाया होता, तो ये उपलब्धियां, जिन्हें आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं, जिनका इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में व्याख्यान है, क्या ये आंकड़े सत्य कहलाते? नहीं। इसलिए मैं आज समझता हूँ कि हमें Partisan राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर कई बातें, जो देश की उपलब्धियां हैं, उन्हें स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

मैं दो-चार मुद्दों पर अपनी बात रखूंगा। क्योंकि बहुत बातें हो गई हैं, इसलिए मैं किसी बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्व जुटाने की बात कही है, परंतु मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि यदि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद अर्थात् जी.डी.पी. मिनिमम nominal terms पर 13 परसेंट बढ़ रहा है तो टैक्स रेवेन्यूज 20 परसेंट कैसे बढ़ सकते हैं? यह शब्दों का खेल है, मगर मैं यह बात अपनी ओर से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, हमें देश के अर्थशास्त्री यह बता रहे हैं कि इसमें कहीं न कहीं गलती है। अगर non-corporate tax revenue 27 परसेंट और service tax revenue 31 परसेंट बढ़ने हैं, तो फिर Tax-GDP ratio ऐसे क्यों है? वित्त मंत्री जी को कहीं न कहीं हमें यह बात बतानी पड़ेगी।

एक और मुद्दा, जिसको मैं खास तौर पर उठाना चाहता हूँ, Hospitality and tourism सेक्टर का है। इस सेक्टर का जी.डी.पी. में 6.6 परसेंट कंट्रीब्यूशन है। दुनिया के जितने टूरिस्ट्स हैं, उनका मात्र 0.5 प्रतिशत भारत में आता है। देश में हर साल 40 करोड़ नये रोजगार Hospitality and tourism सेक्टर में पैदा होते हैं। क्या केवल ई-वीजा देने से इस क्षेत्र की भरपाई हो पाएगी? इसके अतिरिक्त और भी बहुत कुछ करना पड़ेगा, जिसका बजट में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

डिफेंस के मुताल्लिक जो एलोकेशन होती आई हैं, वे हुई हैं, मगर क्या Cyber Security के मामले में हमने इसकी कोई विशेष चर्चा की है? नहीं की है। क्या हम यह मानकर चलें कि चाइना, जिसके साथ आज हमारी Strategic parity 8:8 की रेश्यो पर है, यानी चाइना हमसे हर पैमाने पर 8 गुना आगे है, क्या इस तरह की एलोकेशन से हमारी और चाइना की डिफेंस पैरिटी में जो दरार है, जो गैप है, वह कम हो सकेगा, मैं मानता हूँ कि development perspective में आदमी यह कहता है कि गरीब मुल्क, डेवलपिंग मुल्क डिफेंस पर इतना अधिक बजट नहीं दे सकते हैं, मगर यदि आज हम अपने बॉर्डर्स की हकीकत को समझें और यह भी समझें कि कब, कहां से सिक्योरिटी थ्रेट आ सकता है, तो हम डिफेंस की जरूरतों को कतई नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस पर खास ध्यान और ख्याल दें, ताकि हम देशवासियों को अपने सिक्योरिटी आस्पेक्ट्स के मुताल्लिक आश्वस्त कर सकें।

बुजुर्गों के मुताल्लिक मेरा एक खास जज्बा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भविष्य में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हमारे देश के जो बुजुर्ग होंगे, उन पर खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं बाइपार्टिजन



[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

बेसिस पर यह बात कह रहा हूं। एक ट्रिलियन डॉलर की हमारी इकोनॉमी है, हम अपने आपको तीसरी सबसे बड़ी इकोनॉमी मानते हैं और यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि आने वाले सालों में भारत दूसरे नम्बर पर आएगा। क्या एक ट्रिलियन डॉलर वाली इकोनॉमी का मुल्क अपने बुजुर्गों की तरफ और ध्यान नहीं दे सकता? यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है, जिसकी ओर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि हम 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज का बार-बार जिक्र कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इन शहरों की जरूरत है, *smart cities, by definition, are premised on the use of advance IT technologies.* इसके बारे में दुनिया भर में बहुत विस्तृत चर्चा हो रही है कि किन मुल्कों में स्मार्ट सिटीज की जरूरत है और इसका निजता के अधिकार पर, जो लोग वहां रहेंगे, उन पर कैसा असर पड़ेगा। स्मार्ट सिटीज में हर चीज मॉनिटर होती है। क्या हम ऐसा देश चाहते हैं, जहां हमारी निजता के हर अधिकार के ऊपर आक्रमण हो? जब हम स्मार्ट सिटीज की बात कर रहे हैं, तो क्या इसके मुताल्लिक हमने कोई ध्यान दिया है? आपने पहले साल में 7,060 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की है। जब एक टी.वी. डिबेट में मैंने कहा कि यह बहुत कम है, तो मुझसे कहा गया कि आप इस बात को नहीं समझते हैं, यह तो पहले साल की प्रस्तावना है। अगर आप पहले साल में 100 सिटीज की बुनियाद रखना चाहते हैं, जो आप बजट में कह रहे हैं, तो क्या एक स्मार्ट सिटी का आधार 70 करोड़ रुपए में रखा जा सकता है? इतने में प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भी नहीं बनती है। जब हम टोकनिज्म की बात करते हैं, एक दिखावे की बात करते हैं, तो उसमें कोई असत्य बात नहीं है। आपकी 29 स्कीम्स 100 करोड़ रुपए की हैं। लोग कह रहे हैं कि *trillion-dollar Budget with a hundred-crore mindset.* मैं समझता हूं कि यह 100 करोड़ रुपए की बात सरकार की कोई बहुत अच्छी छवि नहीं दर्शाती।

61 करोड़ महिलाएं जिस देश में हैं, वहां महिलाओं की सेप्टी के लिए आपने 200 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। यह खिलवाड़ है लोगों के एहसास के साथ, यह मजाक है देश के साथ। आप 200 करोड़ रुपए स्टैच्यू के लिए देते हैं, दीजिए, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, मगर उसके मुकाबले आप 61 करोड़ महिलाओं की सिक्योरिटी या उनके उत्थान के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए की प्रस्तावना करते हैं, यह उचित बात नहीं है।

आपने एक्सपेंडिचर कमीशन की बात कही है। एक्सपेंडिचर कमीशन आपको क्या नई चीज दिखाने वाला है, जिसके बारे में हमें मालूम नहीं है, जिसका फिस्कल रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी एंड बजट मैनेजमेंट एक्ट के आधार नहीं है। एक और लेयर ऑफ ब्यूरोक्रेसी स्थापित करने के अलावा यह एक्सपेंडिचर कमीशन और कुछ करने वाला नहीं है। इसकी तनख्वाहें, इसके खर्चे इसकी जरूरत से ज्यादा होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। एक्सपेंडिचर कम करना है, इसमें किसी को कोई गिला नहीं है, मगर किस तरह कम करना है, इस पर दो राय हो सकती है और मैं अपनी राय व्यक्त कर रहा हूं।

हमने सोलर एनर्जी की बात की है। ऊर्जा सुरक्षा देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। हमारी सरकार ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू सोलर मिशन बना कर एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया था। हम बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इस पर काम करना चाहते हैं, मगर जो आपके प्रावधान हैं, वे सारे बजट

का मात्र 0.6 परसेंट हैं। आप हर गांव में बिजली पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं, पर जब सोलर एनर्जी की बात आती है, तो total amount committed is 0.6 per cent. ये बातें कहने की एक हैं और करने की दूसरी। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि कम-से-कम इस सदन में जब देश के वित्त मंत्री बजट में प्रस्ताव रखते हैं, तो वे ऐसे प्रस्ताव रखें, जिनकी क्रेडिबिलिटी हो, जिनकी विश्वसनीयता में लोग यकीन करें। इसके लिए कोई चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट या अर्थशास्त्री होने की जरूरत नहीं है। केवल आंकड़ों के आधार पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि इस बजट की प्रस्तावना में कई मुद्दों पर देश के एहसास के साथ खिलवाड़ हुआ है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए था।

मैं इस बजट के बारे में दो-चार चीजें और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर, डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर, मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग जोन्स पर आपने ध्यान दिया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इंडिया के मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्र में मात्र 0.2 परसेंट ग्रोथ हुई है। मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने की बुनियाद यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने रखी थी, जब हमने जापान के साथ सौ बिलियन डॉलर के डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर और दिल्ली-मुम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर की स्थापना की थी। उसको आपने आगे बढ़ाया, यह अच्छी बात है, मगर हम सुन रहे हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री की जो जापान यात्रा है, वह स्थगित हो रही है। वह स्थगित नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक बहुत बड़ा रिश्ता हमने जापान के साथ जोड़ा है। जापान बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर टेक्नोलॉजी और कैपिटल का कंट्रीब्यूशन कर सकता है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग रीजन्स को आगे बढ़ाने में जापान के साथ खास ताल्लुक बढ़ाए जाएं।

Retrospective taxation की बात बहुत की गई। हमें यह बताया गया कि हम retrospective taxation को निरस्त करेंगे। अच्छा है, आपने यह नहीं किया। जहां 40,000 करोड़ रुपये के राजस्व की बात हो, कोई भी वित्त मंत्री ऐसा नहीं कर सकता। इसमें दो राय हो सकती हैं कि retrospective taxation होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर आप 40,000 करोड़ रुपये दे देते, तो आप पर crony capitalism का इल्जाम लग सकता था। इसलिए अच्छी बात है कि आपने यह नहीं किया है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, आप हमको यह बताएं कि यह जो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आप इस देश को सब्जबाग दिखा रहे हैं, उसका पैसा कहां से आएगा? मैं जानता हूँ कि बजट के प्रावधानों में आंकड़ों का खिलवाड़ होता है, मगर आंकड़ों के साथ इतना खिलवाड़ भी नहीं होना चाहिए कि देश का बच्चा-बच्चा यह जान जाए कि इसमें कुछ सत्यता है ही नहीं।

आखिर में एक ही बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। अच्छे दिन आएंगे या नहीं आएंगे, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि अच्छे दिन जरूर आएँ, सारे देश के लिए आएँ और सारे देशवासियों के लिए आएँ। वैसे किसी ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही है,

‘हमने माना कि तगाफुल न करोगे, लेकिन,  
खाक हो जाएंगे हम, तुमको खबर होने तक।’

अच्छे दिनों का कब तक इंतजार करना होगा? मैं मानता हूँ, आप यह कहते हैं कि दो

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

**7.00 P.M.**

महीने हुए हैं, तीन महीने हुए हैं, मगर यह जो आपने बुनियाद रखी है, यह दो-तीन महीने पहले की बुनियाद नहीं है। देशवासियों के सामने यह एक नक्शा है, जो काम आप पांच सालों में करने वाले हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Please conclude.

**श्री अश्विनी कुमार** : मुझे लगता है कि इसके मुताबिक तो बहुत लम्बे समय तक अच्छे दिन आने वाले नहीं हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी** (राजस्थान) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपके प्रति बहुत ही आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस देश के महान सदन में बोलने का मौका दिया। इस सदन के अन्दर यह मेरा पहला भाषण है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महान देश के अर्थशास्त्री, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह भारत सरकार का बजट रखा है। भारत की जनता ने श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारतीय जनता पार्टी को स्पष्ट जनादेश ही नहीं दिया, एन.डी.ए. पार्टी को 336 सीटें देकर एक इतिहास भी रचा है तथा यह स्पष्ट संकेत है कि देश की जनता ने नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी में इतना बड़ा विश्वास व्यक्त किया है।

इस सरकार का यह पहला बजट है। सभी वर्गों एवं देश के विकास को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह बजट पेश किया गया है, इस दृष्टि से वाकई यह देश का पहला बजट है, जिसको इस सरकार के द्वारा पेश किया गया है।

महोदय, देश सर्वोपरि होता है। दुनिया के किसी भी देश को चलाने में उस देश का आर्थिक प्रबंधन सबसे अहम होता है, लेकिन बड़ी तकलीफ और पीड़ा के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जब 2014 में श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एन.डी.ए. ने सत्ता संभाली, उस वक्त पिछली सरकार के नेतृत्व में देश आर्थिक कुप्रबंधन के दौर से गुजर रहा था। देश की जी.डी.पी. दर पिछले दो साल में 5 प्रतिशत से भी कम थी। फूड इन्फ्लेशन रेट भी लगभग 10 प्रतिशत पर था। गौर करने वाली बात यह है कि 2004 में जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार ने सत्ता छोड़ी थी, तो ये आंकड़े ठीक इसके उलट थे। उस वक्त विकास दर लगभग 10 फीसदी थी, इन्फ्लेशन रेट 5 फीसदी था। इस विषम परिस्थिति में भी इतना संतुलित और हर वर्ग को ध्यान में रख कर बजट देने के लिए मैं सर्वप्रथम श्री जेटली जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और उम्मीद ही नहीं बल्कि विश्वास भी जताता हूँ कि आर्थिक कुप्रबंधन के भयंकर तूफान के चपेट से भी देश की कश्ती को बाहर निकाल लाएंगे।

महोदय, आज जब हम देखते हैं तो फिस्कल डेफिसिट जी.डी.पी. के साढ़े चार प्रतिशत पर खड़ा है। इस फिस्कल डेफिसिट को कम करते हुए इसे अगले बजट तक 4.1 प्रतिशत तक लाने का टारगेट जो रखा है, तो वाकई आने वाले वक्त में हम इससे पार पा जाएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब हम हालात को देखते हैं, तो जिस हालात के साथ पूर्व की सरकार ने हमें नेतृत्व सौंपा है, उस हालात में भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने संतुलित और कृषि के साथ-साथ उद्योगों के भी विकास को ध्यान में रख कर जिस तरह का बजट पेश किया है, वह सचमुच प्रशंसनीय है।

महोदय, भारत मां को तब सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ा होती है, जब उसके बेचारे किसान बेटे आर्थिक तंगी की वजह से खुद अपनी हत्या कर लेते हैं, आज यह हमें हैरान करने वाली बात है कि 67 साल में देश पर सबसे ज्यादा किसी पार्टी ने शासन किया है, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने शासन किया है। जब हम कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासन में किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति की ओर दृष्टिपात करते हैं, तो यदि केवल 2013 के आंकड़ों को भी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर देखा जाए, तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से तंग आकर तकरीबन 12 हजार किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है, आपने आपको खत्म किया है। यह बहुत बड़ी शोचनीय बात है। इस प्रकार का वक्त क्यों आया? जब आजादी हमें मिली, उस वक्त इस देश के किसानों की जो क्रेडिट थी, वह 60 से 70 परसेंट थी। इस देश के अन्दर लगभग 75 परसेंट किसान हैं। यह रास्ता जो छह लाख गांवों और गलियों से होकर दिल्ली को आता है, वह उन किसानों के गांवों से आता है। जब किसान की माली हालत ठीक होगी, तो इस देश की भी माली हालत ठीक होगी। मगर बड़े अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि उसके बावजूद भी 67 सालों में किसान की आज जो स्थिति है, जो उसकी हैसियत है, जो उसकी क्रेडिट है, वह केवल 13 परसेंट के करीब आ गई है। यह किस ओर संकेत करता है?

महोदय, जब हमें आजादी मिली थी, उस वक्त जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति थे या जो दूसरे लोग थे, उनकी हैसियत केवल 15 परसेंट थी। आज उनकी हैसियत बढ़ कर 60-70 परसेंट तक पहुंच गई है। तो यह जो गैप आए दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, यह किस बात का संकेत कर रहा है? आज हम देखते हैं कि देश के अन्दर दो जमातें पैदा हो गई हैं। एक तरफ बड़े पूंजीपति हैं तो दूसरी तरफ देश का गरीब होता जा रहा है। आपने देखा होगा कि जो हमारे आदिवासी भाई हैं, उनको खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं है, हमारे गांव के अन्दर जो लोग विचरण करते हैं, उनको रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं, उनके लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी कुछ नहीं है। आज शिक्षा किस बात की हो रही है? निजी या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर शिक्षा बढ़ रही है। गांव के गरीब उन प्राइवेट संस्थाओं में अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं पाते और उनके बच्चे सर्विस और नौकरियों में नहीं जा पाते हैं। यह असमानता किसने पैदा की? आज इस बात पर भी जब गांवों में और गरीबों में बात होती है, तो उनका सीधा टारगेट यह हो जाता है कि इस देश के अन्दर जिन्होंने सबसे ज्यादा राज किया, जिन्होंने सरकारें चलाई हैं, उन लोगों ने असमानता पैदा की? इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज हमारा बजट उन लोगों की तरफ इंगित करता है। आज इस बजट में उन लोगों के लिए, काश्तकारों के लिए जिस प्रकार का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, वह मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। इसमें आठ लाख करोड़ रुपए का जो प्रोविजन रखा है, काश्तकारों के लिए बैंकों को जो दिया है, वह एक सराहनीय कदम है। मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की कि हम 'मनरेगा' को कृषि के साथ जोड़ेंगे। जब इस बजट में इसको कृषि के साथ जोड़ने का प्रावधान किया गया है, तो इससे हमारे गांवों में जो काम होंगे, खेतों में जो काम होंगे, उससे किसान को फायदे होंगे, उनकी संपत्तियां बनेंगी। एक काश्तकार को

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

जो लोन दिया जाता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस लोन के अंतर्गत अनुदान बढ़ाया जाए  
...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) :** कृपया, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आपके पार्टी के चार सदस्य और बोलने वाले हैं।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी :** सर, मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। मैं तो अभी भूमिका भी नहीं बांध पाया हूँ। मैं तो उस गांव से आया हुआ आदमी हूँ, जहां पानी की किल्लत है, उस राजस्थान से आया हूँ। मुझे अभी और भी विषय पर बोलना है। अभी कुछ लोग नदियों को जोड़ने की बात कह रहे थे। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि काश्तकारों की समृद्धि लाने के लिए काश्तकार को अनुदान दिया जाए। इस बजट में सामूहिक खेती के लिए पांच लाख रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है, मैं इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और चार परसेंट पर ब्याज का जो प्रावधान रखा गया है, उसके लिए भी सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है।

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आज हम एक ट्रैक्टर या इक्विपमेंट वगैरह लेते हैं, तो कम से कम दस लाख रुपए लगते हैं और जब यह पैसा प्राइवेट बैंकों से लिया जाता है या ग्रामीण विकास बैंक से लिया जाता है, तो उस पर 12-13 परसेंट ब्याज लगता है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर ब्याज में कमी की जाए और काश्तकारों के लिए इसमें रियायत दी जाए।

महोदय, चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए मैं सीधा बजट पर आता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नदियों को जोड़ने का जो फैसला किया है, वह वाकई बहुत ही सराहनीय है। यह हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों किसानों के लिए सराहनीय है। अभी कोई माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इससे प्रदूषण फैल जाएगा, ऐसा हो जाएगा या वैसा हो जाएगा, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जिस गांव से आता हूँ, वहां नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की एक मीटिंग हुई थी, तब वे मुख्य मंत्री थे। उस मीटिंग में कम से कम दो लाख लोग थे, जो अलग साफे के, अलग पगड़ी के थे और हजारों की संख्या में महिलाएं भी थीं। वे केवल यह सुनने के लिए आए थे, वे उनके मुख से सिर्फ इतनी ही बात सुनना चाहते थे कि ये नदियां जोड़ी जाएंगी। वह एरिया राजस्थान का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ और सूखा हुआ एरिया है, जहां आंख में पानी हो सकता है, लेकिन पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। वह सस्ता खून, महंगा पानी वाला एरिया है, जहां पर लोग पानी की कीमत समझते हैं और जल को 'भगवान' की मान्यता देते हैं। उस जगह जब उन्होंने यह ऐलान किया कि मैं यदि प्रधान मंत्री बन गया, तो मैं देश के अंदर नदियों को जोड़ूंगा तो इस बात को सुन कर वहां जितने भी लोग थे, उनके चेहरे खिल गए थे। नदियां कब जोड़ी जाएंगी, यह तो पता नहीं, लेकिन उनके इस एक लफ्ज पर वे लोग इतने उत्साहित हुए कि उन लोगों ने नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी के गगनभेदी नारे लगाए कि इन्होंने हमारी बात को सुना है।

महोदय, मैं जिस गांव से आता हूँ, वहां पानी के लिए लाइनें लगती थीं। हमें एक-एक घड़े पानी के लिए टिकट लेना पड़ता था। वहां पन्द्रह सौ फीट गहरा पानी है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए जो सर्वे का प्रावधान किया गया है, उसको पूरा करें। साथ

ही मैं किसानों के लिए आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हमारा राजस्थान तीन लाख पन्द्रह हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है। यह देश के भूभाग का 10.5 परसेंट है और सात करोड़ जनसंख्या वाला यह भू-भाग है। हमारे पास सतही जल केवल 1.15 परसेंट है। यहां साढ़े पांच करोड़ पशुधन हैं और पशुधनों को पालने के लिए यह करना जरूरी है। मैं यह इसलिए निवेदन कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ा भू-भाग है और यहां पशुओं की संख्या काफी ज्यादा है। यह काश्तकारों और पशुओं से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है, अतः इसको बचाने के लिए और इस प्रदेश का विकास करने के लिए इसे विशेष दर्जा दिया जाए। विशेष दर्जा देने के संबंध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि सौ साल के अंदर हमारे अकाल पड़ते हैं। जब हम सौ सालों की गिनती करते हैं तो सात काल, 27 जमाना, 63 कुरै काचे, तीन काल ऐसा पड़े, तो मांही (मां) को पूत मिले न पाछो। यह हमारी शताब्दी की एक शब्दावली है। उसके अन्दर जो अकाल है, उसे इस प्रकार से विभाजित किया गया है। उस काल की मां से किसी ने पूछा कि अकाल का परमानेंट ऐड्रेस क्या है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारी राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है, जबकि दूसरी भाषाओं की मान्यता है। मैं अपनी मारवाड़ी भाषा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब अकाल की मां ने अकाल से पूछा कि भाई तू कहां मिलेला? तो अकाल ने प्रत्युत्तर दियो कि “पग पूंगल धड़ मालवे बाहिड (बांह) जी बाडमेर”। आतो-जातो जोधपुर, ठावों-ठिकानो जैसलमेर। उसने कहा कि अगर मैं यहां न मिलूं तो भाई, मेरा परमानेंट ऐड्रेस जैसलमेर है। इस वास्ते मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान की पाकिस्तान से लगती जो 1000-1100 किमी. लम्बी सीमा है, वहां टीबा ही टीबा है, मरुस्थल है। उस क्षेत्र का सुदृढीकरण-स्थिरीकरण करने के लिए मैं भारत सरकार से और वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

मेरा यह कहना है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी राज्य हैं, उनमें से सबसे ज्यादा फ्लोराइड वाला पानी हमारे राजस्थान के 1,21,133 गांवों और ठानियों में पीने को मिलता है। इस बड़ी योजना की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हमारे राजस्थान के पास इतने संसाधन नहीं हैं जिनसे हम इसके लिए कोई पुख्ता इंतजाम कर सकें। इसके लिए हम भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि राजस्थान में विशेष राज्य के आधार पर पानी की योजनाएं, वहां की टीबा सुदृढीकरण स्थिरीकरण की योजनाएं, नदी-नालों को जोड़ने के लिए योजनाएं शुरू की जाएं। मैं अपनी मुख्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने पहले बजट के अंदर पानी की महत्ता को समझते हुए राजस्थान के अंदर चम्बल नदी की जितनी भी सहायक नदियां हैं, उनको जोड़ने का पहले ही प्रयास करना शुरू कर दिया है, जिसके लिए वे धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं। (समय की घंटी) सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) :** आपकी पार्टी का समय खत्म हो गया है, जबकि अभी एक और स्पीकर बाकी है।

**श्री राम नारायण डूडी :** सर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि किसानों की फसलों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के संबंध में एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट लागू की जाए। आज किसानों के लिए लागत मूल्य बहुत बढ़ गया है। आज कम से कम 2000 रुपये में एक क्विंटल गेहूं पैदा

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

होता है। **(समय की घंटी) ... (व्यवधान)...** इसके साथ ही, किसानों को नए कनेक्शंस देने में भारत सरकार द्वारा सब्सिडी दी जानी चाहिए और उनके पशुओं को बचाने के लिए अनुदान देना चाहिए। मैं उन सेठों और भामाशाहों को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने हजारों की संख्या में राजस्थान के पशुओं को गौशालाओं में इकट्ठा करके दान देकर बचाया और वे आज भी उन्हें बचा रहे हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आज आप जानते हैं कि एक-एक लाख पशुओं की गौशालाएं **...(व्यवधान)...** आज हिन्दुस्तान में इस प्रकार से गौओं को बचाने के लिए, जो कि करीब साढ़े पांच लाख करोड़ पशु हैं, उनको यदि बचाने की व्यवस्था करनी है, तो भारत सरकार हमें विशेष अनुदान दे और राजस्थान को विशेष पैकेज दे व राजस्थान को विशेष दर्जा दिया जाये। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**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) :** आज बजट पर बहुत अच्छी चर्चा चल रही है, इसलिए सदस्य यहीं रहें, बाकी के सदस्य भी आएंगे। आठ बजे के बाद यहीं बाहर खाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, जहां सबको भोजन मिलेगा। इसलिए आप सब यहीं रहें और सबका भाषण सुनें।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to place my party's critique of the Union Budget. The Union Budget is, really, an Action Plan of the Government of the day for building the economy and for building the nation. The success of the Budget, primarily, depends upon its impact on the lives of the people at large. Look at the living conditions of our people in different regions of our country. I do not want to elaborate this point. My previous speakers, Mr. Roy and Mr. Varma, referred to the Millenium Development Goals and the UNDP Report. India is a country which has the largest number of illiterates in the world. India is a country which also has the largest number of people in the world. But we are a growing economic power, particularly, in South Asia. We are competing with China and we are being compared with China. We are proud of having the Sriharikota Space Centre. We are proud of Chandrayaan. We are proud of our DRDO. We have launched many missiles. We can boast ourselves that we are a nuclear weapon power. All said and done, people still continue to be poor. And this must really hurt the conscience of all political parties, of all Governments, the previous Government or the present Government or the future Government. That is where, I think, the Budget should be seen in this perspective. The Budget presented by Shri Arun Jaitley, is fundamentally, according to me, a corporate-friendly Budget with a focus on FDI and PPP. Sir, not only has the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, reiterated the Congress (I)'s policy of neoliberal reforms, but he has also gone a step further in his first Budget. The Budget gives tax benefits to corporate houses and a small section of the middle class. I acknowledge that. But it cuts expenditures on all

essential services provided to the people. Sir, the Budget has a road map for disinvestment of public sector undertakings with a target almost double than what has been achieved in any year in the last ten years. Even the Congress (I) led UPA Government did not achieve such a thing. Now, what is the meaning of disinvestment? The earlier NDA Government, headed by Shri Vajpayee, had a separate Ministry for disinvestment. We witnessed the amount of disaster which that policy brought. Now, again, emphasis has been given to disinvestment of public sector undertakings. Here, I would like the present Government to take note of what the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has said. That is very important. Dr. Manmohan Singh, on several occasions, not on one occasion, had said, – the Congress (I) leaders should take note of this — “India has got a strong public sector. It is due to the resilience of – public sector enterprises and public sector banks that India could withstand the financial crisis that originated in the U.S.A. in 2008 and engulfed the whole world.” I, as a Communist, am not saying this. But this was said by the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. He had admitted it. It was because of public sector undertakings and public sector banks, India could withstand the financial crisis, the global meltdown. That was done by the Congress.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That was done by the Congress?

SHRI D. RAJA: That was done by the Congress. That is the \* of Congress also. On the one side you initiated the process. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You were in partnership with us.

SHRI D. RAJA: It was UPA-I, not UPA-II. I want to correct that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Rajaji, please try to conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to remind the present Government, you also take note what Joseph Stiglitz has said. He also referred to similar things. Because of Reserve Bank of India controlling Indian banking industry, it had the strength to withstand the financial crisis. That is the observation made by those who were in power, those who were considered to be great economists. Sir, I would like to point out that the Government is talking about targeted subsidy region. The subsidy is a thing which should be understood properly. It is not a kind of a philanthropical action or an act of mercy by Government to the poor.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

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\* Expuged as ordered by the Chair.



SHRI D. RAJA: It is a compensation given to the people for the denial of their due share in the wealth they created. Actually the people who create wealth through their blood and sweat, built the economy, they create wealth but they do not have the adequate share, the fair share, the due share. That is where the Government is compelled, forced to give subsidy. But subsidy is used as a mockery of poor people as though it is some mercy shown by some Minister or Finance Minister. That should not be the understanding. Sir, about the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, I admit there is an increase in the allocation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, but, at the same time, Government should take note of it. It happened in the time of Congress and it can happen during your time also because there is always a diversion of these funds allocated for the Sub-Plans. Now 43 Ministries have been exempted by the Congress Government. Are you going to have a re-look at it? All Ministries must be made answerable, accountable for the sub-Plans.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. You have already taken eight minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. Mr. Arun Jaitley in his speech has referred to poverty, how the people living below the poverty want to liberate themselves from such a wretched condition. But, Sir, manual scavenging continues and bonded labour system continues in our country. With all legislations, there is bonded labour, there is manual scavenging. What is the Government going to do? The Government allocation is not adequate. I can tell you that the manual scavengers are demanding one-time compensation from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. one lakh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. Now Shri B. K. Hariprasad. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider that because they are the poorest of the poor. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, if independence does not go to the poorest of the poor, what is the meaning of independence? Why are we talking about India emerging as a super power? Sir, I have a lot of points to make.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You have already taken nine minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: You allow me to speak. Please don't interrupt continuously. Interrupt one or two times. But don't interrupt continuously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): We are running out of time. The allotted time is five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: The other issue is, the Government is considering changes in the existing labour legislations in the name of labour reforms. That is going to be disastrous for the entire country. The Government of Rajasthan has already approved certain amendments to the existing labour legislation. Here, at the national level also, your Government is considering to amend the existing labour laws which are going to be in the interest of corporate houses and big business houses. It is going to be a big assault on the rights of the working class.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri B.K. Hariprasad. You have five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: I warn the Government. If the Government goes ahead with these labour reforms, the working people will not allow them to go unchallenged. Inside Parliament, as Left, we will oppose and outside Parliament the working people will be on streets.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please, please. You have already taken eleven minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government should take note of this.

I come to the FDI. Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar was speaking a lot about banking sector. I would like to ask only one question to the Government. There is Rs. 5 lakh crores as NPAs. What are you going to do? I come to the issue of black money. The issue of black money remained only at the level of constituting SIT. After that, nothing moved. The Government will have to answer. Now, I am asking one question. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the reports of massive drain of foreign exchange from the country due to marketing of contracts by several Indian banks to their customers during 2007-2010 ...(*time-bell rings*)... under the guise of foreign currency derivative. Now, what are you going to do? I am asking this to the hon. Finance Minister: What are you going to do to take up the issue of foreign currency derivative?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Mr. Hariprasad. You have five minutes. There are five more speakers from your party. You try to conclude within five minutes. Mr. Raja, please conclude. Conclude, please. You have already taken twelve minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, Sir, I am aware of the time constraint. But, the hon. Finance Minister is yet to come. The MoS is yet to come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We are listening. We are here.

SHRI D. RAJA: You are there. But, there is no Finance Minister. I know how much importance we are given. So, what I am trying to say is, we are discussing the Union Budget. This Union Budget should be reconsidered and it should address the fundamental problems of our economy. Thank you.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Thank you Vice-Chairman, Sir. Let me congratulate you on presiding over the House.

I rise to speak on the maiden Budget of BJP and the Finance Minister.

It is my maiden speech.

Sir, the Budget is presented by the hon. Finance Minister, but the expectations of the people of this country are very high. More than the Manifesto of the BJP, it was the Gujarat model which was popularised by the then Chief Minister of Gujarat. For every problem in this country, they used to say, it is Gujarat model which will sort out the problem. If it is price rise, they said that Gujarat model will solve this problem. If there is hike in petrol price, they said Gujarat model will solve the problem. If people stranded in floods, it is again Gujarat model which will solve the problem. Then, after coming to power, we don't know where that Gujarat model is. Now, we have a very seasoned Supreme Court lawyer who is there for everything. If you say any problem, the solution is the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister. We know him pretty well that he can sell a refrigerator even to an Eskimo! That is the kind of talent he has. Politics, as we all know, is an art of capturing power and craft of retaining power. The art of retaining power was, no doubt, with Gujarat model. But, the craft of retaining power lies with the hon. Finance Minister.

Well, Sir, after almost about one year, we have been hearing about Gujarat model. Nowhere in the Budget speech, it is said what exactly the Gujarat model is. After coming to power, within a short span of time, the prices have gone high. We have heard the speeches of Mr. Narendra Modiji. He used to say that the Congress ruled for 60 years and that he wanted just 60 months. ऐसा कहा गया कि आपकी कमर तोड़ महंगाई खत्म हो जाएगी, ऐसा कहा गया कि पेट्रोल का प्राइस नीचे आ जाएगा, ऐसा कहा गया कि डॉलर का प्राइस कम हो जाएगा। All these things we heard. As a Madrasi, I was amused to hear all these things. But, what exactly the Gujarat model is, the people of this country are yet to know. If at all this Bharatiya Janata Party or the NDA had the intention of giving a good Budget, there were super models in this country, they could have mentioned one. They may not accept any Congress-ruled Government. We know, there are super models in terms of automobile industry, in terms of electronic industry, in terms of

telecommunication industry, in terms of employment. Tamil Nadu is a super model. They should have accepted that. In terms of human development index and tourism, Kerala is the super model in this country.

They are talking of smart cities. Gurgaon is a super model and we have shown to the world. They are talking of IT and BT sector and if they wanted a super model, it is Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh—Hyderabad, of course—which are super models in the country. But, we have not seen any of these models included in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister.

Sir, when the Government takes charge, in the maiden speech of the Finance Minister, the people expect bold vision or bold steps for the benefit of the country or the common man. By the expiry of this term's five years, by the time they implement all the assurances that have been given, Sir, the gap between the rich and the poor will definitely widen. When I went through many Budget Speeches, normally they speak of the common man. But, as rightly stated by my colleague, Shri Raja, this Budget is the corporate welfare Budget and not a social welfare Budget. I have been in this House for a long time; it is my 14th year here. I have never heard, in the maiden Budget Speech, the Finance Minister thanking friends, brothers and sisters who have brought their Governments to power. I have only seen thanking the President for his address to the Joint Session of Parliament. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... But, for the first time, it is a new experience, I have heard the thanksgiving statement of the Finance Minister. Sir, I will bring to your attention just two-three points and I will conclude my maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Is it maiden speech?

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: The Prime Minister is from the backward class. When you speak of social welfare, Sir, as a backward class man, the first gift he has given to the backward classes is a cut in funds. The post-metric scholarship for OBCs is being reduced by ₹150 crores. What is the sin that they have committed? For the self-employment scheme, of rehabilitation of scavengers, he has reduced the grant by ₹ 117 crores. For the post-metric scholarship for the minorities, the UPA had allocated about ₹ 550 crores. They have scrapped the scheme!

Sir, this Government is elected by the people of this country and it should be for the people of this country. I have seen that whenever this BJP Government or the NDA Government has come, they try to saffronise education, saffronise culture. But, for the first time, I have seen the sting of saffronising the Budget also!

Sir, coming to smart cities, they have spoken of the Gujarat Model. What is that we

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

are going to get? We already have ten most polluted cities in the world; they are industrial towns. The two towns are from Gujarat. One is Vapi and the other is Ankaleshwar. In the Budget, nothing has been said about them. It hardly mentions about the labour class except the Apprenticeship Act of 1961. They have not mentioned anything about the labour class. Sir, this Budget is anti-farmers; it is anti-students; it is anti-youth; it is anti-women and it is anti-labour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I will conclude within two minutes. Sir, the Budget speaks of disinvestment of the public sector units. Sir, when the Congress was in power, we tried to disinvest. Our target of disinvestment was ₹ 80,000 crores; we could not cross ₹ 36,000 crores when the bullish days were there. They are now targeting about ₹ 60,000 crores. Sir, when the NDA Government was there, they had a Minister for Disinvestment. And we have seen the result. More and more unemployment was created.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I will conclude, Sir. Bangalore being the hub of public sector units, they are the people who created the infrastructure for the Silicon City. Some of the major giants like HMT, BEL, ITI and the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited of Bhadravathi are in red. Definitely, I expect the hon. Finance Minister to give some Budgetary support to these erstwhile Navratnas of the Karnataka. Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget (General), 2014-15.

**डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे** (छत्तीसगढ़) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई और देश में अनाज की कमी को देखकर एक समय उपवास रखने की सलाह देकर 'जय जवान, जय किसान' का नारा दिया था। मोरारजी देसाई जी ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा दी थी और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने देश के विकास को समग्र क्रांति बनाया था और कुशासन को सुशासन में परिवर्तित किया था। उन्होंने पचास पैसे पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमत बढ़ाकर 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' के नाम से गांव-गांव को मुख्य सड़क से जोड़ने का कार्य किया था। भाई नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, अटल जी के अधूरे कार्य को पूर्ण करने में लगे हैं। उन्होंने देश की सभी नदियों को जोड़कर किसानों की सबसे बड़ी समस्या, सिंचाई के साधन मुहैया कराने को प्राथमिकता देना तय किया है। वे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने में लगे हैं। वे राष्ट्र में बेरोजगारी, अपर्याप्त बुनियादी सुविधाएं, अवसंरचना के अभाव और उदासीन अभिशासन झेलने के कतई मूड में नहीं है। सरकार उच्च विकास, निम्न मुद्रास्फीति, वैश्विक क्षेत्र के संतुलन का सतत् स्तर और विवेकपूर्ण नीतिगत स्थिति के वांछित वृहद आर्थिक परिणाम दे सके। लोगों की बढ़ती आकांक्षाएं, प्रधान मंत्री

श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की अगुवाई में सरकार द्वारा पालन की जा रही विकास कार्य योजना “सबका साथ, सबका विकास” में दिखाई देंगी। विकास की जरूरतों के समुचित संसाधन जुटाने हेतु, खास करके विनिर्माण और अवसंरचना में विकास सृजित करने की जरूरत है। हमें राजकोषीय विवेक लागू करने की जरूरत है। इससे राजकोषीय सुदृढीकरण और अनुशासन का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। इसके लिए सकल घरेलू उत्पाद अनुपात में सुधार करना होगा और कर-भिन्न राजस्व को बढ़ाना होगा। हम भावी पीढ़ी के लिए अपने पीछे ऋण की बपौती नहीं छोड़ सकते। आर्थिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि और अर्थव्यवस्था में बढ़ोतरी के उपाय किए जाने हैं। हमें विवाद और मुकदमेबाजी में चार लाख करोड़ से अधिक बकाया कर मांगों को निपटाने के लिए कानूनी और प्रशासनीय परिवर्तन करना है, आयकर निपटान आयोग का कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तारित करना है, चुनिंदा क्षेत्रों में एफ.डी.आई. को बढ़ावा देना है, एफ.आई.बी.पी. मार्ग के जरिए पूर्ण भारतीय प्रबंध और नियंत्रण के चलते विदेशी निवेश की मिश्रित सीमा बढ़ाकर 49 प्रतिशत करनी है। पूंजी निवेश के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम के लिए 2 लाख, 47 हजार, 941 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का निवेश करना है। सौ स्मार्ट शहरों के लिए विकास परियोजना पर 7060 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मुहैया कराई जाएगी। सिंचाई के लिए 1000 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ‘श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ग्रामीण शहरी (रूरबन) मिशन’ चलाया जाएगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु ‘दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना’ के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं। ‘प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना’ में 14,389 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय होगा। मनरेगा में कृषि संबंधी क्रियाकलाप हेतु दिहाड़ी रोजगार देना प्रस्तावित है। ‘महिला स्वसहायता समूहों’ को 4 परसेंट पर बैंक ऋण देना प्रस्तावित है। ग्रामीण युवकों को ग्रामीण उद्यमिता के तहत 100 करोड़ की प्रोत्साहन राशि देनी है। ग्रामीण आवास सहायता में 8,000 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त होंगे। देश में जल संभरण विकास के लिए 2,142 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। अनुसूचित जाति पर 50,548 करोड़ और अनुसूचित जनजाति पर 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। सड़क परिवहन में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा पर 500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। बड़े नगरों में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा पर 150 करोड़ रुपये लगाए जाएंगे। ‘बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ’ योजना पर 100 करोड़ रुपये निश्चित किए गए हैं। पेयजल में विषैले पदार्थ एवं कीटनाशक से प्रभावित 20,000 बसावटों को 3 वर्ष के भीतर सुदृढीकरण संयंत्र मुहैया कराने का कार्य किया जाएगा। ‘स्वच्छ भारत अभियान’ को 2019 तक पूर्ण करना तय किया गया है। सबके लिए स्वास्थ्य हेतु निःशुल्क दवा और निःशुल्क निदान आवश्यक हैं, जिसे पूरा करना है। 12 नये सरकारी मेडिकल संस्थान खोले जाएंगे। 6 माह के भीतर कुपोषण पर अभियान प्रारंभ करने का कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया है। हर बालिका विद्यालय में शौचालय और पेयजल सुविधा और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के लिए 28,235 करोड़ तथा राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान के लिए 4,966 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

प्राध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु ‘मदनमोहन मालवीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हेतु 500 करोड़ रुपये लगाए जाएंगे। उच्च शिक्षा में मध्य प्रदेश में ‘जयप्रकाश नारायण राष्ट्रीय मानविकी उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र’ की स्थापना होगी। जम्मू, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और केरल में आई.आई.टी. की स्थापना होगी। हिमाचल, पंजाब, बिहार, ओडिशा और राजस्थान में आई.आई.एम. की स्थापना होगी। 600 नये और विद्यमान कम्युनिटी रेडियो हेतु 100 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे। नई कृषि तकनीक,

[डा. भूषण लाल जांगड़े]

जल संरक्षण, जैविकी के प्रचार हेतु किसान टी.वी. को 10 करोड़ रुपये दिए जाएंगे। 10 वर्ष के अंदर 500 शहरों की नवीनीकरण बसावट की जाएगी। नगरपालिका ऋण 5,000 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाकर 50,000 करोड़ रुपये किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। लखनऊ और अहमदाबाद में मेट्रो ट्रेन पर शुरुआत में 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। शहरी गरीबी/ई.डब्ल्यू.एस./एल.आई.जी. को सस्ते मकान ऋण हेतु राष्ट्रीय आवास बोर्ड के जरिये 4,000 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आंका गया है। गंदी बस्ती विकास योजना प्रारंभ की जाएगी। अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास के लिए कौशल और प्रशिक्षण के संवर्द्धन कार्यक्रम होंगे। मदरसों के आधुनिकीकरण पर 100 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आंका गया है। सरकार कृषि भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को नाबार्ड के जरिये भूमिहीन किसान के 5 लाख संयुक्त कृषि वाले समूहों को वित्त उपलब्ध कराना चाहती है। कृषि ऋण हेतु 8 लाख करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए हैं। ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास निधि को 5,000 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 25,000 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। 20 नए औद्योगिक क्लस्टरों का प्रावधान है। रोजगारपूरक और उद्यम कौशल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कौशल भारत की शुरुआत करनी है। उद्यम पूंजी निधियां योजना में युवाओं के लिए कम ब्याज दर से 10,000 करोड़ रुपये निधि की स्थापना की गई है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके दो मिनट बाकी हैं।

**डा. भूषण लाल जांगड़े :** सर, चूंकि मैं छत्तीसगढ़ का वासी हूं, इसलिए छत्तीसगढ़ की समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। छत्तीसगढ़ की बड़ी समस्या नक्सलवाद है। छत्तीसगढ़ में सिंचाई के साधन की कमी है। छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदूषण से होने वाली अनेक बीमारियों के कारण जाना जाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में कोयला, लोहा, अल्युमीनियम, बॉक्साइट, हीरे की बहुतायत है, फिर भी प्रदेश गरीब है। अभी तक छत्तीसगढ़ को केन्द्र से सहायता कम मिलती थी, परन्तु आशाएं अधिक हैं, क्योंकि आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है। हमारे अरुण जेटली जी के वित्त मंत्री होने के नाते हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ को बहुत ज्यादा आशाएं हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ ने अभी काफी विकास किया है। पावर प्लांट्स के कारण वहां 24 घंटे बिजली उपलब्ध है। अन्य प्रदेशों को भी हम बिजली सप्लाई करते हैं, फिर भी हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ की जो समस्याएं हैं, खास कर नक्सलवाद, उस नक्सलवाद की समस्या के समाधान के लिए मैं हमारी इस सरकार से आशान्वित हूं। जहां तक मैं सोचता हूं, बहुत जल्द नक्सलवाद खत्म हो जाएगा। इतनी ही आशा करते हुए मैं आपकी बात समाप्त करना हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai. Mr. Desai, please take only five minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, presented the Union Budget, 2014-15, on the backdrop of slowdown in the Indian economy, which is related to sluggish global economic growth. Of course, we cannot ignore the fact that NDA Government has inherited a weak economy from the outgoing UPA Government. Under such conditions, it was a daunting task to present a realistic Budget. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister who accepted the challenge to overcome the impediments and steer the economy on the path of progress. The Central team, to

create a vibrant India, advocates minimum Government and maximum governance with an emphasis on women, children minorities, backward classes, economically weaker sections and disabled persons. Impetus has also been given, in the Budget, to create opportunities for the skill development of youth. Health, education, rural development, manufacturing, infrastructure, affordable housing and concept of smart cities have been kept on the priority list. The NDA Government would tackle the worrying food inflation by augmenting the supply side to meet the growing demand for food items. Agriculture contributes nearly 1/6th to our national GDP, and around 55 to 60 per cent of our population is dependent on it for livelihood. Hon. Finance Minister has proposed a slew of measures to make farming competitive and profitable, with a substantial banking support.

The State of Maharashtra, and also the nation, is aware of the selfless services *aadarniya Shivsena Pramukh*, Late Balasaheb Thackeray, had rendered to its people of the State. The renowned cartoonist and patriotic Shivsena Pramukh Shri Balasaheb Thackeray, had, in the early sixties, begun with a social movement 'Sons of the Soil', that is *bhoomiputra*, which rightfully demanded preference to the poor local aspirants in the employment in the industrial establishments of the State. He had desired that the 'Sons of the Soil' Movement should reach every State so that simultaneous growth of industry and employment would ensure all-round development of the States and the nation as well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you not speaking on the Budget? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Yes, Sir. I am speaking on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But remember that you have only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Yes, Sir.

The hon. Finance Minister has rightly launched the 'Rurban' development of urbanisation of rural areas, under the title 'Shama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission'; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for the teachers' training programme; and, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana for feeder separation. On the same lines, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to launch a nationwide employment scheme that ensures preferences in jobs to the local aspirants, in the respective States, after the name of *Shivsena Pramukh*, Shri Balasaheb Thackeray. The hon. Finance Minister aims at a sustained growth of seven to eight per cent or above within the next three to four years along with macro-economic stabilization, that includes lower levels of inflation, lesser



[Shri Anil Desai]

fiscal deficit and manageable current account deficit. To boost the capital market and to strengthen the financial sector, various measures and initiatives have been introduced in this Budget.

As a measure to give relief to individual taxpayers and to certain sectors of the economy, the hon. Finance Minister has raised the income-tax exemption limit, raised the investment limit under section 80 C of the IT Act, raised the annual ceiling under the PPF scheme and also raised the deduction limit on interest on housing loans. Re-introduction of Kisan Vikas Patra is welcomed by the small savers. These measures would not only increase the purchasing power of the middleclass but would also pave the way for domestic savings that would help economic growth.

The hon. Finance Minister has reduced the basic customs duty on a number of items in order to encourage domestic manufacturing sector. These measures would", certainly, incentivize value addition, generate income and create more jobs in the country.

As far as FDI is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister has proposed to raise the composite cap from 26 per cent to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through FIPB route. Though, policy of the Government is to promote Foreign Direct Investment selectively in sectors where it helps the larger interest of the Indian economy, with an aim to create jobs, my suggestion to the Hon. Finance Minister would be that insurance sector, in particular, needs a careful approach. The intention with which the insurance sector was opened up for private players in the late nineties to share the platform with the State-owned companies, the purpose of penetration into untapped potential of insurance in the Indian sub-continent was defeated as private insurance companies fell well short of their expected mark. In the mean time, as the Government insurance companies expanded and increased their share of insurance business ...*(Time bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: ...and made deep inroads into rural segments, private players limited their operations to the urban areas doing traditional insurance business that earned them handsome profits. Private insurance companies desisted from reaching out to rural areas as the same was not a lucrative business.

Rural insurance business is a non-traditional insurance business that is more of a social responsibility and is aimed at developing the rural economy by implementing various Government schemes in rural India. The State-owned insurance companies have played a pivotal role in the development of rural economy by extending insurance services to the rural population of India. I would appeal to the Government to consider

the fact that raising the FDI cap from 26 per cent to 49 per cent in insurance sector may dampen the spirit of lacs of insurance sector employees working in the State-owned insurance companies as they foresee the onslaught of private companies on their hard-earned business in the absence of level-playing field in the insurance sector, the onus for which lies squarely on the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will take two minutes.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since I come from the State of Maharashtra, I need to mention a few remarkable things that have come to my State and the city of Mumbai out of this generous Budget.

A National Industrial Corridor Authority, to be headquartered in Pune, will come up to coordinate development of all industrial corridors.

A plan to set up AIIMS in Vidarbha is a welcome move.

Hon. Finance Minister has allocated a sum of Rs.100 crores for setting up virtual classrooms as communication linked interface for cultivating knowledge and online courses, which is a welcome move. Here, I would like to mention with pride that our visionary, Shiv Sena Paksha Pramukh, Shri Uddhav Thackeray envisaged the importance of the IT revolution in the year 2011 and installed this facility of virtual education and connected all the municipal schools in the city of Mumbai that gave remarkable outcome and has benefited thousands of poor students of the municipal schools.

Shiv Sena's Yuva Sena Pramukh, Shri Aditya Thackeray, had demanded an IIM in Pune. I am happy that our Leader's demand has been considered and Maharashtra has got an IIM. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Mumbai's Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust will get an SEZ and a comprehensive policy will be announced this year to promote the ship building industry.

The perspective plan for Mumbai-Bangalore economic corridor is, again, a good move for Maharashtra. Maharashtra's rich historical heritage in the form of hill forts and citadels built in the times of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj needs urgent attention of the Government for conserving and preserving the heritage characters of these sites that would promote tourism in Maharashtra. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, under the Pooled Municipal Debt Obligation Facility...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, just one last point.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Under the Pooled Municipal Debt Obligation Facility, the Government has a major focus on providing good infrastructure, including transport, solid waste disposal, sewerage treatment and drinking water plan in the urban areas.. The Finance Minister has proposed ₹ 50,000 crores, with extension of the facility up to March 31, 2019. Under this head of Pooled Municipal Debt Obligation Facility, major amounts of funds are yet to be paid to the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai by the Centre since 2011-12, under the erstwhile JNNURM Scheme, the major projects like BRIMSTOWAD, STP ...(*Time-bell rings*)... water purification plan, etc. have remained uncompleted due to non-receipt of funds from the Centre, which has hindered development work in Mumbai.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. Nothing more will go on record.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record please. Now, I have to take up...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Now, let me complete some procedural matter.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I am making my last point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is enough. Please sit down.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil, please. You are my friend. That is enough. You have taken nine minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: it is not going on record. Mr. Anil, it is not going on record. Now, we have to complete some procedural matters. No. 1, we have to suspend Rule 272, for which Mr. Prakash Javadekar would move a motion and then, we have to introduce Appropriation (No. 3) Bill. Now, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

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### MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF RULE 272

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:—

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\*Not recorded.

“That Rule 272 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States in its application to consideration of the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries/ Departments for 2014-15 by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees during the current Session of the Rajya Sabha, be suspended.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2014-15,**

**AND**

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2014**

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2014 – Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Finance Minister, Mr. Arun Jaitley to move the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Now, Mr. Jaitley.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I move

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been moved. After discussions, we would pass it later. Now, the discussion on the Budget to resume; Shri P. Bhattacharya. You have only five minutes. I request everybody to cooperate and take only five minutes each. It is for all those who wish to speak.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, you are saying, everybody has to conclude within five minutes, but I found from the Notice Board that they take ten or sometimes fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Please let me know how much time you could give me, ten minutes or fifteen minutes!

Sir, this new Government and the new Finance Minister have placed the Budget before us. I had the opportunity to go into the details of this Budget, paragraph

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

**8.00 P.M.**

by paragraph. The hon. Finance Minister expressed his opinion step by step. He announced the different schemes, step by step. But, unfortunately, I have not seen how the Finance Minister would increase the per capita income of the people. What would be the methodology with which you would increase the per capita income of both the rural and the urban people? That has not yet been clarified.

I hope while the Finance Minister will reply, he will come to this point and explain it. He has said in his Budget speech that he has allotted ₹ 100 crore in so many schemes knowing the thing very clearly. As defined by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy yesterday, that only ₹ 2.77 crore will be available for a State which is practically negligible. I do not know how the Indian economy will be strengthened with this. Is it true that the Finance Minister has an idea to bring 49 per cent FDI in defence and other sectors? He will bring the money flow inside the country, and as a result the Indian economy will be strengthened. If it is true, then the Finance Minister should explain this thing very clearly to the people of the country that this way he would like to increase the financial strength of the country. Sir, purification of the Ganga is a great thing. But who is the person who first initiated this programme? It was Rajiv Gandhi. But his name was completely omitted. परंपरा तो चलती रहे, but as if this Government has injected this idea that the Ganga purification is essential. Hon. Finance Minister has said that so many *ghats* have to be newly constructed and innovated, etc., but he has not mentioned a single *ghat* of Bengal where Ramakrishna Paramhansa Dev was cremated, that is, Ratan Babu *ghat*. While he has allotted so much money to Banaras and other places, certainly he could do that thing, why not to Ratan Babu *ghat* where Ramakrishna Paramhansa was cremated, and why not to so many other *ghats* in Kolkata? Barrackpore Gandhi *ghat* is a known historical place. Why has money not yet been allotted for Barrackpore Gandhi *ghat*? While replying, the hon. Finance Minister should consider all these things. He has said that ₹50 crores have been allotted for handloom products. He also mentioned about a cluster programme in UP and in other States. Hon. Finance Minister, for your kind information, I would like to inform you that Bengal is one of the places where the textile industry was very powerful once upon a time. Still, thousands of our people are engaged in handlooms. I am glad that you are trying to increase the productivity of handlooms; you are trying to modernize it, but why are you not allotting a single paisa for West Bangal handloom workers? Why? What is the reason behind it? Is it because it is not a BJP-ruled State? What would be the reply to the handloom workers of Bengal? Kindly tell me. Hon. Finance Minister, you have said that you are going to increase the financial power in the country. A huge section of population is agricultural workers. What benefit are you going to propose for them? For agricultural workers, no scheme has been proposed by you. I feel hon. Finance Minister will look into

this matter. Most of the agricultural workers in the country are below the poverty line. Why? Because they are not getting that type of benefit. I know some money has been allotted and I thought that the ESI benefit would be given to the unorganized workers. The organised workers have been getting the ESI benefit and they will continue to get it. But, what has been provided for the unorganised workers, workers working in agricultural belt, the bidi mazdoors, the rickshaw pullers, etc.? Why will these people not be covered under the ESI scheme? So, all these things have to be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I can say it very clearly that this Budget cannot fulfil the idea of making India a powerful economy. With these few words, I would like to say that आम आदमी और आम जनता की जो मर्जी है, यह सरकार उसे कभी पूरा नहीं करेगी, उसे कभी फुलफलि नहीं करेगी।

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#### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to make an announcement also. I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 24th of July, 2014, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business as follows:-

<b>BUSINESS</b>	<b>TIME ALLOTTED</b>
1. Consideration and return of Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Four hours
2. General Discussion on the Budget (NCT of Delhi) for 2014-15.	Two Hours
3. Consideration and return of the Delhi Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014, relating to the Demands for Grants (NCT of Delhi), for 2014-15, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	<i>(To be discussed together)</i>
4. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:-	
(a) Power	
(b) Women and Child Development	One day each
(c) Home Affairs	
(d) Urban Development	

The Committee also recommended that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha fixed for Monday, the 28th of July, 2014, may be cancelled. Accordingly, there will be no sitting of the House on that day.

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**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2014-15,**  
**AND**  
**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2014**  
**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2014 – Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary, kindly take only five minutes.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) :** सर, इस बजट पर बोलते समय यहां के जाने-माने सदस्यगण ने इस देश के बारे में, राज्यों के बारे में और शहरों के बारे में चर्चाएं की हैं। मैं भी सिर्फ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरफ या उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र की तरफ आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूं। हमारा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट क्षेत्र बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है, बहुत ही बैकवर्ड है, यह सब लोग जानते हैं। इस बजट में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए जितने फंड का प्रोविजन रखा गया है, वह सफिशिएंट नहीं है। जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, जिनमें सारे देश के लिए जितने फंड का प्रोविजन रखा गया है, मुझे संदेह है कि उसमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए भी होगा। क्योंकि जब भी देश के लिए बजट बनाया जाता है तब नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए कुछ न कुछ कहा जाता है, लेकिन वास्तव में वह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को कभी नहीं मिलता है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए डबल फंड का प्रोविजन होना चाहिए, क्योंकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट पहाड़ी इलाका है। असम, जिसको प्लेन राज्य कहा जाता है, वह भी बहुत सारे पहाड़ों से जुड़ा हुआ है। असम के बीच में भी बहुत सारे जिले, पहाड़ी इलाके वाले हैं, जिनको डेवलप करने के लिए बहुत फंड की जरूरत है। उसके प्लेन एरिया होने के बावजूद वहां नेशनल हाइवे या रोड बनाने के लिए जो 3000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन रखा गया है, वह उन पहाड़ी इलाकों में रास्ता बनाने के लिए कभी भी सफिशिएंट नहीं हो सकता है। असम, जो कि प्लेन एरिया है, अगर वहां रास्ता बनाना पड़े तो दो-दो किलोमीटर पर एक ब्रिज बनाने की जरूरत होगी, क्योंकि वहां बहुत सारी नदियां हैं। तो इसके लिए जिस तरह से देश के बाकी हिस्सों के लिए विचार किया जाता है, परियोजनाएं ली जाती हैं तो सेम मॉडल में, सेम स्टाइल में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में ऐसी परियोजनाओं पर कभी कार्य नहीं किया जाता है, इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता है। सर, जो विभिन्नि मंत्रालय हैं उनके जरिए भारतवर्ष के बहुत राज्यों में कुछ-कुछ करने के लिए यहां पर मंशन किया गया है, लेकिन नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं है। जैसे, IIT, IIM, AIIMS हर राज्य में खोलने की बात थी, लेकिन सिर्फ 5 राज्यों के लिए घोषणा की गई है। अगर इसमें से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के किसी भी एक राज्य को शामिल किया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता, क्योंकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। जिस तरह देश की बाकी जगहों के लिए, एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट एरियाज के लिए वहां के डेवलपमेंट के लिए चिंता की गई है, उसी तरह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट धारा में शामिल हिस्सों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आज वहां पर कोई भी काम क्यों न करें, सरकार जितना खर्चा करेगी

उसके समान एक्सट्रीमिस्ट, उग्रवादी भी लेकर जाता है। जिस तरह हमारे डिफेंस के लिए और हमारे मिलिट्री फोर्स के लिए, पुलिस के लिए आर्म्स एंड एम्युनिशन की जरूरत होती है, इसी तरह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को उग्रवादी भी आर्म्स एंड एम्युनिशन खरीदता है और इसके लिए सारा पैसा जो हमारे डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च किया जाता है, वहीं से वे लोग एक्सटॉर्शन करते हैं। तो हम उसको रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इसके लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स में डबल पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर वहां एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स को पैसा मिलेगा, तभी वहां कांटेक्टर वगैरह काम कर सकेगा और तभी वहां टेक्नीकल पर्सन साइट पर जा सकेगा। यह सही बात है। अगर इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो कोई भी प्राजेक्ट सफलतापूर्वक नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। टूरिज्म डेवलपमेंट के लिए टूरिज्म सर्किट बनाने की बात कहीं गई है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी इस तरह के बहुत सारे मौके हैं। वहां पर अभी ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं है। अगर चाहें तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी टूरिस्ट सर्किट बन सकता है। कुछ जगहों की पब्लिसिटी करके वहां पर टूरिस्टों को लाने की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। अगर हाऊस एग्री करता है तो आज वहां जो उग्रवादियों का डेजिनेटेड कैम्प हैं, उसको भी टूरिज्म के मैप में लाया जा सकता है। 50 से भी ज्यादा उग्रपंथी - एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स वहां सीजफायर में हैं। वहां जाकर उन लोगों के साथ टूरिस्ट खा-पी सकता है। इस तरह से कोई भी टूरिस्ट उन लोगों के साथ बैठकर इस तरह से बातकर सकता है कि उन्होंने किस कारण से आर्म्स पकड़ा, क्यों उनके हाथ में बंदूक है, बारूद है, क्योंकि खुलेआम टूरिस्ट ही उनके डेजिनेटेड कैम्प में उनके साथ बैठकर बात कर सकता है। तो हम उसको भी टूरिज्म के सैक्टर में क्यों नहीं ला सकते, जो कि बाकी देश में नहीं कर सकते, जिसको गवर्नमेंट ने सिक्वोरिटी दे दी है। आज वहां पर बाढ़ है, फ्लड है, उसको भी टूरिज्म में शामिल किया जा सकता है। दिल्ली में बारिश नहीं होती है, यू.पी. में बारिश नहीं होती है। अगर वे लोग असम में जाएंगे तो कम से कम बाढ़ देखने को मिलेगी। इसके लिए भी तो टूरिज्म हो सकता है। इसी तरह कुछ न कुछ वहां पर किया जा सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... असगोंडा के लिए वह चाहे कंजर्वेशन के लिए हो, चाहे जो भी हो उसके लिए इतना सारे रुपए का प्रोविजन रखा है। हम लोग जानते हैं कि असम में जो माजुली है, जो विश्व के नदीद्वीप से प्रसिद्ध है और जहां पर सदियों से वहां के लोग भारतीय कला संस्कृति और धार्मिक रीति-रिवाज को अपनाकर जीवन-निर्वाह कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए माजुली को बसाने के लिए इस ओर क्यों ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं थोड़ा सा बोडोलैंड के बारे में और बोलना चाहता हूं। असम का जो बोडोलैंड इलाका है भूटान के सामने, वहां पर एजुकेशनल सैक्टर में बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो IIT, IIM, AIIMS बनाने की याजना है, वहां पर भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करें।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

वहां पर ड्रिंकिंग वॉटर का बहुत क्राइसेज है। पहाड़ के सामने होने के कारण खुदाई करके वहां पर कोई कुआं वगैरह नहीं बना सकता है, ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगा सकता है। इस बारिश के समय में भी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से पानी बह रहा है लेकिन जमीन के अंदर से पानी नहीं निकल रहा है। वहां के लोग 10-50 किलोमीटर दूर से पानी लाकर पी रहे हैं। तो वहां के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसी तरह हमारी जो काउंसिल है, वह इंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन के सिक्सथ शेड्यूल के आधार पर है। वहां पर स्टेट की तरह सारे डिपार्टमेंट को संभालने के लिए क्षमता दी गई, लेकिन हमारे केन्द्रीय सरकार के जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं इनके काम करने के लिए जो गाइडलाइंस



[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

बनाई गई हैं.... वे सिक्स्थ शेड्यूल के अनुसार इस बारे में कैसे कार्यवाही करेंगे, इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इसी कारण असम का जो सिक्स्थ शेड्यूल एरिया है Karbi Anglong, एन.सी. हिल्स और बोडोलैंड - उसमें एन.आर.एच.एम., जोकि स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत जरूरी है और हर मंत्रालय ने इसे लिया है, वहां पर एन.आर.एच.एम. का कार्य नहीं चल रहा है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का काम नहीं चल रहा है, राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान का काम नहीं चल रहा है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना का काम भी नहीं चल रहा है। इस कारण जब प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, उसके लिए डिप्टी कमिश्नर के द्वारा काम कराया जाता है, लेकिन बोडोलैंड में डी.सी. का वहां पर कोई काम नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Thank you.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** ऐसी गाइडलाइंस के कारण वहां पर जो अचानक प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है या समस्या पैदा होती है, वहां के लोगों को इस आपदा के समय कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इन सारी चीजों को देखकर इसके लिए मैकेनिज्म निकालें, गाइडलाइंस को चेंज करें। उसमें सिक्स्थ शेड्यूल के बारे में स्पेसिफिकली मेशन करें कि वहां के मंत्रालय सेंटर के इस प्रोग्राम को किस तरह से कार्यान्वित करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Thank you very much.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** महोदय, मैं अंत में अनुरोध करूंगा कि कम-से-कम डोनर के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए और मंत्रालयों से जो नॉन-लैप्सिबल फंड में दिया गया है, उसी की तरह से वहां की स्थिति को बदलने के लिए कम-से-कम 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए आप यहां से ईयरमार्क करके भेजें ताकि बोडोलैंड की स्पैसिली इन तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान करने की दिशा में कदम उठा सकें। इतना की कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you, Sir. I express my gratitude for giving me the opportunity to participate in the ongoing discussion on the General Budget proposals. Many senior parliamentarians, including veterans from my party, have talked in detail on diverse proposals contained in the Budget speech. I do not consider myself qualified enough or equipped to speak on the complexities of the Union Budget. But, I would venture to put forth my views that reflect common man's reaction to the impact of the Budget proposals.

Sir, hailing from the North-East, I will confine myself on as to how Budget proposals affect the people of the North-East. Sir, the North-East Region is lagging behind on development aspects in comparison to other parts of the country. The Region is connected with the mainland nation by an umbilical cord-like link, we call it, chicken neck a fourteen-kilometre wide and hundred-mile long corridor, flanked by Nepal in the North and Bangladesh in the South. This Union Budget has no major initiative of

Government for the North-East, either with regard to infrastructure development or on emphasizing economic development of the Region.

Sir, the UPA Government, for the last ten years, have been constrained in taking up several initiatives to address the issues of the North-East. Here, a dedicated funding provision, namely, North East Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (NE-SARDP) has been made for the development of all sorts of road, either the State road or the National Highway. And, for the last three years, an amount of Rs. 8,750 crores has been sanctioned and released in the SARDP-NE. But, in this year's Budget, there is no mention about the SARDP-NE, which gives boost to the development of road communication in the region. Sir, work progress of East-West Corridor Project in the North-East is progressing. Out of 670 kilometre length of this project in North-East, till date, 30 to 35 per cent of road length has been completed. Construction work on the remaining part of East-West Corridor is still pending. Even, the construction work of a bridge over Brahmaputra near Saraighat is still going on. There was a proposal by the UPA Government of connecting all State Capitals of North-East with East-West Corridor with four-lane highways. But, this Budget is completely silent upon Government's previous move over completing the pending work of the East-West Corridor of North-East part. Sir, the UPA Government always stressed on the upliftment of the North-East and in 2008 had released the North-Eastern Region Vision 2020 Document, which sets the goals, identifies the challenges and suggests regional and sectoral implementation strategies for promoting socio-economic prosperity in the region with a view to bringing growth rate in the North-East Region on a par with the overall national growth rate. The document suggests a six-fold strategy for the comprehensive development of the region by creating development opportunities for the rural areas through enhancing productivity in agriculture and allied activities such as animal husbandry, horticulture, floriculture, fisheries and generation of livelihood options through rural non-farm employment. Hence, I urge upon the Government and hon. Finance Minister to revisit North East Vision Document 2020 and take effective measures to implement its recommendations.

Sir, we must recall that our new Prime Minister Narendra Modiji has shown his concern and commitment for the North-East during election campaign. In his speech on the floor of the Lok Sabha, he mentioned his Government's thrust on emerging North-East region as organic State, which would be a better example for the country as well as the world and will greatly contribute towards the upliftment or economic development of the region. It really needs to be so because the North-East has been blessed with natural and human resources that can greatly contribute to the overall development of this region as well as the country.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

But I must express that in this Budget the commitment in terms of strategies or specific policies to elaborate the process of enhancing North-East as an organic region is not reflected.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): How long will you speak?

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Sir, this is my maiden speech.

The UPA Government striven to attract optimum investments from the South Asian countries as well as neighbouring countries, for the North- Eastern Region through initiatives under the Look East Policy. The Policy was perceived in a multi-faceted manner, in diverse areas such as improved connectivity, promotion of trade and investment and cultural exchanges with South East Asian countries. The North-Eastern Region would be a trade corridor. Within the purview of the Look East Policy in some sectors like tourism, energy, agriculture, transportation and communications along with public health and people-to-people contact, the North East must play a vital role with more viable prospects that would help the region in sustainable development.

Sir, I should not miss the positive aspect of the new proposal which Government has mooted to promote inter-border trade within local communities across Bangladesh-Meghalaya border.

Sir, I request the Government and the Finance Minister to continue with all these projects. I hope it will strive towards transforming the North-Eastern Region and its people as an integral part of the nation and truly Indians. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, you have got only four minutes.

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP (Haryana): Sir, it is my maiden speech. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे आम बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका सिर झुका कर धन्यवाद करता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का यह पहला बजट है और इस बजट पर मेरी यह मेडन स्पीच है। मैं हरियाणा का निवासी हूँ और एक आम परिवार से संबंध रखता हूँ। मैंने आपने जीवन में कभी यह नहीं सोचा था कि मैं भी कभी हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत राज्य सभा का सदस्य बनूँगा और आप मुझे वित्त मंत्री जी के पहले बजट पर बोलने का मौका देंगे। आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका पुनः आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। साथ ही मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेता माननीय ओम प्रकाश चौटाला जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से राज्य सभा सदस्य नामित किया है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय, आपने हर वर्ग और हर क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक संतुलित बजट पेश

किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री महोदय, इस बजट में आपने वनों के विकास के लिए और वन्य प्राणियों की रक्षा के लिए 1,169 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। इस पैसे का, इस मद पर, सही इस्तेमाल करने से वन्य प्राणियों की रक्षा होगी तथा वनों का विकास भी होगा। वनों का विकास होने पर हमारा पर्यावरण भी शुद्ध होगा और हमारे अनुकूल होगा। वनों के विकास से वर्षा में बढ़ोतरी होगी। महोदय, एक समय ऐसा था, जब हिन्दुस्तान में वर्षा की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी होती थी। मैंने अपने जीवन में लगातार पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह दिन तक वर्षा होते हुए देखा है। इतनी वर्षा होती थी कि मकानों की छतों पर भी इस प्रकार का खरपतवार उग जाती थी, जैसे कि हमने छतों पर खरपतवार की बिजाई की हो, परंतु अब तो हमें अपने मकानों की छतों पर इस प्रकार की कोई वनस्पति उगती नजर नहीं आती, क्योंकि अब वर्षा उतनी नहीं होती, जितनी साठ के दशक में होती थी। उस समय जंगल बहुत होते थे। हर जगह पेड़-पौधे उगे हुए नजर आते थे। हर जगह हरियाली ही हरियाली नजर आती थी, परंतु अब ऐसा नहीं है। इस वर्ष वर्षा बहुत कम हुई और वह भी लेट हुई, जिसके कारण समस्त भारत में सूखे जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई। पिछले दिनों सूखे की समस्या पर सदन में चर्चा हुई और समस्त सदन ने इस पर अपनी गहन चिंता भी जाहिए की है। वर्षा न होने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमने अपनी सुख-सुविधाओं के लिए अपने जंगलों को काटने की भारी मात्रा में किया। साथ ही, हमने अपने खेतों से और अपने घरों से भी वृक्षों को, पेड़ों को काटने का काम किया। हमने प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ किया और अब प्रकृति हमारे साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है। इंग्लिश में एक proverb है-

“To whom evil is done, do evil in return.”

प्रकृति का हम नुकसान करेंगे तो naturally प्रकृति भी हमारा नुकसान करेगी। भविष्य में अच्छी वर्षा हो और सूखे जैसी समस्या का सामना न करना पड़े, मंत्री महोदय, इसके लिए हमें जलों के विकास पर और ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। वृक्षों को भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में लगाना होगा। उनको लगाना ही नहीं होगा, बल्कि उनकी देखभाल करनी होगी, उनकी मेन्टेन करना होगा। वृक्षों को लगाने व उनकी देखभाल करने में भारत का हरेक नागरिक अपना अहम योगदान दे सकता है। इस पर मंत्री महोदय को मेरा एक सुझाव है कि पेड़ों के विकास के लिए एक ऐसी योजना बनाई जाए, जिसके अंतर्गत हरेक नागरिक के लिए एक पेड़ लगाना अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए और हरेक नागरिक, चाहे वह अपने घर में, चाहे अपने खेतों में, चाहे सरकारी पार्कों में या सड़क के किनारे पर एक पेड़ लगाने का काम अवश्य करेगा। इसके लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उसको सरकारी सुविधा तब तक न दी जाए, जब तक कि वह लिखकर यह सुनिश्चित न करे कि उसने पेड़ लगाने का काम किया है। जब ऐसा काम होगा, तो निश्चित तौर से मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का हर गांव और हर शहर हरा ही हरा नजर आएगा। कुछ दिनों के बाद हरियाली नजर आएगी।

मंत्री महोदय, आपने बजट में अनुसूचित जातियों व अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को, शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए 2,285 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। मंत्री महोदय, यह आपका एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इस राशि में से 1,500 करोड़ रुपए एस.सी. छात्रों को और 785 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति देने में खर्च

[Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap]

होगी। मंत्री महोदय, ओ.बी.सी. के छात्रों की जनसंख्या को अगर देखें, तो यह राशि बहुत कम पड़ती है, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर इस राशि को कम से कम दोगुना करेंगे, तो मैं इसके लिए आपका आभार प्रकट करूंगा।

मंत्री महोदय, शिक्षा से संबंधित एक अन्य मुद्दे पर भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा। मैं हरियाणा से संबंध रखता हूँ और हरियाणा में ओ.बी.सी. की जनसंख्या लगभग 41 परसेंट है। ओ.बी.सी. वर्ग में बंजारा, पाल गडरिया समाज, धोबी, नाई, लोहार, बढई कश्यप राजपूत जैसी जातियों की आर्थिक स्थिति तो इतनी खस्ता है कि वे अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा, उच्च शिक्षा दिलाने में आर्थिक तंगी का सामना कर रही हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कई बार तो ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को फीस, दाखिला, किताबों व होस्टल का खर्चा वहन न कर पाने के कारण स्कूल और कॉलेज छोड़ने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है। पिछले दिनों हरियाणा के जिला करनाल में एक ऐसा मामला मेरे नोटिस में आया कि पाल गडरिया समाज का एक छात्र एम.बी.बी.एस. की अंतिम वर्ष की पढ़ाई कर रहा था। अंतिम वर्ष की पढ़ाई के लिए उसे दो लाख रुपए की राशि की जरूरत थी लेकिन वह राशि उसके मां-बाप देने में असमर्थ थे। उनकी असमर्थता के कारण वह छात्र अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ने पर मजबूर हो गया है। मंत्री महोदय, मुझे भी विद्यार्थी जीवन में इस प्रकार की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। मैं 1976 में एल.एल.बी. में दाखिला लेना चाहता था। मेरा लिस्ट में नम्बर आ गया था, लेकिन उस समय मेरे पास पैसे की तंगी थी, मैं समय पर पैसे का प्रबंध नहीं कर सकता। पैसे की तंगी के कारण मेरा वह साल खराब हो गया, मैं दाखिला नहीं ले सका। मैंने अगले साल पैसे का अरेंजमेंट किया और अपनी लॉ की पढ़ाई की। मंत्री महोदय, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा बहुत से छात्र हैं जिनकी स्थिति इसी प्रकार की है, मैंने तो केवल दो ऐसे उदाहरण दिए हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आप, ऐसे गरीब बच्चों के लिए, जो पैसे की कमी के कारण अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने में असमर्थ हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के लेवल पर एक ऐसे कोष का गठन करने का काम करें, जिस कोष से वे बच्चे इंटरस्ट फ्री लोन लेकर अपनी शिक्षा को पूरा कर सकें और एक अच्छे नागरिक बन कर हिन्दुस्तान के विकास में अपना अहम योगदान दे सकें। मंत्री महोदय, मैं हरियाणा को बिलॉग करता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर)** : आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** : सर, एक मिनट। मेरी हरियाणा के संबंध में एक मांग है। मंत्री महोदय, आपने हरियाणा के लिए बागवानी विश्वविद्यालय देने का काम किया है...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर)** : आप मंत्री महोदय को एड्रेस न करें, चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** : उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा के लिए एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री देने का काम करें। ताकि युवाओं को उससे रोजगार मिल सके। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

**डा. संजय सिंह (असम)** : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने बजट पर बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ, उनका अभिन्नंदन

करता हूँ कि उन्हें पहला बजट प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर मिला। मुझे आशा है कि देश के करोड़ों लोगों के 'अच्छे दिन' की कल्पनाओं को साकार करने का उन्हें अवसर मिलेगा। माननीय महोदय, यह बजट कई मामलों में ऐतिहासिक बन जाता है। पहली बात तो यह है कि 29 साल के बाद यह सरकार बहुमत की सरकार है और इसका नेतृत्व हमारे ऐसे प्रधानमंत्री कर रहे हैं जो पहले गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री थे और उसके बाद सीधे प्रधानमंत्री बनने का अवसर मिला। सर, इस बहुमत की सरकार से लोगों को बहुत आशाएं थीं, 'अच्छे दिन' और 'गुड गवर्नेंस, लैस गवर्नमेंट' के बहुत नारे चुनाव में लगे थे। हमें लगता है कि इस बजट ने उन नारों की हवा निकाल दी है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट की यह कैसी व्यवस्था है कि लगभग हर चीज में सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान है, लेकिन ऐसी बड़ी-बड़ी समितियां बनी हैं, जिनमें वे ये तमाम चीजें गवर्न करना चाहते हैं। माननीय महोदय, अच्छे दिन की उम्मीद वाली इस सरकार के आने पर बहुत सारे लोगों के अरमान टूट जाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि यह भी एक ऐतिहासिक बात बनेगी। महोदय, इससे पूर्व, 29 साल पहले माननीय स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी की भी बहुमत की सरकार आयी थी। उस समय आई.टी. सेक्टर और टेलीकॉम सेक्टर में यह देश महाशक्ति बना था। आज यह कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है कि चाहे वह गुड़गांव हो, हैदराबाद हो या बेंगलुरु हो, बहुत सारी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां बहुत कोशिश करके इन स्थानों पर अपने दफ्तर खोल रही हैं और प्रयास कर रही हैं कि यहां पर उन्हें स्थान मिले। इसी बदलाव में 1985 की सरकार ने साहसिक योजनाओं और तमाम स्कीमों से अपने देश को महाशक्ति बनाया था। उस समय सीडैक और सीडॉट जैसी संस्थाओं को स्थापित करके हमारे इस कृषि प्रधान देश को उस सेक्टर में बहुत बड़ी क्षमता दिखाने का यह परिणाम हमें मिला था। हमें लगता था कि यह सरकार, पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार के रूप में संपूर्ण देश को उस दिशा में ऐसा मार्गदर्शन देगी, ऐसा मौका देगी कि जो आम आदमी है, वह अपने लिए कुछ कर सकेगा। लेकिन अब मुझे लगता है कि उनको पछतावा हो रहा है और लोग चर्चा करके यही पूछ रहे हैं कि वे अच्छे दिन कब आने वाले हैं? माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बहुमत की सरकार देश की दशा को ऐसी दिशा देगी, जिससे लोगों में कांफिडेंस और भरोसा पैदा होगा?

महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि किसी भी बजट के लिए पैंतालीस दिन बहुत कम होते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बात सही है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी को हमारी यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि एक अच्छी दिशा का अहसास कम से कम पैंतालीस दिनों में दिलाया ही जा सकता था। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो करोड़ों लोग अच्छे दिनों के इंतजार में, मतदान देकर इस बहुमत वाली सरकार को लाए थे, उन लोगों को इस पर बहुत पछतावा है और वे चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि वे अच्छे दिन कब आएंगे।

माननीय महोदय, मैं दो मुद्दों की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आवास व्यवस्था के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि दस सालों में हर मकान की कीमत दस गुना बढ़ गई है। आज अगर आम आदमी का एक करोड़ रुपये का मकान खरीदना चाहे, तो उसको उस पर 1000 रुपये की छूट मिल रही है। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह छूट उसके लिए कोई खास राहत है। आज रियल एस्टेट की कंपनियां बनिस्पत आई.टी. सेक्टर की कंपनियों से ज्यादा लाभ कमा रही हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इस बजट में कंस्ट्रक्शन की लाइन वाले लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा मिलेगा। जो मकान खरीदने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिए बजट में कोई खास राहत की बात नहीं की गई है।

[डा. संजय सिंह]

महोदय, स्वास्थ्य के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि देश में दस एम्स और खुलेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि एम्स खोलने की जगह, देश की जनसंख्या के हिसाब से अगर कम से कम दस जिलों पर एम्स खुलें और उनकी गुणवत्ता पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें, तो उस तरफ ज्यादा डायरेक्शन मिलेगी।

भारत सरकार प्रदेशों को भी हजारों करोड़ रुपये आवंटित करती है, लेकिन जिस तरह से उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है, उस पैसे की अकाउंटबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं हो पाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी उस तरफ ध्यान देंगे कि उन स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता, वहाँ के डॉक्टरों पर ध्यान और तमाम पैसे का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उसको कैसे रोकें। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत सारे डॉक्टरों ने जेलों में स्युसाइड किया था उनकी सी.बी.आई. जांच चली थी। हमें इस तरह की तमाम घटनाएं सुनने को मिलती हैं।

*(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)*

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट देश की जनसंख्या के औसत से केवल 8 प्रतिशत है। यदि आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को लें, तो वहाँ पर देश की 70 प्रतिशत घटनाएं घटित हो रही हैं। इसका भी कारण है। कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर नौजवानों के लिए रोजगार नहीं है। वहाँ पर तमाम लोगों के खेल-कूद की व्यवस्था, फल और सब्जी के कोल्ड स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि अगर उस सामान को विदेशों में न भेज सकें, तो कम से कम देश के बड़े नगरों में अपने उत्पाद बेच सकें,। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपके दो मिनट और लूंगा। असम में विकास के लिए बजट का दस प्रतिशत एलोकेट होता है। वहाँ पर तमाम ऐसे रोजगार दिलाने और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्थापना की कोशिशें अवश्य हो रही हैं, सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो, वहाँ दिखाई देती है, वह बाढ़ की है। इसकी वजह से असम में विकास का कोई काम होता दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा और मंत्री जी से आश्वासन भी चाहूँगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि इसका कोई परमानेन्ट हल निकल सके। वहाँ पर बहुत रीनोज़ मारे जा रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि वह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन इस देश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व के जो ऐसे पशु हैं, वन्य जीव हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको सुरक्षा देने की व्यवस्था केन्द्र से सुनिश्चित हो। महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस देश के बजट में आम आदमी और किसानों के लिए कुछ अच्छा सोचा जाए। देश में एक सुई बनाने का वाला व्यक्ति भी उसका दाम निश्चित कर सकता है, लेकिन किसान, जो जाड़े, गर्मी और बरसात में मेहनत करके देश ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनियाँ के कई देशों को अपने उत्पाद से अनाज भेजता है, उसके बारे में नहीं सोचा जाता है। लेकिन किसान की हालत बद से बदतर होती जा रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए इसके बारे में भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

आज असम और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जितने राज्य हैं, वे इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए एक विशेष पैकेज या विशेष व्यवस्था हो, जिससे वे इस देश की मुख्यधारा से हर समय जुड़े रहें और...**(समय की घंटी)**... ऐसा न लगे कि जैसे हमारे देहात में नहर में पानी नहीं पहुँचता, वैसा हो। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी दिल्ली की सत्ता का प्रताप पहुँच सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था हो। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I just want to know one thing. There are five or six names which are not there in the list. These Members have given their names

now and they are insisting and pressurizing me. If the House agrees, I will give two minutes to each of them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, three minutes. After three minutes, the mike will be switched off and the rest of the speech will not be recorded. On that condition, I can call. But I will tell you that I am allowing this because it is a discussion on the Budget. Otherwise, I would not have allowed it. But, hereafter, make it a point to give your names in advance and 'Others' also, who speak, should speak within the time allotted to them. If everybody is taking more time, then, what can the Chair do?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, 30 तारीख को फाइनेंस बिल आएगा, तो इन लोगों को उसमें बोलने का मौका दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion. They can give their names for that discussion. I would read out their names, and they can give their names in advance for the discussion on the Finance Bill.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: We have other names for the Finance Bill and this must be the case with other parties as well. So, the Budget speakers should speak on the Budget. Whatever time-limit you have set, that is okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I agree. I will give just three minutes and, after that, the mike will be switched off. Now, Shri G.N. Ratanpuri. Not present. Shri Ramdas Athawale.

(महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे एन.डी.ए. के वित्त मंत्री, अरुण जेटली जी ने 2014-15 का जो बजट पेश किया है, उस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस साल का जो बजट है, अभी उनको सिर्फ 40-45 दिन ही मिले हैं और ये लोग बोल रहे हैं कि बजट में यह नहीं है, वही नहीं है, पैसा कहां से लाएंगे? कहां से पैसा लाना है, इसके लिए हमें प्लानिंग करने की आवश्यकता है। अभी तो ये कह रहे हैं कि यह बजट ऐसा है, यह बजट वैसा है। आपका बजट कैसा था? अभी हमें काम तो करने दीजिए। अभी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधानमंत्री बन गए हैं, हमारी सरकार अभी आई है, हमें थोड़ा प्लान करने दीजिए। अगर हम टैक्स बढ़ाते, तो ये कहते कि यह बढ़ाया, वह बढ़ाया। रेलवे में हमने ट्रायल किया कि रेलवे में थोड़ा भाड़ा बढ़ाने से इनका क्या रिएक्शन आता है, तो ये एकदम हंगामा करने लगे। इसलिए अरुण जेटली जी जो बजट लाए हैं, उस बजट के आने के बाद एक भी आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह बजट अच्छा है। लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि इनको कुछ देने चाहिए। इनको 50-60 साल मिले, अगर हमको कुछ दिन भी नहीं देंगे, तो हम क्या करेंगे? इसलिए अभी मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि-

‘अरुण जेटली जी का बजट है अच्छा,

इसलिए खुश है देश का बच्चा-बच्चा।

अरुण जी, आपको मौका मिला है, अब तो आप काम करो सच्चा,



[श्री रामदास अठावले]

और मैं करता हूँ कांग्रेस का पिच्चा।  
हम तो सत्ता में रहेंगे कम-से-कम दस साल,  
देखते रहेंगे हम कांग्रेस का क्या होता है हाल।  
इन लोगों ने बहुत कमाया है माल,  
महंगी करके दाल।  
नरेन्द्र मोदी प्रधानमंत्री रहेंगे कम-से-कम दस साल,  
उनका कोई नहीं करेगा बांका बाल,  
क्योंकि हमने खड़ी की है बहुत मजबूत वॉल।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब आपके तीन मिनट हो गए।...(व्यवधान)...

The mike is off. Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... आपके तीन मिनट हो गए, now, Shri Arvind Kumar Singh. ...(Interruptions)... Athawaleji, it is not going on record.

अठावले जी, आप बैठ जाइए, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। अरविन्द जी, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** \*

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, कैसे बोलें?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका रिकॉर्ड में जा रहा है, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

Shri Athawale, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is very bad. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... This is very bad on your part. ...(Interruptions)... I gave you time. Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? Don't do this, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप बात को समझते नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान).... This is indiscipline.

**श्री रामदास अठावले :** \*

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि सामान्य बजट पर चर्चा के दौरान आपने मुझे चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया है।...(व्यवधान).... महोदय, मेरी पार्टी के नेता माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी का नारा है 'कपड़ा-रोटी सस्ती होगी, दवाई पढ़ाई मुफ्त होगी'। महोदय, जिस तरह से कुदरत से हमें धूप मुफ्त में मिलती है, हवा मुफ्त में मिलती है, पानी मुफ्त में मिलता है, उसी तरह से हमारे मस्तिष्क में जाने वाला ज्ञान भी हमें मुफ्त में मिलना चाहिए।

महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष रह चुके हैं, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जब छात्रों को कुछ देने की बात आई, तो वे झपकी लेने लगे। प्रतिभा दौलत की मोहताज नहीं होती है। महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज मेडिकल और

इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई बहुत महंगी हो गई है। गरीब का बच्चा टैस्ट पास कर लेता है, लेकिन महंगी शिक्षा होने की वजह से वह पढ़ाई नहीं कर पाता है। हालांकि एजुकेशन लोन की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन मेरा आपसे एक ही आग्रह है कि एजुकेशन लोन ब्याजमुक्त होना चाहिए। यदि आप एजुकेशन लोन ब्याजमुक्त कर देंगे, तो मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई गरीब का बच्चा भी कर सकता है, इसलिए हमें एजुकेशन लोन की प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाना होगा।

मुझे याद है, बनारस के हमारे एक मित्र के छोटे भाई ने मेडिकल का टैस्ट पास कर लिया था, लेकिन जब वह बैंक में लोन लेने के लिए गया, तो बैंक के अधिकारियों ने इतना दौड़ाया कि एडमिशन की तारीख ही समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन बैंक से लोन नहीं मिल पाया।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष रहे हैं। छात्रों की पीड़ा क्या होती है, यह आपको बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। मेरा बस एक ही आग्रह है कि जो छात्र हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down. Your time is over. Now you please sit down. It is not going on record. Your time is over. Now, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem. ...**(Interruptions)**... I don't want anybody's recommendation. Mr. Arvind Kumar Singh, please sit down.

**श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह : \***

**चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी पार्टी की ओर से माननीय नरेश अग्रवाल जी बोल चुके हैं, लेकिन मुझे भी कुछ कहना है। आपने जो वक्त दिया है, वह बहुत है। 'इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद' एक शब्द भी परिवर्तन के लिए बहुत होता है।

सर, यह हमारे विद्वान वित्त मंत्री जी का कमजोर बजट है। बजट की खुसूसियत यह होती है कि बजट से समाज के कमजोर तबकों को क्या फायदा मिल रहा है, बजट की गुणवत्ता इस बात पर डिपेंडेंट होती है। महोदय, मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में वे किसान, जिनके लिए कभी मेरे नेता मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने नारा दिया था, मुलायम सिंह यादव जी कहते हैं कि मुल्क में आज तक नारों पर राजनीति होती रही है। एक नारा 'जय जवान जय किसान' आया। माननीय उपसभापति जी, वह नारा सिर्फ नारा ही रह गया। जवान ही हालत यह है कि जिसने पाकिस्तान के टैंक उड़ाए, उस हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद के बच्चे आज रोजगार को तरस रहे हैं। अजहरुद्दीन ने अगर एक विकेट ले लिया, तो वे डेढ़ करोड़ की लैंड कूजर ले कर आ गये। जवान की हालत बुरी हुई। दूसरा नारा 'गरीबी हटाओ' आया। गरीब दुगने हो गए, लेकिन गरीबी नहीं हटी। तीसरा नारा 'अच्छे दिन लाओ' आया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह किसानों का देश है। इस देश में धरती मां का सीना प्यास से फट रहा है। सूखे के दिन हैं, लेकिन खेतों की सिंचाई के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, जबकि 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये स्मार्ट शहरों के लिए दिए गए हैं। मैं इससे एक मिसाल साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिए बना है। बजट से नौजवान मायूस

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

हुआ है और बजट से मुसलमान मायूस हुआ है। बजट से वह तबका मायूस हुआ है, जो 43 करोड़ है। मेरे ही एक सवाल के जवाब में यहां कहा गया था कि जिसकी रोज की आमदनी अब 32 रुपये आंकी जाती है, पहले यह 28 रुपये आंकी जाती थी। महोदय, मैं उन परिवारों को जानता हूँ, जिनमें मेम साहब का कुत्ता 28 रुपये से ज्यादा का खाना खाता है। अगर उन 43 करोड़ लोगों को बजट ने मायूस किया है, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे विद्वान भाई माननीय जेटली जी, जिनकी बुद्धिमत्ता को देश सलाम करता है, शायद उनका बजट किसी के दबाव में बना हुआ बजट है। इसलिए यथार्थ हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब नौजवान, मुसलमान उससे मायूस हुआ है, किसान मायूस हुआ है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि देश के बहुसंख्यकों को सामने रख कर, नारों के बजाय देश के बहुसंख्यक समुदाय को सामने रख कर, उनकी गरीबी और उनकी तकलीफ को देख कर, अपने बजट पर एक बार नजरसानी करें। मैं बजट की आलोचना से ज्यादा उन्हें मशवरा देना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट मुट्टी भर लोगों के लिए बनाया गया बजट है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे पास समय नहीं है। आपने मुझे अगर एक मिनट भी दिया, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इंकलाब बरपा करने के लिए वह बहुत होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، --(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میری پارٹی کی اور سے مائنے نریش اگروال جی بول چکے ہیں، لیکن مجھے بھی کچھ کہنا ہے۔ آپ نے جو وقت دیا ہے، وہ بہت ہے۔ 'انقلاب زندہ آباد' ایک شبہ بھی بہت ہوتا ہے پریورٹن کے لئے۔

ودوان وٹنے منتری جی کا کمزور بجٹ ہے۔ بجٹ کی خصوصیت یہ ہوتی ہے کہ بجٹ سے سماج کے کمزور طبقوں کو کیا فائدہ مل رہا ہے، بجٹ کی گنوتا اس بات پر ڈپینڈ ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن مہودے، میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بجٹ میں وہ کسان، جن کے لئے کبھی میرے نیٹا ملانم سنگھ یادو نے نعرہ دیا تھا، ملانم سنگھ یادو جی کہتے ہیں کہ ملگ میں آج تک نعروں پر راجنیتی ہوتی رہی ہے۔ ایک نعرہ 'جے جوان، جے کسان' آیا۔ مائنے اپ سبھا پتی جی، وہ نعرہ صرف نعرہ ہی رہ گیا۔ جوان کی حالت یہ ہے کہ جس نے پاکستان کے ٹینک اڑائے، اس حولددار عبدالحمید کے بچے آج روزگار کو ترس رہے ہیں۔ اظہر الدین نے اگر ایک وکٹ لے لیا، تو ڈیڑھ کروڑ کی لینڈ کروزر لے کر آ گئے۔ جوان کی حالت بری ہوئی، دوسرا نعرہ 'غریبی ہٹاؤ' آیا۔ غریب دوگنے ہو گئے، غریبی نہیں ہٹی۔ تیسرا نعرہ 'اچھے دن لاؤ' آیا۔

مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، یہ کسانوں کا دیش ہے۔ اس دیش کی دھرتی ماں کا سینہ پیاس سے پھٹ رہا ہے۔ سوکھے کے دن ہیں۔ کھیتوں کی سنبھالی کے لئے ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے دنے گئے ہیں اور 60 ہزار کروڑ روپے اسمارٹ شہروں کے لئے دنے گئے ہیں۔ میں اس سے ایک مثال ثابت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بجٹ مٹھی بھر لوگوں کے لئے بنا ہے۔ بجٹ سے نوجوان مایوس ہوا ہے، جو 43 کروڑ ہے۔ میرے ہی ایک سوال کے جواب میں کہا گیا تھا کہ جس کی روز کی آمدنی 32 روپے انکی جاتی ہے، پہلے یہ 28 روپے انکی جاتی تھی۔ مہودے، میں ان پریواروں کو جانتا ہوں۔ جن میں میم صاحب کا کتا 28 روپے سے زیادہ کا کھانا کھاتا ہے۔ اگر ان 43 کروڑ لوگوں کو بجٹ نے مایوس کیا ہے، تو میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ میرے ودوان بھائی اور مائنے جیٹلی جی، جن کی بدھمنٹا کو دیش سلام کرتا ہے، شاید ان کا بجٹ کسی کے دباؤ میں بنا ہوا بجٹ ہے۔ اس لئے ہندوستان کا غریب نوجوان، مسلمان اس سے مایوس ہوا ہے۔ کسان مایوس ہوا ہے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں مائنے وٹ منتری جی سے انورودھہ کرتا ہوں کہ دیش کے بہوسنخیک کے سامنے رکھ کر، نعروں کے بجائے دیش کے بہوسنخیک سمودائے کو سامنے رکھ کر، ان کی غریبی اور ان کی تکلیف کو دیکھ کر، اپنے بجٹ پر ایک بار نظر ثانی کریں۔ میں بجٹ کی آلوچنا سے زیادہ انہیں مشورہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بجٹ مٹھی بھر لوگوں کے لئے بنایا گیا بجٹ ہے۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ میرے پاس وقت نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے مجھے اگر ایک منٹ بھی دیا تو میں کہتا ہوں کہ انقلاب برپا کرنے کے لئے بہت ہوتا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں دیش کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔

(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Your time is over. Please sit down, since the mike is off, it is not going on record. ... (Interruptions)... بٹیرا، بٹیرا! ... (ব্যবধান)... it is not going on record. ... (ব্যবধান)... بٹیرا، بٹیرا! ... (ব্যবধান)... श्री विश्वम्भर प्रसाद निषादा! ... (ব্যবধান)... मुनवर सलीम जी, आप बٹिरा! ... (ব্যবধান)...

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सामान्य बजट पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

MR. MEPUTY CHAIMAN : Don't waste your time on 'dhanyavaad.'

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** : सर, पक्ष-विपक्ष के हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव रखे हैं। आज आजादी के 67 साल होने जा रहे हैं। हमारा देश किसानों का देश है। 70 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। जब तक गांवों की तरक्की नहीं होगी, खेती-किसानी की तरक्की नहीं होगी, तब तक हमारा देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। आज गांवों में मूलभूत सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। किसानों के लिए सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए। किसानों के लिए बिजली का इंतजाम होना चाहिए, खाद का इंतजाम होना चाहिए और सिंचाई का इंतजाम होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह सब नहीं हो पा रहा है। आज गांवों में रहने वालों के लिए रहने को मकान नहीं है, पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है।

सर, मैं बुंदेलखंड के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। बुंदेलखंड में आज भी लोग नदी का पानी पीते हैं, तालाब का पानी पीते हैं। आज सूखे के कारण वहां जमीन में दरारें फट रही हैं। लोग पांच-पांच किलोमीटर दूर से पानी लाते हैं। वहां के बारे में पाठा क्षेत्र के बारे में कहावत है कि 'हमारी गगरिया न फूटे, खसम चाहे मर जाए'। मतलब वहां पानी इतना कीमती है कि पति चाहे खत्म हो जाए, लेकिन हमारी गगरिया न फूटे, हमारा पानी न बरबाद हो। पानी के लिए युद्ध हो रहा है। मान्यवर, वहां जंगली जानवर इतने ज्यादा हैं कि जो किसान थोड़ी बहुत फसल उगाता है, उसे नीलगाय खा जाती है और किसान पूरी तरह से तबाही के कगार पर पहुंच गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि बुंदेलखंड के लिए पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ पैकेज दिया था, लेकिन उससे काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि बुंदेलखंड को स्पेशल पैकेज देकर वहां के लिए पानी के बारे में सोचा जाए। वहां पर कृषि बरसात पर आधारित है। इस साल पानी नहीं हुआ, जिसके कारण खरीफ की फसल नहीं हुई। बुंदेलखंड तिलहन और दलहन के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। वहां पर बिना पानी के गेहूं पैदा होता है, कठिया गेहूं पैदा होता है, जिसको पूरे देश के लोग मंगाते हैं, क्योंकि यह पौष्टिक होता है और डायबिटीज के लिए फायदेमंद है। इसी तरह की शोध करके बुंदेलखंड में कृषि को बढ़ावा दिया जाए।

मान्यवर, सरकार पी.पी.पी. और एफ.डी.आई. पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही है। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जैसे ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी देश में व्यापार करने के लिए आई थी, वैसे ही ये विदेशी पूंजी को यहां पर लगवाने का काम करेंगे, विदेशी कंपनियों को यहां लाएंगे। जो विदेशी कंपनियां अपने देश में डिफॉल्टर हो चुकी हैं, वे कंपनियां हमारे देश में व्यापार करने के लिए आ रही हैं। भारतीय बाजार में चाइना बाजार छा गया है। इससे हमारे जितने भी उद्योग-धंधे हैं, वे सारे बंद हो जाएंगे। जब कभी ऐसी स्थिति आएगी, जैसे सीज़फायर हो रहे हैं, सीमा का उल्लंघन हो रहा है, जब पूरा व्यापार बंद हो जाएगा, हमारी सारी कपड़ा और पेपर मिलें बंद हो जाएंगी, तो हमारा देश तबाही के कगार पर आ जाएगा। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay, please sit down, the mike is off. Shri Husain Dalwai.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, thank you very much. सर, मैं सिर्फ प्वाइंट्स रखूंगा। इस गवर्नमेंट ने एक अच्छी बात यह की है कि उन्होंने Ministry of Minority Affairs का एलॉटमेंट 600 करोड़ से बढ़ाया है। इसके लिए मैं जेटली जी का आभारी हूँ। उन्होंने मदरसा के लिए सौ करोड़ दिया है, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि मदरसा चलाने वाले चलाते हैं, उनको चलाने दीजिए, लेकिन आज मुस्लिम समाज मॉडर्न स्कूल में जाना चाहता है, पढ़ना चाहता है और बीते दस साल से हमारी यह मांग है। पूर्व गवर्नमेंट यानी हमारी गवर्नमेंट से भी हमारी यह मांग थी, हमने महाराष्ट्र सरकार से भी मांग की थी कि उनको स्कूल दीजिए। आज जो चाइल्ड लेबर फोर्स है, उनमें 78 परसेंट मुस्लिम समाज के हैं, क्योंकि इस समाज में इतनी गुरबत है, इतनी गरीबी है। आज वह पढ़ना चाहता है, स्कूल जाना चाहता है, खेलना चाहता है, लेकिन उसको मौका नहीं मिलता है। आप ऐसा कीजिए कि हर जिले में कम से कम एक residential school ऐसा बनाइए, जिसमें सारी बातें हों। वहां उनको खाना मिलेगा, कपड़ा मिलेगा, बुक्स मिलेंगी, खेलने की सुविधा मिलेगी।

सर, दलित और आदिवासियों को जो सुविधा शिक्षा में मिलती है, वही उनको दीजिए। वे गरीब मुसलमान हैं। मैं जब मुसलमान बोलता हूँ, तो मेरे दिमाग में अमीर मुसलमान बिल्कुल नहीं रहता है, गरीब मुसलमानों के लिए मैं यह बात कर रहा हूँ, इसलिए आप इसको दीजिए। टीचर्स को दो-तीन साल से honorarium नहीं मिला है, उनको पेमेन्ट मिले, इसको आप देखिए।

सर, Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Educational Foundation के जरिए गरीब मुस्लिम लड़कियों को स्कॉलरशिप मिलती है, उस मद में आपने उसको 47 करोड़ से कम कर दिया, है, उसको कम करने के बजाए उसको बढ़ाइए। आपने नॉर्थ रीजन की बात की, नॉर्थ रीजन में भी आपने 72 करोड़ रुपए कम किए हैं। Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students, जिसके अंतर्गत Post-Graduation, Ph.D. के लिए मदद की जाती है, उसमें भी आपने पांच करोड़ कम किया है। Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Woman के जरिए औरतों के लिए क्या-क्या स्कीम है, वह बताने के लिए लीडरशिप तैयार करने का काम होता है, उसमें भी आपने कटौती की है। इसमें कटौती मत कीजिए। Maulana Azad Medical Aid Scheme, आप यह एक नई स्कीम लाए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ। Pre-Metric Scholarship for Minorities में भी अपने बढ़ोतरी की है, Post-Matric Scholarship for Minorities में आपने बढ़ोतरी की है, इन सबके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, लेकिन जहां कटौती की गई है, उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the mike is off. Please sit down, since the mike is off, it is not going on record. Shri Jesudasu Seelam.

**9.00 P.M.**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I just want to make three quick points. One is regarding allotment to Andhra Pradesh. Second is on the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, and the third is on the Vision Document that is proposed by the former Finance Minister.

Sir, on the Andhra Pradesh side, as you are aware, the Bharatiya Janata Party, especially Shri Arun Jaitley also was very categorical that they would provide necessary assistance when the opportunity comes. Among other things, the Prime Minister spoke in this House to give compensation for loss of Hyderabad revenues. Unfortunately, we will be losing ₹ 17,000 crores. So, it was assured that something not less than ₹ 10,000 crores would be provided in this Budget. Unfortunately, that is not forthcoming.

Secondly, Sir, the UPA Government, while agreeing to the request of our friends from Telangana, ensured that the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh would not suffer from the infrastructural facilities, like NIIT, IIM, IIT, NIT, IISER, agricultural university, tribal university, a port and other institutional facilities. But, what is the allocation made for this purpose? I am very sorry to say that a token allocation of Rs. 1 crore each is made. That is not at all sufficient, Sir. Unfortunately, the Bill provides for substantial amount to be allocated for establishing the Capital. Sir, nowhere in the Budget is the amount indicated. Sir, it is high time that the hon. Finance Minister in his speech may come out as to how much is going to be allotted for building of the Capital and also for various educational institutions.

Sir, as far as AIIMS like institute is concerned, he has clubbed Andhra Pradesh with West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, and all the four States together have been given Rs.500 crores. Sir, this is very, very meagre. Sir, we will not be able to present our Budget this year. So, for meeting the deficiency, he has to announce that, Sir.

Secondly, for the SCSP & TSP, I am happy that Arunji has given boost as it is. He has continued the UPA's process of the Sub-Plan. But, ensure that the amount is spent. That is the problem. Money is allocated, but not spent. Even if it is spent, it is not spent for the right purpose. Even if it is spent for the right purpose, there is a lot of cutting at various stages.

Sir, my last point is the 10-Point Agenda which the former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram gave on fiscal deficit, current account deficit, price stability and growth, financial sector reforms, infrastructure, manufacturing, subsidy issues, urbanization, skill development and cooperation with the States. Sir, GST has to be brought.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, sit down. Now, Shri Bhupinder Singh.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Mr. Bhupinder Singh, you start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Mr. Bhupinder Singh, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Three minutes means three minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha) : Mr. Deputy chairman, Sir, the General Budget for 2014-15 has three aspects.

इसमें तीन चीजें हैं, एग्रीकल्चर, सोशल सेक्टर एंड इरिगेशन। हमें इन तीनों सेक्टर्स को जितनी इम्पोर्टेंस देनी चाहिए थी उतनी हमने नहीं दी। अर्थ मंत्री जी, हमारे पास जो साधन हैं, उन साधनों के बीच आपने कोशिश की है, लेकिन इन तीनों के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर देने के लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा। सर, अगर इस देश के किसान के चेहरे पर मुस्कान है तो सरकार के चेहरे पर मुस्कान है, अगर उसके चेहरे पर मुस्कान है तो देश के चेहरे पर मुस्कान है और अगर वह रोता है तो देश रोएगा, अगर वह रोता है तो सरकार को भी रोना पड़ता है। हमारी जो अर्थ नीति है वह फार्मर्स और टूरिज्म बेस्ड है, यह बात हमें कभी भी भूलनी नहीं चाहिए।

अर्थ मंत्री जी, मैंने कल स्पेशल मेशन में यह बात कही थी कि हमें इस बात पर सीरियसली सोचना चाहिए कि हर सेकंड में हमारी जमीन जिस तेजी के साथ कम होती जा रही है, land is reducing, उतनी ही ज्यादा जनसंख्या-वृद्धि हो रही है। 2.3% of total land available in the world is available in India. Seventeen per cent of the total population of the world is in India. इसलिए आज इंडिया का साइज ऐसा होना चाहिए, जिसमें 22 करोड़ जनता रह सके। हम मार्स, मून, जुपिटर, जहां भी जाएंगे वहां इंसान नहीं रह सकेगा, यह साइंटिस्ट्स भी कह चुके हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे और इस सदन के सारे सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने जमीन के लिए नहीं सोचा तो देर हो जाएगी। आज किसान की जमीन कम होती जा रही है। और उसका जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइम है वह क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया जाता है? उसके ऊपर जोर दीजिए। समालोचना करने की यह सभा नहीं है। आज बजट में जितना अधिक ला सकेंगे यह सब के भले के लिए होगा, देश के भले के लिए होगा। हम यहां पर के.बी.के. के लिए बोले हैं और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने और हमारी सरकार ने करोड़ों लोगों को लाकर यहां दिल्ली के दरबार में इकट्ठा किया कि हमें स्पेशल केटेगरी स्टेटस चाहिए। के.बी.के. का जो जोन है उसके लिए आप ज्यादा पैसा हमको दीजिए। राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना 2010 में खत्म होनी थी, टेंथ प्लान, इलेविथ प्लान और ट्वेल्थ प्लान में आकर उसको कब तक खत्म करेंगे? उसके लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें। फूड सिक्योरिटी की जो बात है, उसके ऊपर आप चुप रहे। मनरेगा के लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं, यह आप अपने जवाब में स्पष्ट करें। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बजट का जो मेनेजमेंट है, जब तक हमारा केपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर नहीं बढ़ता है, तब तक कोई एसेट्स नहीं बन सकती हैं। मनरेगा में हमारी एसेट्स नहीं बन रही है, मनरेगा में हम जो पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, ऐसे ही जा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...  
...**(व्यवधान)**...



श्री उपसभापति : हो गया, हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बस, श्री मिनट्स हो गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I welcome the Budget which is the 21st century Budget. I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that cooperative sector is totally forgotten in this Budget. About 110 ten years ago the first cooperative sector was started in Karnataka contributing finance to the cooperative sector including banks, sugar factories, urban banks, rural banks, etc. These are all in the cooperative sector. When the UPA Government was there, they imposed Income-tax on the cooperative sector. It is for the last six years that the cooperative sector is fighting for exemption in this regard. I request the hon. Finance Minister just to look at it so that cooperative sector can survive in this country, which is very important.

Secondly, Karnataka has been a pioneer in producing engineers starting from Vishveshwarya. We have given very good technologists throughout the world and because of that the IT sector has come up in Bangalore. I only request that for a very long time we have been waiting for an IIT which is very, very essential for Karnataka particularly in Belgaum because Belgaum has started an SEZ manufacturing aircraft spare parts including hydraulic system of Boeing Airbus and many other companies. It is a very big industry in Belgaum. Belgaum is the second largest foreign exchange earning district in Karnataka. So, I request for this IIT. If it comes up in Belgaum, it will be very good. Sir, Karnataka is waiting for a very, very long time for this.

Thirdly, another much more important thing is about the sugar industry. Sir, farming is totally based on sugar industry. Nothing has been mentioned about sugar industry. Sugar industry is in a very, very bad shape in Karnataka, U.P. and other places. So, something must be done by the Government in the form of subsidy or something like that. Whatever interest exemption has been given it is not enough. I request the Finance Minister to look after it. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members not to quote it as a precedent because there is a direction from the Chairman that names received after half-an-hour from the commencement of the discussion should not be taken. This is only an exception because it is Budget. Please don't quote it as a precedent. Now, hon. Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister presented a Budget within 45 days of his taking over charge; a Budget which, very clearly, sets the direction for what is to come in the next five years; a Budget -- however much the hon. friends from the other side would want to believe -- which was prepared in spite of a situation which was not very favourable for any Finance Minister

to present his first Budget; a Budget which was to be presented, especially when the expectations were very high, hoping that the direction of the economy or the direction in which the economy should move towards fulfilling the aspirations of the young voters, general citizens who have been let down in the last ten years, wondering what was going to happen, not purely due to domestic compulsions, but also because of international financial situations. In such a situation, in which expectations were rising and were very high, a change of Government happens; and, a change of Government happens, especially under the leadership of a person who had headed a dynamic States, winning popular mandate three times over, and each time fulfilling everything that was promised in the manifestoes. So, naturally the expectations -- to present a Budget within 45 days in a situation where the economy was at its sluggish worst, and to also build up hopes, saying that this economy could be steered and steered in such a way that hopes of people can be met, but not just by saying in words, but putting money, very little of which was available, in such sectors that could give a direction to the economy -- were very high. Therefore, I stand here with a sense of pride for having worked with a person who has slugged it out to see how best the Budget could be brought in as a 'document of hope' and making sure that the message reaches everybody. I have had the fortune to listen to each one of the speakers with great sense of attention, a lots of inputs have come, ranging from this Budget could have been a lot more creative, at the same time, to conceding in talking about taxation, in talking about opening of newer opportunities. There have been a lot of concessions and a lot of complementary words for which I am very, very grateful. At the same time, I have also heard criticism, which I would take in my stride; and, I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister also would be able to, when he speaks, express his views on it. But I thought if I can be allowed that margin, which were largely emerging out of uncertainty in mind, people were not sure whether they wanted to compliment for the Budget and the limitations in which it was presented. They were not sure whether they wanted to appreciate it. At the same time, they were also confused and saying that we were only continuing their job. To me, it was a bit difficult to accept, knowing the conditions in which the Finance Minister has Come out with a Budget of this nature and showing very clearly a simple and a low tax regime. Comments have been made that we were trying to please the middle class, neo-middle class and so on. Be that, as it may, it is a Budget which has been prepared with severe constraints, which is apparent to all of us. It is not a secret. Comments have been made that the economy is at its sluggish worst. But, at the same time, with resource constraints to different sectors, be it Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 100 crore allocation to ten different sectors need not be looked at with a sense of dismay or dismissive of such an allocation because this is not an unusual practice. The Budgets of 2011-12 and 2012-13, I am sure, the Members of other side would know, have

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had several hundred crore allocations. Did we think that they were just token gestures? No. Did we think that they were just symbolic? No. No. We thought that they were important allocations made to start up with something, or, to invest in something which could grow eventually. So, I think the same generosity and the same magnanimity with which those kinds of allocations were made with Rs.100 crores or Rs.50 crores should be extended to the hon. Finance Minister too, because this is an allocation made when the resource constraints are very clear. At the same time, allocations made at a time when you are germinating with an idea which could in the long run absorb it. But to say that these are petty allocations, small allocations, or insufficient allocations, I would think they have come out of a haste in criticizing it, but the situation demands that we look at it both, from the point of view of allocations made to start off with something and allocations made, yes, symbolically, but to germinate an idea and above all, allocations made in difficult economic circumstances. So, I don't think they are new and I don't think they are first time. Since this has happened even earlier, I think that allowance must be given to the Finance Minister. Above all, I think there are many such allocations made on which I think we need to understand why in this kind of a situation, we are placing emphasis on job creation. Continuously, we have heard of growth, growth happening over the last five to ten years, a growth, which according to the Government data has been jobless. I can see hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, shaking his head trying to negate my point, but it is a fact which has come out of an NSSO zone data, therefore, I rely on the Government's data to say that it didn't produce as many jobs as it should have. The emphasis given in this Budget, therefore, is on creating incentives for providing Rs.10,000/- crores for start ups, that is a major step and I would credit the Finance Minister for having taken the step towards it.

The other most important point which I think one of the Members from JMM had mentioned is about the funds under Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAMPA) lying outside the purview of the Parliament. The Government is aware of the huge amount of resources locked up outside the Consolidated Fund and is contemplating bringing in a suitable law to bring this amount within the legislative purview. I need to underline that because it is a very, very important point. I also with due modesty raise the point which the hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal, had mentioned that in the preparation of this Budget, he wished the Chief Ministers were consulted, he wished that States were taken on board in consultation. I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that not just once, twice the Finance Minister sat with the representatives, Finance Ministers from all the States and discussed with them before the Budget document was prepared. Consultation was also held on the GST. So, let me assure the hon. Member

that it was not devoid of States' inputs and it was not without the consultation with the States. So, that is the point which I would like to draw your attention to. One of the things which I would, certainly, like to underline is several hon. Members have raised the issue of action taken by the Government on black money. I am sure by now, all of you would remember that the first subject matter of this first Cabinet was to create an SIT. That was the first major decision taken by this new Government. I would like to put that on record. Members have also raised issues regarding FDI in defence. I would like to mention that defence production with 51 per cent Indian ownership is much better than having 100 per cent foreign ownership, but buying it from abroad, paying through our nose literally, with foreign exchange going away. So, I think that is a major step which this Finance Minister has taken for which I would, definitely, commend him. There are one or two other small additions which I would like to say in terms of assurances, in the sense not really assurance but it has been mentioned in the Budget so. Several Members have raised questions about allocations for newly created States such as Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. In the Budget, we have tried to address the concerns of both the newly created States and needless to state here that the Union Government is committed to providing full support to both the States.

Lastly, without taking much of the Finance Minister's time, I would like to say in the current fiscal year, we plan to extend agricultural credit because a lot of hon. Members have raised issues on agriculture. I would like to say that we plan to extend agricultural credit to the extent of ₹ 8,00,000/- crores. This is nearly ₹ 1 lakh crore more than planned for the financial year of 2013-14 in the Budget. We hope to surpass, the target set for this current financial year. Lastly, the Finance Minister has announced to support drug de-addiction centres in Punjab and an initial amount of ₹ 50 crore was proposed in the Lok Sabha. The same shall be provided to the State of Punjab which is fighting the menace of drugs, in due course. So, with these few words, I would plead with the House to support this Budget. I think it is a good work in difficult circumstances and within 45 days of taking over. So, I would beseech all of you to full-heartedly support this Budget.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Finance Minister to reply.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, just a few words to what my colleague has said. Sir, 56 speakers have spoken in the last two days on this Budget. The discussion was very ably initiated by Shri Anand Sharma who has an experience of having served as a senior Minister in the UPA Government and, therefore, he knows the difficult challenges which confront the Indian economy. I would most earnestly urge

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the House that there are issues of national security, there are issues of foreign policy so also there are issues of management of the economy, a large part of which can be kept outside the partisan discourse. It was mentioned repeatedly, well, this Budget has several ideas which belong to the earlier Government. In fact, some of my Members sitting in the middle commented that some ideas are common. When my friends of the Congress Party suggested it, I was very happy because I thought they are going to support the Budget because these were their own ideas. But their having claimed these to be their own ideas or having claimed the copyright over these ideas, I think, they were grudging something, and the grudging fact is not that somebody from here has said that nothing has been done in the last ten years. There were difficulties in the last ten years. The earlier Government could have been more decisive. It could have avoided a drift in the policy; it could have taken steps when the environment of the economy got hijacked by certain kinds of scandals. Retrospective tax virtually became a defining moment when the investors decided to desert us. The credibility of the Indian economy came into question and, therefore, when a change of Government took place, there are several challenges. We cannot go back only to the glory of the past and say this is not a challenging situation. The last two financial years have seen a sub-5 per cent growth. Now, it is true; this was the lowest in the ten years of the UPA. The earlier eight years had a much better growth rate. But this is the growth rate which was left behind and, therefore, when you have a sub-5 per cent growth in an Indian economy, the spiral consequences of this are serious. Economic activity contracts; it doesn't expand; job creation doesn't expand; the manufacturing sector was flat in one year and negative in the other year. And, when the manufacturing sector goes down, new jobs are not being created, Custom Duty collections will go down, Excise Duty collections will go down, and the tax buoyancy itself goes down. Therefore, if the tax buoyancy itself goes down, the entire expenditure of the Government on servicing itself, on servicing the social sector schemes, goes down. There is not enough money in the pocket of the Government as the savings rate goes down. Our savings rate has come down to almost 29-30 per cent, which is low by Indian standards. Our subsidy burden is reasonably high. That is the situation which we are confronted with and, I think, what was most challenging was that the mood in which the economy was being administered, that mood itself had declined. So, how does India bounce back to those days of 8 per cent and 9 per cent growth rates? That is the real challenge. In this challenge, Sir, what is broadly the course that India follows? To a highly-regulated economy, we said good-bye in 1991. I am happy we did that. I would have been happier if we had done that a decade or so earlier. Since then, broadly, we have

Governments of different political colours. They have had different policies. There are a few issues on which we may manufacture differences, but the differences don't exist. Does anybody in this House say that India must not have a high growth rate? We are all *ad idem*. We are of the same opinion that we must have a high growth rate. We must allow the State's role in administration of the economy. We must also allow our private sector to grow. We need investment. We need investment from within the country and we need investment from outside also. Now, we can have genuine differences and we do have those differences as to which sector should be opened, which sector should not be opened for foreign investment. But then, we have to accept the principle that when investment from within is inadequate, FDI is an additionality of resource. If you have no investment, you won't start economic activity. So, it is essential that we have an adequate amount of investment in the country. Investment itself will lead to economic activity. It will lead to job creation. We must have investment resulting in profitable economic activity. We have now reached a stage where 'profit' is not a bad word. Unless there is profit, there won't be taxes. So, the Governments need to have enough revenue in their pockets. This revenue is used then for creating infrastructure and for strengthening social infrastructure. Our poverty eradication won't take place merely because the growth rates are high. There will be some pull-up effect. People will get pulled out of poverty, but that won't be sufficient, and, therefore, we all try and use this additional resource in the pocket of the Government for poverty alleviation schemes. And, if we are able to create a good environment, which Members have referred to, there will be ease of doing business in India. India, being an investment destination, if we can attract both, investments from within and outside, we will need a good infrastructure that leads to a larger economic activity. This is how the Indian model has functioned. Now, when this Indian model functions, if investment dries up, if our economy fails to inspire the world, and forget the world outside, if it fails to inspire the entrepreneurs within the country, and we have seen in the last few years a reverse flow of investment taking place, we know the investor is also the chooser. If we don't create an environment to attract him, then he will look at other sources, whether it is China, or, it is Indonesia, or, it is Thailand. He also has a choice, and, that's not only the international investors; that's also our Indian investors. We cannot afford to let them go. So, I think, there has to be a concentrated national effort to make sure that this investment gets concentrated within. It is too early to say that the situation which was challenging, we are able to get out of. I think, it is too early to say that. There are some indications and these indications are very preliminary. From a negative growth rate in manufacturing, the index of industrial production was up 4 per cent in April-May, and, up 4.7 per cent in June. It is only a small initial indication. In February, for a period of three months, my predecessor gave some excise duty concessions to the auto sector, to capital goods,

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to consumable durables, in the hope that the manufacturing sector, which was negative, will pick up. Those were to expire on the 30th of June. I have extended them now till the end of the year. Some result is visible. The June figures of auto sales, etc., have all moved up, and, if they move up, that means, the manufacturing sector is getting back into action. Some improvement in the import of capital goods and raw material is there. Now, gone is the conventional thinking when people thought that imports are generally bad for the economy. If raw material and capital goods are coming into the economy, it is a good sign because that means in the months to come, manufacturing will pick up. Our manufacturing sector is now importing raw material. There are capital flows, exports. Some moderation, I won't say very large but some moderation is seen. The June figure of the Wholesale Price Index is 5.43 per cent; the Consumer Price Index is 7.31 per cent, the lowest in the last 30 months. These are only initial indications.

It is from this that we really have to pick up. Why is the Budget proposal a little different? Sir, I have moved on the assumption and on a premise that low taxation is good for the economy, and, therefore, in this Budget, as a rule, whether it was customs duty or it was excise duty, in order to give a fillip to the manufacturing sector, some duties have been brought down. People want to buy goods, they don't want to buy taxes. Taxes increase the cost, and, therefore, if the cost goes up because of additional taxes, our products will become non-competitive in the domestic market, they will become non-competitive in the international market. Therefore, as a rule, I do believe that unless there are some special circumstances to make the economy more viable, and, it is very easy to go into slogans as some of our friends said that you favoured the business. Let me make a candid confession. If you say that I have helped the businesses, and, this Budget is pro-business, yes, it is. I have no hesitation in saying that it is pro-business. Does it help the middle-class, does it help the neo-middle class? It does. Does it help the poor? It does. There is no contradiction in an economy that if something encourages industrial activity in the country, it is bound to be anti-poor. You need to be pro-industry. It is only then that you will gather sufficient revenue so that you are able to service the poor in the country. There is no contradiction and we have moved on this erroneous presumption, at least, some of us, I can say. Now, I have been hearing an argument -- a few days ago, earlier also, I addressed it -- and, particularly, my friends from the Left do it. Taxes are being forgone. Now, a practice started several years ago, and it picked up when UPA was in power, that a booklet comes with the Budget which says 'list of taxes forgone', and some five lakh crore rupees are mentioned. Now, these are not taxes which were due, these are not taxes which are to be collected and we are being in collusion with the person not collecting it. These are taxes, for instance, if the bound rate of a product is 70 per cent but an applied rate is

40 per cent, then 30 per cent is notionally taken as tax forgone because if your rate was 70 per cent, then probably the product would not be going to be manufactured at all. Now, under section 80 (C), one lakh was the rebate given. I have increased it to one-and-a-half lakhs. That is tax forgone. So, in giving rebates to the middle class, I have forgone taxes. So, tax forgone actually means in the larger interest of the economy, you are making it more competitive. These are not taxes which are due from people and which we are deliberately not collecting. This was the practice when UPA was in power; this is the practice when the present Government is in power. Therefore, I was mentioning that as a rule we had a moderation in the taxes itself. I have consciously taken a large number of steps both in terms of the fiscal policy as otherwise to give encouragement to the manufacturing sector. The sunset clause is for investment in power. If there is no power in this country, if power production does not pick up, our industrialization won't take place. So, I have extended the sunset clause when power sector rebates in taxation are given. Investment allowance used to be given to whoever invested rupees hundred crores. I said, 'no, it should be given to whoever invests twenty-five crores'. So, even the MSME sector, the middle-level industries, when they invest rupees twenty-five crores, they will be entitled to incentives. This is all intended to encourage the manufacturing sector. When you set up textile clusters -- and a large number of Members have said, please do that in our State. I am going to consider each of those States, depending on the availability of resources -- in a small way, they create jobs. When you say Bareilly, it is the zari industry; Lucknow, it is the chicken cotton; the weavers, the bunkars, of Varanasi, the *pashmina* manufacturers of Sri Nagar, whether it is Surat or it is Odisha or it is Tamil Nadu or Kerala, these are all areas where people at the grassroots have got talent. If we are able to provide some sum of money by which these products can be advertised and marketed in a larger market, that is the whole idea of a cluster that people have developed talent in those areas, the manufacturing itself picks up. The investment allowance encourages manufacture. The start-up fund for the MSMEs, Rs. 10,000 crores, is intended to encourage manufacture. 'Industrial corridors' was an initiative that the UPA Government started. I have adopted that initiative and I intend to continue it. Electronic goods, we have given a relief to. So, unless you are able to expand our manufacturing, those are serious problems, and I am not saying it in an adversarial manner, with regard to the taxation policy, which was followed by the UPA Government. And I will tell you what the problems were. I have already mentioned that the retrospective tax was a retrograde idea. It was retrograde because it sent a very negative signal to the world of investors. Investors started drying up after the retrospective tax. In fact, when the UPA Government was in its last days, I was hoping against hope that they find a solution to solve this problem and then go away. But you left the knot tied up and left it to us to untie the knot, and it is a very difficult knot to untie.



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So, we announced in the Budget that we recognize that Indian Parliament has the sovereign right to legislate retrospectively. As a policy, our Government won't use that power. If on account of your 2012 Bills, new notices are to be issued, the assessing officers will not issue them. We have created a mechanism under the CBDT. It will be referred to that mechanism. The idea is not to create fresh controversies on retrospective tax. And the big challenge was: What do we do with regard to the litigations which are already pending as a result of 2012 retrospective law? There were two possible views. Either by legislation I decide those litigations against the Government or I allow the litigations to be contested on the forums on which they are being contested. We consulted various people and finally found that the second course was more prudent. Legislation is a methodology of following disputes and so is the legal methodology is a course of following disputes. We have left it to that.

On FDI, my friend Anand Sharmaji was right when he said that we were reluctant when they brought the proposal of 49 per cent in insurance. But that is only half the truth. I think I must place the full truth before you. The idea of 49 per cent was first conceived by the NDA Government. When we consulted the then Congress Party, we were told that the Congress Party was only prepared for 26 per cent. So, we stepped back on our 49 per cent proposal because we needed your support and you were only agreeable to 26 per cent. Wisdom dawned on you when you came to power and said that you were agreeable to 49 per cent. By December last year, we made considerable headway. Mr. Chidambaram was discussing the issue with my colleague Sushmaji and I. But then the elections came and the Government changed. We had therefore gone back to our original proposal which you had also accepted which is 49 per cent subject to Indian majority and Indian control in the management.

The insurance sector is investment starved. Our health sector is not picking up because it is not backed by insurance. You know what happens when somebody gets admitted to a private nursing home for surgery for a few days or in the ICU. How much of the back up insurance do we have in this country? Do we need to expand that insurance or not? That is a decision we have to take. And it is not a question of their proposal which we are now accepting it. That is a hard reality. We need to expand insurance in several areas.

In Defence, the current position is that we are today importing directly or indirectly 70 per cent of defence requirement from international suppliers. We buy it from companies outside India. The suppliers are either hundred per cent foreign government-owned companies or foreign private companies. Our defence requirement of seventy per cent

comes from-foreigners today. When the NDA was in power, we said that 26 per cent was the defence limit. The UPA amended that policy and said that 26 per cent but on a case to case basis it could be higher. It could be even higher than 49 per cent subject to FIPB approval and Indian control and subject to CCS approval in certain cases. We have examined this policy. A lot of investors, who have technology and investment outside, are willing to come. Indian capacities have also slightly built up. There are some of our major corporates, and I can name some of them because they are at my fingertips, and large reputed groups in India which have now built up defence capacities for manufacturing in India. We have further evolved the policy to say that it would be 51 per cent Indian and the foreign investment can go up to 49 per cent and this will be subject to usual terms and conditions which will be finalised by the Government when the issue comes up before the Cabinet. Now, we have to consciously decide which one is a better situation. We buy everything from foreigners outside. Is that a better bet for our national security or we set up companies controlled by Indians in India in addition to the public sector and the defence PSUs that we have and start manufacturing in India? Ultimately, India has to have a defence production capacity inside the country itself and that is extremely important as to why we need that capacity in India. We will save foreign exchange; we will build up our domestic capacity. I can tell you that one of the first decisions that we have taken in the Defence Ministry when the Air Force wanted to buy 58 transport aircraft is that we opened the market to Indian private sector so that large companies in the Indian private sector find their partners from abroad. Indian company will be the larger partner and for the first time, those 58 transport aircraft will be manufactured on Indian soil by companies with an Indian majority. It is much better than buying them from outside and bringing them to India. That is how the Indian capacities will be built up in defence.

Sir, then, I come to bank capitalisation decision. Today, in terms of financial inclusion, the banks reach only 58 per cent of our population. Forty-two per cent people have no access to banks. Banks have to expand their branches into many, many more areas. So, we have decided that we will maintain the public sector character of our banks. Some of the surplus holding, while maintaining the public sector character, which is 51-52 per cent, can be offloaded by the banks into the market so that small investors pick them up. To beat Basel-III norms by 2018, we intend to raise ₹ 2,80,000 crore by which financial inclusion, the reach of banks, from 58 per cent at present, goes up to 60, 70, 80 and 90 per cent and as much as it can. That is the capacity. Ultimately, farmers, tribals and people who need micro finance will have access to those banking facilities. That is one of the ways of addressing poverty. People will get their source of funding to do some economic activity as far as they are concerned.

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Now, in respect of visas, we have taken a small decision, but it is a far-reaching one. Barring certain countries, because of security considerations, we have expanded the concept of visa-on-arrival and electronic visas. The tourism sector feels that this decision itself has the capacity to substantially increase the number of tourist inflows into the country.

My friend, Mr. Sharma, took note of the Real Estate Investment Trust. He made a comment quoting Dr. Manmohan Singh, former Prime Minister, who was sitting next to him that in real estate, we have to be a little cautious. Now, a Real Estate Investment Trust is an experiment which has been tried in various countries. In India, it had not succeeded because when it was considered earlier, pass-through tax rebate was not granted. We have granted that now and I hope it takes up. To encourage real estate, we have got several other suggestions in the Budget itself. Now, you are right that in Japan and Dubai, during the sub prime crisis, it did become a bubble which burst. But, it became a bubble to burst in those economies which were saturated with real estate and were moving from saturation to super-saturation. In a country where 60 per cent people still have to have access to housing, who are either living in slums or in village huts, in a country where, if not hundreds, dozens of townships have to come up in the next few years, is there any option that we have other than saying that we need to encourage real estate, we need to encourage sub-urbanisation and we need to encourage urbanisation? Millions of people still have to come out of village houses and come into suburban towns, start living in apartments and buildings and in regular houses. Therefore, in foreseeable future that burst is hardly likely, because we are saturated with real estate. In fact, at the moment we are far behind what our targets are. I take notice of the fact that we have to be very careful in the matters of real estate. But the bubbles are burst in economies which have been super-saturated with real estate itself.

Sir, I am not counting all the areas, but in agriculture, in the social sector, in the infrastructure, there is not a single area where we have reduced the allocations itself. In each of these areas we will come out with some innovative ideas; and continue some schemes. I have no special affinity to 100 that people say, “why did you allocate ₹ 100 crores.” I could have even allocated Rs.1 crore. I thought that, at least, my friends in the Congress Party would be able to appreciate this. They have been in power for a long time. When a Government launches a scheme, you have to make a token grant against it. The allocation is the start of a scheme. I have seen many Budget speeches where schemes have been started with one crore rupees, nominal allocation. But once the proposal is made, and the scheme will be implemented, and whatever money is required for the scheme, comes out of the budgetary funds.

I will give you an illustration. We said that West Bengal will have an All India Institute of Medical Sciences. This year we have decided to give them ₹ 100 crores. I know that ₹ 100 crores is not enough for an AIIMS. But this year one-third of the year is over. The next one-third will be spent by the West Bengal Government to look for the land. Then, they will get the plan sanctioned. The proposal will come up. Even if we give them ₹ 100 crores this year, they may barely spend ₹ 20 crores. Therefore, next year they may get ₹ 200 crores. It takes 3-4 years. So, this is only a start up amount which is mentioned against the scheme. It is not the total cost of a scheme. It is never so in a Government. You can start up a scheme by giving a token allocation of even one crore rupees. That is how the Government functions. During the UPA Government Budgets, year- after-year, schemes have been started in this manner. There is nothing wrong in it. The idea is, you put up the scheme and this becomes a road map of the scheme itself. We have not in a single case overlooked it. On the contrary, if you see the environment, one thing that has gladdened me was, this whole idea of horticulture, universities or IITs or IIMs or AIIMS, textile clusters, I can assure that in the course of our term, this year plus other years, depending on the resource availability, we are going to make sure each of these facilities is available to every State. We will be Centrally funding those schemes. If the growth rates move up, hopefully our flexibility in aiding those States will be more; instead of starting four AIIMS in a year, we can start eight AIIMS, if the spending capacity of the Central Government itself moves up. But the environment that it has created is, there is a healthy competitive feeling among the States. Each one of them is saying, "My State is also entitled to this because this is an asset my State needs." Well, this is a right competition to get into.

As far as Andhra and Telangana States are concerned, we have already announced some schemes. Under these schemes, we have promised some institutions to the two States. There was a promise by the previous Government. But every promise is going to be honoured. Whatever shortfalls are going to be there in the revenue, please be assured, from the budgetary support system, when the revised grants etc., come up, these promises are going to be honoured.

One last point, Sir, and I am not referring to others. There is a particular reason and method why I have given to individual taxpayers a large number of tax concessions. Inflation increases. Therefore, we need to strengthen that class in India which needs to have more spending power. Its spending power will also accelerate and move the market itself. I would have loved to do more, but I have raised the exemption limit from ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹ 2.5 lakhs. Never in the past Rs.50,000 exemption has been granted at one time.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

It was ₹ 1.80 lakh during UPA, which became Rs. 2 lakhs. So, ₹ 20,000 was the maximum. In the first go, I have made it ₹ 50,000. For senior citizens, I have made it ₹ 3 lakhs. Since savings in India were down last year from 33 per cent to 30 per cent, I wanted individual taxpayers to start saving money. These savings eventually become investment. When you put money into PPF, insurance or banks, it becomes investment; it does not keep lying there. So, ₹ 1 lakh under Section 80C, I have increased it to ₹ 1.50 lakh. So every taxpayer can today save ₹ 50,000 more, and this ₹ 50,000 of saving will become investment for the country. To encourage real estate, to encourage people to buy their own houses, what I have done is this. If you buy a flat, you get a deduction of ₹ 2 lakhs every year. So, a deduction of ₹ 2 lakhs really means that you get ₹ 18,000 to ₹ 19,000 a month as a deduction for having bought a flat. If inflation moderates, and the Reserve Bank of India then considers it properly, which I am sure they will, to bring down the interest rates, we would like to go back to the situation which existed during Vajpayeeji's Government, that buying a flat becomes cheaper than taking it on rent. Your EMI is less than the rent that you are paying. So, if ₹ 18,000 is the tax rebate that you get for buying a flat, plus the interest rates are down, so that you can get loan from a bank or any other institution, that is how you will encourage the real estate activity in the country and the economy also will move up. All this is intended to give further incentives, as far as the market is concerned because this will all add in bringing the economy down. Our hope is, this year, from the sub 5 per cent growth, if we are able to move up, let us say, we move up one per cent plus or so in the first year, then we can start our onward journey to the strength to which the Indian economy eventually belonged to. In this particular process whatever points that I have made, I only urge the hon. Members on one fact that how much of it is a partisan issue and how much of it is a part of the national building exercise. We can have difference of policy, we can have difference of approach, we can have difference of ideas itself, but I would urge the hon. Members that these are areas on which the Government would be very keen to have the suggestions and also the support of each one of you. I am sure this difficult crisis that the Indian economy is going through in the last two years, will be able to overcome with the support of each one of you. There are one or two suggestions which I have made in the other House, as my colleague has said, with regard to wind energy and so on. The normal convention-is that whatever are the changes to the Finance Bill proposals, you do that at a time when the Finance Bill is taken. I will be making it in the course of tomorrow when the Finance Bill is taken up in the other House. With these words, I commend the Budget to the hon. House for acceptance.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I want to put one question. He has talked about visa on arrival...

**10.00 P.M.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. There is no time for such clarifications. I think it is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, one clarification.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, after the Finance Minister having given a very comprehensive reply to the discussion which I had the privilege to start yesterday, I have just three short points to make. The rest we have said and that is a matter of record. There is no disagreement when it comes to infrastructure building and accelerating the process. For a developing economy, you are right, that infrastructure-choke points have to be removed.

But the fact is that this is an ongoing process and it has its own dynamics. What should also be acknowledged, which I expected of, is that this country has seen infrastructure expansion, when you go to our airports, be it Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad or anywhere, or, when you see our Metros, or when you see our power sector. Now, there is an issue on power and I agree with you because a developing economy needs energy, and all sources of energy need to be developed and accessed. But the fact is that despite all the challenges that you referred to, the power generation did go up from 1,12,000 MW to 2,40,000 MW...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma, please put your question. Just seek your clarification.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am just putting a point on record. The second is that inclusive growth remains a matter of concern and I must register this. I agree with you that wealth creation is an important part of economic activity and resource generation is an important part of economic activity. But it is equally important, in a country which is home to a very large number of poor people, for historical reasons, to lift them out of poverty, and for this, the growth has to be inclusive, development must be sustainable — that is important — and, equally, the wealth created must be reinvested, as has been said, as well as redistributed. That is what the social welfare concept is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a few clarifications. Yesterday I spoke about defence. I am happy that the Minister has elaborated it further. We both agree that it is a sensitive sector but an important sector. We have to reduce our dependence on imports and, therefore, the priority is to manufacture weapon systems in the country. But I did say that we also allowed more than 26 per cent. Mr. Minister, you are both the Defence Minister and the Finance Minister. You are privy to what was exchanged between the

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Ministry responsible for the FDI and the Defence Ministry. And, thereafter, a policy was put in place...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The policy remains, exactly, the same. It is only that twenty-six per cent will be read as forty-nine per cent. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let them have some patience. थोड़ा संयम भी रखिए। Sir, either we have a discussion which has gone very well or we have interruptions which is very unfair.

There are two points in what I am saying. One is about transfer of technology element which is a part of the policy, and I hope and I take that that will remain a part of the policy. Secondly, I hope that the Cabinet will have a role after the FIPB. Now whether it will go to the CCEA or the Cabinet Committee on Security, like we had, that is something which has not come out very clearly and that is what we would like to be reassured about. That is all on defence. Lastly,...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The policy remains the same, as it was, except that 26 per cent will be read as 49 per cent. Everything else will remain the same.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The last thing which I have to mention is this. The Minister did say about our agreements and disagreements. Without revisiting any of them, -- they do happen and it is a part of history — I would mention one thing which is important. Since 1996, he referred to 1991, that is, opening up of the Indian economy, liberalisation and its positives — there have been areas where the Congress (I) did differ with the NDA Government when they opened up certain sectors. I will not go into those sectors or details...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No time for that.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Why dig up the past?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is important that there was no policy reversal. Continuity of policies and stability of policies are important. Therefore, when they talk of taxation, the same applies to policies, their predictability and their stability, and that is why, there was no policy reversal. Even if we disagreed on insurance, we continued and expanded further.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: On multi-brand we had taken a view. I hope that the policy reversal message which will be a negative message will not go from your Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve, you can put only a question, nothing more.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I will be very specific. The Finance Minister has not responded to the NPA. My query is regarding NPA. Is the Government ready to make any amendments to the existing legislation to control the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of the banks? My second query is about revenue foregone. A different perspective is there, but what about the right of more than Rs. one lakh crore on the customs duty of gold and diamond. Are you rating it? ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; that is all, Mr. Rajeeve. Please sit down.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Lastly, Sir, instead of disinvestment whether Government is ready to utilize the cash resources.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. Would you like to respond to this, Mr. Minister?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not responding. You please sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have one question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you please sit down.

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, सिर्फ एक सवाल ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिनरल वाटर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you to speak. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : सर, मिनरल वाटर स्कीम कब से शुरू होगी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to the Minister.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Why, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. You please sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, this is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has never happened. Every Member of this House has an equal right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't put a question! Why are you not allowing me to do so?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, listen.



SHRIBHUPINDER SINGH: I am sorry....*(Interruptions)*... This has never happened. I can't put a question? Why are you not allowing me? Why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I thank you very much. I thank the hon. Finance Minister. क्या आप उसे इस फाइनेंशियल ईयर से लागू करेंगे? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted you. This is not the way. You cannot speak without my permission. I have not permitted you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, three small queries have been raised. The Budget Speech itself is very clear that mineral producing States will get the satisfaction that from this year we are going to revise the royalty rates and obviously you get those revised royalty rates. Odisha will be an important beneficiary. Jharkhand will be a beneficiary. One of the questions which were raised was that cooperative sector has been ignored. Paragraphs 89 and 90 of the Budget Speech elaborately deals with cooperative sector and the kind of assistance being given. Even though the UPA Government was in power and Mr. Sharma would be better equipped than me to answer it, I can simply tell you, this is like the tax foregone. A large number of gold and diamonds are imported into this country in large quantity. Value addition takes place and then they are re-exported back. Nobody writes off the customs duty because they come into this country only for value addition and then they go out. That notional duty structure is created only for that purpose.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014 ...*(Interruptions)*.... I am not allowing anybody.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** : मंत्री जी, visa at arrival के बारे में बताएं?

**श्री अरुण जेटली** : Visa at arrival में कुछ कंटीज को एक्सक्लूड किया जाएगा। उसकी योजना बन रही है और 6 महीनों के अंदर 12-13 डिफाइंड एअरपोर्ट्स पर यह शुरू हो जाएगी। subject to exclusion of certain countries. Shuklaji, the infrastructure development will take time but we will start within the next six months.

**संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री तथा विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद)** : आपको पूरी दुनिया की चिंता हो गयी है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please come back to the business. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014 has already been moved. I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014 to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the

financial year ended on the 31st March, 2012, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2014. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 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 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

*The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past ten of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 25th July, 2014.*