Vol. 232 No. 24



Monday, 11 August, 2014

20 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 11th August, 2014/20th Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Ekanath K. Thakur, a former Member of this House, on the 7th August, 2014, at the age of 73 years.

Born in February, 1941, in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra, Shri Thakur was educated at the University of Pune and the Indian Institute of Bankers, Mumbai.

A banker, educationist, trade unionist and management consultant, Shri Thakur started his career as an Officer in the State Bank of India and served there from 1966 to 1976. He was Director of the Central Board of the State Bank of India. He held several important positions, including General Manager and Chief Executive Officer of the New India Cooperative Bank, Director of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and Director and Chairman of the Saraswat Co-operative Bank.

Shri Thakur was associated with several social, cultural and educational institutions in the State of Maharashtra. He was the Founder-Chairman of the National School of Banking, Mumbai.

Shri Thakur authored several books and was actively associated with publishing and readers movement called "GRANTHALI".

Shri Thakur was recipient of several awards for his contribution in the field of education and social work, including "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Award - 2001" for his contribution in the sphere of social work.

Shri Ekanath K. Thakur represented the State of Maharashtra in this House from April, 2002 to April, 2008.

In the passing away of Shri Ekanath K. Thakur, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, educationist and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Ekanath K. Thakur.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

RE. SUSPENSION OF THE QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 461.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I and my other colleagues have given a notice under Rule 267 for suspension of the Question Hour on a very important subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, this is the Question Hour.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir. That is why notice has been given for suspension of the Question Hour.

In this House, the Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, raise this after the Question Hour at 12 o' clock ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, a statement was made in this House on the 5th of August, 2014, by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry on India's position in the WTO talks and the reason behind the stance taken by India ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, raise this after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, let the Question Hour proceed....(Interruptions)... He can raise it after the Question Hour....(Interruptions)... It is not fair. You can raise it after the Question Hour(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise this after the Question Hour. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, will you permit us to raise this after the Question Hour? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is after the Question Hour ... (Interruptions)... Let the Question Hour run. We will take it up afterwards ... (Interruptions)...

भाई, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ

जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... Sharmaji, you are not being heard by anyone. What is the point? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, किसान के हक़ को ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरासर गलत है ...(व्यवधान)... यह बेबुनियाद है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not being heard ... (Interruptions)... This is the Question Hour, please ... (Interruptions)... You are not being heard. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, यह सदन का अपमान है ...(व्यवधान)... इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण अब कोई मंत्री नहीं दे सकते, ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्रधान मंत्री सही हैं या मंत्री सही हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said that you will allow this after Question Hour. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said, take it up after Question Hour. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... इससे क्या फायदा है? बैट जाइए, बैट जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... You are not being heard. बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, please sit down. Allow Question Hour to proceed, please. ... (Interruptions)... You are not being heard by anyone. What is the point? ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया को भी भारत रत्न ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to you to allow Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, यह ...(व्यवधान)... आप निर्देश दें सरकार को कि प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आएं। हमारा आग्रह है कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां आएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is being heard. ... (Interruptions)... क्या फायदा है इससे। ...(व्यवधान)... You are not being heard, what is the point? ...(Interruptions)...

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): You * the House. ... (Interruptions)...

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We want a reply only from the Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow Question Hour to proceed.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : प्रधान मंत्री सदन में दिए गए वक्तव्य का खंडन बाहर नहीं कर सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सदन की मर्यादा का सवाल है, सदन के विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 461. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. After the Question Hour; after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Please; please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सदन का अपमान किया है ...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री ने गलत बयान दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है ...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड़ा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let everybody sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the hon. Member has a point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in Question hour. ...(Interruptions)... ভ্লীতা, ৰীত আহুए, ৰীত আহুए। Question No. 461. ...(Interruptions)... There is no point of order in Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. After the Question Hour, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, first, there is a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour under rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We know the procedure. That is why we gave the notice, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure for it. ...(Interruptions)... Follow the procedure.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We followed the procedure, Sir. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है।

श्री सभापति : आप सब प्रोसिजर से वाकिफ हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्रोसिजर जानते हैं। If you do not observe the procedure, the Chair can do nothing. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, भाई बैठ जाइए। Hon. Members, ...(Interruptions)... गुलाम नबी साहब। One minute, the Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, बाली में मिनिस्टर लेवर की मीटिंग में, जिसमें कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर गए थे, सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा जो उस मीटिंग में छाया रहा और जिसमें बाकी डेवलिंग कंट्रीज के साथ-साथ भारत का सबसे ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट था, वह स्टॉकिंग ऑफ फूड फॉर सेक्युरिटी था और उसमें हमारे देश के फार्मर्स के हित की बात थी। उसमें हमारे देश ने, यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट ने ...(व्यवधान)...

أل قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، بالی میں منسٹر لیول کی میٹنگ میں، جس میں کامرس منسٹر گنے تھے، سب سے بڑا مدّعا جو اس میٹنگ میں چھایا رہا اور جس میں باقی ڈیولپنگ کنٹریز کے ساتھہ ساتھہ بھارت کا سب سے زیادہ انٹرسٹ تھا، وہ اسٹاکنگ آف فوڈ فار فوڈ سیکورٹی تھا اور اس میں ہمارے دیش کے فارمرس کے بت کی بات تھی۔ اس میں ہمارے دیش نے، یوپی۔اے۔ گوورنمینٹ نے ۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we take this up after the Question Hour? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, rule 267. ... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, have you given the permission for suspension of the Question Hour? ... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जो काम किया, वह पूरी दुनिया में सराहा गया था। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अभी जो डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. पर डिस्कशन हो रहा था, उसमें कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर और भूतपूर्व

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर एक ही पेज पर थे। तो अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री बिल्कुल उल्टा स्टेटमेंट कैसे दे सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री जी को आना चाहिए और इसे हाउस के अंदर सिद्ध करना चाहिए।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: جو کام کیا، وہ پوری دنیا میں سراہا گیا تھا ...(مداخلت)... سر، ابھی جو ڈبلیو ٹی او۔ پر ڈکشن ہو رہا تھا، اس میں کامرس منسٹر اور سابق کامرس منسٹر ایک پر پیج پر تھے۔ تو ابھی ماننے پردھان منتری بالکل الثا اسٹیٹمینٹ کیسے دے سکتے ہیں؟ ...(مداخلت)... پردھان منتری جی کو آنا چاہنے اور اسے ہاؤس کے اندر سدّھہ کرنا چاہئے۔ م

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Leader of the House, please.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, with utmost respect to the Leader of the Opposition, I am unable to understand the cause for this agitation. Immediately after Bali, we, who were then in the Opposition, had categorically taken a position that Bali was an imperfect Agreement. Even when we were trying to get out of this slight imperfection in that Agreement, that was India's position till 31st of July this year, when we were trying to amend it. We have a different perception; you may have your own perception. I can tell you that on 13th December, 2013, the Bali Accord was entered into. In the next two days, my party and I had taken a public position with regard to the imperfection. We stand by it; and if at some stage, they want to discuss those imperfections, we are open to that. Now, merely because we have a different assessment of what they did at Bali does not mean that the Question Hour should be disrupted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough, fair enough. ...(Interruptions)... The Government is open for a discussion. But this is not the time for it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would entirely agree with the hon. Leader of the House that just because of difference of perception, the Question Hour should not be disturbed. But the Leader of the House would surely realise, as his experience and our experience is much, much longer, that when specific statements were made on the recent meeting of the WTO, where there are inconsistencies that were pointed out, what was stated in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it be discussed separately. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what was stated in the House is contradicted by the hon. Prime Minister outside. ...(Interruptions)... Now that is the issue. ...(Interruptions)... That is the issue. ...(Interruptions)...

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is no contradiction between what the Commerce Minister has said and what the Prime Minister has said in a party function. We stand by the statement of the Commerce Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. That is all. I am not having a discussion on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry enough has been said. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No.461, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister has to come. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Sahib, a statement has been made by the Leader of the Opposition and another by the Leader of the House, that is the end of the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But that is not correct. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you know that if it is not correct, what to do? ...(Interruptions)... But disrupting the Question Hour is not the way to do it. ...(Interruptions)... Look, this is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... I agree with you that is the procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

That is all. ...(Interruptions)... Question No.461. ...(Interruptions)... I am afraid ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... शर्मा साहब, बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)... The only subject to be taken up here is the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. All hon. Members are requested to cooperate.

^{*}Not recorded.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... शर्मा साहब, प्लीज। ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Precious time is being lost. ...(Interruptions)... Sharma Sahib, please. ...(Interruptions)... You have taken more than enough time. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... None of this is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... You must observe basic discipline in the House. ...(Interruptions)... आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? Please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair will have no option but to adjourn the Question Hour to the loss of Members whose questions have been admitted. ...(Interruptions)... If that is the will of the House, the Chair is helpless. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Limited stock of coal with NTPC power plants

*461. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has informed the Ministry that the supply of coal to its power plants is inadequate and that they have limited stock of coal which is unable to bear even the small disruptions in the supply of coal; and
 - (b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

^{*}Not recorded.

Starred Questions

- The steps being taken by the Government to rectify the situation, inter-alia, are:
 - Concerted efforts are underway by Coal India Ltd. to enhance production (i) of domestic coal beyond current year's targets.
 - (ii) Power utilities have been advised to use imported coal wherever necessary.
 - (iii) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely at the highest level in the Government.

As a result of the above measures, the monthly materialization of coal supply from domestic sources to NTPC power plants has increased to 96% during July, 2014 as compared to 82% during June, 2014. NTPC has also imported 9.26 lakh tonne of coal during July, 2014.

Universal coverage of NSAP

- *462. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- whether the Government proposes universal coverage of pension schemes under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- the steps taken by Government to include more socially and economically deprived people under NSAP, especially single women in Madhya Pradesh and indexing the quantum of assistance to annual inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(c) A Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, to prepare a proposal for Comprehensive National Social Assistance Programme. The Task Force considered all the issues, demands and suggestions relating to social assistance/security, received from various quarters and submitted its report, inter-alia, recommending, expanding the scope of coverage, including more socially and economically deprived people especially single women and indexing the quantum of assistance to annual inflation in the entire country, including Madhya Pradesh. Further action has been initiated keeping in view the recommendations of the Task Force.

Revival of student and teacher unions in Central Universities

*463.SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of suspension and termination of teaching and nonteaching staff in various Central Universities during the last three years, year-wise and University-wise;
- (b) whether due to dissolution and non-revival of student and teacher unions in various Central Universities, teaching and non-teaching staff are being suspended and terminated arbitrarily during the recent years; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government proposes to revive student and teacher unions and to stop arbitrary suspension and termination of teaching and non-teaching staff in Central Universities, particularly in Jamia Millia Islamia and Banaras Hindu University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The number of cases of suspension and termination of teaching and non-teaching staff in Central Universities during the last three years, year-wise and University-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Central Universities are autonomous bodies each established through an Act of the Parliament and governed by the relevant Act, Statutes and Ordinances. All the Central Universities are competent to take decisions on academic and administrative matters including suspension or termination of its employees. The relevant statutes and Ordinances also provide a mechanism to appeal/arbitration against any decisions taken by an authority of the University, if the person aggrieved by the decision finds the order unreasonable.

The authorities of the University are also competent to decide about the Teachers' Unions. A status of Teachers' Unions in various Central Universities is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

As far as Students' Unions are concerned, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J.M. Lyngdoh was constituted which submitted its report on 23.5.2006. Consequent to that, MHRD addressed all Central Universities to follow the recommendations. The relevant statutes of the Central Universities also have provisions for student's councils.

A status note regarding the Students' Union in Central Universities as per Lyngdoh Committee is given in the Statement-III. (*See* below).

Statement-I

Number of cases of suspension and termination of teaching staff and non-teaching in various Central Universities during the last three years, year-wise and University-wise

| | | 2013-14 | Suspended Terminated | 15 | Z | Nii | ïZ | Nil |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ion and | g staff | 20 | Suspended | 14 | | Z | - | Nil |
| of suspensi | ion-teaching | :-13 | Terminated | 13 | Zii | Nii | ĪŽ | N. |
| Number of cases of suspension and | termination of non-teaching staff | 2012-13 | Suspended | 12 | 8 | _ | Ī | Ν̈́ |
| Num | term | -12 | Terminated | 11 | 2 | Z | īZ | Nil |
| | | 2011-12 | Suspended Terminated Suspended Terminated | 10 | Nii | ii. N | ï. | Nii |
| | | -14 | Terminated | 6 | N. N. S. | Z | ī. Z | Nii |
| ı and | | 2013-14 | Suspended | ∞ | Nii | i. N | N. | П |
| Number of cases of suspension and | termination of teaching staff | -13 | Terminated | 7 | Nil | Z | II. | N. |
| r of cases o | nination of 1 | 2012-13 | Suspended | 9 | ZiZ | 74 | Z. | Nii |
| Numbe | tern | 1-12 | Terminated Suspended Terminated Suspended Terminated | 5 | Nii | Z. | II. | Nii |
| e | _ | 2011 | Suspended | 4 | i.i. | Z | ï. Z | I Nil |
| State where | established | | Sus | 3 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Nil Pradesh | Arunachal Nil |
| Sl. Name of the | No. Central | University | | 2 | 1. University Andhra of Hyderabad, Pradesh Hyderabad. | 2. Maulana Andhra Azad National Pradesh Urdu University, Hyderabad. | 3. The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad. | 4. Rajiv Gandhi |
| SI. | No. | | | _ | 1. L | 2. N 2. L | 3. 1 a L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L | 4. R |

| 12 | Written 2 | Answers to | [RAJYA | A SABHA] | Starre | ed Questions |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15 | Nii | ΙΪ | ĪZ | Zi. | - | Ī |
| 14 | Nil | Nil | Nii | Nii | - | Nii |
| 13 | N.ii | N. | N.I. | II. | II. | 1 |
| 12 | ï. | 4 | īīZ | īīZ | N. | 1 |
| 11 | ï. | Ī | Ϊ | ïŻ | īZ | Z |
| 10 | - | ï. | ïïZ | ïZ | ю | |
| 6 | ï. | Ī | Ϊ | ïŻ | īZ | Z |
| ∞ | N. | N. | ïZ | īZ | - | - |
| 7 | Nil | Nil | Nii | ΪΪ | N. | - |
| 9 | Nii | - | Ī | ĪZ | Ξ̈̈́Z | Z |
| S | N. N | Z | II. | Z: | Z. | N. |
| 4 | 71 | Nii | īZ | II. | ï. | Z |
| 3 | Assam | Assam Nil | Bihar | Chhattis- Nil garh | Delhi | Delhi |
| 2 | Assam University, Silchar. | Tezpur University, Tezpur. | 7. Central University of Bihar, Patna. | Guru Ghasidas Vishwa- vidyalaya, Bilaspur. | 9. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. | 10. Indira Gandhi National |
| - | 5. | 9 | 7. | ∞ | 9. | 10 |

| Written Answers to | [1] | 1 August, 2014] | Star | rred Questions 13 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 7 | E | Nii | N. | ii Z |
| Ë | ν. | N. | N | ij |
| 4 | Nii | ĪŽ | ĪŽ | Z |
| _ | Nii | Nii | Nii | Zii |
| 9 | Ξ. | TZ | II. | ïŻ |
| ï. | II. | II. | N. | ïZ |
| 7 | ĪŽ | II. | N. | ïZ |
| ïZ | ÏZ | ïZ | ïï | īī Z |
| 4 | Nil | Ī | Ī | Z |
| æ | Nil | ÏZ | ĪŽ | īī Z |
| 7 | Nil | Ī | Ī | īž |
| - | Z | Z | Z | Z. |
| Delhi | Delhi | Gujarat | Haryana Nil | Himachal Nil Pradesh |
| Open University, New Delhi. 11. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. | 12. University of Delhi, | 13. Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar | 14. Central University of Haryana, Namaul. | 15. Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra |

| 14 | Written An | swers to | [RAJY | 'A SABHA] | | Starred Questions |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15 | N. II | Nii | 4 | Nii | - | I.I. |
| 14 | N:i | Nii | N. | Z | -1 | ïä |
| 13 | N. ii | Z | ī. Z | ï. | ï. | ī. Z |
| 12 | Nii | N. | N | N | Nii | IZ |
| 11 | Nii | Nii | Nii | Nii | Nii | 7 |
| 10 | Nii | Nii | Z | Z | Nii | ZiI |
| 6 | Nii | Nii | Nii | Nii | Nii | ZiI |
| ∞ | Nii | Nii | Nii | Nii | Nii | Zii |
| 7 | II II | Z | Ξ. | Z. | N. | I.i. |
| 9 | Nii | Nii | N | N. | N. | II. |
| 5 | Zil | N. | Nil | Z | Nii | IZ |
| 4 | Nii | N II | Z | Nii | Nii | īZ |
| 3 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu and Kashmir | Jharkh- and | Karna- taka | Kerala | Madhya Pradesh |
| 1 2 | 16. Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar. | 17. Central University of Jammu | 18. Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi | 19. Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga. | 20. Central University of Kerala, Kasargod. | 21. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak |

| Written Ans | wers to | [11 Au | gust, 2014] | S | tarred Que | estions 15 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Nii | ï. | Nii | Nil | Nii | - | Nii |
| 2 | ij | ĪŽ | Z | ï | 8 | ij |
| Z | Ξ̈̈́Z | Ï | i. Z | Nii | - | Nii |
| Zii | Nil | Nii | Zii | Nii | | ĪĪ |
| Zii | Nil | Nii | Zii | Nii | Nii | ĪĪ |
| Zii | Nil | | N.I. | Nii | _ | N. |
| Zii | м | Nii | Zii | Nii | _ | ĪĪ |
| N _i I | ω | _ | | Nil | - | Nii |
| Ξ̈̈́Z | I.i. | IIZ | Ξ̈̈́Z | N | N. | Ξ̈̈́Z |
| Z Z | N. | N III | Z. | Nii | Nii | Nii |
| Nil | Zii | Nii | Nil | Nii | Nii | Nii |
| Z | īZ | i <u>z</u> | N. Z | N. | Σ̈̈́ | Z |
| fadhya radesh | Maha- rashtra ya, | Manipur Nil | Megha- laya | Mizoram Nil | Nagaland Nil | Odisha |
| 22. Dr. Harisingh M Gour P Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar. | 23. Mahatma N Gandhi ra Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha. | 24. Manipur University, Imphal. | 25. North Eastern Hill University, Shillong. | 26. Mizoram University, Aizawl. | 27. Nagaland University, Kohima. | 28. Central University of Odisha. Bhubneswar |

| 16 | Written 2 | Answers to | [RAJYA S | ABHA] | Starre | ed Questions |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 15 | Nii | Niil | - | N. | Nii | Nii |
| 14 | Nii | III | N. | Nii | ī.Z | ï. |
| 13 | N. | N. | 7 | N. | ïZ | ï. |
| 12 | Z | Ī | Ī | Z | īZ | Z |
| Ξ | Nii | Ī | Ϊ́Ι | Zii | ĪŽ | Z |
| 10 | 2 | ÏZ | ÏZ | N. | ïZ | Z Ï |
| 6 | Z | Ī | Ī | Z | īZ | Z |
| ~ | Z | ĪZ | ĪŽ | Zii | īZ | Z |
| 7 | Nil | ÏZ | Ï | Nil | Ï | Nii |
| 9 | Nii | Ï | Ï | N. | ïZ | N. |
| 5 | _ | Ï | Ï | Nil | N. | Z |
| 4 | - | ï. Z | n Nii | Ξ. | Z. | ï.Z |
| 3 | Pudu- cherry | Punjab | Rajasthan Nil | Sikkim | Tamil Nadu | Tripura |
| 1 2 | 29. Puducherry University, Pondicherry. | 30. Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda. | 31. Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. | 32. Sikkim University, Gangtok. | 33. Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur. | 34. Tripura University, Agartala. |

| Written Answ | vers to | [11 August, | 2014] | Starred Questio | <i>ns</i> 17 |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| κ | Nii | N.I. | Nii | 0 | - |
| 9 | 9 | N. | Nii | м | Nii. |
| 0 | ii Z | Ŋ | Nii | Nil | Nii |
| 4 | Ï | - | С | _ | 7 |
| ĪZ | ĪZ | īZ | Z | 4 | EZ |
| ïZ | N. | ïZ | 4 | 4 | - |
| - | _ | Nil | Nil | I. | N.I. |
| ш | 4 | N. | Nii | II Z | II. |
| 71 | II. | N.I. | N:i | I.Z | IÏZ |
| 74 | 74 | Nii | Nii | Z ii | - |
| Nii | Nii | Nii | Nii | ZiI | Nii |
| _ | ïï. | Ξ. Z | N. | :īZ | I.I.Z |
| Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh | Uttara- khand | West Bengal |
| 35. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi | 36. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh | 37. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow. | 38. University of Allahabad, Allahabad. | 39. Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar. | 40. Visva Bharati, West Shanti Niketan. Bengal |
| | Uttar 1 Nil 2 2 3 1 Nil 4 0 6 3 Pradesh ty, | Uttar 1 Nil 2 2 3 1 Nil 4 0 6 bradesh Uttar Nil 2 Nil 4 1 Nil Nil Nil 6 Pradesh 15 Nil 4 1 Nil Nil 6 bry, 1 1 1 Nil Nil Nil 6 | Uttar I mil sil sil sil sil sil sil sil sil sil s | Uttar Ni | Uttar Ni Ni 2 3 1 Ni Ni Ni Ni Ni Ni Ni |

has been formed till date.

18

The present status of Teachers' Union, Central University-wise

Statement-II

| SI. No. | SI. No. Name of the Central University | State where established | Teacher Union exists or not | Status/reasons for not existing of Teachers' Union |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Τ. | University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. | Andhra Pradesh | Yes. | N.A. |
| 7 | Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. | Andhra Pradesh | Yes. | Maulana Azad National Urdu University Teachers' Association and MAANU Employees' Welfare Association have been recognized by the University and are in existence. |
| 3. | The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad. | Andhra Pradesh | Yes. | N.A. |
| 4. | Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar. | Arunachal Pradesh | No | |
| 5. | Assam University, Silchar. | Assam | Yes. | N.A |
| .9 | Tezpur University, Tezpur. | Assam | Yes. | N.A |
| ۲. | Central University of Bihar, Patna. | Bihar | O | CU of Bihar was established in the year 2009 with limiting number of academic programmes running presently, hence no Teachers' Union |

| Written Answers | to | | [11 | Aug | ust, 2014] | Sto | arrec | l Que | estio | ns | 19 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Having Teacher Union and non-teaching employee association. Election of non-teaching employee association office bearers was held on 5.8.2014. | N.A | N.A | Election to Teachers' Assocation are held in every two years. Last election was held in year, 2014. | N.A. | No proposal has been received by the University for the Teachers' Union in the University. However, Non-Teaching Staff Association has been permitted by the University. | | | | | | |
| Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Š | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Chhattisgarh | Delhi | Delhi | Delhi | Delhi | Gujarat | Haryana | Himachal Pradesh | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu and Kashmir | Jharkhand | Karnataka |
| Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur. | Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. | Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. | Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. | University of Delhi, Delhi | Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar | Central University of Haryana, Narnaul. | Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra | Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar. | Central University of Jammu | Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi | Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga. |
| ∞ | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 20. | Central University of Kerala, Kasargod. | Kerala | No | | , |
| 21. | Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak | Madhya Pradesh | No | | ,,,,,, |
| 22. | Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar. | Madhya Pradesh | No | No provision in the Act/Statute. | /11/21/ |
| 23. | Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha | Maharashtra | Yes. | NA | isvici |
| 24. | Manipur University, Imphal. | Manipur | Yes | N.A | 13 10 |
| 25. | North Eastern Hill University, Shillong. | Meghalaya | Yes. | NA | |
| 26. | Mizoram University, Aizawl. | Mizoram | Yes. | Teachers' Union and Non-teaching Employees' Union are functioning. | LIC |
| 27. | Nagaland University, Kohima. | Nagaland | Yes. | N.A | 10 11 |
| 28. | Central University of Odisha, Bhubneswar | Odisha | No | | 1 01 1 |
| 29. | Pondicherry University, Pondicherry. | Pondicherry | Yes. | NA. | D 111 |
| 30. | Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda. | Punjab | No | | -1 |
| 31. | Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. | Rajasthan | No | | |
| 32. | Sikkim University, Gangtok. | Sikkim | Yes. | University has a functional association. | |
| 33. | Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur. | Tamil Nadu | Yet to be formed. | | Si |
| 34. | Tripura University, Agartala. | Tripura | oN | As per Tripura University Act, 2006, there is no provision for Teachers' Union. However, Teachers' Council exists in Tripura University w.e.f. 2.7.2007. | arrea Questions |

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

20

Written Answers to

| Wr | ittei | | 1SWE | ers to | o | | | not its' Union | Aug | gust | , 20 | 14] | 1 | ne University. | Star | red (| | |) |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | NA | Not recognized by the University. | NA | NA. | | | | Status/reasons for not existing of Students' Union | | | | 5 | N.A. | Recognized by the University. | N.A. | | The university has a students' | council as per provisions of the Statute and Ordinance relating to | , |
| No | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No | | sity-wise | Whether Lyngdoh Committee | recommenda- | have been | implemented | 4 | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. | No | No | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh | Uttar Pradesh | Uttarakhand | West Bengal | Statement-III | s' Union, Central Univer | State where established | | | | 3 | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh | Arunachal Pradesh | Assam | | |
| | | ersity, Lucknow. | | al University, Srinagar. | | State | The present status of Students' Union, Central University-wise | | | | | | ad. | ersity, Hyderabad. | es University, Hyderabad. | | | | |

Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar.

Visva Bharati, Shanti Niketan.

Name of the Central University

SI. No.

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.

37.

38. 39. 40.

35. 36. University of Allahabad, Allahabad.

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad.

Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar.

Assam University, Silchar.

Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.

University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tezpur University, Tezpur. | Assam | Yes | N.A. |
| Central University of Bihar, Patna. | Bihar | °Z | The University was established in 2009 and is in formative stage with a small number of programmes and students. |
| Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur. | Chhattisgarh | Yes | Students' Council is in existence. |
| Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. | Delhi | Yes | N.A. |
| Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi. | Delhi | °Z | The university is a Distance Learning University and the students pursue their studies off campus. |
| Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. | Delhi | N N | Election to the Students' Union have not been held in Jamia Millia Islamia. A representative body of the students named "Subject Association" at the |

9.

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

level of the Deptts/Centres constituted at Jamia Millia Islamia with direct elected representation of students as well as by nomination. Over the years, the University has

22

Written Answers to

| Г11 | August, | 20141 | |
|-----|---------|-------|--|
| 11 | August, | 20141 | |
| | | | |

Starred Questions 23

| Wr | itte | n A | nsv | vers | s to | | | | | [] | 11 <i>A</i> | Aug | ust, |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| witnessd a long history of | unruliness, unlawful activities | and grave indiscipline by the | Students' Union leaders and its | representatives. However, as per | orders of the Delhi High Court, | a Committee of Senior Prof. has | been constituted by the VC to | look into the aspects of a more | representative character to the | Students' Union and its report | has been placed on record of the | Delhi High Court whose orders | are awaited. |

| 2014 |] | Sta | rred | Questions 2. | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| N.A. | The University has a Students Council as per the Statute 36 of the Central University Act, | 2009. | | The University has a Students Council as per the Statute 36 of the Central University Act, 2009. | |
| Yes | No | | No | Š. | |
| Delhi | Gujarat | | Haryana | Himachal Pradesh | |
| University of Delhi, Delhi | Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar | | Central University of Haryana, Narnaul. | Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra | |
| 12. | 13. | | 14. | 15. | |

| | | , | - | ı |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _ | 7 | 80 | 4 | n |
| 16. | Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar. | Jammu and Kashmir | Š | The university is presently operating from three different rented locations widely apart from each other making it difficult to conceptualize a Students' Union. |
| 17. | Central University of Jammu | Jammu and Kashmir | No | The university is in its infancy stage. |
| 18. | Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi | Jharkhand | No | The University has students' representatives in various bodies <i>viz.</i> Academic Council, etc. |
| 19. | Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga. | Karnataka | No | The university has a Students Council as per the Statutes of the Central University Act, 2009. |
| 20. | Central University of Kerala, Kasargod. | Kerala | Yes | N.A |
| 21. | Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak | Madhya Pradesh | Yes | Preparation of statutes for students election is in final stage. Students' elections will be held in the current academic session commencing from August, 2014. |
| 22. | Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar. | Madhya Pradesh | Yes | Students' Council was constituted as per Central Universities Act, 2009. |

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

24

Written Answers to

| Written Answers to | | [11 Auş | gust, 2014] | Starre | ed Ques | tions 25 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Prepration of Statutes for students elections is in final stage which will be held in August, 2014 onwards. Students' Union suspended in the year 2009 but suspension has been lifted in 2014 | N.A. | N.A. The university was established in 2009 and is in a formative | stage. N.A. | The University has a Students Council as per the Statute 36 of the Central University Act, 2009. | Initiated the process of establishing Students' Union; | The University was established in 2009 and is in a formative stage. The University has constituted |
| No Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | o _N | No | Yet to be formed. |
| a Maharashtra Manipur | Meghalaya Mizoram | Nagaland Odisha | Pondicherry Punjab | Rajasthan | Sikkim | Tamil Nadu |
| . Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha Maharashtra Maharushtra . Manipur University, Imphal. | . North Eastern Hill University, Shillong Mizoram University, Aizawl. | Nagaland University, Kohima. Central University of Odisha, Bhubneswar | Pondicherry University, Pondicherry. Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda. | . Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. | . Sikkim University, Gangtok. | . Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur. |
| 23. | 25. 26. | 27. | 29. | 31. | 32. | 33. |

| 2 | 33 | 4 | v | 26 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | a Students Grievance Cell to address the grievances of the students. | Writte |
| Tripura University, Agartala. | Tripura | °Z | There is no provision for election as per the Tripura University Act, 2006. Efforts are on to incorporate the recommendations of Lyngdoh | en Answers to |
| | | | Statutes of the University Act. | [] |
| Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh | Yes | Students' Council was instituted from the Academic Session 2011-12. | RAJYA SA |
| Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh | Uttar Pradesh | Yes | NA | BH |
| Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow. | Uttar Pradesh | N _o | The university has a Students' Council as per provisions of the Statute 39 of the University's Act, 1994. | A] |
| University of Allahabad, Allahabad. | Uttar Pradesh | Yes | NA | |
| Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar. | Uttarakhand | Yes | NA | Sta |
| Visva Bharati, Shanti Niketan | West Bengal | No | There is no concept of election to Students' Union at Visva Bharti, but it has a Students' Council. | erred Questions |

36. 37.

35.

34.

38.

39.

Shortcomings in elementary education

*464. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings of Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) that India's elementary education has seen major shortcomings, as even after the introduction of the Right to Education and average budgetary allocation, the learning levels of students have been falling; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) One of the key objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is that every child in the 6-14 years age group be in school. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2013, which is brought out by a non-governmental organization called PRATHAM, has stated that 96% children in the 6-14 years age group are enrolled in schools in the rural areas. The UDISE data for 2013-14 shows Gross Enrollment Ratio for elementary education at 97%.

On learning levels, the ASER 2013 notes, inter-alia, that among standard III students in Government schools, the proportion of children able to read Standard I level text remains unchanged from 2012 at around 32% and only 18.9% were able to do basic subtraction. However, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, has conducted detailed national surveys on learning achievements of children in classes - III, V and VII/VIII, which reveal that though there is improvement in learning levels, they still remain low. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) for class III conducted in year 2012-13 reveals that in Language, average achievement of students was about 64%. In Mathematics, average achievement of students was 66%. In Language about 65% children were able to listen to a passage with understanding and respond correctly to questions thereon, 86% children were able to look at pictures and match the correct name related to the picture, nearly 59% children were able to answer questions correctly after reading a short story themselves. In Mathematics, 69% children could do 2 digit additions, 65% children were able to subtract 3 digit numbers, 63% were able to do simple multiplication, 57% students could do division, 59% students were able to find out place value, 66% were able to correctly answer questions on geometrical shapes, 66% could do measurement of time correctly, 77% were able to answer questions on data handling correctly; 78% could respond correctly on money related questions and 69% could correctly answer questions on patterns.

Since the commencement of the RTE Act in April 2010, sanctions under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been given for construction of 34,448 primary schools and 12,040 upper primary schools, 7.53 lakh additional classrooms and 40,161 drinking water facilities, 5.83 lakh toilets to enhance access to elementary education. Further, to improve quality, the SSA supports States for recruitment of additional teachers, regular in-service training to teachers, regular academic support to teachers through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres, and free distribution of textbooks. In addition, under focussed programmes for improvement of learning outcomes, the SSA supports States on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early mathematics programmes, while at upper primary level support is provided for mathematics and science teaching learning. States have also been assisted to conduct comprehensive external student assessment surveys to assess gaps in student learning, in order to undertake corrective action.

Committee for inter-linking of rivers

*465. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had directed Government to constitute a Committee to oversee the implementation of the inter-linking of rivers;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any policy regarding the inter-linking of rivers;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
 - (e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMABHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court in their Order on Writ Petition (CIVIL) No.512 of 2002 on NETWORKING OF RIVERS, have directed the Government to constitute a Committee to be called a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers' headed by the Union Minister for Water Resources and comprising of members from States as well as representative of other associated Union Ministries and experts nominated by them, including Amicus Curiae. Accordingly, the committee has been formed by this Ministry.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links

under the NPP. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, three links namely Ken-Betwa Link, Damanganga -Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link have been taken up for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) out of 30 inter-State links identified under National Perspective Plan (NPP). The DPR for Ken-Betwa Link Project and Damanganga - Pinjal link have been completed by NWDA.

In addition, out of 46 proposals of intra-State links received by NWDA from 9 States, the Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link of Bihar, Kosi-Mechi Link of Bihar, Ponnair-Palar Link of Tamil Nadu, Wainganga-Nalganga Link of Maharashtra and Barakar-Damodar-Subernarekha Link of Jharkhand have also been taken up for the preparation of DPR by the NWDA on the request made by the concerned States. The DPRs of two intra-State links i.e. Burhi Gandak-Noon-Baya-Ganga Link Project and Kosi-Mechi Link Project have been completed and sent to Government of Bihar in December, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively.

Review Committee on National Water Policy

*466. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted any Review Committee to go into all the aspects of new developments to be incorporated in the Draft National Water Policy (2012);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the Committee; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has examined all the recommendations of the Committee, so far, and if so, by when the policy would be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) The Central Government had constituted a Drafting Committee to prepare a draft National Water Policy after reviewing the existing National Water Policy (2002), current scenario of water resources in the country and feedback received from various stakeholders. Draft National Water Policy recommended by the Drafting Committee was put up in the public domain and comments were invited from general public, all State Governments/Union Territories and related Union Ministries. The revised draft National Water Policy, arrived at after careful consideration of the comments received, was deliberated upon by the National Water Resources Council, comprising *inter-alia* Chief Ministers of all States

and related Union Ministries, at its 6th meeting held on 28.12.2012, wherein the National Water Policy (2012) was adopted as per deliberations.

Survey of drop-out rates

- *467. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government has conducted any country-wide survey to gauge the drop-out rates at primary, upper primary and secondary levels of education;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to enhance enrolment and retention rates in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (DISE) data for 2013-14, the annual average dropout rate nationally, for primary level was 4.67%, for the upper primary level 3.13% and for the secondary level 14.54% in the year 2012-13.

(c) The Government of India supports States through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to adopt several interventions to enhance access to schools and check dropouts, which include *inter alia* opening of new schools, strengthening school infrastructure in existing schools, providing residential facilities through the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and Girls Hostels as well as providing additional teachers and other equipments necessary for teaching learning processes. Under the SSA, free textbooks and uniforms are also provided to eligible children. The mid day meal scheme is also being implemented to enhance enrolment and retention in elementary schools.

Expenditure on local social responsibilities by power companies in Uttarakhand

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

- (a) whether any provision of funds has been made in the power projects of Uttarakhand for carrying out local social responsibilities;
- (b) if so, the amount deposited by various power companies till date for this purpose;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the amount deposited by the Tehri Hydroelectric Development Corporation of India Ltd. for this purpose and the details of the areas of its utilization;
- (d) the details of the funds spent by power companies on social responsibilities outside the State; and
- (e) the details of the action taken against those companies which have failed to meet the local social responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the Ministry of Power do keep provision of funds for local social responsibilities in their project areas. As per the information available, the details of expenditure incurred by these CPSUs, having their presence in Uttarakhand is given below:-

- (i) THDC India Limited has incurred ₹ 67.60 crores till 2013-14 in Uttarakhand.
- (ii) SJVN Limited has incurred ₹ 1.94 crores till 2013-14 in Uttarakhand.
- (iii) NHPC Limited has incurred ₹ 1.31 crores till 2013-14 in Uttarakhand.
- (iv) NTPC Limited has incurred ₹ 7.0 crores till 2013-14 in Uttarakhand.
- (c) Details of the expenditure incurred by THDC India Limited for CSR works in various areas till 2013-14 are given below:

(Amount ₹ in lacs)

| Sl. No. | Areas of works | Amount Spent |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Educational Development | 221.65 |
| 2. | Economic and community Development | 582.49 |
| 3. | Health and Veterinary Care | 126.99 |
| 4. | Environment and Natural Resource Management | 62.65 |
| 5. | Infrastructure Development | 986.92 |
| 6. | Women Empowerment and Child Care | 73.97 |
| 7. | Emergency Need | 23.84 |
| 8. | Other Social Welfare Activities | 175.41 |
| 9. | Administrative Expenditure | 132.77 |

| 32 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Starred Questions |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| S1. N | o. Areas of works | | Amount Spent |
| 10. | Construction of THDC Engineering and Techn | • | 2850.94 |
| 11 . | Running of schools the Education Society (TE | | 1522.9 |
| | Total Expenditure Un | IDER CSR | 6760.53 |

- (d) As per information available, the details of funds spent by CPSUs, mentioned at (a) and (b) above, on social responsibilities outside the State of Uttarakhand are as under:
 - (i) THDC India Limited has spent Rs. 0.13 crores during 2013-14.
 - (ii) SJVN Limited has spent ₹ 14.03 crores during 2013-14.
 - (iii) NHPC Limited has spent ₹ 30.57 crores during 2013-14.
 - (iv) NTPC Limited has spent ₹ 101.28 crores during 2013-14.
 - (e) Does not arise in view of information furnished at (a) to (d) above.

Demand for higher tariffs by private power producers

*469. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private power producers have sought higher tariffs; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information made available by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the following generating companies have approached the Commission for relief on account of the escalation in international coal prices and the impact of the Regulation of the Government of Indonesia which required the long term fuel supply agreement for export of coal from that country to be aligned with the international price of coal:

- (i) Adani Power Limited.
- (ii) Coastal Gujarat Power Limited.
- (iii) Coastal Andhra Power Limited.

CERC has further informed that Reliance Power Limited has also approached

the Commission for adjudication of claims and disputes involving *force majeure* and Change in Law in respect of Jharkhand Integrated Power Limited and Sasan Power Limited. Further, GMR-Kamlanga Energy Limited and EMCO Power Limited have also approached the Commission for adjudication of the claims and disputes involving *force majeure* and Change in Law events under the PPAs.

(b) In case of Adani Power Limited and Coastal Gujarat Power Limited, the Commission, *vide* orders dated 21.2.2014 in Petitions No. 155/MP/2012 and 159/MP/2012 has granted the compensatory tariff from the Scheduled Commissioning (SCOD) of respective units of the generating stations to offset the impact of the escalated coal price on account of the promulgation of the Indonesian Regulations which required the coal prices in the long term contracts to be aligned with international price. The Compensatory tariff is variable in nature and linked to the hardship being faced by the generating companies on account of Indonesian Regulations.

However, the power procurers/States have petitioned against the order of the CERC before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL). The APTEL has passed interim orders on 21.07.2014 as follows:-

- "(i) We direct the beneficiary Applicants to make current payment as per the impugned order of the Central Commission *i.e.* from March 2014 onwards.
- (ii) The bills raised in July 2014 for the energy supplied during June 2014 shall be made in full as per the impugned orders of the Central Commission. The arrears from March 2014 to May 2014 shall be paid in six equal instalments from end of July 2014 onwards.
- (iii) The Respondent Generating Companies will keep an account of the amount received by them from the beneficiary Applicants as compensatory tariff. In case, the Appeals are allowed, the amount so received shall have to be refunded to the beneficiary Applicants/Appellants with interest.
- (iv) The retrospective direction regarding payment of arrears from 1.4.2012 to 28.2.2014 by the beneficiary Applicants need not be complied with pending disposal of the Appeal since the same would be subject to the outcome of these Appeals after the final disposal."

Further, the matter is *subjudice*.

In case of Coastal Andhra Power Limited, Jharkhand Integrated Power Limited and Sasan Power Limited, GMR-Kamlanga Energy Limited and EMCO Power Limited, the petitions have been heard / listed for hearing by the Commission.

Training of secondary school teachers

- *470. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of secondary school teachers in the country as on 31 March, 2014, State-wise;
 - (b) the number of those teachers who have been formally trained, State-wise;
- (c) the percentage of trained teachers out of total number of teachers, State-wise; and
 - (d) the roadmap for completing the training of the remaining teachers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are 9.90 lakh secondary school teachers in Government and Government aided schools in the country as per UDISE, 2013-14. State-wise information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) 8.68 lakh such secondary school teachers are professionally trained and Statewise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) As per UDISE 2013-14, 87.61% of total secondary teachers in Government and Government aided schools in the country, are trained.
- (d) The training of untrained secondary school teachers (government and government aided schools) is the responsibility of concerned State Governments. The Government of Bihar and Karnataka have obtained permission from National Council of Teacher Education for training of untrained secondary school teachers to acquire professional training through open and distance learning mode.

Statement

Qualified Teachers in (Government and Government aided schools)

| Sl. N | o. State/UT | Secondary | Total | % of |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | School | Secondary | professionally |
| | | Professional | Teachers | qualified |
| | | Qualified | | teachers |
| | | Teachers | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 782 | 786 | 99.49 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 86775 | 86831 | 99.94 |

| Writt | en Answers to | [11 August, 2014] | Starred | Questions 35 |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1252 | 1690 | 74.08 |
| 4. | Assam | 9963 | 53760 | 18.53 |
| 5. | Bihar | 22293 | 31460 | 70.86 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1804 | 1823 | 98.96 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 16201 | 21973 | 73.73 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 340 | 351 | 96.87 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 266 | 307 | 86.64 |
| 10. | Delhi | 15494 | 15494 | 100 |
| 11. | Goa | 3587 | 3640 | 98.54 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 34964 | 34975 | 99.97 |
| 13. | Haryana | 33607 | 33696 | 99.74 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 7951 | 8177 | 97.24 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12974 | 15015 | 86.41 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 7438 | 8229 | 90.39 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 71626 | 73965 | 96.84 |
| 18. | Kerala | 50594 | 50665 | 99.86 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 278 | 291 | 95.53 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 43959 | 47455 | 92.63 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 123593 | 124092 | 99.6 |
| 22. | Manipur | 1963 | 2964 | 66.23 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 2314 | 5092 | 45.44 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 1609 | 3312 | 48.58 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 796 | 1713 | 46.47 |
| 26. | Odisha | 45502 | 50953 | 89.3 |

| 36 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | | Starred Questions |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 28. | Punjab | 27808 | 29214 | 95.19 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 52963 | 54198 | 97.72 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 595 | 1064 | 55.92 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 66124 | 66611 | 99.27 |
| 32. | Tripura | 2508 | 4592 | 54.62 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 40014 | 54024 | 74.07 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 18979 | 19835 | 95.68 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 58867 | 80348 | 73.27 |
| | ALL STATES | 868096 | 990909 | 87.61 |

Source: UDISE 2013-14

Projects pending due to regulatory disputes

†*47l. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of highway projects are pending due to the regulatory disputes;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any fresh policy measures are being taken by Government to keep highway projects free from regulatory disputes and to complete the projects in time; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) 54 National Highway projects are affected due to requirement of forest/wild life clearances. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The steps taken to ensure timely clearances include streamlining the process of grant of Environment/Forest/Wild life clearances by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and frequent reviews at various level associating all concern.

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of National Highway projects which are affected due to reauirement of forest/wild life clearances

| [11 August, 2014 |
|------------------|
|------------------|

Written Answers to

Starred Questions

| ork of 4 Lanning and Strengthening of NH-71B. NH- 919) Palwal - Sohna -Rewari Road Km.50.800 to be in Gurgaon Distt. For providing road safety items on NH-21 A (New NH-105), 2 (New NH-344 & NH-7) & NH-73 A (New NH-907). 2 (New NH-15 section Amritsar to Bathinda from km 75 to 287.215 (Package -1) to be executed DBFOT ag of NH-15 section Amritsar to Bathinda from km 75 to 287.215 (Package -1) to be executed DBFOT ag of Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri upto Punjab/Haryana r from Km 181.805 to 238.695 (Package - II) of l on EPC mode. 19 of Sangrur-Punjab/ Haryana Border from Km 181.805 and of Sangrur-Punjab/ Haryana Border from Km 181.805 (Package-1) of NH-71 on EPC mode. 10 of Sangrur-Punjab/ Haryana Border from Km 181.805 and of Sangrur-Punjab/ Haryana Border from Km.0.000 (Indo-Nepal Border to Basti side approach of ura Bridge section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh to ne with paved shoulder under NHDP-IV on EPC basis. | | Forest clearance pending | Forest clearance pending | Forest clearance pending | Wild life clearance pending | Wild life clearance pending | V) Wild life clearance pending | V) Wild life clearance pending | P-IV) Forest clearance pending | P-IV) Forest clearance pending |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The work of 4 Lanning and Strengthening of NH-71B. (New NH- 919) Palwal - Sohna -Rewari Road Km.50.800 to 53.550 in Gurgaon Distt Work for providing road safety items on NH-21 A (New NH-105 NH-72 (New NH-344 & NH-7) & NH-73 A (New NH-907) 4 laning of NH-15 section Amritsar to Bathinda from km 112.575 to 287.215 (Package -1) to be executed DBFOT 4 laning of NH-15 section Amritsar to Bathinda from km 112.575 to 287.215 (Package -1) to be executed DBFOT 4 laning of Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri upto Punjab/Haryana Border from Km 181.805 to 238.695 (Package - II) of NH-71 on EPC mode 4 laning of Sangrur-Punjab/ Haryana Border from Km 181.805 to 287.215 (Package-1) to be executed on DBFOT. 4 laning of Sangrur-Punjab/ Haryana Border from Km 181.805 to 287.205 (Package-II) of NH-71 on EPC mode. Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-233 from Km.0.000 to 95.700 (Indo-Nepal Border to Basti side approach of Ghaghra Bridge section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh to two lane with paved shoulder under NHDP-IV on EPC basis. Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-28C from Km. 0.000 to 93.000 (Barabanki to Bahraich) to two lanes with paved | | Haryana | | Punjab | Punjab | Punjab | 5 Punjab (NHDP IV) | Punjab (NHDP IV) | Uttar Pradesh (NHDP-IV) | Uttar Pradesh (NHDP-IV) |
| | State PWDs | The work of 4 Lanning and Strengthening of NH-71B. (New NH- 919) Palwal - Sohna -Rewari Road Km.50.800 to 53.550 in Gurgaon Distt | Work for providing road safety items on NH-21 A (New NH-105 NH-72 (New NH-344 & NH-7) & NH-73 A (New NH-907) | 4 laning of NH-15 section Amritsar to Bathinda from km 112.575 to 287.215 (Package -1) to be executed DBFOT | 4 laning of NH-15 section Amritsar to Bathinda from km 112.575 to 287.215 (Package -1) to be executed DBFOT | 4 Ianing of Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri upto Punjab/Haryana Border from Km 181.805 to 238.695 (Package - II) of NH-71 on EPC mode | 4 laning of NH-15 section Amritsar to Bathinda from Km 112.57 to 287.215 (Package-1) to be executed on DBFOT. | 4 laning of Sangrur-Punjab/ Haryana Border from Km 181.805 to 238.695 (Package-II) of NH-71 on EPC mode. | Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-233 from Km.0.000 to 95.700 (Indo-Nepal Border to Basti side approach of Ghaghra Bridge section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh to two lane with paved shoulder under NHDP-IV on EPC basis. | Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-28C from Km. 0.000 to 93.000 (Barabanki to Bahraich) to two lanes with paved |

| SI. No. | Vo. Name of the Project | State | Status | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 30. | Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2 lane/ 2 lane with paved shoulder configuration and strenghtening of Fathua- Harnaut-Barh section on NH-30A under NHIIP | Bihar (EAP) | Forest clearance pending | |
| 31. | Forest land diversion for widening and strenghtening of Phuentsholing -Jaigaon-Hasimara-Dhupguri-Changrabandha road (AH 48) in Sonakhali Reserve Forest Area | West Bengal | Forest clearance pending | |
| 32. | Forest land diversion for widening and strenghtening of Phuentsholing -Jaigaon-Hasimara-Dhupguri-Changrabandha road (AH 48) in Jaldapara Reserve Forest Area | West Bengal | Wild life clearance pending | |
| 33. | Forest land diversion and clearance under Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972 for widening and strenghtening of Phuentsholing -Jaigaon-Hasimara-Dhupguri-Changrabandha road (AH 48) in Jaldapara Reserve Forest Area | West Bengal | Wild life clearance pending | |
| 34. | Widening and strenghtening of Kakarbhitta-Panitanki-Phulbari-Banglabandha (AH-2) | West Bengal | Forest clearance pending | |
| 35. | Widening and strenghtening of Kakarbhitta-Panitanki-Phulbari-Banglabandha (AH-2) | West Bengal | Forest clearance pending | |
| 36. | Widening and strenghtening of Phuentsholing -Jaigaon- Hasimara-Dhupguri-Changrabandha road including Prasakha Access road | West Bengal | Forest clearance pending | _ |
| 37. | Widening and strenghtening of Phuentsholing-Jaigaon | West Bengal | Forest clearance pending | |

[RAJYA SABHA] Starred Questions

40

| [11 August, 2014 | ŀJ |
|------------------|----|
| | |

| 11 August, 2014] | Starred Questions | 41 |
|------------------|-------------------|----|
| | | |

| e pending | e pending | Wild life clearance pending | e pending | e pending | e pending | | | e pending | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Forest clearance pending | Forest clearance pending | ife clearan | Forest clearance pending | Forest clearance pending | Forest clearance pending | | | Forest clearance pending | | |
| Fores | Fores | Wild I | Fores | Fores | Fores | | | Fores | | |
| P) | | - IV) | - IV) | | | | | | | |
| Rajasthan (EAP) | Rajasthan | Rajasthan (NHDP - IV) | Rajasthan (NHDP - IV) | Assam | Assam | | | Assam | | |
| Raja | I | Rajasth | Rajasth | | | | | | | |
| h Pratapgarh | ofNH | Gomti | | toad ad nd re Forest) | NH 52) = 1r | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2 lane/ 2 lane with paved shoulder configuration and strenghtening of Pratapgarh to Padi section of NH-113 under NHIIP | Beawar - Beghana section from km 147 to 177.005 of NH no.8 in Rajasthan | 2 lane with paved shoulders in respect of Bhagana-Gomti section of NH No.8 from km 147.00 to 177.050 | NH No.8 | 4 Laning of NH 37A from Kaliabor Tiniali Tiniali Road Junction (Ch. 0.00 KM of NH 37A) to Dolabari Road Junction (Ch. 17.300 KM of NH 37A) in Nagaon and Sonitpur District (Diversion of Bhomoraguri Reserve Forest) | 4 Laning of NH 52A from Gohpur (Km 264.10 on NH 52) to Holongi (Km 20.370 on NH 52A) (Total Length = 10.080 km) in Sonitpur district (Diversion of Gohpur Reserve Forest) | Jo uc | | | | |
| n to 2 lane, and strengl ler NHIIP | m km 147 | 2 lane with paved shoulders in respect of Bhaga section of NH No.8 from km 147.00 to 177.050 | 4 laning of of Bhagana-Gomti section of NH No.8 from km 147.00 to 177.050 | liabor Tinia 37A) to D NH 37A) in f Bhomora | hpur (Km.) 152A) (To rt (Diversic | Construction of Digboi by-pass (Diversion of | | | | and |
| Rehabilitation and upgradation to 2 lane paved shoulder configuration and streng to Padi section of NH-113 under NHIIP | section fro | houlders in from km | ana-Gomti 177.050 | A from Ka KM of NH 00 KM of N Diversion o | A from Go .370 on NI tpur distric | gboi by-pa | Village | illage | Section | iv. Digboi East Block Forest Land |
| tation and oulder con | Beawar - Beghana no.8 in Rajasthan | ith paved s f NH No.8 | 4 laning of of Bhagana-Gon from km 147.00 to 177.050 | of NH 37 (Ch. 0.00 (Ch. 17.30 District (I | 4 Laning of NH 52A from C to Holongi (Km 20.370 on 1 10.080 km) in Sonitpur dist Reserve Forest) | tion of Dig | i. Bogapani Forest Village | ii. Panbari Forest Village | iii. Kherjan Forest Section | i East Blo |
| Rehabili paved sh to Padi s | Beawar · no.8 in R | 2 lane w section o | 4 laning from km | 4 Laning Junction Junction Sonitpur | 4 Laning of NH to Holongi (Km 10.080 km) in S Reserve Forest) | Construc | i. Bogapa | ii. Panba | iii. Kherj | iv. Digbo |
| 38. | 39. | 40. | 41. | 42. | 43. | 4. | | | | |

| SI. No. | o. Name of the Project | State | Status |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 45. | Construction of Bridge over river Brahmaputra connecting Gohpur and Numaligarh | eting Assam | Wild life clearance pending |
| Bord | Border Roads Organization (BRO) | | |
| 46. | Improvement of Trans Arunachal Highway Sector Digaru-Tezu-Tohangam-Dirak (NH-15) | Arunachal Pradesh | Forest clearance pending |
| 47. | Improvement of Rishikesh-Joshimath-Mana (NH-07) | Uttarakhand | Forest clearance pending |
| 48. | Improvement of Rudraprayag-Gaurikund (NH-107) | Uttarakhand | Forest clearance pending |
| 49. | Dharasu-Gangotri (NH-34) | Uttarakhand | Forest clearance pending |
| 50. | Rishikesh-Dharasu (NH-34) | Uttarakhand | Forest clearance pending |
| 51. | Tanakpur-Pithoragarh (NH-09) | Uttarakhand | Forest clearance pending |
| 52. | Ukhrul-Yangangpokpi (NH-202) | Manipur | Forest clearance pending |
| 53. | Manu-Simlung (NH-108) | Tripura | Forest clearance pending |
| 54. | Sevoke-Gangtok (NH-10) | WB/Sikkim | Forest clearance pending |

Schemes for promotion of irrigation

†*472. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of land in the country irrigated through canals, wells and rains:
- (b) the details of Government's schemes to promote irrigation through canals and wells;
 - (c) whether Government has any plan for harvesting of rain water; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARATI): (a) As per the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, in the year 2012-13 canals account for 26% of the irrigated area and 62% was irrigated by tube-wells and dug wells. Three per cent was irrigated by tanks and 9% by other sources. Rain irrigated data is not maintained.

- (b) Irrigation being a State Subject, water resources are planned and executed by the respective State Governments from their own resources. However, various projects, including projects through canals, which cannot be completed by State Governments from their own resources and are in an advanced stage of construction, are provided grants under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Progamme (AIBP) for Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects. Minor Irrigation (MI) projects are also provided assistance as per guidelines.
- (c) and (d) The Government has taken up with the States for harvesting of groundwater; so far 31 States/UTs have made rainwater harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules and regulations or by including provisions in Building Byelaws or through suitable Government Orders.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. The Master Plan has been circulated to all States Governments for implementation.

Revamping of Indira Awas Yojana

- *473. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to revamp the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY); and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed to be made and by when the new scheme is expected to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In compliance with the Government's objective of providing a 'pucca' house to all, the Ministry has initiated action to revamp the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) scheme. Modalities are being worked out.

Funds for highway projects

- *474. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government is considering to garner Rupees one lakh crore for highway projects in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether one of the reasons for the slow pace of road projects is drying of equity and banks' reluctance to finance highway projects; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Availability of the equity has emerged as a constraint in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects. The general economic down turn has caused revenue realisation of the concessionaires lower than estimated levels. Reduced revenue realisations have, in turn, affected debt servicing by concessionaires. This has caused widespread default in many debt accounts. Lenders are also increasingly reluctant to provide debt to highway projects on PPP mode. Hence, many projects bid out went without eliciting response from bidders. On the instance of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all scheduled commercial banks to treat road sector debt as secured within the limits of 90% of debt due enabling banks to allocate a large portion of lending to road sector and also to reduce the cost thereon. Government has also allowed harmonious substitution of concessionaire and re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires in case of stressed highway projects. These steps are expected to bring more equity in road sector. Details of National Highway projects where concessionaires are not able to put equity are given in the Statement-I (See below) and details of National Highway projects where concessionaires are yet to achieve financial close (FC) are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of National Highway Projects where concessionaires are not able to put equity

| | | Details of Ivational Fi | ıgnway | rojecis | миеге соп | Detaits of National Figuway Frofecis where concessionalies are not able to put equity | ba ınd oı a | uny | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| SI. | State | Name of the Project | NH | Length | TPC | Implementing | | Present Status | Status | |
| No. | | | No. | (in km.) | (₹ in | Agency | Date of | Date of | Date of | Physical |
| | | | | | crore) | | Start | Completion | likely | Progress |
| | | | | | | | | as per | Completion | (%) |
| | | | | | | | | contract | | |
| _ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| . | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Pradesh Kudapa-Mydukur-Kurnool | 18 | 188.752 | 1585 | KMC Construction Ltd Nov-2010 IVRCL Consortium | Nov-2010 | May-2013 | Dec-2014 | 70 |
| 5. | Bihar | Patna- Muzzaffarpur | 19& 77 | 63 | 671.3 | Gammon Infrastructure Ltd | Aug-2010 | Feb-2013 | Dec-2014 | 83.05 |
| 3. | Haryana | Rohtak-Jind | 71 | 48.6 | 283.25 | Vijai Infrastructure Ltd. | Oct-2013 | Oct-2015 | Oct-2015 | П |
| 4. | Haryana | Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind | 71 | 89 | 438.75 | Unity Infraprojects Ltd. | Mar-14 | Sep-16 | | 0 |
| 5. | Haryana | Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak | 10 | 63.49 | 486 | KCT - ERA consortium | May-2008 | May-2010 | Dec-2014 | 94.25 |
| 9 | Haryana/ Rajasthan | Gurgaon - Kotputli -Jaipur | ∞ | 225.6 | 1673.7 | Emirates Trading Agency Apr-2009 LLC - KMC Construction Ltd. | Apr-2009 | Oct-2011 | Dec-2015 | 84.18 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar to Banihal | 1A | 67.76 | 1100.7 | Ramkey Infra and JPTEG Jun-2011 | Jun-2011 | Jun-2014 | Dec-2015 | 24.50 |

| _ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | 11 |
|------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| l ∞i | Jharkhand | Barhi - Hazaribagh | 33 | 41.314 | 398 | Abhijeet Infrastructure Ltd-Corporate Ispat Alloy Ltd (JV) | Feb-2012 | Feb-2014 | Sep-15 | 35.80 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | Ranchi - Rargaon -Jamshedpur | 33 | 163.5 | 1479 | Madhucon Projects Ltd. | Dec-2012 | Jun-2015* | Dec-2017 | 29.6 |
| 10. | Karnataka | Kundapur-Surathkal and Mangalore- KNT/Kerala Border | 17 | 06 | 671 | Navayuga - KPCL Consortium | Sep-2010 | Mar-2013 | May-2015 | 59.21 |
| 11. | Kerala | Vadakkancherry -Thrissure section | 47 | 30 | 617 | KMC Construction Ltd CR18G Consortium | Feb-2010 | Oct-2013 | May-2016 | S |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh Gwalior - Jhansi | Gwalior - Jhansi | 75 | 80 | 604 | DSC - Apollo consortium Jun-2007 | Jun-2007 | Dec-2009 | Dec-2015 | 79.011 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh Gwalior-Shivpuri | 8 | 125.03 | 1055 | Essel Infraprojects Ltd. | Feb-13 | Aug-16 | | 0 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh Bhopal-Sanchi | Bhopal-Sanchi | 86Ex | 53.78 | 209 | Pratibha Industries- Abhyuday Housing Construction Ltd. | Oct-2011 | Jan-2013 | Dec-2014 | 22.02 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 15. Madhya Pradesh Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP | 59 | 155.15 | 1175 | IVRCL Infrastructure Projects Ltd. | Oct-2010 | Apr-2013 | Dec-2014 | 84.43 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/Kerala Border | 47 | 54.83 | 852 | IVRCL Infrastructure and Sep-2010 Projects Ltd. | Sep-2010 | Mar-2013 | Dec-2014 | 73.67 |
| 17. | 17. Tamil Nadu | Walajapet-Poonamalee | 46 | 93 | 1287.95 | ESSEL Infra Projects Ltd. Jun-2013 | Jun-2013 | Nov-2015 Nov-2015 | Nov-2015 | 7.89 |

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

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Statement-II

Details of National Highway Projects where concessionaries are yet to

achieve Financial Close (FC)

| SI. | Sl. Name of the Project | State | Length | TPC | NHDP | Name of Bidder | Bid date | Date of | Concession | FC due |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| No. | | | (in km.) | (₹ in | Phase | | | Award | Agreement | date |
| | | | | crore) | | | | | signed on | |
| -i | Vijayawada - Machlipattam NH-9 | Andhra Pradesh | 64.611 | 00.909 | Ħ | Madhucon Projects Ltd. | 29.8.2011 | 29.8.2011 11.11.2011 03.02.2012 29.08.2012 | 03.02.2012 | 29.08.2012 |
| 2. | 2. Jabalpur to Lakhanadone | Madhya | 80.900 | 776.76 | \geq | Gannon | 27.06.2011 | 27.06.2011 28.07.2011 14.10.2011 11.04.2012 | 14.10.2011 | 11.04.2012 |
| | | Pradesh | | | | Dunkerley and Co. Ltd. | | | | |

Incentives for renewable energy

*475.SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to give incentives to those States which have shown highest renewable energy installations or growth in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government plans to initiate policy guidelines to encourage States in setting higher Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) 13th Finance Commission has recommended an incentive grant of Rs. 5000 crore for grid-connected renewable energy based on the States' achievement in renewable energy capacity addition from 1st April, 2010 to 31st March, 2014.

The incentive component comprise of two sub-components:

- 25% of Rs. 5000 crore as incentive for achievement in installed capacity addition (over a four-year period) relative to unachieved potential.
- 75% of Rs. 5000 crore as incentive for achievement in installed capacity addition (over a four-year period) relative to the aggregate of installed capacity addition across all States.

States which are able to attract more grid connected solar power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (Phase-I) are given priority while allocating power.

(c) Pursuant to the section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have issued Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) regulations specifying share of renewable energy in the electricity mix. In addition, as per the National Electricity Policy, such percentage for purchase of power from renewable energy sources is to be increased progressively.

Gas-based power plants

†*476. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the Central Government has given instructions to different States to launch gas-based power projects;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether any proposal has been received from the Rajasthan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. On the contrary, this Ministry has issued an advisory on 14.03.2012 to all developers of gas based power plants not to plan for any power plants based on domestic gas till 2015-16, due to non-availability of additional domestic gas.

(c) Request for allocation of gas from various State Governments, including Rajasthan, were received by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for gas based power projects which were placed before Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 24.2.2012. However, no allocation was made by EGoM.

Settlement of disputes

- *477. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a sum of ₹ 27,200 crore is held up in disputes between the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the private players;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) whether Government has taken any action to settle those disputes; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) An amount of ₹ 26,556 crores is held up in disputes between National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and concessionaires, out of which disputes involving ₹ 22,773 crores and ₹ 3,783 crores are pending before Arbitration and various Courts of Law respectively.

(c) and (d) For quicker resolution of disputes and one-time settlement of long-pending claims and to address the issue of fund constraints in highways sector, the NHAI Board recommended a three stage dispute resolution mechanism. Accordingly, 3-Chief General Manager Committee and one Independent Settlement Advisory Committee

(ISAC) headed by a Retired Judge of Hon'ble Delhi High Court has been constituted in March 2013. When ISAC started functioning in March 2013, disputes in 225 contract packages amounting to ₹ 17,489 crores as on 31.03.2013 was pending. Till date, on the recommendation ISAC, 45 contract packages involving 24 contractors/concessionaires have been resolved amicably after negotiation and settlement of ₹ 922 crores has been given as against claims amounting of ₹ 9,860 crores. A detailed, statement of disputes settled after setting up of ISAC as on 06.05.2014 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Detailed statement of disputes settled after setting up of ISAC

(As on 6.05.2014)

| | | | ` | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Package No. | Name of the Contractor/ Concessionaire | Amount claimed (₹ in crore) | Amount settled (₹ in crore) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Ambala-Chandigarh Section of NH-21 and NH-22 (Change of scope on Ghaggar bridge) | M/s GMR Ambala- Chandigarh Expressways Pvt. Ltd. | 20.837 | 6.250 |
| 2. | NS-17/HR (Bal.) | M/s Valecha Engineering Ltd. | 273.482 | 18.376 |
| 3. | Amravati Bypass on NH-6 (Ref.No.3) | M/s NCC Ltd. | 61.318 | 0.322 |
| 4. | NS-19 (UP/Raj.) | M/s PNC Infratech Ltd. | 25.460 | 6.522 |
| 5. to 11. | Cont. Pkg. OR-IV, OR-II, TN-I,Con.Pkg.I, AP-19, AP-20 & RJ-11 | M/s L&T Ltd. | 1835.225 | 241.247 |
| 12. | Cont. Pkg. No. OR-VI | M/s SMJ-RK-SD (JV) | 259.709 | 42.337 |
| 13. | Cont. Pkg. No. AP-1 (Bal.Work) | M/s SEW Infrastructure Ltd. | 17.895 | 6.522 |
| 14. | Cont. Pkg. No. AP-5 | M/s Prasad & SEW (JV) | 31.292 | 4.961 |

| Wri | tten Answers to | [11 August, 2014] | Starred Que | estions 5 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. | Contract Package AP-17 | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 53.967. | 5.746 |
| 16. | Contract Package No. EW-II(AS-l) | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 198.386 | 15.576 |
| 17. | Contract Package No. EW-II(AS-4) | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 133.997 | 17.362 |
| 18. | Contract Package No. EW-II(AS-5) | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 147.582 | 19.287 |
| 19. | Contract Package No. EW-II(AS-8) | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 108.703 | 19.327 |
| 20. | Contract Package No. EW-II(AS-9) | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 90.515 | 13.333 |
| 21. | Contract Package No. EW-II(AS-16) | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 124.966 | 17.481 |
| 22. | Contract Pkg Jaipur Bypass-II | M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. | 70.320 | 3.144 |
| 23. | Contract Package IV-B, Contract No. TNHP/5) | M/s GS Engg. & Constn. | 26.915 | 7.279 |
| 24. | NS-3/DL (Delhi- Karnal Section) of NH-1 in Delhi | M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd | 145.580 | 11.090 |
| 25. | LMNHP-EW-II (WB-11) | M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd | 285.010 | 23.150 |
| 26. | ADB-II/C-10 | M/s CGGC-Soma (JV) | 53.765 | 5.883 |
| 27. | ADB-II/C-11 | M/s CGGC-Soma (JV) | 43.135 | 5.102 |
| 28. | ADB-II/C-14 | M/s CGGC-Soma (JV) | 38.163 | 2.967 |
| 29. | ADB-II/C-15 | M/s CGGC-Soma (JV) | 45.834 | 4.894 |
| 30. | AP-18 | M/s Limak-Soma (JV) | 79.684 | 5.480 |

| 52 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Starre | ed Questions |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 31. | Port Connectivity- VASCO-GOA-NH- 17B | M/s KMC Constructions Limited | 87.600 | 8.095 |
| 32. | Contract Package No. KU-6 (Raj.) | M/s Sadbhav - Prakash (JV) | 59.830 | 2.710 |
| 33. | Contract Package No. KU-1 (Raj.) | M/s Sadbhav Engineering Ltd | 92.719 | 0.798 |
| 34. | Contract Package- V (Gujarat) | M/s Jilin-Sadbhav (JV) | 353.517 | 6.240 |
| 35. | Contract Package No. II (Karnataka) | M/s RN Shetty and Co-Sunway Const. BHD (JV) | 218.560 | 13.459 |
| 36. | Contract Package No. WTC/TUM-Haveri/ NH-4/Civil Contract Package-4 | M/s UEM-ESSAR (JV) | 1,305.236 | 131.961 |
| 37. | Contract Package No.WTC/TUM- Haveri/NH-4/Civil Contract Package-5 | M/s UEM-ESSAR (JV) | 928.520 | 104.022 |
| 38. | Contract Package No.V-B (Km.240 to Km.320 of NH-2, Bihar) | M/s L&T-HCC (JV) | 518.173 | 41.625 |
| 39. | Hosur-Krishnagiri Section incl. const of Flyover on NH-7 in the State of Tamil Nadu | M/s Shaktikumar M Sancheti Ltd-BJCL (JV) | 63.795 | 15.610 |
| 40. | Contract Package-I, O&M contract relating to Gurgaon-Kotputli Section and Kotputli- | M/s Intertoll ICS Cecons O&M Co P. Ltd. | 1,088.420 | 21.128 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Amer Section of NH-8 in the State of Haryana and Rajasthan. | | | |
| 41. | O&M contract relating to Delhi- Agra Section of NH-2 in the State of Haryana and UP and Moradabad Bypass on NH-24 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. | M/s Intertoll ICS Cecons O&M Co P Ltd. | 748.492 | 23.283 |
| 42. | In the matter of amicable settlement of disputes between NHAI and M/s Somdatt Builders-Simplex (JV) relating to work of improvement of access to GQ Corridor by free flow facilities along NH-4, NH-45 and NH-205, within Chenna City in the State of Tamil Nadu. | | 114.677 | 35.111 |
| 43. | Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Swaroopgunj-Pindwara Section (Km.264.00 to Km.249.70) of NH-14 and Pindwara-Bekaria Section (Km.0.00 to Km.29.00) of NH-76 in the State of | M/s Dineshchandra R. Agrawal Infracon Pvt. Ltd. | 3.397 | 0.972 |

| 54 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Starr | ed Questions |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 44. | Maintenance and rehabilitation work of Kotputli-Kishangarh Section of NH-8 (from Km. 162.50 to Km.366.20) in the State of Rajasthan. | M/s Satya Prakash & Bros. Pvt. Ltd. | 9.111 | 4.496 |
| 45. | 4-laning of existing 2-lane of NH-8 A from Bhachau to Padana (Km.324.00 to 346.00) in the State of Gujarat. | M/s Prakash Construction and Engineering Co- Prakash Bldg Associates Ltd (JV) | 80.964 15.311 | 6.473 2.527 |
| | Grand Total (₹ in cro | re) | 9860 | 922 |

Admission of Muslim children in schools

*478. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Muslim children face difficulty in getting admission in good schools and a large number of such children get admission in sub-standard schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of information available with Government in this regard; and
 - (c) the steps taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), the enrolment of Muslim children has increased from 10.49% in 2007-08 to 14.34% in 2013-14 at primary level. Similarly, at upper primary level, the enrolment of muslim children has increased from 8.54% in 2007-08 to 12.52% in 2013-14. At elementary level, the percentage of muslim children has increased from 9.95% in 2007-08 to 13.73% in 2013-14. In elementary schools, the incremental enrolment during 2007-08 to 2013-14 was 1.41 crore children out of which the incremental muslim

enrolment was 0.89 crore which accounts for 63% of the total incremental enrolment in elementary schools. However, at secondary level enrolment of muslim students is 9.87%. The percentage of muslim population as per census 2001 is 13.43% (the religion-wise data as per census 2011 is not available).

The Government has identified 88 muslim concentration districts in the country for focused attention in educational development. In 2014-15, ₹ 10386.66 crore has been allocated to these districts under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is 19% of the total funds allocated under SSA. New Primary schools, new upper primary schools, additional classrooms, and teachers are sanctioned on priority to these districts. 544 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been sanctioned in muslim concentration districts and currently, of their total enrolment, 25.36% are muslim girls. Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ₹ 1426.57 crore has been allocated to 88 muslim concentration districts to improve access and quality of education in secondary schools.

Translation of research innovations into practical projects.

*479. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any schemes to translate the research innovations into practical projects;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government would consider a scheme to introduce incubation facility in campuses to promote research work?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has several schemes:-

On recommendation of the XI Plan Working Group on Technical Education to establish centres of excellence for advanced training and research in the certain areas such as Biotechnology, Bio-informatics, Nano-materials and Nano-technologies etc, the Ministry of Human Resource Development constituted an expert committee which drafted the Concept Note on the scheme and set up a subcommittee for developing the scheme namely "Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Training & Research in Frontier Areas of Science & Technology" and selection of the centres for establishing Centres of Excellence.

Accordingly, 16 Institutions/ Universities were selected in 1st round of selection during December, 2012, whereas 20 Institutions/ Universities were selected in 2nd round of selection during July, 2014, for establishing Centres of Excellence in the emerging frontier areas of science and technology. The list of the institutions / universities selected is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

- 2. Under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Government of India, 30 Centres of Excellence have been established for focused applicable research List of Centres of Excellence is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).
- 3. AICTE also has a scheme namely Innovation Promotion Scheme which provides a forum for exhibiting the technical knowledge and innovations acomplished by students to industry. The details of the scheme are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). AICTE also grants funding to the tune of ₹ 1.00 crore for "Research Park Scheme" under which institutions can set up Research Park in collaboration with industry or a group of industries are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).
- Department of Science and Technology has been implementing various schemes to promote innovations, practical projects and incubation. Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), a national programme implemented by the Department of Science & Technology aims to attract, attach, retain and nourish talented youth for strengthening the R&D base of the country. Under INSPIRE Award scheme, during the five year plan period, two students are selected from every middle and high school of the country for an award of Rs.5000/- each for preparing a Science Project/ Model Department has promoted establishment of 'Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre (IEDC)' to create innovative and entrepreneurial culture in academic institutions. The IEDCs aim to promote innovation amongst talented students of Science & Technology. The students are encouraged to take up innovative projects as a part of their curriculum and are supported to develop a working prototype. Department has promoted establishment of Technology Business Incubators (TBI) and Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEP) in academic institutions. TBIs within academic setups incubate innovative and knowledge based start-ups by involving interactions from academia, providing specialized support services, early stage financing and networking among stake holders.

Starred Questions

(c) IIT Madras Incubation Cell/Centre (IITM-IC): IITM-IC seeks to nurture technology and knowledge based ventures through their start-up phase by providing the necessary support to help entrepreneurs survive in the competitive market and reach a stage where they can scale-up their ventures further. The IC aims to build and share resources including space and infrastructure, access to business support services, mentoring, training programmes to enhance the skills of entrepreneurs and seed funds. The scope of support covers technologies/IP developed wholly at the Institute or partly through collaborations elsewhere, as well as external start-ups with which IITM members are associated as consultants or mentors.

IITM-IC has started operations with office space at IITM Research Park, where, in addition to existing 35,000 sq. feet space currently marked as incubation space, an additional 65,000 sq. feet is being allocated for this purpose in Research Park's phase II building currently under construction. IITM-IC is now registered as a not-for-profit Section 25 Company, and has been recognized as a Technology Business Incubator (TBI) by NSTEDB, GOI.

IIT Delhi

(FITT)

FITT is the Industrial Interface of IIT Delhi. It was established at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi) as a Registered Society on 9th July 1992. The mission of FITT is to be an effective Interface with the Industry to foster, promote and sustain commercialization of Science and Technology in the Institute for mutual benefits. For twenty one years now, FITT has been in a mission mode for effecting the interface between the Institute and the industry and has been devising innovative ways to create partnerships and linkages with business and community to enable knowledge transfer for common good. The team at FITT and academicians from IIT Delhi have been largely responsible for our successful outreach efforts including extensive S&T collaborations.

The role of FITT can be seen in fostering technology development, technical consultancy, collaborative R&D, professional HR development programs, industry-site visits, event participation, corporate membership etc. This is necessitated by the key agenda of the Foundation to showcase and transfer the Institute's intellectual ware to industry and also inject industrial relevance in teaching and research at IITD. Quite a number of short term and medium term education courses on emerging technologies have been organized and a number of important problem solving innovative and researchoriented consultancy projects have been taken up.

DSIR has recognized FITT as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO). As a SIRO, FITT is eligible for full custom duty exemption for import of capital goods, raw materials and technology know-how that are required for execution of R&D programmes sponsored by the industry.

IIT Kanpur

IIT Kanpur has set up the SIDBI Innovation & Incubation Centre (SIIC) in collaboration with Small Industries development Bank of India (SIDBI) to foster innovation, research, and entrepreneurial activities in technology-based areas. SIIC provides a platform to Start-ups prospective entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs to convert their innovative ideas into commercially viable products. This is done through a three tier incubation process. Category I: Ventures that qualify as a student and/or alumni of one of the IITs or other premier institutes, supported by the Institute, or some other nursery incubation project initiated by one or more members of the academic staff technology promotion agency (government or non-government) with a view to trying out a novel technological idea for upgradation to a commercial proposition, scaling up a laboratory proven concept, and setting up a technology business enterprise. Category II: Technology-based start up company promoted by a 1st. Generation Entrepreneur desirous of R&D partnership with the Institute or company with a view to trying out a novel technological idea for upgradation to a commercial proposition, scaling up a laboratory proven concept and setting up a technology business enterprise. Category III: Technology/R&D unit of an existing small/medium size enterprise, industry association or a R&D Company who desires to have close technology interface with IIT, Kanpur. All applications for membership of SIDBI Innovation And Incubation Centre (SIIC) in IIT Kanpur are evaluated by the Evaluation Committee for residency in SIIC Each successful applicant approved for membership by the Evaluation Committee will have to execute a License Agreement for space utilization with the Institute as well as a bilateral MOU on Synergistic collaboration with the Institute through SIIC.

MHRD has also approved proposal of **IIT Bombay and Kharapgur** to setup Research Parks in their campus at a cost of Rs 100 crore each. List of **Research Centres** in different **IITs** is given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

Name of Centre of Excellence under the scheme FAST

| SI. No. | Name of the Institutions | Name of the Centre Selected |
|---------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore | Biomolecular Interaction Studies |
| 2. | International Institute of information | |
| | Technology, Hyderabad | Signals Processing |

| Written Answers to | [11 August, 2014] | Starred Questions | 59 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----|
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----|

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institutions | Name of the Centre Selected |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 3. | Indian Institute of Technology, Madras | Nonintrusive Diagnostics |
| 4. | Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi | Nanoscale Devices and Systems |
| 5. | Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) | Bio-medical Science and Modern Biology |
| 6. | Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur | Advanced Computer Research |
| 7. | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata | Computational Space Science |
| 8. | National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala | Transportation Research |
| 9. | National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli | Transportation |
| 10. | National Institute of Technology, Rourkela | Tissue Engg |
| 11. | Amrita Vishwavidyapeetham University, Coimbatore, (Tamil Nadu) | Advanced Material Green Technologies |
| 12. | Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) | Manufacturing Science |
| 13. | Anna University, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) | Bio - medical Applications |
| 14. | Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar (Tamil Nadu) | Energy and Environment |
| 15. | Thiagararjar College, Madurai (Tamil Nadu) | Bio-resource Management |
| 16. | Centre for Bioinformatics, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) | Computational Drug Discovery |
| 17. | Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur | E-Business |
| 18. | Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati | Advanced Molecules and Materials |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institutions | Name of the Centre Selected |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19. | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvanathapuram | Computation, Modelling and Stimulations |
| 20. | TERI University, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi | Energy Storage and Solar Desalination |
| 21. | Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi (Jharkhand) | Green and Efficient Energy Technologies (GEET) |
| 22. | Indian Institute of Technology, (Banaras Hindu University) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) | Energy and Resources Development |
| 23. | Sathyabama University, Rajiv Gandhi Salai,Chennai (Tamil Nadu) | Energy Research |
| 24. | Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad | Renewable Energy |
| 25. | Banasthali University, Banasthali Vidyapith (Rajasthan) | Water and Energy |
| 26. | Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay | Urban Science and Engineering |
| 27. | National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore (Karnataka) | Development of 3 dimensional composite concurred structures using Tufting technology |
| 28. | Tezpur University, Napam, Tezpur, Sonitpur (Assam) | Machine Learning Research and Big Data Analysis (MLRBDA) |
| 29. | Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad | Sustainable Urban Development |
| 30. | National Institute of Technology, Surathkal | Renewable Energy Integrated Smart Grid Technologies: Energy |
| 31. | Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubneshwar | Novel Energy Materials (NEM) |
| 32. | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali | Protein Science, Design and Engineering |
| 33. | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune | Research in Energy and Sustainable Materials |

| [11 August, 2014] | Starred Questions | 61 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----|
| [1111080000, 2011] | Siulled Questions | 0.1 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institutions | Name of the Centre Selected |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 34. | Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadul) | Microbes to Feed the World: Plant- Microbe Interactions to boost Agricultural Production |
| 35. | West Bengal University of Technology, Salt Lake, Kolkata (West Bengal) | Environment Technology and Management: Water treatment for clean and green environment |
| 36. | Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal | Centre for Research on Environment and Sustainable Technologies (CREST): Clean Environment (air, water, soil) and sustainable technologies |

Written Answers to

Statement-II

Name of Centre of Excellence under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase - II

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institution | Name of the Centre of Excellence |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat | Water Resources and Flood Management |
| 2. | Andhra University College of Engineering, Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) | Challenges of Nano-Technology for 21st century generation Indian perspectives in global scenario |
| 3. | Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi (Jharkhand) | Bio-resources and Bio-prospecting |
| 4. | College of Engineering, Pune (Maharashtra) | Signal and Image Processing |
| 5. | National Institute of Technology, Rourkela | Practical Renewable Energy System |
| 6. | College of Engineering, Pune (Maharashtra) | Smart Renewable Energy Systems |
| 7. | RV College of Engineering, Bangalore (Karnataka) | Centre for Macroelectronics |

| 62 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Starred Questions |
|----|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 62 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Starred Questions |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institution | Name of the Centre of Excellence |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. | Veermata Jijabai Technology Institute, Mumbai (Maharashtra) | Complex and Nonlinear Dynamical Systems |
| 9. | Siddhaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur (Karnataka) | Applied Research and Nano Technology |
| 10. | Thapar University, Patiala (Punjab) | Environment and Energy Management |
| 11. | Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) | Applied Research, training and education in Lipid Science |
| 12. | PES Institute of Technology, Bangalore (Karnataka) | Knowledge Analytics and Ontological Engineering (KAnOE) |
| 13. | National Institute of Technology, Durgapur | Advanced Materials |
| 14. | JNTU College of Engineering, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) | Disaster Management |
| 15. | Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai (Maharashtra) | Process Intensification for process industries |
| 16. | Govt College of Technology, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) | Alternate Energy Research (CALER) |
| 17. | Osmania University College of Technology, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) | "Intensification of Chemical and Bio-processes" |
| 18. | Faculty of Engineering and Technology- Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (West Bengal) | Phase Transformation and Product Characterization |
| 19. | Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal | Geo-informatics (Remote Sensing, GPS & GIS) |
| 20. | National Institute of Technology, Warangal | Sustainable Energy Studies |
| 21. | SVU College of Engineering, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) | Atmospheric Remote Sensing and Advanced Signal Processing |

Combeded Systems:

and Embedded Systems

hybridization of communications

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institution | Name of the Centre of Excellence |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22. | Govt. College of Technology, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) | Environmental Studies |
| 23. | Bengal Engineering and Science University - Howrah (West Bengal) | Micro-Structurally Designed Advanced Materials Development |
| 24. | National Institute of Technology, Rourkela | Orthopaedic Tissue Engg and Rehabilitation |
| 25. | Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Nanded (Maharashtra) | Signal and Image Processing |
| 26. | College of Technology - GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar (Uttarakhand) | Energy Studies in Industries and Agro Systems of Uttarakhand (Energy Management) |
| 27. | University College of Technology- University of Calcutta (West Bengal) | Systems Biology and Bio Medical Engg. |
| 28. | BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore (Karnataka) | Advanced Materials Research |
| 29. | PEC University of Technology, Chandigarh (UT-Chandigarh) | Industrial and Product Design SPC |

Statement-III

Innovation Promotion Scheme (IPS)

The scheme provides financial assistance to institutions for organizing technical projects exhibition at State/UT level. The scheme intends to bring out practical talent among students by providing a forum for exhibiting their technical knowledge and innovations. This scheme also intends to exhibit this talent to industry in order to covert useful/innovative/commercially viable projects into products. This will also initiate interest in entrepreneurship activities or in registering for patents/IPR etc.

Exhibition shall also include

Visvesaraya National Institute of

Technology, Nagpur

30.

Written Answers to

- Technical lecture session by students/college staff /industry personnel.

- Seminars/webinars.
- Live demonstrations session.
- Poster presentations.
- Release of directory of participants.
- Visits to nearby industry/city/places as appropriate to the technical field of exhibition.
- Any other kind of modern/innovative technology display.
- Awards for quality projects on pre defined criteria.

Statement-IV

Research Park (RP)

Academic Institutes can be major resources in a company's innovation strategy. In the western countries, extensive collaboration between universities and industry and the ensuing transfer of scientific knowledge has been viewed as one of the main contributors to the successful technological innovation and economic growth of the past few decades. Transfer of knowledge from universities to industry should be a primary policy at academic institutions.

To promote this concept, this scheme provides financial assistance to institutions for setting up Research Park in collaboration with the Industry or group of Industries. Grant of ₹ 1 crore (per State-UT) shall be given under this scheme.

Following terms shall be applicable to received funding under this scheme:

- (a) The Institute shall provide 500 sqm built up area for setting up research facilities in the institute premises.
- (b) The institute shall collaborate with industry or a cluster of industries.
- (c) The industry partner/s shall also contribute ₹ 1 crore as matching grant for setting up research facilities at the institute.
- (d) Industry shall pass on their research /innovation work to the institute or to a cluster of institutes.
- (e) Institute students and teaching faculty shall work on such ideas for converting into successful technological innovations/outcome based projects.
- (f) Neighbouring institutes can also join the activity.
- (g) Neighbouring industries can also join the activity.

Statement-V

| | Research Centres in IITs (some major examples) | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Subject | Focus | Name of the Institution |
| Nano-Technolog: | | |
| Centre for Excellence in Nano-Electronics | CEN is a collaborative project between IIT Bombay and IISc | IIT Bombay |
| | Bangalore. The centre focuses on the design, fabrication and | |
| | characterization of traditional CMOS nano-electronic, devices, | |
| | novel material based devices (IIT-V compound semi-conductor, | |
| | sprintronics,), micro-mechanical systems, Bio-MEMs, solar | |
| | photovoltaics and polymer based devices. | |
| Centre for Nano Technology | The chemical, electrical and magnetic field induced migration | IIT Guwahati |
| | of multifunctional superbots are suitable for multifarious ex-vivo | |
| | and in-vivo applications such as MEMS devices, sensing, | |
| | obstruction cleaning, and the transportation of therapeutic payloads. | |
| | This centre has ALL IN ONE superbot which can undergo | |
| | Chemotaxis, Magnetotaxis, Electrophoresis, pH sensing, and | |
| | payload transport etc. | |
| Nanoscale Devices and Systems | impact of materials and device design on nanoscale devices, | IIT Delhi |
| | circuits and sensors | |

| Subject | Focus | Name of the Institution |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Research Lab on Nano and Microfluidics Research lab Nano-Semiconductor MBE and MoCVD | Technology based on micro-fluidics for mechanical, biomedical, chemical and semi-conductor processes. This Centre brings together researchers from mechanical and chemical engineering, bio-medical engineering, material sciences and, computer and electrical sciences. | IIT Kharagpur |
| Thematic Unit of Excellence on soft nano-fabrication with applications in energy, environment and Health at IIT Kanpur | The basic thrust is in developing soft materials, structures and devices within 100nm size based on soft (e.g., polymeric, biological, organic) materials and polymer-derived carbons and their applications in three areas: energy, environment and bio-applications. | IIT Kanpur |
| Energy: | | |
| National Solar Thermal Test Facility | Foundation for emerging CSP technology and related applications in the booming renewable energy industry in India. The facility hopes to encourage industrialists, researchers, technologists, academicians and investors to converge on solar thermal energy and endorse it as the dominant source of energy for utilization in the future | IIT Bombay |
| National Centre for Photovoltaic Research and Education | The objective of the centre is to be the one of the leading Photo Voltaic (PV) research and education centres in the world within the next decade. | |

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| Centre for Energy | To impart teaching, conduct research and to provide consultancy in various facets of energy technology and systems. | IIT Guwahati |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Alternate Fuels Technologies | Biogas, Hydrogen Fuel, Solar Cells | IIT Delhi |
| Solar Energy Research | A 55 KW solar energy installed with 30 panels in 2013 and another 1.5MW roof top solar energy installation planned. | IIT Kanpur |
| Solar Thermal Energy | The research aims for end to end solution such as resource estimation, aero dynamics, solid state physics, thermal energy, optics, turbo- machinery and transmission distribution system for which IIT Jodhpur is collaborating with IOCL, BHEL and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. | IIT Jodhpur |
| School of Energy Science and Engineering | Energy resources; Energy conversion and storage; Energy utilization | IIT Kharagpur |
| Central Electronics Centre | SPV Laboratory facilities have been established and Solar Photo Voltaic Park has been developed to promote the developmental activities in this area. | IIT Madras |
| Environment | | |
| Centre for Climate Change Research | The Centre focuses on addressing climate change which requires an end-to-end approach going from climate science and modeling to policy responses. | IIT Bombay |
| Environmental Engineering and Management; | sustainable industrial development, environment-friendly infrastructure management, resource cleanup through remediation | IIT Kanpur |

[11 August, 2014] Starred Questions

| Subject | Focus | Name of the Institution |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Centre for Environmental Science and Engineering | of land, water and air resources, pollution control measures. Environmental Remediation Technology, Biology and Health. Advance Chemical Trace Analysis, Atmospheric Particles Technology-Nano-Bio Environmental Technology | |
| Centre for Environment | To promote interdisciplinary research and development, to provide consultancy in challenging area and to train manpower for mitigating emerging environmental problems. | IIT Guwahati |
| Waste to energy and improved Agricultural productivity | The project aims at rural households to provide them electricity by using their agricultural waste | IIT Ropar |
| Innovation centre for climate change | A centre in partnership with Ministry of Earth Sciences, Centre Tool Room and Training, Central Institute of Plastics and Engineering and Kendriya Vidyalaya Bhubaneswar has been set up. | IIT Bhubaneswar |
| School of Environmental Science and Engineering | industry relevant environmental engineering practices and Indian brick and mortar industry, & focus on high waste capital and white goods and computers industry to reduce mass waste. | IIT Kharagpur |
| 24X7 DC Microgrid for Homes | 200 W, no power cuts, energy efficient DC fans+lights with 50% less consumption, trials in 4 states | IIT Madras |
| Bio Science/Bio Technology. | | |
| Desktop Fundus Camera | Eye-PAC Technology developed by Healthcare Technology Innovation Centre, can screen for cataract, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy and refractive error, currently 200+ installations in 8 countries. | IIT Madras |

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| Bio-sciences and Bio-engineering(BSBE) | Applying science and engineering principles to further fundamental knowledge and applications in biology and biomedical engineering. | IIT Bombay |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Biological Sciences and Bio-engineering, (BSBE) | Multi-disciplinary research and teaching program in modern biology and bio-engineering. Research interests of the department include cell and molecular biology, genetics and developmental biology, structural and computational biology, bio-informatics, bio-remediation, tissue engineering and bio-process engineering | IIT Kanpur |
| Research in Biological Sciences | Bio-Design, Medical implants | IIT Delhi |
| Bio-sciences and Bio-medical Engineering | Cancer Biology and Cancer Immunology, Disease Detection and personalized therapy, viral immunology, Bio-photonics and Bio-medical Imaging, Bio-medical Signal Analysis and classification, Bio-fluid Mechanics and System Biology, Healthcare and Medical Human Factor, Microbial Biotechnology, New Drug Discovery and Bio-sensors and Diagnostics. | IIT Indore |
| Bio-Medical Engineering | Synergy between fundamental and applied sciences, engineering and medicine | IIT Ropar |
| IoT for Smarter Health Care (DEITY) - AgriSens | Health care Wireless Network for Precision Agriculture | IIT Hyderabad |
| Bio-molecular Interaction Studies | Structure, conformation and interactions of bio-molecules, with the main objective of explaining biological activity in molecular terms. | IISc Bangalore |
| School of Bio-science | Cellular and Molecular Biology, Health-care Technology, | IIT Kharagpur |

[11 August, 2014] Starred Questions

| Subject | Focus | Name of the Institution |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Computational biology and Drug Design and Delivery Design and development of an embedded system-on-chip solution for an adaptive intelligent bio-medical system, low cost Doppler Ultrasonography system, design of an Ultrasound Imaging system, development of non-invasive blood glucose monitor based on laser induced photo acoustic spectroscopy, early detection of oral cancer via image processing. | |
| Non Intrusive Diagnostic | Use of non intrusive diagnostics in health care | IIT Madras |
| Electronics: | | |
| Electronics and Electrical Communication Engineering | The Department focuses on the Design and development of an embedded system-on-chip solution for an adaptive intelligent biomedical system, low cost Doppler Ultrasonography system, design of an Ultrasound Imaging system, development of non-invasive blood glucose monitor based on laser induced photo acoustic spectroscopy, early detection of oral cancer <i>via</i> image processing. | IIT Kharagpur |
| WSN for Health Care Cyber Physical Systems | Use of Wireless Sensor Networks for Heath CareIn a Cyber-Physical System (CPS), communication, computation, control, cognition and sensing converge to create new technologies for a smarter society. | IIT Hyderabad |

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Starred Questions

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| Written Answers t | 0 | [11 | August, 2 | 014] | Starred Question | ns |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IIT Kanpur | IIT Patna | IIT Bombay | | IIT Madras | IIT Roorkee | IIT BIII I |
| A multi-disciplinary centre has been established which is working on flexible electronics to be used for solar energy/lighting, packaging, electronics inspection, conformal electronics like barge enlarger by using varying of substances like plastic, paper, cloth, steel etc. | With focus on nano-science and infrastructure engineering | High field ferro-magnetic resonance measurements, Electric resistivity measurements, Ceramic fabrication facilities including uniaxial hot pressing | Structural property correlations in materials | Special focus on drinking water purification, co created by Centre of Excellence for Water and InnoNano Research, an IIT Madras incubated company | Morphological studies of Uttarakhands's Rivers, Design of barrage across Kosi river Design of trench weir across Dabka river for irrigation in Kaladungi, Nainital and Development of a framework for Ganga river water quality management and integrating the data and planning/decision making tools | Discontinuo de alla manifesta de anticomo |
| Flexible Electronics | Centre for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (being set up) | Advanced centre for research in electronics (acre) Sophisticated analytical instruments | facility (SAIF) Water: | Arsenic and Metal Removal by Indian Technology | Water and River Resource Management Research Centre | Tripological Diam Modeline and Monitonian |

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IIT BHU

protecting the river system for its continuous and unpolluted flow.

River Ganga (as part of consortium of 7 IITs on Ganga) for

Hydrological Flow Modeling and Monitoring

| Subject | Focus | Name of the Institution |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hydraulics and Water Resources Engineering | hydro-climatic modelling, Eco-hydrologic modelling, Rainfall-runoff modelling, Forecasting of Indian monsoon rainfall, and Regional frequency analysis of hydrologic extremes, Groundwater, | IIT Kanpur |
| School of Water resources | The school aims at providing integrated and inter-disciplinary approaches for hydrological, bio-physical, environmental, chemical, economic, institutional, and policy-planning aspects, to solve the ever-growing water-related challenges in domestic, agriculture and industry sectors | IIT Kharagpur |
| Infrastructure | | |
| GFRG Rapid Affordable Housing | Glass Fibre reinforced gypsum panels, very little cement, steel, sand and water for multi-storeyed buildings, with 33% less cost, 4 times faster and earth quake resistance. | IIT Madras |
| Rural Technologies | Housing, Waste Land Development and increase in shelf life of fruits and vegetable without refrigeration | IIT Delhi |
| Rural Development Centre | Intensive Crop Farming Forestry, Horticulture, NTFP- based crafts, Women and Child Welfare programmes etc. | IIT Kharagpur |
| SMART Cities (Future Cities) | Infrastructure | IIT Hyderabad |
| Centre for Urban Science and Engineering (CUSE) | Multi-Disciplinary research focus on new products and solutions related to housing, transport, water management, energy efficiency, urban informatics, health, governance, urban poverty and citizen science while mitigating the effects of natural disasters and climate change. SHUNYA: green technologies for low cost housing | IIT Bombay |

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| Mechanical and Material: | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Textile Materials | Smart, Protective | IIT Delhi |
| Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre | To support and foster research in the School of Basic Science by providing State of the Art instrumentation and ancillary equipment and expertise in its use and application, used by 25 academic institutions, 8 industries and 3 international universities | IIT Indore |
| Advanced Technology Development Centre | Facilitated for MEMs and micro electronics, Bio-MEMS, Optical-MEMS, AVLSI, Plant and Genetic Engg., Microfluidics, Nano Structure, Material and Devices, Bio-Energy and Advanced Computing. | IIT Kharagpur |
| Rubber Technology | Development of Polymer Blends, Chemical Devulcanisation and Waste Rubber Recycling, Low Hardness TPV, Radiation Processing of Filled Elastomers and Development of Conductive Rubber Composites etc. | |
| Centre for Railway Research Advance Centre for Material Sciences | Heavy haul, high speed, advanced materials, manufacturing bio-material, electronics/ photonics, composite, high T ceramics, prothis, micro, nano technology, senses and devices | IIT Kanpur |
| Material- from molecules devices to application | Advance material research centre has been established in with modern lab and network of collaborator from India, Brazil, Mexico and USA | IIT Mandi |
| | | |

| Subject | Focus | Name of the |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Aviation: | | |
| National Centre for Aerospace Innovation and Research | Collaborative consortium of the Indian aerospace manufacturing sector providing research and technology to its members with a vision to create a world class aerospace manufacturing ecosystem in India. | IIT Bombay |
| Unmanned Air Systems (UAS or UAB) | Development of UAS which is easy to assemble, easy take off and landing, 10 + hour endurance with 150 KM of operational range and up to 2KM height with pay load of 8KG to 10KG in The Flight Laboratory. | IIT Kanpur |
| Space: | | |
| 10 GHz Radio Telescope | First institute in India to set up a radio dish for 10 GHz observations. | IIT Indore |
| Defence Application of Radio Astronomy | Correlate signals from many dishes | |
| Cryogenic Engineering | Major research areas include Superconductivity and superconducting devices, Vacuum Technology, Gas Separation and Purification, Refrigeration and Liquefaction of Gases, Cryogenic Food Processing, Natural Gas and Hydrogen Energy, Air Separation Technology, Cryogenic Process Engineering, Nitrogen Liquefiers, Cryogenic Instrumentation etc. | IIT Kharagpur |

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| Technology: |
|---------------|
| Computer |
| tion and |
| Communication |
| Information, |

| Nescaron and teaching in Computer science and Engineering | III J |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Teacher Training, MOOCs, NPTEL | All IITs |
| It is involved in developing Educational Technology besides II conducting Academic, Softskill& Welfare Training programs for Faculty, Staff and Students. | IIT Guwahati |
| Technology for robotics, unmanned intelligent vehicles, intelligent exploration and surveillance, biomedical and nanorobotics. This mission brings together researchers from mechanical engineering, mining engineering, electrical sciences, computer and information sciences, material science and architecture | IIT Kharagpur |
| succins . cs, unmanned intelligor and surveillance, bio brings together resea. lg, mining engineering tion sciences, materia | nano- sciences, d |

Irregular supply of Gas to Dabhol Power Plant

*480. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Dabhol Power Plant of Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited is presently facing severe problems due to irregular supply of natural gas from K.G. Basin of Reliance Industries Limited;
 - (b) if so, Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the running of the plant with its full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Against an allocation of 7.6 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) of natural gas from Krishna Godavari Dhirubhai-6 (KG D6) basin, the gas supply to Dabhol Power Plant of Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) has become zero since March, 2013.

This Ministry has suggested *vide* letter dated 28.03.2014 to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas that upto about 4 MMSCMD additional domestic gas becoming available to the Power Sector during 2014-15 be made available to RGPPL.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion of clean coal technologies

- 3381. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of steps the Ministry has taken to promote clean coal technologies to improve the efficiency in production;
- (b) whether any technological agreements have been signed with other countries in bringing such technologies to India; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal washing is one of the practices being promoted as a measure to encourage clean coal technologies and Coal India Limited (CIL) is in the process of setting up sixteen new coal washeries with a total throughput capacity of 92.1 million tonnes per year through global tendering process. The construction has already started in 3 washeries.

There are a few research projects supported under Science & Technology (S&T) Grant of Ministry of Coal and Research & Development (R&D) fund of Coal India Ltd, to promote Clean Coal Technologies, as given below:

1. Coal Bed Methane (CBM):

Written Answers to

- (i) Coal Bed Methane Recovery and Commercial Utilization
- (ii) Development of optimization of CBM recovery process for CO_2 sequestration
- (iii) Analysis of in-situ stress for CBM exploration in Jharia Coalfield
- (iv) Delineation of viable Coal Mine Methane (CMM) /Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM) blocks in the existing and would be mining areas having partly distressed coal in virgin coal seams
- (v) Exploration of CBM in deep seated coal deposits of Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields
- (vi) An investigation on adsorption characteristics of Indian coal
- (vii) CBM reserves estimation for Indian Coalfields

2. Shale Gas:

- Assessment of prospect of shale gas in Gondwana basin with special reference to CIL areas.
- (ii) Shale gas potentiality evaluation of Damodar basin of India.

3. Coal Liquefaction:

(i) Development of indigenous catalyst through pilot scale studies of Coal-to-Liquid (CTL) conversion technology.

4. Coal Beneficiation:

- (i) Demonstration of coal dry beneficiation system using Radiometric Technique.
- (ii) Demonstration of Cost effective Technology for dry beneficiation of coal by Allair Jig.
- (iii) Development of an On-line coal washability analyser.
- (b) and (c) (i) An MoU was entered into by MoC with US Energy Protection Agency (USEPA) on 16 November, 2006 for establishing Coal Bed Methane (CBM)/

Coal Mine Methane (CMM) Clearing House in India. Accordingly, the CBM Clearing House was established at Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi in November, 2008. The objective of the Clearing House was to undertake activities to support the mitigation of Greenhouse Emissions from coal mines in India and to act as a repository of methane based information in the country and facilitate formulation of projects for utilization of methane recovered from mines.

- (ii) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 3rd October, 2008 between New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization of Japan (NEDO), the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India (MOF/DEA), the Ministry of Coal, Government of India (MOC) and Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd. (MIEL) for joint implementation of a model project for implementation of highly efficient pilot coal preparation technology project for setting up a coal washery with a raw coal throughput capacity of 2.2 million tonnes per annum in Angul District, Block Chhendipada, Odisha.
- (iii) Two Studies were instituted by European Union under Energy Dialogue on washability of low volatile medium coking coal; and on exploitation of steeply inclined seams in North Eastern Coalfields of India.
- (iv) CMPDIL has entered into an MoU with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization of Australia on June 2013 for cooperation in research in various technology related areas including 3D seismic survey for coal exploration, Drill hole geophysical logging and data analysis, Underground mine ventilation, Mine gas capture and utilization, Mine fire prevention and control, Underground strata control, Pit wall and overburden dump stability, Coal quality control, Coal cleaning and preparation, Coal to liquids technology, Coal performance impacts on coal gasification and related syngas technologies, Coal blending for combustion and gasification applications, coal mineral matter, ash and slag properties and their management and utilization, Underground mining technologies and Mine reclamation and rehabilitation.

Mining application of GMDCL

3382. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Ministry for Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDCL) mining lease application of lignite bearing area of 1251 hectares in district Bharuch in 1999; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

Written Answers to

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Proposals from the State Government of Gujarat for prior approval on GMDC's mining lease application in the district of Bharuch were received.

Coal and lignite blocks were earlier allocated in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 whereas the prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease of the allocated coal/lignite blocks are given under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Allocation of a lignite block under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is a prerequisite before the prior approval of the Central Government is accorded for grant of mining lease under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Since the above mentioned lignite bearing area in Bharuch District was not allocated by the Ministry of Coal to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL), the question of prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease for this area does not arise.

Under the amended provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder, the Central Government on 29.07.2013 has invited applications for allocation of 5 lignite blocks to the State Government companies/corporations located in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Coal regulator mechanism

3383. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently the Cabinet has approved the coal regulator mechanism;
- (b) to what extent setting up of the regulator helps in infusing transparency in coal pricing, mining operations, etc.;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of regulator finalizing the price, the Ministry would have the final say; and
 - if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) After detailed consultations with various stake holders as well as concerned Ministries/Department, the proposal of draft Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 was approved by the competent authority on 27.06.2013 and the same was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13.12.2013 to regulate and conserve resources in the coal sector, protect the interest of consumers and producers of coal and for matters connected therewith. The Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

(b) to (d) The functions of the Coal Regulatory Authority proposed in the aforesaid Bill were as under:

Specifying the methods of testing for declaration of grades; monitor & enforce mine closure plans; ensure adherence of approved mining plans; specify principles and methodologies for price determination of raw coal, washed coal and any other by-product generated during the process of coal washing; specify procedures for automatic coal sampling & weighment; specify by regulations the standards of performance and norms of operational efficiency except in the area related to mines safety; adjudicate upon disputes between the parties. The Coal Regulatory Authority will also have an advisory role on formulation of policies in coal sector.

The pricing of coal has been fully deregulated by the Government *vide* the Colliery Control Order, 2000 dated 1st January, 2000 in supersession of the Colliery Control Order, 1945. Under the said order, the coal companies themselves fix the coal price based on input costs, inflation index, market trends etc. and notify the same periodically.

Selling of stake in Coal India Limited

- 3384. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to sell a stake in the State owned company, the Coal India Limited to increase financial support of Government to compensate the deficit and bring it under control;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the association of coal workers has requested the Government not to sell its stake;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof and the apprehensions of the workers; and
- (e) the remedial measures being taken by Government to address the apprehensions of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Government is proposing to disinvest 10% GoI's equity in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) out of its holding of 89.65%.

Government of India has constituted the National Investment Fund on 3rd November, 2005, into which the proceeds from disinvestment of CPSEs were to be channelized. The Government on 17th January, 2013 and 21st February, 2013 has approved restructuring of the NIF and decided that the disinvestment proceeds with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14 will be credited to the existing 'Public Account' under the head NIF and they would remain there until withdrawn/invested for the approved purposes. It was decided that the NIF would be utilized for the following purposes:-

- Subscribing to the shares being issued by the CPSEs including Public Sector (i) Banks (PSBs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies, on rights basis so as to ensure 51% ownership of the Government in those CPSEs/PSBs/Insurance Companies, is not diluted.
- (ii) Preferential allotment of shares of the CPSE to promoters as per SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 so that Government shareholding does not go down below 51% in all cases where the CPSE is going to raise fresh equity to meet its capital expenditure programme.
- (iii) Recapitalization of public sector banks and public sector insurance companies.
- (iv) Investment by Government in RRBs/IIFCL/NABARD/Exim Bank.
- (v) Equity infusion in various Metro projects.
- (vi) Investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
- (vii) Investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure.
- (c) to (e) In the recent past 5 (five) Central Trade Unions operating in Coal Industry i.e. INTUC (Indian National Trade Union Congress), AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress), BMS (Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh), HMS (Hindi Mazdoor Sabha) & CITU (Centre for Indian Trade Union Congress) had expressed reservations on further disinvestment of CIL.

Supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations

†3385. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

the quantity of coal reserves in the country based on its quality and the status †Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of monthly average demand and supply of high quality coal in the public and private sector for the production of electricity;

- the measures taken to import and stock the foreign quality coal for the fulfilment of the energy needs of the country; and
- (c) with reference to (a) and (b) above, the arrangements made to ensure supply of coal on demand for the production of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per Geological Survey of India (GSI) inventory of Coal, Geological Resources of coal have been estimated as 301.56 Billion Tonnes in the country as on 01.04.2014. The quality-wise details are given below:

(in million tonnes)

| Type of Coal | Proved | Indicated | Inferred | Total |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| (A) Coking:- | | | | |
| -Prime Coking | 4614 | 699 | 0 | 5313 |
| -Medium Coking | 13303 | 11867 | 1879 | 27049 |
| -Semi-Coking | 482 | 1004 | 222 | 1708 |
| Sub-Total Coking | 18400 | 13569 | 2101 | 34070 |
| (B) Non-Coking:- | 106916 | 128838 | 30249 | 266002 |
| (C) Tertiary Coal:- | 594 | 99 | 799 | 1493 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 125909 | 142506 | 33149 | 301564 |

During Apr-Jul'14 supply to power utilities in the country from Coal India Limited (CIL) has been 117.70 Million Tonnes(MT) (Provisional) which is 88% of 133.21 MT as per the supply plan target finalised by Ministry of Coal as part of Annual Plan for 2014-15. Thus, the monthly average demand and supply from CIL for production of electricity in current year is 33.30 MT & 29.43 MT (provisional) respectively.

(b) and (c) The consumption of coal in India exceeds the overall domestic production/supply of coal. Accordingly, import of coal is under Open General License (OGL) so that the power utilities/developer can import to meet the shortfall in domestic coal availability.

Focus of the Government is on facilitating increase in domestic production of coal

to the extent possible. Accordingly, in order to improve the availability of coal, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been impressed upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.

Further, CIL has offered all Power Generating Companies drawing coal under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSAs), to lift the coal on "as is where is" basis with the stipulation that they will make their own evacuation arrangement. This scheme was earlier implemented by the coal companies, has been extended for 2014-15. All Thermal Power Plants (TPP) having FSA from CIL sources have been informed to lift coal under this scheme by arranging their own logistics for movement from coal offered from various pithead locations.

Demand and supply of coal

3386. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the average growth rate of coal demand in the country, during the last three years;
- (b) what is the gap in demand-supply of coal (including import of coal) during the last three years and in the current year up to 15th of July, 2014;
 - (c) what is the projected growth rate in the next five years; and
- (d) how Government is planning to meet the increased demand in coal, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The average growth rate in demand of coal (as measured through growth in actual consumption of coal) was 7.7% in the last three years. The gap between overall consumption and domestic availability met through imports was 102.9 Mt. in 2011-12, 145.8 Mt. in 2012-13, 168.5 Mt. in 2013-14 and 32.2 Mt. during first two month (April-May 2014) of the current year 2014-15. The overall production/supply of coal was projected to reach of 795 Mt. in the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan (under the Optimistic Scenario). With the overall production of coal at 565.64 Mt. in 2013-14, the growth rate required to reach the terminal year (2016-17) target as aforesaid, would be 11.4% in 2014-15, 14.2% in 2015-16 and 10.4% in 2016-17. While it is expected that imports will continue to be necessary to meet the demand-supply gap for coal during the 12th Plan period, at the same time the focus of Government is on facilitating increase of coal production to the maximum extent possible.

Action against private coal companies

3387. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has completed action initiated against private companies who have not started any production after allocation of coal blocks;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether coal blocks were taken back or another opportunity was given to them; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Government periodically reviews and monitors the progress of development of allocated coal blocks as well as associated end use plants through the mechanism of 'Review Committee' earlier and Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) now. The review of coal blocks is an ongoing process. In cases where delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocattees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Wherever wilful delay is observed, appropriate action is taken against allocatee companies including deallocation of coal block(s). Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and the IMG now, the Government has so far de-allocated 80 coal blocks including 58 coal blocks allocated to various private companies.

Approval for GMDC's mining lease application

3388. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Ministry for GMDC's mining lease application for lignite slika, sand and ball clay over an area of 854 hectares at villages, Damlia, Padal, Rajpur, Moraan, Taluka and Jhagadia in district Bharuch in the year 2007; and
 - (b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government had not invited applications for allocation of lignite blocks under the Government dispensation route during 2007. However, requests from the State Governments including Gujarat, were received. As no lignite blocks were offered for allocation, the requests of State Governments could not be considered.

Coal and lignite blocks were earlier allocated in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 wherein the prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease of the allocated coal/lignite blocks are given under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Allocation of a lignite block under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is a prerequisite before the prior approval of the Central Government is accorded for grant of mining lease under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The above mentioned blocks have not been allocated by the Ministry of Coal to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL). Hence prior approval of mining lease for these areas does not arise.

Under the amended provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules made thereunder, the Central Government on 29.07.2013 has invited applications for allocation of 5 lignite blocks to the State Government companies/corporations located in the State of Gujarat & Rajasthan.

Habitations with contaminated water

3389. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are still 2,000 arsenic and 12,000 fluoride affected habitations in the country, which have poor water quality;
 - (b) if so, how many of those habitations are located in Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to address the water quality problem in those districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) State-wise number of rural habitations suffering with excess arsenic and/or fluoride in one or more drinking water sources as reported by the States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 1.4.2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below). As reported by Government of Tamil Nadu as on 1.4.2014, there is no arsenic and fluoride affected habitations which are yet to be provided with safe drinking water in the rural areas of the State.

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Departments/ Boards dealing with rural drinking water supply in their efforts of providing

safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Out of funds released to the States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 67% funds can be utilized by the States for coverage and tackling water quality problems through provision of safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Also, 75% of 5% of NRDWP funds is also earmarked for providing safe drinking water in chemical contaminated habitations while the remaining 25% of 5% NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe drinking water in rural areas in 60 high priority districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in 5 States. All the State Governments have been advised to accord highest priority under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations. Powers have been delegated to the States to plan, design, approve, implement and maintain water supply schemes including setting up of water purification plants. Such schemes are approved by the respective State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

Statement

State-wise list of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations yet to be provided with safe drinking water as reported by States/UTs as on 1.4.2014

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ UT | Number of rural h | abitations affected |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | Fluoride | Arsenic |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 745 | 0 |
| 2. | Bihar | 893 | 357 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 132 | 0 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 63 | 0 |
| 6. | Haryana | 15 | 0 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 12 | 0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1122 | 12 |
| 11. | Kerala | 102 | 0 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1055 | 0 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 307 | 0 |

| Written Answers to | | [11 August, 2014] | Unstarred Questions | 87 |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 14. | Odisha | 279 | 0 | |
| 15. | Punjab | 1 | 1 | |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 7670 | 0 | |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | |
| 18. | Telangana | 1174 | 0 | |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 180 | 73 | |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 0 | |
| 21. | West Bengal | 251 | 1124 | |
| 22. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | |
| 23. | Assam | 128 | 424 | |
| 24. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | |
| 25. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | |
| 26. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | |
| 27. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | |
| 28. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | |
| 29. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Isla | nds 0 | 0 | |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total | 14133 | 1991 | |

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

†3390. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' is being implemented by the Ministry in Madhya Pradesh and since when it is being implemented;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of the amount allocated and incurred in the said villages, State-wise; and
- (c) whether all the rural families of the identified villages availed hundred per cent benefit of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) At the Central level, the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is sanctioned/implemented taking district as a unit. All the villages in a district are supposed to be covered under the programme. Till date 50 District Project Implementation Plans (PIP) for implementation of the sanitation programme have been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh, the details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

- (b) The details of State/UT-wise central fund released and expenditure till date under NBA is given in the Statement-II (See below).
- (c) No Sir. Number of Individual household latrines constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) in Madhya Pradesh, districtwise is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I The details of District Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for implementation of the sanitation programme sanctioned in MP

| Sl. No. | District | Date of sanction of PIP |
|---------|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Alirajpur | 04.08.2010 |
| 2. | Anuppur | 13.08.2007 |
| 3. | Ashoknagar | 13.08.2007 |
| 4. | Balaghat | 24.07.2003 |
| 5. | Barwani | 24.07.2003 |
| 6. | Betul | 29.01.2002 |
| 7. | Bhind | 24.07.2003 |
| 8. | Bhopal | 20.02.2003 |
| 9. | Burhanpur | 13.08.2007 |
| 10. | Chhatarpur | 24.07.2003 |
| 11. | Chhindwara | 20.02.2003 |

| Sl. No. | District | Date of sanction of PIP |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 12. | Damoh | 24.07.2003 |
| 13. | Datia | 24.07.2003 |
| 14. | Dewas | 24.07.2003 |
| 15. | Dhar | 24.07.2003 |
| 16. | Dindori | 24.07.2003 |
| 17. | Guna | 24.07.2003 |
| 18. | Gwalior | 30.08.2000 |
| 19. | Harda | 24.07.2003 |
| 20. | Hoshangabad | 30.08.2000 |
| 21. | Indore | 13.02.2003 |
| 22. | Jabalpur | 24.07.2003 |
| 23. | Jhabua | 24.07.2003 |
| 24. | Katni | 24.07.2003 |
| 25. | Khandwa (East Nimar) | 23.04.2002 |
| 26. | Khargone | 24.07.2003 |
| 27. | Mandla | 12.03.2003 |
| 28. | Mandsaur | 13.02.2003 |
| 29. | Morena | 24.07.2003 |
| 30. | Narsinghpur | 30.08.2000 |
| 31. | Neemuch | 24.07.2003 |
| 32. | Panna | 24.07.2003 |
| 33. | Raisen | 30.08.2000 |
| 34. | Rajgarh | 23.04.2002 |
| 35. | Ratlam | 24.07.2003 |
| 36. | Rewa | 13.02.2003 |
| 37. | Sagar | 24.07.2003 |
| 38. | Satna | 24.07.2003 |
| 39. | Sehore | 30.08.2000 |

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|--------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Sl. No | . District | | Date of sanction of PIP |
| 40. | Seoni | | 02.05.2003 |
| 41. | Shahdol | | 24.07.2003 |
| 42. | Shajapur | | 24.07.2003 |
| 43. | Sheopur | | 24.07.2003 |
| 44. | Shivpuri | | 24.07.2003 |
| 45. | Sidhi | | 24.07.2003 |
| 46. | Singrauli | | 04.08.2010 |
| 47. | Tikamgarh | | 13.02.2003 |
| 48. | Ujjain | | 02.05.2003 |
| 49. | Umaria | | 24.07.2003 |
| 50. | Vidisha | | 24.07.2003 |

Statement-II

State/UT-wise central fund released and expenditure as on 7.8.2014 under NBA

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Central share released | Central share expenditure |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 940.53 | 808.82 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 43.73 | 39.76 |
| 3. | Assam | 581.91 | 503.92 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1131.28 | 905.07 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 340.80 | 298.23 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 7. | Goa | 1.72 | 1.50 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 399.36 | 363.56 |
| 9. | Haryana | 242.32 | 153.16 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 117.98 | 101.07 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 156.73 | 140.39 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 343.62 | 259.19 |

| Sl. No | . State/UT | Central share released | Central share expenditure |
|--------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 13. | Karnataka | 544.70 | 477.76 |
| 14. | Kerala | 145.99 | 125.96 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 1625.63 | 1167.86 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 721.82 | 691.57 |
| 17. | Manipur | 69.46 | 54.46 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 192.59 | 123.98 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 42.07 | 33.04 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 54.19 | 54.29 |
| 21. | Odisha | 516.77 | 376.42 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0.95 | 0.79 |
| 23. | Punjab | 29.22 | 19.33 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 428.57 | 356.45 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 20.98 | 17.24 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 912.09 | 760.05 |
| 27. | Tripura | 71.85 | 57.00 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 2092.48 | 1820.28 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 88.40 | 84.61 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 923.74 | 813.66 |
| | Total | 12781.52 | 10609.46 |

Statement-III District-wise number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under TSC/NBA in Madhya Pradesh as on 7.8.2014

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed |
|---------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Alirajpur | 105891 |
| 2. | Anuppur | 129516 |
| 3. | Ashoknagar | 79547 |
| 4. | Balaghat | 255284 |

| 92 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|----|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
|----|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. | Barwani | 148576 |
| 6. | Betul | 118583 |
| 7. | Bhind | 54258 |
| 8. | Bhopal | 80374 |
| 9. | Burhanpur | 97910 |
| 10. | Chhatarpur | 104634 |
| 11. | Chhindwara | 202052 |
| 12. | Damoh | 103785 |
| 13. | Datia | 59233 |
| 14. | Dewas | 184015 |
| 15. | Dhar | 286522 |
| 16. | Dindori | 122225 |
| 17. | Guna | 102343 |
| 18. | Gwalior | 126761 |
| 19. | Harda | 78291 |
| 20. | Hoshangabad | 160540 |
| 21. | Indore | 172880 |
| 22. | Jabalpur | 207487 |
| 23. | Jhabua | 187411 |
| 24. | Katni | 151180 |
| 25. | Khandwa (East Nimar) | 169028 |
| 26. | Khargone | 263189 |
| 27. | Mandla | 136578 |
| 28. | Mandsaur | 193978 |
| 29. | Morena | 148424 |
| 30. | Narsinghpur | 133780 |
| 31. | Neemuch | 136283 |

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Individual Household |
|---------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | Latrines (IHHLs) constructed |
| 32. | Panna | 114736 |
| 33. | Raisen | 201651 |
| 34. | Rajgarh | 195155 |
| 35. | Ratlam | 161492 |
| 36. | Rewa | 282794 |
| 37. | Sagar | 239301 |
| 38. | Satna | 284299 |
| 39. | Sehore | 173393 |
| 40. | Seoni | 187101 |
| 41. | Shahdol | 170573 |
| 42. | Shajapur | 177136 |
| 43. | Sheopur | 77879 |
| 44. | Shivpuri | 149758 |
| 45. | Sidhi | 134865 |
| 46. | Singrauli | 100398 |
| 47. | Tikamgarh | 98307 |
| 48. | Ujjain | 207625 |
| 49. | Umaria | 125237 |
| 50. | Vidisha | 167795 |
| | Total | 7750053 |

Plan for pure drinking water

†3391. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Goa where pure drinking water is available;
- (b) the number of villages in these States where pure drinking water is not available even today, State-wise;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government has made any plan to provide pure drinking water to all villages in these States;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) the Ministry monitors the coverage of drinking water supply to the rural population of the country in terms of habitations. As per information entered by the State Governments on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 05.08.2014, habitation-wise details of availability of safe drinking water in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Goa are given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Total No. of Habitations | Fully covered | Partially covered | Quality affected |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | 34415 | 33849 | 326 | 240 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | 121133 | 69241 | 28044 | 23848 |
| 3. | Goa | 347 | 345 | 2 | 0 |

The partially covered habitations are those habitations where the supply of drinking water to the population is less than 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). Quality affected habitations are those habitations where the drinking water source is contaminated by either one of the contaminants like arsenic, fluoride, iron, nitrate, iron and salinity.

(c) to (e) Rural water supply is a State subject. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The focus of the Ministry is to cover more habitations with piped drinking water supply and the States have been directed to take up more piped water supply schemes. Under NRDWP funds are allocated to all the States / UTs on the basis of pre-approved criteria. At the beginning of each financial year, the targets for coverage of habitations with drinking water supply are decided after Annual Action Plan discussions with the States /UTs.

Under the Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the two Five Year Plan periods, the interim goal till 2017 *i.e.* by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period, is to cover 50% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household tap connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% of rural households with piped water supply and with 80% having household tap connections.

Contamination of ground water in Karnataka

- 3392. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government is aware that presence of arsenic, excess fluoride, excess iron and other impurities has heavily affected the ground water available in Karnataka;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof in comparison to other States;
- (c) the details of steps for removal of such injurious impurities from the drinking water used in that State; and
- (d) whether running water supplied through water treatment plants organized by the Ministry is free of arsenic and other such impurities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) State-wise number of rural habitations suffering with excess arsenic and/or fluoride in one or more drinking water sources as reported by the States/ UTs including Karnataka into the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 1/4/2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

- Sanitation, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Departments/ Boards dealing with rural drinking water supply in their efforts of providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Out of funds released to the States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 67% funds can be utilized by the States for coverage and tackling water quality problems through provision of safe drinking water in adequate quantity. Also, 75% of 5% of NRDWP funds is also earmarked for providing safe drinking water in chemical contaminated habitations while the remaining 25% of 5% NRDWP funds are earmarked for providing safe drinking water in rural areas in 60 high priority districts affected with Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in 5 States. All the State Governments have been advised to accord highest priority under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations. Powers have been delegated to the States to plan, design, approve, implement and maintain water supply schemes including setting up of water purification plants. Such schemes are approved by the respective State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.
- (d) The Ministry is not in receipt of any complaints regarding contamination in running water through water purification plants.

Statement State-wise list of water quality affected habitations yet to be provided with safe drinking water as reported by States/UTs as on 1.4.2014 including Karnataka

| Sl. | Name of the State/UT | Contamination-wise number of Habitations | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| No. | _ | Total | Fluoride | Arsenic | Iron | Salinity | Nitrate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1554 | 745 | 0 | 74 | 610 | 125 |
| 2. | Bihar | 6599 | 893 | 357 | 5348 | 0 | 1 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 4095 | 132 | 0 | 3858 | 105 | 0 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 257 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 142 |
| 6. | Haryana | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 10 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 27 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2373 | 1122 | 12 | 473 | 308 | 458 |
| 11. | Kerala | 828 | 102 | 0 | 538 | 143 | 45 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1737 | 1055 | 0 | 629 | 53 | 0 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 949 | 307 | 0 | 114 | 215 | 313 |
| 14. | Odisha | 6720 | 279 | 0 | 5774 | 656 | 11 |
| 15. | Punjab | 19 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 23956 | 7670 | 0 | 10 | 14722 | 1554 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 415 | 0 | 0 | 333 | 81 | 1 |
| 18. | Telangana | 1619 | 1174 | 0 | 51 | 232 | 162 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 498 | 180 | 73 | 38 | 205 | 2 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 34 | 2 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 4 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 11614 | 251 | 1124 | 10150 | 88 | 1 |
| 22. | Arunachal Pradesh | 87 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 0 | 0 |

| Written Answers to | | [11 | [11 August, 2014] | | | Unstarred Questions | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|------|-------|---------------------|------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 23. | Assam | 10684 | 128 | 424 | 10132 | 0 | 0 | |
| 24. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 25. | Meghalaya | 52 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | |
| 26. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 27. | Nagaland | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | |
| 28. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 29. | Tripura | 4319 | 0 | 0 | 4319 | 0 | 0 | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicol Islands | oar 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Ha | eveli 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 35. | Puducherry | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | |
| | Total | 78508 | 14133 | 1991 | 42093 | 17472 | 2819 | |

Water purification technologies to individual households

3393. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated or is planning to initiate any scheme to provide technologies for purification of water for drinking purposes to individual households; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry has not planned any scheme to provide technologies for purification of water for drinking purposes to individual households. Some States like Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, etc. have provided community water purification plants as a short-term

measure, in contamination affected rural areas wherein, people collect and carry pure/ treated drinking water in cans to their households for drinking and cooking purposes only.

(b) Drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Departments/ Boards dealing with rural drinking water supply in their efforts of providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity. The Ministry has already planned a Strategy to ensure that at least 90% of the rural households are provided with safe drinking water through piped water supply; at least 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection by the year 2022. However, this can only be achieved subject to availability of adequate funds.

Allocation for MDMS

3394. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the allocation for the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the allocation made for MDMS during the last five years; and
 - (d) the details of expenditure thereunder during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Budget allocation and actual Expenditure for Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last 5 years is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

| Year | Budget Allocation | Expenditure | % Exp. against allocation |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 800000 | 693779 | 87 |
| 2010-11 | 944000 | 778655 | 82 |
| 2011-12 | 1038000 | 923582 | 89 |
| 2012-13 | 1193700 | 1019698 | 85 |
| 2013-14 | 1321500 | 1122840 | 85 |
| 2014-15 | 1321500 | 293699* | 22 |

^{*} As on 30th June, 2014.

(d) The State-wise expenditure during the last 3 years is given in the Statement.

Statement The State-wise expenditure during last 3 years on Mid-Day Meal Scheme

[11 August, 2014]

(₹ in lakh)

| | | | | (VIII lakii) |
|-----|-------------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| Sl. | States/UTs | | Expenditur | e |
| No. | | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 58517.96 | 53780.14 | 53754.42 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1068.18 | 3175.5 | 3982.24 |
| 3. | Assam | 43999.08 | 45500.28 | 47157.85 |
| 4. | Bihar | 74035.57 | 84250.41 | 109660.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 37890.13 | 41132.31 | 38873.36 |
| 6. | Goa | 1158.12 | 1389.72 | 1460.25 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 33068.37 | 37640.09 | 49797.51 |
| 8. | Haryana | 20302.21 | 18764.26 | 16476.79 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 7652.29 | 7568.26 | 7477.61 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7329.56 | 8868.51 | 10947.40 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 29951.40 | 27781.23 | 44391.74 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 46357.02 | 77818.49 | 71090.23 |
| 13. | Kerala | 18083.16 | 19110.76 | 19807.04 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 74684.48 | 78054.38 | 86880.41 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 90962.03 | 94253.12 | 112366.45 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1655.46 | 1969.99 | 1480.41 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 5303.84 | 15166.39 | 6095.67 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2800.32 | 3676.96 | 2047.46 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2464.37 | 2818.23 | 1754.48 |
| 20. | Odisha | 36798.46 | 50094.47 | 60254.64 |
| 21. | Punjab | 16268.16 | 17008.16 | 23550.60 |

| 100 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 49415.32 | 45040.18 | 47653.92 | |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1225.39 | 1034.35 | 1043.07 | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 40879.27 | 45269.07 | 48470.17 | |
| 25. | Tripura | 4902.96 | 5572.17 | 5526.57 | |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 11839.51 | 12353.8 | 10373.19 | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 105878.56 | 110536.65 | 115316.06 | |
| 28. | West Bengal | 88572.83 | 100591.5 | 112240.77 | |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | s 238.44 | 257.95 | 1092.56 | |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 680.77 | 441.93 | 496.35 | |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 342.71 | 306.25 | 400.07 | |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 136.34 | 38.87 | 220.12 | |
| 33. | Delhi | 8429.61 | 7868.24 | 10108.49 | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 54.47 | 59.18 | 63.61 | |
| 35. | Puducherry | 635.99 | 506.17 | 528.50 | |
| | Total (in lakhs) | 923582 | 1019698 | 1122840 | |
| | Total (in crore) | 9235.82 | 10196.98 | 11228.40 | |

Adult and girl literacy

†3395. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether about 30 crore adults and 50 per cent of the girls are still illiterate in the country;
- (b) whether Government would achieve the target of total literacy and Madhya Pradesh Government would be able to achieve the target of "Beti bachao Beti padhao" by spending only 3 per cent of GDP on education;
 - (c) if so, the action plan therefor; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Census, 2011 reported 25.76 crore adults in the age group of 15 and above and about 13.22 % of the girl population in the 7-14 years age group, as illiterates in the country. However, the UDISE data of 2013-14 has shown that the Gross Enrolment rates of girls in the 6-14 years age group is 99.9% and the gender parity index for elementary level is 0.94 for elementary education.

(b) to (d) To achieve the objectives of universal elementary education under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the Government is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme as well as the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for coverage of access to secondary education. In addition, Saakshar Bharat, a centrally sponsored scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is also being implemented across the country, for 15 plus age group. Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased from 3.3 per cent in 2004-05 to over 4 per cent in 2011-12. The Government has also introduced a new scheme called "Beti bachao Beti padhao" for which a provision of ₹ 100 crore has been made in the Budget.

Augmentation of school infrastructure

3396. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, under SSA programme, States/UTs are supported to augment school infrastructure to meet RTE norms, including those in rural areas;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- to what extent the norms have been met, so far in the country including Andhra (c) Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme States/UTs including in their rural areas are supported to augment school infrastructure to meet the RTE norms. Under SSA 3.1 lakh school buildings, 18. 57 lakh additional classrooms, 9.18 lakh toilets and 2.36 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned till 2014-15. In case of Andhra Pradesh 4436 school buildings, 69058 additional classrooms, 27909 toilets and 6215 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned under SSA till now.

Guidelines to deemed universities

3397. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has issued a set of new guidelines for deemed universities to give the details regarding available seats, faculty employed and other details in their website for the use of general public; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to curb commercialization and maintain standards in higher education, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has amended the existing UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 and issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) (Amendment) Regulations 2014. According to Clause 6.5 of these amended Regulations, every Institution Deemed to be University shall publish, before expiry of sixty days prior to the date of the commencement of admission to any of its courses or programmes of study, a prospectus containing the following information on its website, and the attention of the prospective students and the general public shall be drawn to such publication on the website through advertisements displayed prominently in the different newspapers and through other media:

- each component of the fee, deposits and other charges payable by the students admitted to such institution for pursuing a course or a programme of study, and the other terms and conditions of such payment;
- (ii) the percentage of tuition fee and other charges refundable to a student admitted in such institution in case such student withdraws from such institution before or after completion of course or programme of study and the time within, and the manner in, which such refund shall be made to the student;
- (iii) the number of seats approved in respect of each course or programme of study for the academic year for which admission is proposed to be made;
- (iv) the conditions of eligibility including the minimum and maximum age limit of persons for admission as a student in a particular course or programme of study, where so specified by the institution;
- (v) the educational qualifications specified by the relevant statutory authority/

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- (vi) the process of admission and selection of eligible candidates applying for such admission, including all relevant information in regard to the details of test or examination for selecting such candidates for admission to each course or programme of study and the amount of fee to be paid for the admission test;
- (vii) details of the teaching faculty, including therein the educational qualifications and teaching experience of every member of its teaching faculty and also indicating therein whether such member is on regular basis or visiting basis;
- (viii) the minimum pay and other emoluments payable for each category of teachers and other employees;
- (ix) information in regard to physical and academic infrastructure and other facilities including hostel accommodation, library, hospital or industry wherein the practice training to be imparted to the students and in particular the facilities accessible by students on being admitted to the institution;
- (x) broad outline of the syllabus specified by the appropriate statutory body or by institution, as the case may be, for every course or programme of study, including the teaching hours, practical sessions and other assignments; and
- (xi) all relevant instructions in regard to maintaining the discipline by students within or outside the campus of the institution, and, in particular, such discipline relating to prohibition of ragging of any student or students and the consequences thereof and for violating the provisions of any regulation in this behalf made under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 or any other law for the time being in force.

Central universities in Uttar Pradesh

†3398. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of Central universities in Uttar Pradesh;
- whether opening of new Central universities would be considered in the State, if the number of Central universities is less as per its population;

- (c) whether western area of the State which generates maximum revenue has only one Central university;
 - (d) whether opening of two more universities would be considered;
 - (e) if so, by when; and
 - (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are four Central Universities in Uttar Pradesh *viz*. Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow and Allahabad University, Allahabad.

- (b) As a matter of policy, the Central Government has ensured establishment of one Central University in every state in the country (except Goa, where the State Government was not willing).
- (c) Revenue generation is not the criterion adopted by the Central Government to decide about establishment of Central Universities. State Governments have powers to create State universities, wherever such a need is felt.
- (d) to (f) No, Sir. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan as approved by National Development Council (NDC), the focus is on scaling up of capacity in existing institutions rather than increasing the number of institutions, with exception of new institutions needed to address critical regional and social gaps. The Central Government has also launched Rashtriya Uchchtar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to assist States to open new institutions, expand existing ones and take appropriate steps to ensure equity and quality in higher education in the States.

Access to higher education

- 3399. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government has conducted any country-wide survey to gauge the caste-wise disparities in higher education in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to promote access to higher education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) To prepare a sound database on the large and diverse system of higher education in the country, the Ministry had initiated a web-based All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) during 2010-11. The Survey has now become the annual exercise of data collection on Higher Education. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been completed.

(b) The Key results of Survey 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Provisional) are given below:

| Indicators | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (Provisional) | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | All | Scheduled | Scheduled | All | Scheduled | Scheduled |
| | Category | Caste | Tribes | Category | Caste | Tribes |
| % enrolment of | - | 11.1 | 4.4 | - | 12.5 | 4.2 |
| Scheduled Castes | | | | | | |
| and Scheduled Tribes | | | | | | |
| Gross Enrolment Ratio | 19.4 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 20.4 | 14.5 | 10.8 |
| in Higher Education | | | | | | |
| % of Teaching Staff | - | 6.9 | 2.2 | - | 7.3 | 2.0 |
| Gender Parity | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.74 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.74 |
| Index (GPI) | | | | | | |

The details are available on the websites of the Ministry www.mhrd.gov.in under the link 'Statistics'.

(c) In the higher education sector, reservation is being provided to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006. In order to encourage students of SC/ST/lower income groups for pursuing higher education, the Government has introduced scholarship programmes for them to supplement the cost of education. The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of making the best use of ICT with the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent and life-long learning as well as extending the education facility to a larger section of people. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been approved which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education.

Criteria for funds under SSA

3400. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for providing funds to the States under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- (b) the proportion of funds allocated under the scheme to each State / Union Territory during each of the last three years and the current year vis-a-vis total allocation;
- (c) how much funds have been utilized by the States/Union Territory during the above period, year-wise and State-wise;
- (d) whether certain States have received less money, as compared to their eligibility;
 - (e) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor; and
 - (f) how Government proposes to redress the grievances of such States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (f) Funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are released to States / UTs as per the approved Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) for each year. Central funds are released in two or more installments to the States, depending on the State/UT's opening balance, release of commensurate State share, pace of expenditure, submission of audit reports and other such criteria laid down in the scheme. The State/UT wise release of Central funds and expenditure under SSA in the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Central funding is contingent on fullfilment of above mentioned criteria for States/ UTs to avail of Central funds allocated to it.

Central funds release and expenditure under SSA from 2010-11 to 2013-14 and current year 2014-15

Statement

| | | | | | | | | (₹ in lakh) |
|------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|
| SI. | Name of the State | 2011-12 | -12 | 201 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | -14 | 2014-15 |
| No. | | Release | Expenditure* | Release | Expenditure* | Release | Expenditure* | Release (As on 2.7.2014) |
| - | 2 | w | 4 | \$ | 9 | 7 | ~ | 6 |
| -: | Andhra Pradesh | 183551.72 | 337247.68 | 141049.46 | 255233.50 | 174715.39 | 281301.52 | 80825.89 |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh | 23880.1 | 26705.67 | 43764.67 | 47581.03 | 17325.85 | 27951.01 | 7521.54 |
| 3. | Assam | 106921.15 | 124930.52 | 130881.60 | 158075.47 | 131820.73 | 111710.54 | 4817.26 |
| 4. | Bihar | 185108.2 | 408963.04 | 275462.25 | 537009.15 | 261013.11 | 464515.23 | 73493.35 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 69870.22 | 133902.11 | 85015.73 | 158992.40 | 76699.64 | 140262.60 | 36097.76 |
| 9. | Goa | 1079.14 | 1934.35 | 1013.04 | 1729.03 | 1333.57 | 2122.60 | 666.40 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 88027.79 | 141781.07 | 113918.08 | 223362.25 | 80559.63 | 110874.10 | 35629.71 |
| ∞. | Haryana | 40461.41 | 77193.80 | 33810.35 | 70379.94 | 35088.42 | 62677.23 | 17544.21 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 14192.78 | 25196.78 | 10737.30 | 25308.45 | 11453.10 | 19799.95 | 5399.23 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 30070.5 | 104733.46 | 50805.85 | 88218.34 | 89143.50 | 111710.53 | 31449.57 |
| 111. | Jharkhand | 57903.46 | 117232.77 | 56183.87 | 174457.09 | 45010.71 | 81742.33 | 22675.36 |

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | |
|-----|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 12. | Karnataka | 62788.35 | 124995.76 | 68450.58 | 154767.20 | 65371.33 | 91639.05 | 21842.73 | |
| 13. | Kerala | 17021.85 | 26046.45 | 13449.14 | 42970.40 | 20800.66 | 40560.00 | 10489.88 | |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 190427.12 | 342831.85 | 135343.30 | 326932.33 | 200408.56 | 342673.13 | 100204.28 | |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 117962.58 | 181066.45 | 106854.62 | 159280.35 | 65653.65 | 103800.01 | 11014.14 | |
| 16. | Manipur | 3940.55 | 8389.53 | 17362.44 | 11869.47 | 13193.93 | 21941.80 | 4925.50 | |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 14410.6 | 19782.59 | 18670.78 | 21572.59 | 28340.86 | 32342.29 | 5718.48 | |
| 18. | Mizoram | 10814.05 | 14084.57 | 15317.60 | 16364.23 | 10657.69 | 12842.05 | 4039.02 | - |
| 19. | Nagaland | 9798.33 | 10315.05 | 11231.95 | 12941.93 | 15803.02 | 17151.36 | 1 | |
| 20. | Odisha | 92719.98 | 162570.06 | 104307.62 | 184811.77 | 73956.08 | 108390.20 | 36973.03 | |
| 21. | Punjab | 48112.44 | 64703.06 | 49472.68 | 80968.62 | 38323.72 | 64292.06 | 8693.12 | - |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 148580.86 | 313064.40 | 153520.11 | 335718.89 | 242488.70 | 354100.45 | 108672.72 | • |
| 23. | Sikkim | 4022.84 | 4453.04 | 2693.85 | 3837.20 | 4195.08 | 4551.71 | 1000.47 | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 68141.96 | 116817.50 | 71637.13 | 110294.21 | 96827.48 | 178541.42 | 71214.74 | |
| 25. | Tripura | 17493.76 | 24263.63 | 12010.11 | 14602.61 | 15991.09 | 19083.48 | 4724.11 | |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 263682.61 | 515804.16 | 375476.26 | 681527.15 | 466698.02 | 848713.69 | 233569.01 | |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 20892.49 | 39936.44 | 17941.10 | 39452.84 | 22043.37 | 36494.51 | 10139.07 | ~ |
| 28. | West Bengal | 177652.74 | 298627.19 | 258056.58 | 455294.32 | 153196.42 | 284664.48 | 46161.22 | |

Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

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| 1 | ı | ı | ı | 1765.25 | ı | 1 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 733.46 | 5179.60 | 1200.73 | 365.43 | 10211.77 | 183.84 | 428.13 |
| 612,35 | 2276.76 | 927.19 | 145.54 | 8322.82 | 0.00 | 522.02 |
| 1720.26 | 2021.22 | 1508.76 | 568.51 | 7882.29 | 228.50 | 1232.44 |
| 1089.28 | 1772.64 | 652.76 | 433.12 | 4293.24 | 57.62 | 918.91 |
| 1606.37 | 3301.27 | 796.36 | 485.42 | 8008.74 | 363.28 | 1275.50 |
| 907.36 | 1611.21 | 564.35 | 257.06 | 3783.29 | 127.86 | 757.62 |
| Andman and Nicobar Islands | Chandigarh | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Daman and Diu | Delhi | Lakshadweep | 35. Pondicherry |
| 29. | 30. | 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. |

* Including Central share and State share.

Note: Central funds release of the 1st ad-hoc instalment in 2014-15.

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Courses by universities outside territorial jurisdiction

3401. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many State and private universities violate UGC norms by offering distance learning degree courses through institutes outside their territorial jurisdiction;
- (b) whether many courses offered like M.Sc. in Fashion Communication, MBA in Interior Designing, B.Sc. in Operation Theatre Technology, and MBA in Fire Safety are not approved by erstwhile regulator, the Distance Education Council or the present regulator Distance Education Bureau under UGC; and
- (c) whether, if UGC derecognises these courses, the future of thousands of students undergoing these courses would be in jeopardy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that a university established or incorporated by or under a State Act shall operate and function only within the territorial jurisdiction defined under its Act and in no case beyond the territory of its location. Contrary to this provision, a few State Universities and Private Universities set up under State Act have violated this policy of the UGC. The Commission has asked these universities to close down such centres and to comply with the UGC's instructions in the matter. In order to sensitize the public, UGC has notified in the newspapers and on its own website advisory relating to unapproved study centres/off campus centres, *etc*.

- (b) The UGC has informed that it has not accorded approval to any of these courses. However, it considers recognition to programmes in the similar areas of fashion designing and technology, fire safety, interior designing, operation theatre technology, *etc.*
 - (c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

Gross enrolment rates in Andhra Pradesh

3402. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per one survey, the gross enrolment ratio of SC and

ST in higher education in undivided Andhra Pradesh is just 10.2 per cent and 4.4 cent respectively when the national average is 20 per cent;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that the situation in private unaided institutions is more pathetic; and
- (c) if so, the views of the Ministry in this regard and the remedial measures proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the provisional report of All India Survey on Higher Education, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education at All India level is 20.4% for all Categories, 14.5 % for Scheduled Caste and 10.8 % for Scheduled Tribes during 2011-12. In undivided Andhra Pradesh Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Scheduled Castes is 23.1% and for Scheduled Tribes is 21.0% during 2011-12.

(c) In the higher education sector, reservation is being provided to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006. In order to encourage students of SC/ST/lower income groups for pursuing higher education, the Government is implementing scholarship programmes for them to supplement the cost of education.

The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of making the best use of ICT with the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent and life-long learning as well as extending the education facility to a larger section of people.

During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education through assistance to State universities.

Protection of Sanskrit language

3403. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established Veda Pathashalas to protect Sanskrit language in the country, if so, the Budget allocation since its inception;
 - (b) the details of measures taken by Government to protect the language; and

(c) the number of Veda Pathashalas in the country, and whether Government is planning to modernize them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not directly established Veda Pathashalas. However, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Human Resource Development namely Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP) has been established, in 1987 to preserve, conserve and develop the oral tradition of Vedic education for which the Pratishthan undertakes various activities to support traditional Vedic Institutions/Pathashalas all over the country.

Budget allocation since its inception *i.e.* 1987 is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Government of India is taking all steps for protection, propagation, preservation and development of Sanskrit language, literature and rare Shastras, by funding three Sanskrit Deemed Universities *viz*. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRWP), Ujjain. There are 21 Adarsha Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas (ASM), 4 Adarsha Shodha Sansthans (ASS), 11 campuses under RSKS and 73 Vedic Pathshalas under MSRVVP which are given financial assistance.

The Second Sanskrit Commission has been constituted in January, 2014 to assess the present status of Sanskrit education in all its aspects and to integrate traditional Sanskrit knowledge into the modern system of education.

The Scheme of Award of 'Certificate of Honour' to honour the eminent scholars of Sanskrit and 'Maharshi Badrayan Vyas Samman' to honour young scholars in Sanskrit are in force. An International Award for Non Resident Indian or a foreigner is also covered under this scheme.

(c) Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP), Ujjain is providing financial assistance to 73 Vedic Pathashalas which are run by the NGOs/Trusts and 294 Guru Shishya Parampara Units at present.

Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, besides the study of oral tradition of Veda, makes arrangement to teach students Sanskrit, English, Maths and Social Science to integrate their learning with mainstream education.

Statement

Budget Allocation/Received from Ministry of Human Resource Development

[11 August, 2014]

(₹ in lakhs)

| | (VIII Idikiis) |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Year | Budget Allocation/ Received from Ministry of Human Resource Development. |
| 1987-1988 | 73.94 |
| 1988-1989 | 40.00 |
| 1989-1990 | 22.20 |
| 1990-1991 | 23.24 |
| 1991-1992 | 25.20 |
| 1992-1993 | 25.00 |
| 1993-1994 | 60.00 |
| 1994-1995 | 65.00 |
| 1995-1996 | 99.00 |
| 1996-1997 | 45.00 |
| 1998-1999 | 44.45 |
| 1999-2000 | 66.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 118.29 |
| 2001-2002 | 81.29 |
| 2002-2003 | 120.00 |
| 2003-2004 | 100.00 |
| 2004-2005 | 135.00 |
| 2005-2006 | 25.00 |
| 2006-2007 | 170.00 |
| 2007-2008 | 520.00 |
| 2008-2009 | 1125.00 |
| 2009-2010 | 1200.00 |
| 2010-2011 | 1200.00 |
| 2011-2012 | 1200.00 |
| 2012-2013 | 3200.00 |
| 2013-2014 | 2750.00 |
| 2014-2015 | 2500.00 |

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Vocationalization of higher secondary education

[RAJYA SABHA]

3404. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH:

SHRI A.V. SWAMY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal by Odisha Government is pending before the Ministry for setting up new colleges for vocationalization of higher secondary education; and
- (b) if so, whether it would be approved during the current financial year considering the acute shortfall of skilled manpower in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Faculty belonging to SC and ST in educational institutions

3405. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central universities and other central education institutions have sufficient teaching faculty belonging to SCs and STs as per the constitution, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to fulfil the vacancies reserved for SC and ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. There are vacancies in Central Educational Institutions in teaching faculty belonging to SCs and STs. The total vacancy of academic posts of SCs & STs in Central Universities as on 1.1.2014 is 973 and 532 respectively. The total vacancy of faculty posts belonging to SCs and STs in respect of other Central Educational Institutions is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. The delay has taken place in filling up the vacant posts due to various reasons, including non-availability of suitable candidates.

(b) UGC takes concrete efforts to impress upon the Universities to fill up the vacant positions and for the purpose holds periodic meetings with the Vice Chancellors and writes periodically to the Universities for addressing various issues including for the filling up of vacant posts especially the backlog of SC/ST vacancies. UGC has been continually impressing upon the universities to fill in reserved category positions on priority basis.

Status of higher education

3406. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor state of higher educational institutes in the country;
- (b) whether Government plans to take any steps to develop world class institutions in the country; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Higher Education is the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. While the Central Educational Institutions are adequately funded and maintained by the Central Government, many State Institutions have not been able to receive adequate funding from the State Governments. The Central Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) during the Twelfth Plan to enhance funding and incentivize reforms in State Higher Educational Institutions.

(b) and (c) It is the endeavour of the Central Government to promote and develop all institutions of higher education and bring them at par with global standards. Many of the Central institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Central Universities (CUs) have in fact achieved remarkable successes in terms of quality of teaching, learning and research.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education in the university system. These include schemes such as the Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE) and Autonomous Colleges.

In order to improve quality of higher educational institutions the UGC has issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. The UGC has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher Educational institutions are required to have themselves mandatorily accredited. The UGC has also laid down the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 and UGC (Maintenance

of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 for maintaining standards in Deemed to be Universities and Private Universities respectively. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also issued the AICTE (Mandatory Accreditation of all programs / courses in Technical Education Institutions, University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education) Regulations, 2014 which makes it mandatory for each technical education institutions, University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be Universities imparting Technical Education to get all its programs / Courses accredited by the Accreditation Agency.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RUSA, the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. One of the component of RUSA, which seeks to support and reform the State higher education system, is providing funding for Research, Innovation and Quality improvement based on the State's Research and Innovation Plan.

Education of educationally backward people

†3407. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the targeted time period for educating educationally backward people of the country;
- (b) whether any specific policy has been formulated to educate the educationally most backward muslims in the country equally, as per the report of Justice Sachar and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to bring foreign educational institutes in higher education sector like Pepsi and Coca Cola had been brought in; and
 - (d) if so, by when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Education of students including those from the Muslim minority community and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is a continuous process and the Government is committed to enhance their participation in education.

For School Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched in 2000-01 for universalization of elementary education. SSA supports interventions to target universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education,

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and achieving significant enhancement in learning levels of all children, including Muslim children. Under SSA, madarsas are provided with free textbooks, in service teacher training, school grant and teacher grants as proposed and approved under the annual work plan and budget of each State/UT.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is Central Sponsored Scheme under implementation since 2009-10 with the objective to enhance universal access to secondary education with equity and social justice and to improve its quality. A total of 10513 new/upgradation of existing schools into secondary schools have been approved till date, including these 1184 schools in Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs). Further, a total number of 35,539 existing schools have been approved for Strengthening under RMSA. Out of which, 2363 school have been approved for strengthening in the MCDs.

As regards Higher Education, the Government has a two-fold approach in which priority is given to MCDs in central schemes like establishment of the Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics, etc., in order to promote participation of minorities at all levels of education.

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 interalia provides that out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or facility in Central Educational Institutions, twenty-seven per cent seats shall be reserved for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Accordingly, the Central Education Institutions were asked to take all necessary steps to give effect to the provisions under Section 3 and Section 5 of the said Act for the purposes of reservation of seats in admission. A total of 49,685 OBC students are enrolled in the Central Universities as on 31.3.2014.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing the following schemes for minority communities in Central Universities during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan:-

- Centre for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers in three (i) Central universities.
- (ii) Establishment of Residential Coaching Academy for Minorities, SC/ST and Women.
- (iii) Establishment of Satellite Campus for undergraduate, Postgraduate, Programmes in Arabic and Persian.
- (iv) Establishment of two Campuses of Aligarh Muslim University.
- (v) Establishment of Model School, Industrial, Training Institutes (ITIs), B.Ed. Colleges, Polytechnics under the ambit of Maulana Azad National Urdu University.

(vi) Since 2009, the UGC has been implementing the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students which is being funded by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Under this scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to minority communities for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D research in University/College/ Institution and Non-Institutions in the country.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the following schemes for educational empowerment of notified minority communities *viz*. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrians (Parsis):-

- (i) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme Under the Scheme, Scholarship is awarded to the students belonging to the six notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability. The Scholarship is awarded for studies in India in a Government or private higher secondary school/college/universities. It also covers technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centers affiliated with the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) of classes XI and XII level.
- (ii) Merit-cum-Mean based Scholarship Scheme This scheme is available for pursuing professional and technical courses, at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by the appropriate authority. Eighty-Five institutes for professional and technical courses have been listed in the scheme. Eligible students from the notified minority communities admitted to these institutions are reimbursed full course fee. A course fee of ₹ 20,000/-per annum is reimbursed to students studying in other institutions.
- (iii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from the notified minority communities to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the UGC. The Fellowship is awarded to research students pursuing regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D. courses.
- (iv) Padho Pardesh- Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for overseas studies- The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education

abroad and enhance their employability. The scheme provides interest subsidy to the Students on the interest payable for the period of moratorium for the Education Loans under the Scheme to pursue approved courses of studies abroad at Masters, M.Phil and Ph.D levels.

Under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, sanction is given for construction of educational institutions for imparting higher education in identified Minority Concentration Blocks/Towns. Till date, 5 Degree Colleges and 2 Nursing Colleges have been sanctioned under MsDP. Further, Additional Class Rooms, Laboratories, Libraries, etc. have also been sanctioned for Degree Colleges.

(c) and (d) The Government had introduced the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament, which sought to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operations of foreign educational institutions. However, with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Bill has since lapsed.

Increase in school going children

†3408. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of school going children has not increased considerably, as per the recently released Government report;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of school going children has decreased in some States;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether schools, being situated at a long distance and lack of basic amenities therein, too, account for the decrease in the number of the children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) According to the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) the enrolment in schools (Classes I-XII) at All India Level has increased from 2542.75 lakh in the year 2012-13 to 2585.11 lakhs in the year 2013-14.

(b) and (c) The enrolment has marginally decreased in the States/ UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odhisa, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, and West Bengal

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during the year 2013-14 as compared to 2012-13. Decline in birth rates in some parts of the country as well as failure of private schools to report enrolment data, sometimes leads to fall in enrolment data.

(d) The Government of India supports States through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to adopt several interventions to enhance access to schools and check dropouts, which include *inter alia* opening of new schools, strengthening school infrastructure in existing schools, provide residential hostels through the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and Girls Hostels as well as providing additional teachers and other equipments necessary for teaching learning processes. The mid day meal scheme is also being implemented to enhance enrolment and retention in elementary schools.

Infrastructure in schools

3409. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there still exist schools in the country with one room and no toilet where more than hundreds of students study;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that when a toilet is provided in such schools, it is used by both boys and girls; and
- (c) whether the single room provided to such schools is also used for storing ration of mid day meals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education 2013-14 there are only 5.08% single classroom Government elementary schools in the country. Such schools account for only 1.2% of the total enrolment.

Of these schools 78.95% schools have toilets. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan all new schools are sanctioned with toilet facilities both for boys and girls as a part of the school design. For existing schools States / UTs are supported to provide separate toilets for girls and boys through SSA and in convergence with Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Of the single classroom schools 10970 schools have Kitchen-cum-stores. Kitchen-cum-stores are constructed under the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

Attendance in training courses of KVS

3410. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about twenty five per cent of teachers do not attend training courses conducted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS);

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- (b) if so, whether teachers face several problems like lack of infrastructure facility at Zonal Institute of Education and Trainings (ZIETs), no TA/DA advance, long duration of training resulting into high absenteeism *etc.*;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to remove these problems;
- (d) the details of facilities provided to trainees of in-service courses at various ZIETs including Gwalior; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve facilities to motivate teachers for training in KVS?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Out of 5496 teachers deputed for attending the training in-service courses conducted by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), 4103 teachers attended the training. Likely reasons for absenteeism are sickness of teacher or family member of the teachers and training already attended by the teachers within the last five years.

(d) and (e) Adequate boarding and lodging arrangements along with facilities such as Labs, Library, Computers with internet etc. are made available for the trainees of inservice courses at all venues including Zonal Institute of Education and Training (ZIET), Gwalior. Appropriate training facilities exist at all these training venues.

Updation of curriculum and syllabus of secondary education

- 3411. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether, in view of a very large number of skilled labourers and technicians required by the nation, Government intends to update curriculum and syllabus of secondary classes;
- (b) whether Government recognises that such an improvement of secondary curriculum is necessary to do justice to majority of students who are not able to do university level education; and
- (c) whether Government would develop courses for various skills that are becoming essential in expanding areas of production and services?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Govenment of India has revised and implemented a Centrally sponsored scheme of "Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary

Education" to enhance the employability of youth through demand driven, competency based vocational courses; to fill the gap between educated and employable; and to reduce the dropout rate at the secondary level. Under the Scheme, vocational courses are aligned to requirements of Industry on the basis of skill gap analysis and have been introduced in secondary and senior secondary schools. Currently, industry validated courses in Retail, Security, Automobile, IT&ITeS, Beauty and Wellness. Tourism, Healthcare, Physical Education and Sports sectors are being implemented under the scheme in schools.

Accreditation by NBA

- 3412. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is mandatory or optional for the open universities, State as well as Central, to get their programmes accreditated by the National Board of Accreditation;
- (b) if so, the details of open universities which have got their programmes accreditated; and
- (c) if optional, the reasons for keeping the programmes of open universities beyond the purview of NBA?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes in technical education offered by technical institutions approved by the regulatory authority in the country. The NBA does not accredit programmes which are not covered under technical education and the programmes offered by open universities are not in the category of technical education under AICTE. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified a Regulation namely 'All India Council for Technical Education(Mandatory Accreditation of all programmes/courses in Technical Education Institutions and University Departments and Institutions Deemed to be University imparting Technical Education) Regulation, 2014' for those institutions approved by the AICTE. Open universities are not covered under the 'AICTE Act, 1987'.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Opening up of new institutes

†3413. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few years, many institutes have been opened for science and technical education;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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- (b) if so, the number thereof opened during the last five years;
- (c) whether condition of learning in the subjects of humanity and arts is very poor;
- (d) the number of institutes opened in the field of arts and humanities during the last five years; and
- (e) whether Government is making any action plan for new institutes and incentives in the field of arts, commerce, culture and humanities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following new institutes have been set up in last few years:

- (i) Eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were set up during the Twelfth Plan period in the Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Ropar (Punjab), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh).
- (ii) The Union Cabinet approved a scheme, based on Public- Private-Partnership (PPP) model, for setting up 20 New Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT), on 07.12.2010 to address the challenges faced by the Information Technology and growth of the domestic IT market. A total of sixteen proposals from fifteen States for setting up IIITs in PPP mode have been approved by the Ministry during 2012, 2013 and 2014.
- (iii) Ten new IITs were set up in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa, Pudducherry, Sikkim, Delhi and Uttarakhand.
- (iv) Two Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPA) at Bhopal and Vijayawada were established in the year 2008.
- (v) The new institutions approved by AICTE during the last three years at the level of Degree Engineering 81 Diploma Engineering education is given in the Statement (See below).
- (vi) A need has been felt to have one IIT in every State. Accordingly, in the Budget speech 2014, 5 new IITS in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jammu, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have been announced.
- (c) No, Sir. Government has taken several following steps to ensure quality of learning:

- (i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan(RUSA), launched in October, 2013, the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.
- (ii) The University Grants Commission (UGC) also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), "Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences" (ASIHSS) etc.

(d) Following Universities were set up in various fields, which include arts and humanities, during the last five years:

| | Central University | State University | Private University | Deemed University | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 2010-11 | 1 | 9 | 20 | - | 30 |
| 2011-12 | 1 | 21 | 31 | - | 53 |
| 2012-13 | - | 19 | 40 | 1 | 60 |
| 2013-14 | 1 | 13 | 24 | - | 38 |
| 2014-15 (till 21.06.14) | - | 9 | 12 | - | 21 |
| Total | 3 | 71 | 127 | 1 | 202 |

(e) Government is committed to promotion of learning in the field of arts, commerce and humanities which is reflected in the increasing number of such institutions. There were 3937, 4246 and 4677 Institutions only for Science and Technology during the years 2006, 2008 and 2011 respectively. Similarly, there were 3991, 4193 and 4315 Institutions offering courses of only Arts and Humanities during the years 2006, 2008 and 2011 respectively. Moreover, there are more than 100 course combinations found in the Institutions of the country, where Arts and Science is taught along with other courses.

Statement

The new institutions approved by AICTE during the last three years

| State | | 2012-2013 | -2013 | | | 2013-2014 | 14 | | | 2014 | 2014-2015 | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Diploma | ma | Under (| Under Graduate | Diploma | ıma | Under | Under Graduate | - Diploma | oma | Under Graduate | aduate |
| | Application Application Received Approved | Application Approved | Application Received | Application Approved | Application Received | Application Application Application Application Application Received Approved Received Approved Approved Approved | Application Received | Application Approved | Application Received | Application Application Application Application Received Approved Received Approved | Application Received | Application Approved |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ~ | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
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| Gujarat | 10 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 111 | 17 | 14 |
| Haryana | 12 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 9 | | 4 | | 9 | 1 | 33 | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | ir 13 | | | | 11 | 6 | | | 1 | 1 | | ı |
| Jharkhand | 3 | | 3 | | 10 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

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| Kerala | 4 | 7 | 15 | 6 | S | 2 | ∞ | 4 | Ξ | 2 | 13 | 11 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7 | | 8 | т | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | _ | 1 |
| Maharashtra | 40 | 11 | 29 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 40 | 23 | 15 | 12 |
| Nagaland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Odisha | 14 | 3 | | | 13 | \Box | 2 | 2 | 14 | 4 | | 1 |
| Puducherry | | | 2 | _ | | | 3 | П | | | 7 | 2 |
| Punjab | 10 | 8 | 4 | С | 11 | \Box | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | С | 8 |
| Rajasthan | 28 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 17 | ∞ | 7 | 1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 42 | 13 | 43 | 17 | 36 | 10 | 34 | 15 | 30 | 9 | 14 | S |
| Tripura | | | | | 7 | | _ | | | | _ | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 63 | 22 | 18 | 7 | 49 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 64 | 21 | С | 1 |
| Uttarakhand | 6 | 5 | 7 | | 4 | 3 | 7 | | 18 | - | 4 | 1 |
| West Bengal | 17 | 10 | 33 | - | 6 | 4 | 2 | | 14 | 9 | \$ | 4 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 316 | 103 | 196 | 95 | 275 | 84 | 130 | 54 | 329 | 127 | 108 | 69 |

[RAJYA SABHA]

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Written Answers to

Unstarred Questions

Unstarred Questions

Grants to schools under SSA

3414. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether Government has been able to ensure that schools under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) receive their grants at the beginning of the school year;
 - (b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and
 - the measures proposed to ensure timely delivery of funds to schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports States/UTs in providing annual school grants and maintenance grants to schools. The Central Government has already released Rs.9913.42 crore to the States/UT's as the first tranche of funds towards the Central share under the SSA, as of 1.8.2014. States are encouraged to release grants to schools early in the academic year so that funds are available with the schools during the academic year. Delays, if any are caused at the level of State Governments/ UT Administrations in further releases of grants to the school level accounts for the new academic session.

Setting up of colleges for vocational and higher secondary education

3415. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Odisha Government has made a proposal for setting up of new colleges for vocational and higher secondary education in the State;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of new colleges that are proposed to be set up in the State, as has been requested by the State to help meet their long-standing demand in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Union Government received proposal from the Government of Odisha for introduction of Vocational Education in 30 new Adarsh Vidyalaya, strengthening of 231 existing Vocational Junior Colleges during 2013-14 and 30 new Government schools in 2014-15. Government of India after consideration of all the proposals approved 30 new Adarsh Vidyalaya from class IX onward in four skill sectors i.e. IT and ITeS, Automobiles, Retail and Security. The proposal for 231 Vocational Junior Colleges and 30 Government schools was not approved as they did not conform to the Scheme norms.

Appointment of ad hoc teachers in DU colleges

3416. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UGC, by passing University of Delhi, has sent direct communication to colleges to appoint *ad hoc* teachers without considering the workload;
- (b) whether compliance of such order would result in appointing teachers for the courses which are not existing in revised FYUP structure;
 - (c) if so, who shall be held financially responsible for this; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that appointment of such *ad hoc* teachers on the first day of the college would make colleges to pay summer salary to *ad hoc* teachers for which they have not worked?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) It has been reported by University Grants Commission (UGC) that the colleges of University of Delhi were facing a serious crisis regarding the re-engagement of *ad hoc* teachers and that too at a time when the colleges had transited from Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) to the three years undergraduate programme and the new academic session was to start from July 21, 2014. In order to overcome the crisis at such a critical juncture, the colleges for time being, were asked that they may re-engage those adhoc teachers on the opening day of the academic sessions who fulfill the condition of minimum eligibility as laid down by UGC and who were in place till the last working day of the previous academic session to ensure smooth commencement of teaching and learning. In addition, the colleges were also asked that they must fill in all the vacant posts on regular basis at the earliest as *ad hoc* teachers are appointed only against the regular posts.

Reservation in higher education

†3417. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by the Central Government to restore reservation in higher education like engineering, *etc.*;
- (b) the details of the representations received from public representatives and other social organisations in this regard as on date;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- the action taken/being taken so far by the Central Government in this regard; and
 - the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All higher education institutions strictly follow the reservation policy of the Government of India. In all higher education institutions the reservation policy of 15% for the SC students, 7.5% for the ST students and 27% in respect of the OBC students is being followed. Reservation of seats to admission in AICTE approved institutions is decided by centralised admission authority in the State Government depending upon the State reservation policy.

- (b) No representations regarding restoration of reservation have been received.
- Question does not arise. (c)

Affairs of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

†3418. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that development activities at Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Janakpuri is stalled, due to inaction on the part of administration;
- (b) if so, the action Government would take to develop National Sanskrit Sansthan and to streamline its administrative system;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that established rules are not followed in filling up the vacant posts in the institute; and
 - (d) if so, the efforts to be made to check this anarchy and mismanagement?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No Sir.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS) is the only multi-campus Sanskrit Deemed University in the country for the development of Sanskrit language. RSKS is governed by its Board of Management which regularly holds its meeting. The developmental activities including admission/examinations/research/publication/Schemes for propagation of Sanskrit language and all other matters are progressing as targeted and planned and nothing is stalled due to inaction of the administration.

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No Sir. All the sanctioned/vacant posts are filled after following all the laid down rules, policies and procedures prescribed in Recruitment Rules, which involves notification of vacancies through press, screening of applications and selection by prescribed selection committees and approval by the competent authorities.

Unemployed engineers

- 3419. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether India's higher education system contributes about 3,50,000 engineers and 2.5 million university graduates annually to our workforce but about five million graduates remain employed;
- (b) if so, whether Government would encourage universities to prepare curriculum to match industry requirements and ensure quality of education at the same time; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government would also encourage more internships that give workplace exposure and also have joint initiatives by the industry with academia and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The higher education system contributes about 4,50,000 engineers and 37,00,000 graduates of all disciplines annually. The figures of unemployed graduates are not maintained by this Ministry.

- (b) and (c) Following steps have been taken to prepare curriculum to match industry requirement-
 - (i) The UGC is implementing two schemes namely Community Colleges and B.Voc. Degree Programme wherein industry partner is involved in framing the curriculum, delivery of courses evaluation of learners. In view to imparting education and training matching the industry requirements, there is a provision of work place/industry site learning especially for vocational component for particular trade/Sector which constitute 60% of total credits in curriculum, so as to provide optimum work place exposure with industry partnership.
 - (ii) Keeping in view the requirement of the industry and to enhance the employability of graduates, AICTE has also developed the model curriculum

of management, pharmacy, architecture and town planning courses at degree level and engineering courses at diploma level. Model curriculums for other courses are in advanced stage of finalization. Model curriculum are available on AICTE website www.aicte-india.org.

- (d) Government has taken following steps for joint initiative by the industry with academia-
 - (i) AICTE is running a programme of employability enhancement training programme with BSNL to trained students of Electronics and Communication in the state-of-arts training centres of BSNL.
 - (ii) AICTE has notified a regulation under National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her graduation/ diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or have discontinued studies of degree or diploma course to increase their employability.
 - (iii) AICTE has notified "All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approval for conducting vocational Education Program, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Provider under National Vocational Education Qualification Framework) Regulations, 2012."
 - (iv) There is also a mandatory component of "Industrial Training/Summer Training" in universities and autonomous institutes as a part of curriculum to give workplace exposure, which is carrying out during summer/winter break at the end of semester particularly at second and third year level.

Job-oriented higher education

†3420. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that higher education system in the country is not joboriented in present scenario;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating changes to make the higher education system job-oriented;
- (c) whether there is any plan to set up institutions connecting higher education with skill development, with the support of States; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The programmes currently being imparted at degrees/diploma levels in the areas of science, humanities, engineering, management and in other streams by the universities and professional institutions do aim at employment/entrepreneurship. However, based on the need for the requirement of skilled workforce matching with the industry needs, the Ministry in consultation with stakeholders, has initiated action to formulate a comprehensive scheme of skilling in the higher education sector. The proposed scheme will address contextually to the concerns of the nature and the complexities of the skill gap currently existing in the various sectors in the country. The schemes would envisage proficiency and competencies at different level, multiple entry and exist between skill training and general education/technical education and job markets, and progression of pathways promoting lifelong learning and skill development.

Compulsory teaching of Sanskrit

†3421. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to protect Sanskrit language in the modern era;
- (b) whether the Central Government is contemplating making Sanskrit subject compulsory upto Xth class in schools; and
- (c) if so, by when and whether it would be made compulsory in the private schools as well?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Government of India is taking all steps for protection, propagation, preservation and development of Sanskrit language, literature and rare Shastras, by funding three Sanskrit Deemed Universities *viz.* Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP), Ujjain. There are 21 Adarsha Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas (ASM), 4 Adarsha Shodha Sansthans (ASS), 11 campuses under RSKS and 73 Vedic Pathshalas under MSRVVP which are given financial assistance.

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Second Sanskrit Commission has been constituted in January, 2014 to assess the present status of Sanskrit education in all its aspects and to integrate traditional Sanskrit knowledge into the modern system of education.

The Scheme of Award of 'Certificate of Honour' to honour the eminent scholars of Sanskrit and 'Maharshi Badrayan Vyas Samman' to honour young scholars in Sanskrit are in force. An International Award for Non Resident Indian or a foreigner is also covered under this scheme.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal with the Central Government for making Sanskrit Subject compulsory upto Xth Class in school.

Minority status to Central universities

- 3422. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of Central universities which have been granted minority status by Government, so far, State-wise;
 - the details of criteria for granting minority status to a Central university;
- (c) whether Government has granted minority status to Jamia Millia Islamia and AMU, Aligarh;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) In pursuance of Article 30(1) and in terms' of Sections 2(1) and 5(2) (c) of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981, the AMU is treated as a minority institution. Another University, namely, the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi has been declared a 'minority educational institution' by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI). Both the above matters are sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High Court of Delhi, respectively.

Vacancies in universities and higher educational institutes

†3423. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that 40 per cent posts are lying vacant due to non-appointment

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of professors in the majority of Government universities and higher educational institutes resulting in continuous deterioration in the quality of education;

- (b) whether Government has any plan to fill the vacant posts of professors;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The total number of sanctioned teaching posts in 39 Central Universities under the purview of UGC is 16692 (2316 Professors, 4593 Associate Professors, 9194 Assistant Professors and 589 others) including newly established Central Universities. Out of the total sanctioned teaching posts, 6251 teaching posts are lying vacant (1244 Professors, 2165 Associate Professors, 2769 Assistant Professors and 73 others). A detailed statement of sanctioned and vacant teaching posts in various Central Universities as on 31.3.2014, is given in the Statement-I (See below). As regards Indira Gandhi National Open University, the details of sanctioned strength and the working strength is given in the Statement-II (See below). The vacancy position in respect of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) is given in the Statement-III (See below). The information in respect of Deemed Universities is given in the Statement-IV (See below). The status of faculty position in the State Universities during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period is given in the Statement-V (See below).

A Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay G. Dhande to make appropriate recommendations for alleviating shortage of quality faculty. As per the report of the Task Force submitted on July, 2011, State Universities, Central Universities, Deemed Universities and affiliated colleges are short of qualified faculty to the extent of roughly 40%, 35%, 25% and 40% respectively. An Implementation Monitoring Committee has been constituted by the Government on 23rd January, 2012 to implement and monitor the recommendations of the Task Force.

(b) and (c) Different universities and colleges are adopting different methods/processes to address faculty shortages in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected. These include hiring *ad-hoc* faculty, appointing temporary faculty, engaging services of retired teachers and engaging visiting faculty etc.

In the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010, under para 12.2, UGC has clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers shall also be reemployed on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years. Re-employment beyond the age of superannuation shall, however, be done selectively, for a limited period of 3 years in the first instance and then for another further period of 2 years purely on the basis of merit, experience, area of specialization and peer group review and only against available vacant positions.

While approving the Budget Estimates (Non-Plan) and Revised Estimates, all the Central Universities are exhorted by the UGC to fill up the teaching positions at the earliest

Further, in order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced from sixty two to sixty five years w.e.f. 23.3.2007.

UGC recently wrote to all the Central Universities to give top-most priority for identifying the causes for the vacancies and make concerted efforts to fill up the vacancies as per UGC norms, at an early date to ensure that the teaching work of the University is not affected.

Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in the university system. So far the UGC has recruited 163 Faculty under this Scheme.

The vacancy of teachers was also discussed prominently in the conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities on 6th and 7th Feb., 2014 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India, in which Vice-Chancellors were exhorted to fill up the vacancies in a time bound manner. As a follow up, the Ministry has written to all the Vice-Chancellors to implement the decision on priority and to furnish an Action Taken Report to this Ministry.

Does not arise.

Statement-I

| Single University Prof. Asso. Assit. Chievas Tooling Shate University Chievatchia University Chievatchia University Shate University Shate University Shate University Chievatchia University Shate University | Name of the | Name of | | Sanct | Sanctioned Posts | osts | | | | | Existing | Existing Strength | gth | | | | | No. of | Vacani | No. of Vacant Positions | suc | |
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| tisgath Vishwavidyalaya University Delhi Solf 648 Yishwavidyalaya Jamia Isamia Jawaharlal 180 Dr. Harisingh Dr. Harisingh M.G.A. M.G.A. M.G.A. Jawaharlal 180 Jawa | | The English & Foreign Languages University | 32 | 09 | 145 | 0 | 237 | 23 | 21 | 45 | 10 | 15 | 80 | 0 | 148 | 46 | 194 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 43 |
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| | Maharashtra | M.G.A. Hindi Vish. | 18 | 15 | 59 | 0 | 92 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ∞ | 35 | 0 | 99 | ∞ | 49 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 28 |

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| 33 | 26 | 85 | 124 | 13 | 65 | 25 | 782 | | 10 | 10 | 6 | 29 | 31 | 17 |
| 376 | 304 | 1523 | 1231 | 100 | 339 | 522 | 7758 | | 338 | 209 | 122 | 209 | 348 | 297 |
| 08 | 141 | 346 | 716 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 2376 | | 125 | 34 | 48 | 75 | 37 | 120 |
| 296 | 163 | 1177 | 515 | 100 | 339 | 270 | 5382 | | 213 | 175 | 74 | 134 | 311 | 177 |
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| 17 | 16 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 531 | | 73 | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 9/ |
| 20 | 43 | 110 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 486 | | 19 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 22 | 23 |
| 106 | 38 | 258 | 319 | 33 | 09 | 1111 | 1897 | | 06 | 51 | 19 | 48 | 26 | 47 |
| 43 | 82 | 236 | 417 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 1359 | | 33 | 12 | 13 | 57 | 15 | 21 |
| 32 | 17 | 66 | 131 | 12 | 41 | 45 | 811 | | 30 | 40 | 10 | 6 | 61 | 30 |
| 460 | 468 | 2008 | 1932 | 166 | 852 | 639 | 11839 | | 383 | 249 | 157 | 323 | 443 | 367 |
| 0 | 0 | 501 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 579 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | - | 0 |
| 259 | 341 | 947 | 1146 | 94 | 553 | 415 | 6412 | | 238 | 130 | 102 | 189 | 204 | 246 |
| 136 | 84 | 376 | 531 | 47 | 189 | 154 | 3255 | | 105 | 69 | 36 | 87 | 146 | 74 |
| 65 | 43 | 184 | 255 | 25 | 79 | 70 | 1593 | | 40 | 50 | 19 | 38 | 92 | 47 |
| Pondicherry Univ. | H.N.B. Garhwal Univ. | Aligarh Muslim Univ. | Banaras Hindu 255 Univ. | B.B.A.U. | University of Allahabad | Visva Bharati | | | Assam University | Tezpur University | Rajiv Gandhi University | Manipur University | North Eastern Hill Univ. | Mizoram University |
| Puducherry | Uttarakhand | Uttar Pradesh | | | | West Bengal | Total (I) (Non-NER) | NER Central | Assam | | Arunachal Pradesh | Manipur | Meghalaya | Mizoram |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------|---------|------------|-----------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Nagaland | Nagaland University | 45 | 62 | 146 | 0 | 253 | 14 | 25 | 44 | 12 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 140 | 37 | 177 | 31 | 18 | 27 | 0 | 92 |
| 24. Sikkim | Sikkim University | 29 | 89 | 104 | 0 | 201 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 69 | 27 | 55 | 50 | 0 | 132 |
| Tripura | Tripura University | 46 | <i>L</i> 9 | 155 | 0 | 268 | 3 | 17 | 23 | 6 | 41 | 75 | 0 | 101 | 40 | 141 | 43 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 127 |
| TOTAL (II) (NER) | | 406 | 714 | 1514 | 10 | 2644 | 199 | 193 | 432 | 120 | 203 | 758 | S | 1394 | 516 1 | 1910 | 207 | 282 | 240 | 5 | 734 |
| Total (I + II) | | 1999 | 3969 | 7926 | 589 | 14483 1010 | | 1552 | 2329 | 909 | 734 | 2921 | 516 (| : 9219 | 2892 9 | 8996 | 989 1 | 1640 | 2113 | 73 | 4815 |
| DR- Direct Recruitment, CAS- Career Advancement Scheme | CAS- Career Adva | ncemen | ıt Schem | le | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. S. | B. Statement of Teaching Staff Strength as on 31.3.2014 (Existing and Vacant Positions) of New Central Universities | ching | Staff 2 | Streng | th as c | ın 31 | 3.201 | 4 (Exi | isting | and V | acant | Posii | ions) | of Ne | w Ce | ntral | Univ | ersiti | es | | |
| Name of the | Name of | | Sanct | Sanctioned Posts | sts | | | | | Existing | Existing Strength | şth | | | | | No. of Vacant Positions | Vacant | Positi | suo | |
| State | University | Prof. | Asso. Prof. | Asstt. Prof. | Others | Total | Professor | | Asso. Prof. | | SL/SG Asstt Others Prof. | Asstt (Prof. | Others | Total | I | Grand I Total | Prof. Asso. Prof. | | Asstt. Others Total Prof. | Others | Total |
| | | | | | | | DR | CAS | DR | CAS | CAS | DR | | DR | CAS | | | | | | |
| New Central | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | C.U. of Bihar | 22 | 43 | 88 | 0 | 153 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 54 | 20 | 36 | 43 | 0 | 66 |
| Gujarat | C.U. of Gujarat 21 | t 21 | 42 | 84 | 0 | 147 | 5 | 0 | ∞ | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 61 | 16 | 34 | 36 | 0 | 98 |
| Haryana | C.U. of Haryana | 25 | 50 | 100 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 31 | 25 | 47 | 72 | 0 | 144 |
| Himachal Pradesh | ssh C.U. of Himachal Pradesh | 27 | 53 | 108 | 0 | 188 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 69 | 21 | 41 | 57 | 0 | 119 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | C.U. of Jammu | 20 | 40 | 80 | 0 | 140 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 17 | 39 | 34 | 0 | 06 |
| | C.U. of Kashmir | 21 | 41 | 06 | 0 | 152 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 48 | 15 | 38 | 51 | 0 | 104 |

[RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

138

Written Answers to

| Jharkhand | C.U. of Jharkhand | 24 | 47 | 96 | 0 | 167 | ∞ | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 92 | 16 | 37 | 22 | 0 | 75 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|------------|------|------|------|----|------|
| Karnataka | C.U. of Kamataka | 20 | 40 | 80 | 0 | 140 | 6 | 0 | ∞ | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 | 11 | 32 | 42 | 0 | 85 |
| Kerala | C.U. of Kerala 22 | 22 | 43 | 98 | 0 | 151 | _ | 0 | 10 | 0 | _ | 34 | 0 | 45 | _ | 46 | 21 | 33 | 51 | 0 | 105 |
| Madhya Pradesh | The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ. | 22 | 43 | 88 | 0 | 153 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 98 | 13 | 31 | 23 | 0 | 29 |
| Odisha | C.U. of Odisha 23 | 23 | 4 | 06 | 0 | 157 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 23 | 43 | 73 | 0 | 139 |
| Punjab | C.U. of Punjab 21 | 21 | 42 | 84 | 0 | 147 | _ | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 20 | 41 | 46 | 0 | 107 |
| Rajasthan | C.U. of Rajasthan | 27 | 53 | 108 | 0 | 188 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 94 | 17 | 36 | 41 | 0 | 94 |
| Tamil Nadu | C.U. of Tamil Nadu | 22 | 43 | 98 | 0 | 151 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 20 | 37 | 92 | 0 | 122 |
| Total | | 317 | 624 | 1268 | 0 | 2209 | 62 | 0 | 66 | 0 | - | 611 | 0 | 772 | - | 773 | 255 | 525 | 959 | 0 | 1436 |
| TOTAL (Non-NER Universities) | | 1593 | 3255 | 6412 | 579 | 11839 | 811 | 1359 | 1897 | 486 | 531 | 2163 | 511 | 5382 | 2376 | 7758 | 782 | 1358 | 1873 | 89 | 4081 |
| TOTAL (NER Universities) | | 406 | 714 | 1514 | 10 | 2644 | 199 | 193 | 432 | 120 | 203 | 758 | 5 | 1394 | 516 | 1910 | 207 | 282 | 240 | S | 734 |
| Total (New Central Universities) | | 317 | 624 | 1268 | 0 | 2209 | 62 | 0 | 66 | 0 | - | 611 | 0 | 772 | - | 773 | 255 | 525 | 959 | 0 | 1436 |
| GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER+NER+ New Central Universities) | | 2316 | 4593 | 9194 | 589 | 16692 | 1072 | 1552 | 2428 | 909 | 735 | 3532 | 516 | 7548 | 2893 | 2893 10441 | 1244 | 2165 | 2769 | 73 | 6251 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Statement-II

Details of sanctioned strength and working strength as on 1.1.2014 in
Indira Gandhi National Open University.

| Sl. No. | Name of Post | Sanctioned Strength as on 1.1.2014 | Working Strength as on 1.1.2014 |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Professors | 71 | 38 |
| 2. | Associate Professors | 137 | 88 |
| 3. | Assistant Professors | 252 | 165 |

Statement-III

The detail about faculty position in various Institutes

| Sl. No. | Name of Institution | Sanctioned Strength | In Position | Vacancies | | | |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| IITs | | | | | | | |
| 1. | IIT, Bombay | 834 | 617 | 217 | | | |
| 2. | IIT, Delhi | 770 | 421 | 349 | | | |
| 3. | IIT, Guwahati | 475 | 334 | 141 | | | |
| 4. | IIT, Kanpur | 617 | 378 | 239 | | | |
| 5. | IIT, Kharagpur | 1020 | 564 | 456 | | | |
| 6. | IIT, Madras | 800 | 538 | 262 | | | |
| 7. | IIT, Roorkee | 814 | 393 | 421 | | | |
| 8. | IIT, BHU | 557 | 233 | 324 | | | |
| New IITs | | | | | | | |
| 9. | IIT, Bhubaneswar | 90 | 86 | 4 | | | |
| 10. | IIT, Gandhinagar | 90 | 79 | 11 | | | |
| 11. | IIT, Hyderabad | 136 | 109 | 27 | | | |
| 12. | IIT, Indore | 90 | 80 | 10 | | | |

| Written | Answers to | [11 August, 2014] | Unstarred Questions 141 | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Sl. No. | Name of Institution | Sanctioned Strength | In Position | Vacancies |
| 13. | IIT, Jodhpur | 90 | 56 | 34 |
| 14. | IIT, Mandi | 90 | 57 | 33 |
| 15. | IIT, Patna | 90 | 77 | 13 |
| 16. | IIT, Ropar | 90 | 57 | 33 |
| IIITs | | | | |
| 17. | IIIT, Allahabad | 109 | 49 | 60 |
| 18. | IIITM, Gwalior | 47 | 45 | 2 |
| 19. | IIITD and M, Jabalpur | 55 | 49 | 6 |
| 20. | IIITD and M, Kancheep | uram 42 | 19 | 23 |
| NITs | | | | |
| 21. | NIT, Agartala | 219 | 114 | 105 |
| 22. | NIT, Allahabad | 460 | 198 | 262 |
| 23. | MANIT, Bhopal | 358 | 201 | 157 |
| 24. | NIT, Calicut | 279 | 199 | 80 |
| 25. | NIT, Durgapur | 275 | 176 | 99 |
| 26. | NIT, Hamirpur | 261 | 111 | 150 |
| 27. | MNIT, Jaipur | 306 | 183 | 123 |
| 28. | NIT, Jalandhar | 288 | 106 | 182 |
| 29. | NIT, Jamshedpur | 246 | 102 | 144 |
| 30. | NIT, Kurukshetra | 298 | 190 | 108 |
| 31. | VNIT, Nagpur | 335 | 177 | 158 |
| 32. | NIT, Patna | 173 | 96 | 77 |
| 33. | NIT, Raipur | 266 | 136 | 130 |

| 142 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Uns | starred Questions |
|--------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Sl. No | . Name of Institution | Sanctioned Strength | In Position | Vacancies |
| 34. | NIT, Rourkela | 369 | 229 | 140 |
| 35. | NIT, Silchar | 202 | 113 | 89 |
| 36. | NIT, Srinagar | 198 | 82 | 116 |
| 37. | SVNIT, Surat | 296 | 179 | 117 |
| 38. | NITK, Surathkal | 375 | 230 | 145 |
| 39. | NIT, Tiruchirappalli | 393 | 231 | 162 |
| 40. | NIT, Warangal | 528 | 226 | 302 |
| New N | IITs | | | |
| 41. | NIT, Arunachal Pradesh | 38 | 31 | 7 |
| 42. | NIT, Delhi | 50 | 28 | 22 |
| 43. | NIT, Goa | 38 | 18 | 20 |
| 44. | NIT, Manipur | 38 | 12 | 26 |
| 45. | NIT, Meghalaya | 38 | 38 | 0 |
| 46. | NIT, Mizoram | 38 | 15 | 23 |
| 47. | NIT, Nagaland | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| 48. | NTT, Puducherry | 38 | 17 | 21 |
| 49. | NIT, Sikkim | 38 | 26 | 12 |
| 50. | NIT, Uttarakhand | 50 | 32 | 18 |
| IIMs | | | | |
| 51. | Ahmedabad | 120 | 85 | 35 |
| 52. | Bangalore | 120 | 95 | 25 |
| 53. | Calcutta | 104 | 90 | 14 |
| 54. | Lucknow | 90 | 85 | 5 |
| 55. | Indore | 120 | 58 | 62 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Institution | Sanctioned Strength | In Position | Vacancies |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|
| New II | Ms | | | |
| 56. | Kozhikode | 77 | 63 | 14 |
| 57. | Shillong | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| 58. | Rohtak | 25 | 17 | 8 |
| 59. | Ranchi | 23 | 12 | 11 |
| 60. | Raipur | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| 61. | Trichy | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| 62. | Udaipur | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 63. | Kashipur | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| IISER | 8 | | | |
| 64. | IISER, Pune | 89 | 84 | 5 |
| 65. | IISER, Kolkata | 87 | 77 | 10 |
| 66. | IISER, Mohali | 72 | 72 | 0 |
| 67. | IISER, Bhopal | 93 | 56 | 37 |
| 68. | IISER, TVM | 60 | 41 | 19 |
| SPA | | | | |
| 69. | SPA, Bhopal | 63 | 51 | 12 |
| 70. | SPA, Vijaywada | 49 | 31 | 18 |
| 71. | SPA, New Delhi | 105 | 50 | 55 |
| Others | | | | |
| 72. | IISc., Bangalore | 460 | 404 | 56 |
| 73. | ISM, Dhanbad | 321 | 210 | 111 |

| ent-IV | |
|---------|--|
| Stateme | |

Written Answers to

Details of Teaching Position as on 30.06.2014 in Demand to be University getting

Plan and Non-Plan grant from UGC

| | 2 | |
|---|---|---|
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| • | F | 3 |
| | د | ì |
| | ٩ | |
| ζ | 1 | 2 |
| ۲ | _ | |
| þ | | J |

| SI. No | Sl. No. Name of University | | Sanctioned strength | d strength | | | Posts | Posts filled up | | Vac | Vacant Posts | | | % of post |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| | 1 | Prof. | Prof. Assoc. Asstr. Prof. Prof. | Asstt. Prof. | Total | Prof. | Prof. Assoc. Asstt. Prof. Prof. | Assoc. Asstt. Prof. Prof. | Total | Prof. | Prof. Assoc. Asstt. Prof. Prof. | Asstt. Prof. | Total | Total filled up |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore (Tarnil Nadu) | 23 | 20 | 175 | 218 | 15 | 15 | 168 | 861 | ∞ | N | L | 20 | 90.83 |
| 4 | Banasthali Vidyapeeth, P.O. Banasthali Vidyapeeth (Rajasthan) | 36 | 06 | 355 | 481 | 36 | 84 | 316 | 436 | N II | 9 | 39 | 45 | 90.64 |
| હ | Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) | 9 | 6 | 45 | 09 | 1+5* | *++5 | 27+18* | 09 | N II | Ξ. | Z | Z | 100.00 |

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| Written Answ | vers to | | [11 Aug | ust, 2014] | Unstarred 9 | Questions 145 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100.00 | 94.00 | 67.92 | 76.06 | 51.16 | 69.32 | 56.57 |
| 0 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 134 | 43 |
| 0 | 9 | 7 | L | r | 24 | 12 |
| 0 | 8 | Ξ | 8 | 4 | 86 | 15 |
| 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| 34 | 158 | 36 | 141 | 52 | 122 | 56 |
| Ξ | 140 | 24 | 104 | 12 | #*86 | 28 |
| 12 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 6 | *** | 20 |
| Ξ | κ | 9 | 41 | - | 6 | ∞ |
| 34 | 168 | 53 | 155 | 43 | 176 | 66 |
| Ξ | 146 | 26 | 111 | 19 | 122 | 40 |
| 12 | 18 | 17 | 26 | 13 | 33 | 35 |
| Ξ | 4 sh) | 10 | 18 | Ξ | 21 | 24 |
| Chennai Mathematical Institute, HL SIPCOT IT Park, Padur Post, Siruseri (Tamil Nadu) | Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (Uttar Pradesh) | Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune (Maharashtra) | Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul (Tamil Nadu) | Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Shivajinagar Deccan Gymkhana BMCC Road, Pune (Maharashtra) | Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) | Institute of Chemical Technology, Nathalal Parekh Marg, Matunga Mumbai (Maharashtra) |
| 4. | 5. | .9 | 7. | ∞ | 9. | .01 |

| 146 | Written Answe | rs to | [RAJYA | SABHA | [A] Un | istarred Questions |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15 | 45% (Another 45% posts are (under process) | 74.46 | 76.00 | 85.06 | 100.00 | 65.83 |
| 14 | 11 4 | 27 | 82 | 13 | Z | 14 |
| 13 | 5 (under process) | 25 | 35 | _ | ΞZ | 30 |
| 12 | 3 2 under process) | 0 | 28 | 7 | Z | ∞ |
| 11 | 3 3 5 5 (2 under (2 under process) process) process) | 2 | 19 | 4 | Z | m |
| 10 | 6 | 70 | 257 | 74 | 59 | 79 |
| 6 | 8 | 09 | 187 | 38 | 45 | 8 |
| ∞ | 2 | S | 38 | 12 | - | 13 |
| 7 | 7 | S | 32 | 24 | 13 | ∞ |
| 9 | 20 | 94 | 339 | 87 | īZ | 120 |
| v | 10 | 75 | 222 | 62 | Z | & & |
| 4 | N | 10 | 99 | 17 | Ξ. | 21 |
| 3 | S | 6 | 51 | ∞ | II Z | Ξ |
| 2 | Indian Law Institute, New Delhi | Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun (Rajasthan) | Jamia Hamdard, Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi | Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati | Rama Krishna Mission, Vivekananda Educational and Reasearch Institute, Belur Math. Howrah, West Bengal | Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sankrit, Vidyapeeth, Katwaria Sarai, New Mehrauli Road, Qutub Institional Area, Delhi |
| - | - | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. |

| 88 | 93.75 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 20 | 11 | 509 |
| 19 | 7 | 227 |
| - | \$ | 192 |
| 0 | 4 | 06 |
| 146 | 165 | 2122 |
| 94 | 85 | 1518 |
| 31 | 55 | 365 |
| 21 | 25 | 239 |
| 166 | 176 | 2489 |
| 113 | 87 | 1707 |
| 39 | 09 | 491 |
| 14 | 29 | 291 |
| Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learing (Andhra Pradesh) | Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai (Maharashtra) | Total |
| 17. | 18. | |

* Total sanctioned posts for Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors are 60(6+9+45). Out of total sanctioned posts of 60, 33 posts (1+5+27) are filled on regular basis. Rest 27 Posts (5+4+18) are filled by Guest Faculty as per U.G.C. norms.

* Out of 98 Assistant Professors, 35 Assistant Professors promoted as Associated Professors and 4 Professor under CAS.

* Out of 15 Associate Professor, 8 Associate Professors promoted as Professor under CAS.

#2 Associated Professors (CAS) are going on Deputation.

| 148 | Written | Answers | to |
|-----|---------|---------|----|
| | | | |

ten Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-V

| | | Status c | of Faculty Po | osition in th | re State Un | iversities | during XI | Status of Faculty Position in the State Universities during XI and XII Plan Period | n Period | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| SI. | Name of the | | , | XI Plan Period | po | | | | XII Plan Period | Period | |
| No. | University | Faculty | Total Post sanctioned | Post filled up Permanent Contractual | ed up Contractual | Vacant Position | Faculty | Faculty Total Post sanctioned | Post filled up Permanent Cor | ed up Contractual | Vacant Position |
| - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| -: | Osmania University | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ь | 146 | 13 | ı | 133 | Ь | 5 | 5 | 1 | 141 |
| | | R | 502 | 132 | ı | 370 | R | 100 | 100 | ı | 402 |
| | | Γ | 575 | 478 | , | 26 | Г | 575 | 590 | ı | (-)15 |
| | | TOTAL | 1223 | 623 | ı | 009 | TOTAL | 1223 | 969 | ı | 528 |
| 7. | University of Mumbai | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ь | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | Ь | 10 | 6 | 0 | - |
| | | R | | , | ı | 1 | R | , | 1 | ı | |
| | | T | | 1 | , | 1 | Γ | ı | , | ı | |
| | | TOTAL | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | TOTAL | 10 | 6 | 0 | |
| 3. | Rabindra Bharati University | sity | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ь | | , | , | , | Ь | ı | 1 | ı | |
| | | R | 02 | ı | ı | 02 | К | 1 | , | ı | 1 |
| | | Γ | 21 | 11 | , | 10 | Г | • | 1 | ı | , |
| | | TOTAL | 23 | 11 | ı | 12 | TOTAL | , | 1 | ı | 1 |
| 4. | Dibrugarh University Dibrugarh, Assam | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ь | 29 | 10 | | 19 | Ь | 29 | 10 | | 19 |
| | | R | 61 | 45 | | 16 | R | 61 | 29 | | 32 |
| | | Γ | 150 | 107 | | 43 | Γ | 142 | 117 | | 25 |

| P(CAP Total On | P(C To _T | P(CAPS) TOTAL On | 32 272 - | 32 194 89 | 1 1 | . % . | P(CAPS) | 5) 40 272 | 40 196 93 | | - 76 | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|-------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|------|--|
| tract (L) | tract (L) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P 08 | | 08 | | 00 | 03 | ı | Ь | 15 | , | 05 | ı | |
| R 10 | | 10 | | 01 | 01 | ı | R | 29 | 1 | 01 | 1 | |
| L 85 | | 85 | | 55 | 43 | ı | Γ | 136 | 54 | 114 | ı | |
| TOTAL 103 | | 103 | | 99 | 47 | ı | | 180 | 54 | 120 | 90 | |
| Solapur University | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maharashtra P - | | | | | 1 | , | Ь | 05 | 02 | ı | 03 | |
| В. | | | | | , | , | R | 10 | 80 | 1 | 02 | |
| - T | | , | | | , | | Г | 22 | 21 | 1 | 01 | |
| TOTAL - | | , | | , | 1 | ı | | 37 | 31 | , | 90 | |
| Shri Mata Vaishno Devi | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University P 20 | | 20 | | 03 | 03 | 12 | Ь | 20 | 02 | 01 | 15 | |
| R | R | | | 02 | , | 23 | R | | 02 | 1 | ı | |
| L 148 | | 148 | | 68 | , | 36 | Γ | 148 | 92 | 1 | 99 | |
| TOTAL 168 | | 168 | | 94 | 03 | 71 | | 168 | 96 | 01 | 71 | |
| North Bengal University | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P 2 | | 7 | | 0 | 1 | 2 | Ь | 0 | 0 | ı | 0 | |
| R 6 | | 9 | | 0 | , | 9 | R | * | 0 | 1 | 7 | |
| L 19 | | 19 | | 9 | ı | 13 | Γ | *05 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | * | (* State Govt. has | 0 | ı | 20 | |
| | | | | | | | be forn | been moved for formal concurrence | | | | |
| Total 27 | | 27 | | 9 | ı | 21 | | 27 | 0 | 1 | 27 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[11 August, 2014] Unstarred Questions 149

|) Wr | itte | n An | swers | to | | | [F | RAJ | ΥA | SA | ΔBI | ΙA |] | | | U | Ins | tarı | red | Qu | esti | ions |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------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| 52 | 94 | 115 261 | | 10 | 90 | 11 | 27 | | 60 | 80 | | 17 | | , | 01 | 01 | 02 | | 13 | 19 | 05 | 37 |
| 1 | → (| 18 20 | 1 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 01 | | , | | ı | ı | | ı | ı | | 1 | | 1 | ı | | 1 |
| 22 | 46 | 70 | | 01 | 05 | 23 | 29 | | 22 | 41 | 53 | 80 | | , | , | 1 | 1 | | 02 | 04 | 39 | 45 |
| 52 | 104 | 190 346 | | 11 | 11 | 34 | 56 | | 31 | 49 | 17 | 26 | | ı | 01 | 01 | 02 | | 15 | 23 | 82 | 44 |
| Ь | ₩, | J | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | |
| 36 | 58 | 28 | | 02 | 02 | 02 | 90 | | 21 | 13 | 60 | 43 | | , | , | 1 | | | 13 | 19 | 05 | 37 |
| 1 | 9 | 30 | | 90 | 00 | 14 | 18 | | , | | | | | , | , | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 40 | 132 | | 00 | 02 | 07 | 60 | | 60 | 35 | 02 | 46 | | 1 | 01 | 07 | 80 | | 02 | 94 | 39 | 45 |
| 52 | 104 | 190 346 | | 02 | 94 | 60 | 15 | | 30 | 48 | 11 | 68 | | , | 01 | 07 | 80 | | 15 | 23 | 44 | 82 |
| Ь | ≃ , | L Total | | Ь | К | L | TOTAL | /ur | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL |
| Delhi Technological University | | | Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University | | | | | 11. Tamil University, Thanjav | | | | | Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University | | | | | 13. Potti Sreeramulu Telugu | University | | | |
| | . Deini technological University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 52 | University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 52 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 | . Deint technological University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 52 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Total 346 187 37 122 346 138 20 261 | Definit rechmological University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 1 52 R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Automal Law University | Definit rechmological University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 1 52 Inversity R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 Inversity Torat 346 187 37 122 346 18 115 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Antional Law University P 02 04 02 P 11 01 01 01 01 10 | Definit rechmological University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 1 52 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya A recommendation of the color of the c | Definit rechmological University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 1 52 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University P 02 00 04 02 P 11 01 01 10 R 04 02 00 04 02 R 11 05 00 06 L 09 07 14 02 L 34 23 00 11 | Definit Technological University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 52 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya P 187 37 122 346 138 20 261 National Law University P 00 04 02 P 11 01 01 10 R 04 02 00 04 02 R 11 05 00 06 L 09 07 14 02 R 11 05 00 06 TOTAL 15 09 18 06 56 29 01 17 | Definit recompositional Learnotogical University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 52 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Antional Law University P 37 122 346 138 20 261 National Law University P 02 04 02 P 11 01 01 10 R 04 02 00 04 02 R 11 05 00 06 TorAL 15 09 18 06 56 29 01 27 7 | Diri reciniological National Law University, Thanjavur R | University | University R | University R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R | University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 5 1 55 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 E 190 70 18 115 Total Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya R 04 02 00 04 02 R 11 01 01 01 01 Total Tot | University | University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 5 1 5 2 | University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 17 1 52 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 11 94 115 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Total 140 02 04 02 R 11 01 01 01 01 01 Total 150 09 07 14 02 L 34 34 23 00 11 Tamil University, Thanjavur R 48 35 - 43 13 R 49 41 - 5 8 | University R 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 5 5 6 1 36 P 52 5 5 1 5 1 6 5 8 R 104 46 1 9 4 1 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | University R D. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Thanjavur Torat I. 190 120 131 130 130 130 130 130 13 | University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 5 1 52 University R 104 4 0 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Toral Jennochar Lohiya Toral Jennochar Lohiya National Law University R 04 02 00 04 02 R 11 01 01 01 10 L 09 07 14 02 R 11 05 00 06 I 10 09 07 14 02 R 11 05 00 11 Toral Jennochar Lohiya R 48 35 - 21 P 31 22 00 11 Swami Ramanand Teerth R 01 01 01 - 43 97 80 - 6 I 10 02 - 18 09 1 1 09 Natathwada University R 01 01 01 - 1 R 09 Natathwada University R 01 01 01 - 1 R 09 Natathwada University R 01 01 01 - 1 R 09 Natathwada University R 01 01 01 - 1 R 09 Natathwada University R 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 Notestanulu Telugu University R 18 01 02 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 | University R | University P 52 15 1 36 P 52 22 1 1 55 University R 104 40 6 58 R 104 46 1 94 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 L 190 132 30 28 L 190 70 18 115 Dr. Ram Manothar Lohiya National Law University, Thanjavarand Teerth Marathwada University R 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 Contact R 11 02 0 00 04 Contact R 11 02 0 00 04 Contact R 11 01 01 01 01 01 Contact R 11 02 0 00 04 Contact R 11 00 00 00 Contact R 11 00 |

| Writte | en A | nsv | ers | to | | | | | [| 11 <i>A</i> | Aug | ust, | 20 | 14] | | | Un | star | red Q | ues | tion | S | 151 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-------|-------------------------|---|---|---|-------|---------------------|--------------------|-----|------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|----|-----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|----|-------|
| 07 | 60 | 10 | 26 | | ı | ı | 1 | ı | | 1 | ı | ı | ı | | 14 | 39 | 42 | 95 | | 10 | 23 | 19 | 52 |
| ı | 1 | , | ı | | | ı | ı | | | ı | ı | ı | | | 10 | | | 10 | | ı | ı | 52 | 52 |
| 05 | 60 | 19 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | ı | | 26 | 99 | 118 | 200 | | 15 | 29 | 70 | 114 |
| 12 | 18 | 30 | 09 | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | | ı | ı | ı | | 40 | 95 | 160 | 295 | | 25 | 52 | 68 | 166 |
| А | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | |
| 01 | 07 | 07 | 15 | | 1 | ı | ı | 1 | | ı | ı | | 1 | | 12 | | | 80 | | 10 | 23 | 18 | 51 |
| 02 | 1 | 01 | 03 | | ı | ı | , | ı | | ı | ı | ı | | | | 13 | | 13 | | ı | , | 51 | 51 |
| 03 | 03 | 60 | 15 | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | , | ı | ı | | | 27 | 63 | 118 | 208 | | 15 | 29 | 71 | 115 |
| 90 | 10 | 16 | 32 | | 1 | ı | , | 1 | | | ı | 1 | 1 | | 39 | 92 | 157 | 288 | | 25 | 52 | 68 | 166 |
| Д | R | Г | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Г | Total | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | Total |
| National Law University Delhi | | | | 15. Alagappa University | | | | | 16. S.N.D.T Women's | University, Mumbai | | | | 17. Burdwan University, | West Bengal | | | | 18. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G) | | | | |
| _ | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | _ | | | | - 1 |

| 152 | 2 И | Vrit | ten | An | SWe | ers to | | | [| RA | JY. | A S | ΑE | BH. | A] | | | | Ui | nsto | arre | d Ç | Jue | stic | ons |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|------|-----|----|-------|----------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|--------------------------|-----|----|-----|------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|---------------------------|--------|-----|------|-------|
| 12 | | 80 | 13 | 25 | 46 | | 1 | ı | 90 | 90 | | 01 | 03 | 90 | 10 | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | 02 | 60 | 05 | 16 |
| 11 | | 1 | ı | ı | ı | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | ı | ı | 90 | 90 | | 1 | ı | 30 | 30 | | ı | ı | ı | |
| 10 | | ı | 01 | 12 | 13 | | 1 | ı | ı | ı | | ı | ı | 01 | 01 | | 1 | ı | ı | 1 | | 10 | 14 | 41 | 92 |
| 6 | | 80 | 14 | 37 | 65 | | 1 | ı | 90 | 90 | | 01 | 03 | 07 | 111 | | ı | ı | 30 | 30 | | 12 | 23 | 46 | 81 |
| ∞ | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | |
| 7 | | 80 | 13 | 25 | 46 | | , | 01 | 02 | 03 | | 01 | 03 | 90 | 10 | | , | 01 | 03 | 97 | | 05 | 60 | 05 | 16 |
| 9 | | , | , | | , | | ı | , | , | , | | | | 90 | 90 | | , | , | , | , | | | | , | , |
| S | | ı | 01 | 12 | 13 | | 01 | 02 | 10 | 13 | | , | , | 01 | 01 | | _ | ı | 34 | 35 | | 10 | 14 | 41 | 92 |
| 4 | | 80 | 14 | 37 | 59 | | 01 | 03 | 12 | 16 | | 01 | 03 | 07 | 11 | | 01 | 01 | 37 | 39 | | 12 | 23 | 46 | 81 |
| 33 | | Ь | Я | Г | TOTAL | | Ь | × | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Г | TOTAL | | Ь | Я | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Г | TOTAL |
| 1 2 | 19. Hidayatullah National Law University (C.G.) | | | | | 20. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon | | | | | 21. University of Mumbai | | | | | Vidyasagar University, West Bengal | | | | | 23. Dravadian University, | Kuppam | | | |

| Written Answers t | o [| 11 August, 2014] | Unstarred Questions | 153 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 09 18 13 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 | | |
| - - 15 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 | | |
| 06 10 28 44 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 | | |
| 15 28 41 84 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| F R J | 7 X J | P & J | ч ж л | ٦ |
| 09 18 13 40 | 10 15 09 34 | 05 07 | | 02 |
| 15 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 | | |
| 06 10 28 44 | - 30 36 | 00 - 00 00 - 00 | 02 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 | 10 |
| 15 28 41 84 | 10 21 39 70 | 01 - 10 | 04 - 20 - 20 03 - 03 | 12 |
| P R L Total | P R L Total | P R L Total | r P L Total R | TOTAL |
| | 23. Mananna Gandin University, Nalgonda | 26. Madurai Kamaraj University | 27. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University 28. Bharathidasan University | |

| 154 | Writte | n Ansv | wers to |) | [R/ | AJYA | SABI | IA] | | U | nstarre | d Ques | tions |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------------------------------------|------|------|-----|-------|---------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 90 | 12 | 17 | 35 | | 01 | 02 | 05 | 80 | 1 | 1 | • | 1 |
| 11 | ı | ı | 37 | 37 | | ı | ı | ı | ı | ı | | ı | ı |
| 10 | 05 | 11 | 42 | 58 | | ı | ı | 01 | 01 | ı | | , | • |
| 6 | 11 | 23 | 65 | 93 | | 01 | 02 | 90 | 60 | 1 | ı | ı | 1 |
| 8 | А | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | П | | Д. | × | Γ | |
| 7 | 80 | 13 | 15 | 36 | | 02 | 02 | 01 | 05 | 1 | ı | | i |
| 9 | 1 | ı | 31 | 31 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | ı | ı | 1 | ı | 1 |
| 5 | 03 | 10 | 44 | 57 | | 1 | 01 | 00 | 03 | ı | | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 11 | 23 | 59 | 93 | | 02 | 03 | 03 | 80 | | 1 | | ı |
| 3 | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Г | TOTAL | Д. | × | Γ | TOTAL |
| 2 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar | | | | | Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University | | | | | 31. Presidency University | | | |
| $\frac{1}{29}$ | ì | | | | 30. | | | | | 31. | | | |

| 32. | Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|
| | Rajouri (J&K) | Ь | 15 | 01 | 94 | 10 | Ь | 15 | 01 | 04 | 10 |
| | | R | 29 | 03 | , | 26 | R | 29 | 03 | , | 26 |
| | | Г | 96 | 46 | 05 | 45 | Γ | 96 | 45 | 90 | 45 |
| | | TOTAL | 140 | 50 | 60 | 81 | | 140 | 49 | 10 | 81 |
| 33. | Anna University Chennai | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ь | 104 | 70 | , | 34 | Ь | 104 | 71 | , | 33 |
| | | R | 181 | 134 | | 47 | В | 175 | 129 | | 46 |
| | | Г | 334 | 270 | , | 64 | Γ | 334 | 258 | , | 270 |
| | | TOTAL | 619 | 474 | , | 145 | | 613 | 458 | | 349 |
| 34. | 34. University of Jammu | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ь | ı | | ı | | Ь | ı | ı | 1 | |
| | | R | ı | | | , | R | ı | ı | 1 | 1 |
| | | Γ | 12 | 11 | , | 01 | Γ | 12 | ı | , | 12 |
| | | TOTAL | 12 | 11 | , | 01 | | 12 | ı | | 12 |
| 35. | R.T.M Nagpur University | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ь | 02 | , | 1 | 02 | R | 1 | ı | | 1 |
| | | R | 03 | | 1 | 03 | R | ı | ı | | 1 |
| | | Γ | 20 | ı | 1 | 20 | Γ | 1 | ı | 1 | 1 |
| | | TOTAL | 25 | ı | 1 | 25 | | ı | ı | | 1 |
| 36. | Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalay | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Khairagarh | Ь | ı | 1 | ı | 1 | Ь | ı | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | R | 1 | ı | 1 | , | R | ı | ı | | 1 |
| | | Γ | 10 | ı | | , | Γ | 70 | ı | | 1 |
| | | TOTAL | 10 | ı | , | , | | 07 | ı | , | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

[11 August, 2014] Unstarred Questions 155

| | | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|-------------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----|----|-------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| 12 | | 10 | 14 | 24 | 48 | | 11 | 64 | 114 | 189 | | 60 | 28 | 35 | 72 | | • | 1 | 1 | • |
| 11 | | 1 | 1 | 01 | 01 | | 187 | | | 187 | | 01 | 0 | 04 | 05 | | • | 1 | ı | • |
| 10 | | 90 | 03 | 23 | 32 | | 35 | 7 | 55 | 26 | | 01 | 01 | 34 | 36 | | | | 1 | |
| 6 | | 16 | 17 | 48 | 81 | | 46 | 71 | 169 | 286 | | 10 | 29 | 69 | 108 | | | , | 1 | |
| 8 | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | ĸ | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | |
| 7 | | 80 | 13 | 21 | 42 | | 14 | 36 | 72 | 122 | | 6 | 28 | 41 | 78 | | • | , | ı | |
| 9 | | 01 | ı | 02 | 03 | | 119 | | | 119 | | 01 | 0 | 90 | 7 | | ı | ı | ı | ı |
| 5 | | 07 | 90 | 25 | 36 | | 24 | 21 | 57 | 102 | | 01 | 01 | 28 | 30 | | , | , | ı | ı |
| 4 | | 16 | 17 | 48 | 81 | | 38 | 57 | 129 | 224 | | 10 | 29 | 69 | 108 | | , | , | 1 | ı |
| 3 | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | ~ | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL |
| 2 | Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai | | | | | 38. J.N.T.U., Anantapur | | | | | Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, | Chitrakoot, U.P. | | | | Mother Teresa Women's University | | | | |

| Writte | en A | nsw | vers | to | | | | | [| 11 <i>A</i> | Aug | ust, | 20 | 14] | | Ur | ısta | rre | d Q | ues | tion | S | 157 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-------|----------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|----|------|-------|------------------------------|--------|------|-----|-------|
| 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 338 | | 12 | 7 | 50 | 69 | | ı | ı | ı | | | ı | 1 | ı | ı |
| ı | 1 | , | | | , | , | , | | | , | | | , | | | | | | | , | , | , | ı |
| 11 (Gen) | 21 (Gen) | 39 (Gen) | 71 | | 16 | 101 | 326 | 443 | | 12 | 33 | 269 (SC-33) | 314 | | • | • | 1 | | | 10 | 01 | 516 | 527 |
| 18 | 19 | 64 | 1111 | | | | | 781 | | 24 | 40 | 319 | 383 | | , | | | | | 61 | 135 | 704 | 006 |
| Ф | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 321 | | 16 | 6 | 41 | 99 | | ı | ı | 5 | 5 | | ı | ı | ı | 1 |
| | ı | , | | | , | ı | | ı | | | | | | | ı | _ | 8 | 6 | | ı | | | ı |
| 11 (Gen) | 21 (Gen) | 39 (Gen) | 71 | | 15 | 85 | 360 | 460 | | 16 | 36 | 270 (SC-33) | 322 | | | | | | | 10 | 01 | 516 | 527 |
| 18 | 29 | 64 | 1111 | | | | | 781 | | 32 | 45 | 311 | 388 | | ı | П | 13 | 14 | | 61 | 135 | 704 | 006 |
| Д | R | Γ | TOTAL | ty, | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | В | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | Ж | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL |
| 41. Kuvempu University, Karnataka | | | | 42. K.S.D. Sanskrit University, | Darbhanga | | | | 43. M.D. University, | Haryana | | | | 44. Maharaja Sayajiroa University of Baroda, | Gujarat | | | | 45. University of Rajasthan, | Jaipur | | | |
| 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | |

| 1: | 58 | Writ | ten . | Ans | wer | s to | | | [R | RAJ | YA SA | BHA] | | | U | nsta | rrec | d Qi | uest | ions |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|---------------------------|-----------|----|-----|-------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| 5 | } | 01 | 01 | 01 | 03 | | 111 | 90 | 17 | 34 | | 13 (1 back- log) | 17 (2 back- log) | 20 (Nil BL) | 50 | | 111 | 90 | 20 | 37 |
| = | | ı | ı | ı | 1 | | 1 | ı | ı | , | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | Nii | 02 | 15 | 17 |
| 01 | | ı | ı | 01 | 0.1 | | 13 | 60 | 36 | 58 | | 4 | 19 | 30 | 53 | | 06 (Gen) | 37 (Gen) | 47 (Gen) | 06 |
| 6 | ` | 01 | 01 | 02 | 90 | | 29 | 42 | 202 | 273 | | 17 | 36 | 50 | 103 | | 17 | 45 | 92 | 154 |
| ~ | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | ~ | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | |
| L- | | Ϊ́Ν | Nii | Nii | Nil | | 23 | 12 | 39 | 74 | | 13 (1 back-log) | 17 (2 back- log | 20 (Nil BL) | 50 | | 12 | 90 | 21 | 39 |
| 9 | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | ı | 1 | 1 | ı | | īz | 02 | 15 | 17 |
| ٠, | | 01 | 01 | 01 | 03 | | 01 | 03 | 18 | 22 | | 4 | 19 | 30 | 53 | | 5 (Gen) | 37 (Gen) | 46 (Gen) | 88 |
| 4 | | 01 | 01 | 0.1 | 03 | | 1 | ı | 02 | 02 | | 17 | 36 | 50 | 103 | | 17 | 45 | 92 | 154 |
| C. | | д 3 | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Г | Total | | Ь | × | Γ | Total |
| 6 | 46. Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidvalava Harvana | י וסווי (הומי להומי להומ | | | | 47. Mangalore University, | Karnataka | | | | 48. Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur | | | | | 49. Ravenshaw University, | Cuttack | | | |
| . – | . 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | |

| 1 | | ı | ı | | | 04 | 111 | 05 | 20 | | 01 | 03 | 05 | 60 | | Vacant position under process of Roster Committee | | | |
|---|-----------|---|---|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|-------|-------------------------|-----------|----|----|-------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------|
| | ı | ı | 1 | ı | | 02 | 1 | 13 | 15 | | | ı | 1 | 1 | | 01 V _s | 1 | 36 | 37 |
| | 1 | ı | ı | ı | | ı | 01 | 20 | 80 | | 05 | 80 | 12 | 25 | | 4+1 (CAS) | 1+50 (CAS) | 16(with CAS) | 72 |
| | 1 | | ı | , | | 90 | 12 | 25 | 43 | | 90 | 11 | 17 | 34 | | 05 | 12 | 110 | 127 |
| | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | d | R | Γ | |
| | ı | | ı | ı | | 90 | 11 | 05 | 20 | | 01 | 10 | 11 | 22 | | | | | |
| | ı | ı | ı | ı | | 02 | | 13 | 15 | | ı | | | ı | | 02 | | 42 | 44 |
| | 1 | | ı | ı | | ı | 01 | 07 | 80 | | 94 | ı | 04 | 80 | | 4+1(CAS) | 1+50 (CAS) | 110 16(with CAS) | 72 |
| | ı | ı | ı | ı | | 90 | 12 | 25 | 43 | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 30 | | 05 | 12 | 110 | 127 |
| | Ь | R | Г | TOTAL | ab | Ь | R | Г | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Г | TOTAL | | d. | R | Г | Тотаг |
| | Karnataka | | | | 51. Rajiv Gandhi National Univerisity of Law, Punjab | | | | | 52. University of Kota, | Rajasthan | | | | 53. Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday | Vish. (MP) | | | |
| | | | | | 51. | | | | | 52. | | | | | 53. | | | | |

[11 August, 2014] Unstarred Questions 159

| 160 | W | ritte | en A | nsw | vers | to | | [| RA. | ΙΥΑ | SAl | BHA | \] | | L | ^J nstc | ırrec | d Qu | iesti | ons |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|-------|-----------------------|------------|----|-----|-------|--------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| 12 | | 9 | - | 5 | 12 | | 05 | 05 | Nii | 10 | | , | , | | ı | | 2 | 1 | 5 | ∞ |
| 11 | | 10 | ı | 13 | 23 | | ı | ı | 05 | 05 | | , | , | • | ı | | , | ı | , | ı |
| 10 | | 6 | 4 | 4 | 17 | | 01 | 03 | 80 | 12 | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | S | 14 | 21 | 40 |
| 6 | | 25 | 5 | 22 | 52 | | 90 | 80 | 13 | 27 | | ı | ı | 1 | ı | | 7 | 15 | 26 | 48 |
| ∞ | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | Я | IJ | | | Ь | R | Г | |
| 7 | | S | 1 | 4 | 10 | | 05 | 05 | 05 | 15 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 18 | | ı | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| 9 | | 11 | ı | 9 | 17 | | | ı | ı | ı | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | , | ı | ı | 1 |
| S | | 10 | 4 | S | 19 | | 01 | 03 | 80 | 12 | | | , | 2 (ad hoc appointment up to 31.03.2012) | 2 | | 7 | 13 | 22 | 42 |
| 4 | | 26 | 5 | 15 | 46 | | 90 | 80 | 13 | 27 | | 4 | 5 | 11 aj | 20 | | 7 | 15 | 26 | 48 |
| 3 | ė | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | T | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL |
| 2 | National Law School of India University, Bangalore | | | | | Chanakya National Law | University | | | | Sardar Patel University, | Gujarat | | | | 57. Fakir Mohan University, | Balasore | | | |
| | 24. I | | | | | 55. (| 1 | | | | 56. § | <u> </u> | | | | 57. I | - | | | |

| ritte | n A | nsv | vers | s to | | | | | [1 | 1 Au | gus | st, 2 | 014 | !] | | U | nst | arre | ed (| Дие | stic | ns | 1 | 61 |
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| 11 | 17 | 23 | 51 | | | | | | | 1 | , | 1 | • | | • | | | , | | 01 | 02 | 03 | 02 | 80 |
| Ь | Я | Γ | | | Ь | R | C) T | | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Г | | |
| 7 | 11 | 11 | 29 | | | | | | | , | ı | ı | ı | | ı | ı | ı | ı | | 01 | 02 | ı | ı | 03 |
| 2 | | 35 | 38 | | 2(GM) | 2(SC, GM) | 1(SC) | 5 | | 1 | | 1 | , | | | | | | | | | 03 | 02 | 05 |
| 4 (Gen.) | 6 (Gen.) | 12 (Gen.) | 22 | | , | , | ı | ı | | ı | , | 1 | ı | | , | | , | ı | | , | ı | , | ı | |
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| | | | | 59. University of Mysore | | | | | | Bhavnagar University | | | | 61. National Law University, | Odisha | | | | 62. South Gujarat University, | Surat | | | | |
| | 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 | 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 10 10 11 R 17 (Gen.) 1 10 | 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 10 23 12 (Gen.) 35 11 L 23 15 (Gen.) 37 8 | 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 10 23 12 (Gen.) 35 11 L 23 15 (Gen.) 37 8 51 22 38 29 51 26 39 25 | P 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 R 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 L 23 12 (Gen.) 35 11 L 23 15 (Gen.) 37 TOTAL 51 22 38 29 51 26 39 | P 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 R 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 10 L 23 12 (Gen.) 35 15 (Gen.) 37 8 TOTAL 51 25 39 25 P - 2 (GM) - P | P 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 R 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 10 L 23 12 (Gen.) 35 11 L 23 15 (Gen.) 37 8 TOTAL 51 22 38 29 51 26 39 25 P 02 - 2(GM) - R R NIL | P 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 R 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 10 L 23 12 (Gen.) 35 15 (Gen.) 37 8 TOTAL 51 25 39 25 P 0 - 2 (GM) - P R 02 - 2 (SC, GM) - R L 03 - 1 (SC) 2 (GM, SC) L NIL | P 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 R 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 10 L 23 12 (Gen.) 35 15 (Gen.) 37 8 TOTAL 51 29 51 26 39 25 R 02 - 2 (GM) - R NIL. R 03 - 1 (SC), GM) - R NIL. TOTAL 07 - 5 2 NIL. | P 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 R 17 6 (Gen.) 1 11 R 17 7 (Gen.) 1 10 L 23 12 (Gen.) 35 11 L 23 15 (Gen.) 37 8 TOTAL 51 22 38 29 51 26 39 25 R 02 - 2 (GM) - R R NIL L 03 - 1 (SC) 2 (GM, SC) L R NIL TOTAL 07 - 5 2 R NIL | R 11 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P 11 4 (Gen.) 1 7 (Gen.) 1 10 L 23 12 (Gen.) 35 11 L 25 39 25 University of Mysore P 2 2 (GM) - P 39 25 University of Mysore P - 2 (GM) - P 39 25 University of Mysore P - 2 (GM) - P NIL NIL R 0 - 2 (GM) - R NIL NIL Maharaja TorAL 07 - 5 2 - - - Bhavnagar University P - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | Parish Architecture Parish Pari | He ii 4 (Gen.) 2 7 P ii 4 (Gen.) 1 7 Re ii 4 (Gen.) 1 1 R ii 4 (Gen.) 1 1 R ii 4 (Gen.) 1 7 (Gen.) 1 1 10 R ii 10 Le ii 23 12 (Gen.) 15 11 L ii 23 15 (Gen.) 37 8 8 Total ii 22 38 29 5 15 (Gen.) 37 8 8 University of Mysore R ii 22 38 29 5 15 (Gen.) 37 8 8 Re ii 22 38 29 25 39 25 University of Mysore R ii 22 R ii 26 R ii 27 | He ii d'Gen, 2 7 P II 4 (Gen.) I 1 10 R Rationalization in the control of the co | Particle Particle | Particle Particle | Particle Particle | Part 4 (Gen.) 2 7 8 11 4 (Gen.) 1 1 1 8 17 7 (Gen.) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Parity of Mysore 11 | R | Partial Hamiltonian Fig. 1 | Partial Hammagar University of Mysore Partial Hammagar University Partial Hammagar Univers | R | Partial Head |

| 162 | W | ritt | en. | Ans | swers | to | | | [| RA | JY | ΆS | SAl | ВН | A] | | | | | U | nsto | arre | ed <u>s</u> | Que | esti | ons |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|---------------------|-------|--------------------|----|----|----|-------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|----|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|-------------|-----|------|-------|
| 12 | | 9 | 21 | 6 | Nii | 36 | | | | | | | • | position has | rsity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | 1 | 1 | 188 | 1 | 188 | | | | | | | • | urding faculty p | nom tne unive | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | 11 | 85 | 82 | ∞ | 186 | | | | | | | • | XII plan information regarding faculty position has | not been received from the university | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | 6 | 34 | 169 | ∞ | 220 | | | | | | | | XII plan ir | 1011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | Ь | R | Γ | | | | Ь | × | Γ | | | Ь | R | Г | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | Γ | |
| 7 | | 5 | 18 | 11 | Ξ̈̈́ | 34 | | 25 | 40 | 26 | 81 | | 13 | 10 | 20 | 43 | | 61 | 89 | 81 | 210 | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | 182 | | 182 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| S | | 11 | 85 | 82 | ~ | 186 | | 10 | 36 | 89 | 144 | | 10 | 31 | 53 | 94 | | 21 | 06 | 255 | 366 | | S | 19 | 40 | 64 |
| 4 | | 6 | 34 | 169 | | 220 | | 35 | 9/ | 94 | 205 | | 23 | 41 | 73 | 137 | | 82 | 158 | 336 | 976 | | 6 | 22 | 40 | 71 |
| 3 | | Ь | R | L | Lecturer-Non UGC | TOTAL | | Ь | R | L | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | L | TOTAL | | Ь | R | L | TOTAL |
| 2 | Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, | Kerala | | | | | Gujarat University | | | | | Saurashtra University, | Rajkot | | | | Bangalore University | | | | | 67. Kannada University | | | | |
| - | 63. | | | | | | 64. | | | | | 65. | | | | | .99 | | | | | .79 | | | | |

| | Ь | R | Τ | | | Ь | R | Γ | | | Ь | R | T | | | Ь | R | J | | | Р | R | Τ | |
|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------|----------------------------|----|----|----|-------|-----------------------------|--------|----|----|-------|------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| | 13 | 23 | 51 | 87 | | 13 | 23 | 51 | 87 | | 15 | 14 | 15 | 34 | | 11 | 80 | 12 | 31 | | 17 | 24 | 26 | 29 |
| | 19 | 33 | 70 | 122 | | 19 | 64 | 112 | 119 | | 2 | 7 | 20 | 29 | | 03 | 13 | 35 | 51 | | 16 | 29 | 53 | 86 |
| | 32 | 99 | 121 | 209 | | 49 | 127 | 169 | 345 | | 17 | 21 | 35 | 73 | | 14 | 22 | 47 | 83 | | 33 | 53 | 62 | 165 |
| | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | | Ь | R | Γ | TOTAL | _ | Ь | R | Γ | Total |
| 68. Gulbarga University | | | | | 69. Karnataka University | | | | | 70. A.P.S University, Rewa | | | | | 71. Baraktullah University, | Bhopal | | | | 72. Devi Ahilya Vish. Indoor | | | | |

| 164 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| ı l | | | |

| 73. Dr. H.S Gaur Vish, Sagar R | i | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----|----|---|-----|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| P 50 12 38 P R 45 47 R L 174 22 152 L Total 316 79 237 Total P 8 5 3 P R 33 23 10 R L 88 38 50 L Total 129 66 63 Total R 10 6 4 R L 14 7 L Total 29 15 14 Total | 73. Dr. H.S Gaur Vish, Sagar | ı | | | | | | | | | |
| R 92 45 47 R L 174 22 152 L Total 316 79 237 Total P 8 5 3 P R 33 23 10 R L 88 38 50 L Total 129 66 63 Total P 5 2 3 P R 10 6 4 R L 14 7 L Total 29 15 Total | | Ь | 50 | 12 | | 38 | Ь | | | | |
| L 174 22 152 L Total 316 79 237 Total P 8 5 3 P R 33 23 10 R L 88 38 50 L Total 129 66 63 Total P 5 2 3 P N R 10 6 4 R R L 14 7 L Total Total 29 15 14 Total | | R | 92 | 45 | | 47 | R | | | | |
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| P 8 5 3 P R 33 23 10 R L 88 38 50 L TOTAL 129 66 63 TOTAL P 5 2 3 P R 10 6 4 R L 14 7 L TOTAL 29 15 14 TOTAL | | TOTAL | 316 | 62 | | 237 | TOTAL | | | | |
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| 33 23 10 R 88 38 50 L 129 66 63 TOTAL 5 2 3 P 3 10 6 4 R 3 14 7 7 L 29 15 14 TOTAL | | Ь | 8 | 5 | | 3 | Ь | VII ala nafa | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | | 40.7 |
| 88 38 50 L 129 66 63 TOTAL 5 2 3 P 10 6 4 R 14 7 7 L 29 15 14 TOTAL | | R | 33 | 23 | | 10 | В | All pian inion | mation regardings in received fron | ig tacuity posi n the universit | HOII HAS V |
| 129 66 63 TOTAL 5 2 3 P 10 6 4 R 14 7 7 L 29 15 14 TOTAL | | Γ | 88 | 38 | | 50 | Γ | | | | , |
| 5 2 3 P 10 6 4 R 14 7 7 L 29 15 14 TOTAL | | TOTAL | 129 | 99 | | 63 | TOTAL | | | | |
| 5 2 3 P 10 6 4 R 14 7 T L 29 15 14 TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 6 4 R 14 7 7 L 29 15 14 TOTAL | | Ь | S | 2 | | 3 | Ь | XII plan inforn | nation regarding | g faculty posit | ion has |
| 14 7 7 7 29 15 14 | | Я | 10 | 9 | | 4 | R | not beer | n received from | the university | _ |
| 29 15 14 | | Γ | 14 | 7 | | 7 | Γ | | | | |
| | | TOTAL | 29 | 15 | | 14 | TOTAL | | | | |

Utilisation of education cess

3424. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKR1SHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount collected year-wise, from three per cent cess on income tax for primary education and the proportion of the accretions actually utilised for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- (b) whether the functioning of SSA now for more than a decade has resulted in phasing out of expenditure on non formal/adult education; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The proceeds of the Primary Education Cess of 2% are credited to the Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) and 1% is the Secondary and Higher Education Cess. The data of Primary Education Cess, collected from Direct Taxes for last three financial years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

| Financial Year | Primary Education Cess (@2%) |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 9648.86 |
| 2012-13 | 10543.88 |
| 2013-14# | 12040.85 |

[#] Provisional/unaudited.

The PSK allocation as per revised estimates for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the last three financial years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

| Financial Year | RE allocation of PSK for SSA |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 11992.33 |
| 2012-13 | 14004.58 |
| 2013-14 | 15869.23 |

⁽b) and (c) SSA provides support to States and UTs for special training of out of school children before they are mainstreamed in schools. Adult Education was never a part of SSA.

Allegation against VC of Central University of Odisha

3425. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any allegation of irregularities and corruption by Vice-Chancellor (VC) of Central University of Odisha, Koraput; and
- (b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted and if so, the results of such enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The term of the first Vice Chancellor of Central University of Orissa expired on 27.02.2014. As there was no Pro -Vice Chancellor /Professor at that time in Central University of Orissa, Government with the approval of the Visitor of the University gave the additional charge of the post to Prof. Mohammad Miyan, the Vice Chancellor, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad on 31.3.2014. Prof. Mohammad Miyan took the additional Charge of the post of the Vice Chancellor, Central University of Orissa on 01.4.2014. Government has not received any allegations of irregularities and corruption against Prof. Mohammad Miyan, as Acting Vice Chancellor, Central University of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of schools under RMSA

3426. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme to upgrade and facilitate secondary schools; and
- (b) if so, the number of schools upgraded under the scheme during the last three years, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 as part of the Central Government's commitment to make secondary education of good quality available, through upgradation of Upper Primary Schools into Secondary Schools as well as strengthening of existing secondary schools through construction of additional class rooms, science and maths labs, toilets and drinking water facilities, etc.

(b) Of the overall 10513 schools approved for upgradation, 4578 were approved in the last 3 years under the Scheme which includes 104 in Andhra Pradesh.

Setting up of rural university

- 3427. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- as on date, the action taken by the Ministry, in consultation with the University Grants Commission to set up rural university to execute ideas of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi; and
- (b) the details of action taken by Government to introduce various Gandhian literature programme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up a Rural University in the country by the University Grants Commission (UGC) or Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). However, the Gandhigram Rural Institute, Tamil Nadu, a Deemed to be University is already functioning under MHRD. The Institute was declared as a Deemed to be University in the year 1976. The Institute provides instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may determine to promote a classless and casteless society and integrated and sustainable rural development on Gandhian lines. It is fully funded by Government of India.

(b) However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has started a scheme of "Epoch Making Social Thinkers of India" in various universities/colleges to introduce various courses on great thinkers and social leaders, their thoughts and philosophies including Gandhian studies. As reported by the UGC, under this scheme 85 Gandhian Studies Centres have been approved by the UGC for continuation in the Twelfth Plan and 55 Centres have been approved for establishment during Twelfth Plan w.e.f 2013-14. Details of the scheme are available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/xiplanpdf/ epochmakingsociathinkersl.pdf.

Creation of academic cadre for education sector

†3428. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to create a separate academic cadre for the education sector;
 - if so, whether any action has been taken in this direction, so far; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Although National Education Policy, 1986 (modified in 1992) provides for formation of Indian Education Service as an All India Service, there was no consensus among the State Governments and as such the proposal was dropped.

Standards of education in Government schools

†3429. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the standards of education imparted in Government schools is lower than that of private schools;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the standards of education in Government schools and bring them at par with those of private schools;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to open Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the hilly States; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is presently running Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). The comparable results of KVs and JNVs *viz-a-viz* the other school system for the last 3 years are as follows:

| Year | | | CLASS-X | | | CL. | ASS-XII | |
|------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| - | KVS | JNVs | CBSE | Private Schools | KVS | JNVs | CBSE | Private Schools |
| 2012 | 99.49% | 99.58% | 98.19% | 99.20% | 94.15% | 95.96% | 80.19% | 80.11% |
| 2013 | 99.90% | 99.73% | 98.76% | 99.46% | 94.82% | 96.14% | 82.10% | 82.31% |
| 2014 | 99.59% | 99.80% | 98.87% | 99.44% | 97.39% | 97.67% | 82.66% | 82.77% |

The improvement in the quality of education in these schools is a continuous process through various interventions like recruitment of qualified and trained teachers, emphasis on teacher training through regular in-service teacher training programme and refresher courses with a view to upgrade their knowledge and skills, provisions of better †Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

infrastructure, holistic development of students by giving equal impetus to curricular and co-curricular activities, teachers training programme, introduction of e-class rooms, provision of multimedia devices; e-content development in various subjects; modernization of labs; improvement of sport infrastructure; teaching of selected foreign language in addition to Indian languages.

(c) and (d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country including hilly States.

School Management Committees

3430. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the School Management Committees (SMC), as prescribed in the RTE Act, 2009 for Government schools and schools of local authorities are functioning in private schools;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) A private school receiving aid or grant from the appropriate Government or local authority is required under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 to set up a School Management Committees (SMC). The SMC's role in such cases is advisory. The RTE Act does not prescribe an SMC for private unaided school.

Adult illiterates in Maharashtra

3431.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the number of adult illiterates in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details of the outcome showing men and women, urban and rural and in particular about tribals of the State; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take to eradicate illiteracy amongst the adults of the State?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The details of adult illiterates in the 15 plus age group in the country and Maharashtra, both men and women, urban and rural and Scheduled Tribes, as per Census 2011, are as under:

| India/State | | | All Castes | | | Scheduled Trib | es |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| India | Total | 25,75,83,612 | 9,07,64,463 | 16,68,19,149 | 3,24,70,744 | 1,22,02,156 | 2,02,68,588 |
| | Rural | 20,97,32,906 | 7,39,79,939 | 13,57,52,967 | 3,05,59,593 | 1,15,28,475 | 1,90,31,118 |
| | Urban | 4,78,50,706 | 1,67,84,524 | 3,10,66,182 | 19,11,151 | 6,73,681 | 12,37,470 |
| Maharashtra | Total | 1,63,03,772 | 53,54,061 | 1,09,49,711 | 28,08,157 | 10,41,603 | 17,66,554 |
| | Rural | 1,16,57,730 | 37,24,714 | 79,33,016 | 25,73,006 | 9,59,728 | 16,13,278 |
| | Urban | 46,46,042 | 16,29,347 | 30,16,695 | 2,35,151 | 81,875 | 1,53,276 |

(c) Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development, is being implemented since 2009 in rural areas of all Districts having adult female literacy rate of 50% and below, including left wing extremism affected districts irrespective of their literacy rate, with a goal to achieve 80 percent literacy and reduce gender gap to 10 percent points by the end of XII Five Year Plan. The programme covers 10 districts of Maharashtra.

Electricity in schools

- 3432. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government is seriously considering to provide generators, inverters and solar panels on a war-footing to schools, so that the students are not forced to give board examinations in darkness due to load shedding in various parts of the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The conduct of school board examinations are undertaken by the State Government administration and responsibility for making arrangements for lighting is in their domain.

Schools covered under ICT and CAL

3433. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

[11 August, 2014]

- (a) the number of Government and Government-aided schools covered under Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Computer Aided Learning (CAL), State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to cover all the schools under the above mentioned schemes;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (d) the action plan chalked out by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology promotes computer enabled learning and support use of ICT in teaching and learning, in all Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. Under the Scheme, financial assistance to States/UTs includes ICT infrastructure, development of content, teachers' training and internet connectivity to enable computer literacy among student and for computer aided teaching and learning.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides financial support amounting upto ₹ 50 lakh per district per year, for Computer Aided Learning (CAL) in Upper Primary School (UPS) with special emphasis on Science and Mathematics, in which procurement of hardware, software, training, maintenance and resource support if required could inter alia be included in this component.

So far, 87096 Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools have been approved to be covered under ICT in School Scheme. Till December 2013, 75937 School have been covered under CAL Scheme. State-wise details is given in the Statement.

Statement Schools covered under ICT and CAL Scheme

| Name of State/UT | Govt. and Govt. aided | Upper Primary |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | schools approved under ICT @ | schools covered under |
| | School Scheme | CAL |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Island | ds 0 | 72 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 10327 | 3692 |

| 172 Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 212 | 799 |
| Assam | 2850 | 2179 |
| Bihar | 1037 | 1135 |
| Chandigarh | 87 | 159 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2200 | 2544 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 18 | 12 |
| Daman and Diu | 23 | 66 |
| Delhi | 1109 | 970 |
| Goa | 432 | 116 |
| Gujarat | 6380 | 6950 |
| Haryana | 3217 | 2653 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2153 | 829 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 220 | 800 |
| Jharkhand | 1036 | 1059 |
| Karnataka | 7155 | 3632 |
| Kerala | 4201 | 1515 |
| Lakshadweep | 10 | 21 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2230 | 3708 |
| Maharashtra | 7855 | 5251 |
| Manipur | 329 | 315 |
| Meghalaya | 79 | 333 |
| Mizoram | 382 | 559 |
| Nagaland | 691 | 345 |
| Odisha | 6000 | 2418 |
| Puducherry | 380 | 181 |
| Punjab | 3697 | 6235 |
| Rajasthan | 6600 | 7310 |

| Written Answers to | [11 August, 2014] | Unstarred Questions 173 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Sikkim | 151 | 169 |
| Tamil Nadu | 5270 | 7098 |
| Tripura | 579 | 69 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 5610 | 7715 |
| Uttarakhand | 625 | 2439 |
| West Bengal | 3948 | 2589 |
| Total | 87096 | 75937 |
| | | |

Ombudsmen in institutes of higher education

3434. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry proposes to appoint ombudsmen in institutes of higher education;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such ombudsmen would also be appointed by the private institutions and deemed universities; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that there is no conflict of interest in the working of the ombudsmen in such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 according to which every University and every Deemed to be University shall appoint an Ombudsman for the redressal of grievances of students under these regulations. As per the Regulations, the Ombudsman shall be a person who has been a judge not below the rank of a District Judge or a retired Professor who has at least ten years' experience as a Professor. Further, the Ombudsman shall be a part time officer appointed for a period of three years or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever, is earlier, and may be reappointed for another term in the same University or the Deemed to be University. As per the Regulations, a panel of names will be recommended by a Search Committee to the University and the Deemed to be University concerned. The Regulations are available at http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/UGC-Regulations.aspx.

- (c) Yes, Sir. The UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 stipulate that Ombudsmen would also be appointed by all Universities and Deemed to be Universities, including private universities.
- (d) The UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 stipulate that the Ombudsman shall not, at the time of his/her appointment, during one year before such appointment, or in the course of his tenure as Ombudsman, be in a conflict of interest with the University where his/her personal relationship, professional affiliation or financial interest may compromise or reasonably appear to compromise, his/her independence of judgement towards the University.

These Regulations further stipulate that the Ombudsman, or any member of his/ her immediate family shall not hold or have held at any point in the past, any post or, employment in the office of profit in the University; have any significant relationship, including personal, family, professional or financial, with the University; and hold any position in the University by whatever name called, in the administration or governance structure of the University.

Students in colleges and universities

3435. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students in the country studying in colleges and universities;
- (b) the details of those in Government and the private sector respectively, Statewise;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to ensure access to more students in Government sector; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the provisional report of All India Survey on Higher Education, total number of students enrolled in higher education (University, College & Stand alone Institution) during 2011-12 was 28562693, in the country. The Percentage of students enrolled in Government and Private higher education institutions is given below:-

| | Unive | ersities | Colleg | ges | Stand Ale | one Institutions |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total Enrolment | Enrolment % in Govt. Institutions | Enrolment % in Private Institutions | Enrolment % in Govt. Institutions | Enrolment % in Private Institutions | Enrolment % in Govt. Institutions | Enrolment % in Private Institutions |
| 28562693 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 29.9 | 70.1 |

The State- wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

- (c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan aims to raise the country's GER to 25.2 by 2017-18 and to reach the target of 30 by 2020-21.
- (d) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education through assistance to State universities.

Statement

The State-wise details of the percentage of students enrolled in Government and Private higher educational institutes.

| State | Total Universit | | versity | Colle | ege | Stand Alon | e Institution |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| | Enrolment | Enrolment | Enrolment | Enrolment | Enrolment | Enrolment | Enrolment |
| | | % in | % in |
| | | Govt. | Private | Govt. | Private | Govt. | Private |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Andaman and | 5599 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nicobar Islands | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2772564 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 13.1 | 86.9 | 34.4 | 65.6 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 51370 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 89.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 521396 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 95.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Bihar | 1365198 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 78.1 | 21.9 |
| Chandigarh | 76841 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 330243 | 85.5 | 14.5 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 60.7 | 39.3 |
| Dadra and | 3357 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Nagar Haveli | | | | | | | |
| Daman and Diu | 1936 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.1 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 736490 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 63.6 | 36.4 |

| 176 Written Ar | iswers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | | | | Unstarred Questions | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|------|------|------|---------------------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Goa | 57854 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Gujarat | 1254202 | 62.7 | 37.3 | 44.2 | 55.8 | 46.3 | 53.7 |
| Haryana | 888809 | 75.6 | 24.4 | 37.4 | 62.6 | 40.1 | 59.9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 195117 | 69.4 | 30.6 | 75.2 | 24.8 | 45.7 | 54.3 |
| Jammu and Kashmii | r 338834 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 83.1 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 300879 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 85.5 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Karnataka | 1778089 | 83.7 | 16.3 | 27.3 | 72.7 | 24.3 | 75.7 |
| Kerala | 731606 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 81.7 | 57.3 | 42.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1487682 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 56.5 | 43.5 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Maharashtra | 3689924 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 26.2 | 73.8 | 17.8 | 82.2 |
| Manipur | 99576 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 61.0 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Meghalaya | 57770 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 34.7 | 65.3 |
| Mizoram | 27584 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 76.7 | 23.3 |
| Nagaland | 45562 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Odisha | 770051 | 69.3 | 30.7 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 47.3 | 52.7 |
| Puducherry | 48145 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 37.1 | 62.9 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| Punjab | 685547 | 55.3 | 44.7 | 37.1 | 62.9 | 27.7 | 72.3 |
| Rajasthan | 1485219 | 60.8 | 39.2 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 10.4 | 89.6 |
| Sikkim | 22506 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2964487 | 77.9 | 22.1 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| Tripura | 52182 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 95.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3977579 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 16.8 | 83.2 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| Uttarakhand | 339179 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 68.3 | 31.7 |
| West Bengal | 1399316 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 53.5 | 46.5 |
| All India | 28562693 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 29.9 | 70.1 |

Source: AISHE 2011-12 (Provisional).

Note: Private includes, Aided and Un-aided both.

Sexual abuse of school children

3436. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the media reports suggesting that sexual abuse of school children particularly girl students by teachers and school employees is on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to take to prevent sexual abuse of students in their schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has come across such incidents through various sources including media reports. School Education being in the Concurrent List, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take steps to prevent violence and sexual abuse in schools. Centralized data with regard to such incidents is not maintained by the Ministry of HRD. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being an all India secondary school education board with about 15561 affiliated schools has made several provisions in its affiliation bye-laws to prevent violence and sexual abuse in affiliated schools. These include empowering the School Managing Committee to place an employee under suspension if he/she is charged with cruelty with any student of the school; prescribing that gender specific violence is checked in accordance with the norms stipulated in the Visakha case; implementing the Adolescence Education Programme at secondary level from class IX onwards as part of the co-curricular activities; making value education compulsory in the curricula and sensitizing students about gender issues.

In addition, the CBSE has also published an educator manual for gender sensitive pedagogy and introduced an elective course 'Human Rights and Gender Studies' for class XI and XII. Further, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has also written to all the State Governments in January, 2013 to ensure gender sensitization in curriculum and text books; conduct of at least a 2-3 day gender module in annual in-service training programmes; school monitoring systems to incorporate a check list of parameters that promote gender sensitivity in class room transaction and extra curricular activities in schools, and from upper primary classes, training in self defence for girls.

Further, the CBSE and this Ministry has also circulated the Gazette Notification dated 14.11.2012 issued by the Ministry of Women & Child Development along with the rules framed under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 to all the CBSE affiliated schools and State Governments respectively, for implementation.

Underfunding of State Universities and Colleges

- 3437. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a large number of State Universities and colleges suffer from underfunding by State Governments;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether this has resulted that as many as 50 per cent faculty positions remain unfilled forcing frequent resort to contract teachers which adversely impacts quality of teaching; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to convert the position by revitalizing State Universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some State universities and colleges are facing the problem of lack of resources and underfunding. A State-wise statement showing key parameters of funding of State higher educational institutions, as per information available in the scheme document of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (c) As per the report of the Task Force on this issue under the chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande, the overall vacancy in faculty positions in the State Universities is 40%. While vacancies in faculty positions in State Universities could be due to many factors, filling them up is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.
- (d) RUSA seeks to incentivize States to increase plan investments in the higher education sector and to provide support under various components including infrastructure grants to universities and colleges. RUSA also provides support for the creation of an additional 5000 positions in the category of Assistant Professor or equivalent cadre. However, support under this component is contingent upon the State achieving a Student Teacher ratio of 20:1 and adhering to UGC norms and regulations.

Statement The details of key-parameters of funding of State Higher Educational Institutes

[11 August, 2014]

| State | Expenditure on Higher Education as % of GSDP^ | Per Capita Expenditure on Higher Education (18-23 years)^ | Salary expenditure as a % of total expenditure* |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.85% | 5,892 | 75% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.30% | 1,661 | 91% |
| Assam | 1.02% | 3,237 | 87% |
| Bihar | 0.55% | 1,221 | 87% |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.78% | 3,757 | 83% |
| Goa | 0.61% | 14,634 | 78% |
| Gujarat | 0.39% | 2,958 | 84% |
| Haryana | 0.39% | 3,843 | 80% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.85% | 6,851 | 73% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1.09% | 4,470 | 78% |
| Jharkhand | 0.14% | 425 | 64% |
| Karnataka | 0.21% | 1,410 | 88% |
| Kerala | 0.68% | 6,639 | 95% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1.27% | 3,955 | 90% |
| Maharashtra | 0.14% | 1,091 | 92% |
| Manipur | 1.23% | 3,794 | 84% |
| Meghalaya | 0.33% | 1,615 | 89% |
| Mizoram | 1.22% | 5,509 | 96% |
| Nagaland | 0.53% | 2,413 | 80% |
| Odisha | 0.56% | 2,659 | 98% |
| Punjab | 0.34% | 2,732 | 94% |
| Rajasthan | 0.41% | 1,677 | 91% |

| 180 Written Answers to | [RA | AJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|------------------------|-------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Sikkim | 0.34% | 2,451 | 85% |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.50% | 13,104 | 90% |
| Tripura | 1.10% | 4,672 | 45% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.18% | 522 | 95% |
| Uttarakhand | 0.41% | 2,937 | 87% |
| West Bengal | 0.31% | 1,623 | 98% |
| Delhi | 0.25% | 3,694 | 70% |
| Puducherry | 0.49% | 4,508 | 92% |
| Total/Average | 0.53 | - | 85% |

[^]Data as of 1st March, 2011.

Regulation for Professional Courses

†3438. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to bring in a new regulation for the professional courses;
 - (b) if so, by when and the details thereof; and
- (c) the roles to be played by AICTE and UGC after formulation of this regulation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal to bring new regulations for professional courses at present. However, the All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE), in exercise of its powers conferred under sub- section (1) of section 23 read with Section 10 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 (52 of 1987), has notified the following Regulations:

"All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approvals for Technical Institutions) Regulations- 2012 *vide* notification no. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2012 dated 27th September, 2012."

^{*}Data for 2009-10.

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Based on these Regulations, the AICTE issued Approval Process Handbook 2012-13 and 2013-14 for approval of technical institutions.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Bharthidasan University & anr. Vs. AICTE & ors. has held that although Universities do not require prior approval of AICTE to commence a new department or course and programmes in technical education, they have obligation or duty to conform to the standards and norms laid down by the AICTE for the purpose of ensuring coordinated and integrated development of technical education and maintenance of standards. The AICTE may cause an inspection of the University, which has to be as per the provisions under relevant rules/ regulations of the AICTE. Further, all institutions running technical education programmes in affiliation with any University requires prior approval of AICTE.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 25.04.2013 in CA Management of Private Colleges vs. AICTE & ors., observed that the role of the AICTE must be advisory. Apropos to this observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the AICTE did not issue the public notice for approval of technical institutions for the year 2014-15. Meanwhile, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 09.05.2014 in SLP No. 7277/2014, clarified that prior approval of AICTE is compulsory and mandatory for the conduct of a Technical Course including the MBA/ Management Course by an existing affiliated Technical College and also new Technical College which will require affiliation by a University for conduct of its Technical Courses/ Programmes for the academic year 2014-15. Therefore, the AICTE issued a public notice on 10.05.2014 calling for approval of the existing as well as the new technical institutes for 2014-15 following the norms as laid down in the Approval Process Handbook for the year 2013-14.

Toilets for girl students under SSA

3439. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets and achievements of providing toilets facilities to girl students under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), year-wise;
- (b) whether the targets could be completed in an accelerated time frame by pooling the budgetary outlays for infrastructure in SSA and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme 5 lakh girl's toilets have been sanctioned till now across country of which 98752 toilets were sanctioned in 2010-11, 115413 during 2011-12, 143946 during 2012-13, 20652 during 2013-14 and 30607 during 2014-15. Against the total sanction of 5 lakh girl's toilets, 4.04 lakh toilets have been constructed till 31st March 2014. Apart from this convergence is also effected to provide these facilities in existing rural schools with the schemes of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Construction of schools under SSA

3440. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that so far, 2.77 lakh schools have been constructed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
 - (b) if so, the number of such schools in rural areas;
 - (c) whether SSA also provides funds for additional teachers; and
- (d) if so, how many additional teachers have been appointed during the last three years, year-wise, including those of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme 2.78 lakh school buildings have been constructed till 30.06.2014, majority of which are in rural areas.

(c) and (d) SSA funds are provided for additional teacher's based on norms, but the recruitment of teachers is done by the States / UTs. As per States reports, under SSA funded posts, 25940 teachers were recruited in 2011-12, 174537 teachers in 2012-13 and 193876 in 2013-14 for the country as a whole. Andhra Pradesh reported recruitment of 8695 teachers in 2012 only, in the past three years.

Criteria for minority status certificate to schools

3441.SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria used by the National Commission on Minority Educational Institutions to issue minority status certificate to schools;
- (b) the authorities competent to grant minority status to schools at the State level;

- whether any measures have been put in place for monitoring the infrastructure and quality of education in minority educational institutions; and
 - if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) For the grant of minority status by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) to an educational institution on religious basis, the institution is required to prove that:-

- it was established by a member(s) of the religious minority community;
- (ii) it was established for the benefit of the minority community; and
- (iii) it is being administered by the minority community.
- (b) Section 2(f) of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, defines a minority educational institution as under:-

'Minority Educational Institution' means an institution established and administered by the minorities under clause (1) of article 30 of the Constitution and so declared by an Act of Parliament or by the Central Government or declared as a minority educational institution under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.

In accordance with the above, an institution can be declared as a minority educational institution by any of the following:-

- (i) Parliament
- (ii) State Legislature
- (iii) Central Government
- (iv) State Government
- National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions
- (c) and (d) Central Government implements two schemes, namely Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and the Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI).

Under SPQEM, the Ministry of HRD provides financial assistance to the Madarsas which introduce modern subjects i.e. science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. Financial assistance is provided for Science/Math Kits, for setting up of Book Bank, Science/Computer lab also. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments.

Under IDMI, financial assistance is provided to augment infrastructure in private aided/unaided minority schools/ institutions in order to enhance quality of education to minority children. Under the scheme, only those madarsas which are imparting formal education and thereby following the prescribed syllabus of the State Education Board are covered under the scheme. The scheme of IDMI is also implemented through the State Governments.

The Ministry of HRD got an evaluation conducted in 2013-14 by Dr. K.R. Narayanan Centre for Dalit and Minorities Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi for knowing the impact of both these schemes at the ground level and to know the quality of the infrastructure and the quality of education in Minority Educational Institutions supported under both of the above schemes. The major recommendations of the Study have been incorporated in the proposals for the continuation of the schemes into the Twelfth Plan.

Urdu teachers

3442. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Urdu schools in the country merged under SSA, so far;
- (b) the details of vacant posts of Urdu teachers under various categories; and
- (c) the details of posts of Urdu teachers, not filled which are reserved for SCs/STs in the country since 2004?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme that provides financial assistance to States/UTs to strengthen and expand the government elementary education system and does not merge any schools with the programme.

(b) and (c) Recruitment of teachers to government urdu medium schools is in the domain of State Governments, for which no central data base is maintained.

Grid connected solar power plants

- 3443. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of grid connected solar power plants commissioned during the last three years across the country;

- (b) the details of solar power plants likely to be commissioned during the current financial year;
 - (c) whether Government has fixed any target for solar power projects; and
 - (d) if so, the details of results achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Grid connected solar power plants of 2596 MW aggregate capacity have been commissioned during the last three years across the country as detailed below:

| Year | Capacity of Plants Commissioned (MW) | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| | Central (MNRE) Schemes | entral (MNRE) Schemes State Initiatives/Others To | |
| 2011-12 | 260 | 636 | 896 |
| 2012-13 | 314 | 440 | 754 |
| 2013-14 | 95 | 851 | 946 |
| Total | 669 | 1927 | 2596 |

- (b) Solar Power Plants of an aggregate capacity of about 150 MW taken up under MNRE schemes are expected to be commissioned during the current financial year. Besides this, some projects are likely to come up under State Schemes also. The overall target for the year is 1100 MW.
- (c) A goal for deployment of grid connected solar power capacity of 20,000 MW by 2022 in three phases has been set under the National Solar Mission (NSM) as under:
 - Phase-I (till 2013): 1000 MW
 - Phase-II (2013-17): 9,000 MW
 - Phase-III (2017-22): 10,000 MW
- (d) An aggregate capacity of 1686 MW of grid connected solar power plants was commissioned by end of NSM Phase-I, and further capacity of 1000 MW has been added during NSM Phase-II as on 30.06.2014, taking the total solar power generation capacity in the country to 2686 MW as on 30.6.2014.

Clearances for various water supply and UGD projects

3444. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) why there is a great delay in getting No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from

Indian Railways, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), permission from Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) for blasting in rocky areas, environmental clearance, etc. for various projects sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Government in the area of water supply and Underground Drainage (UGD) with assistance from various funding agencies; and

(b) whether Government would formulate some simple procedures in such a way that the respective local bodies get NOCs under a single window system from these departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATRER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Currently, as reported, the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD Board) is implementing 16 comprehensive water supply schemes, 41 stand alone water supply schemes and 32 underground sewerage schemes to benefit 1.57 crore rural and urban people. For pipelines to cross railway lines, national highways permission/ No Objection Certificate (NOC) has to be obtained from concerned authorities like Ministry of Railways, National Highways Authority of India, *etc.* Such clearances, at times, take considerable time.

The applications for such NOCs/clearances are not routed through this Ministry as the implementing agency has to approach the concerned Authorities directly and they provide NOC as per their criteria/norms.

Accelerated development and deployment of solar water heating systems

3445. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scheme of accelerated development and deployment of solar water heating system in domestic, industrial and commercial sectors is still operational in the country;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries of the scheme during the last three years, sector-wise;
- (c) the number of solar heating systems installed in these three sectors during that period;
- (d) whether the scheme has contributed in reducing the energy deficiency of the country; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. However Ministry is implementing a program "Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications" in the country under JNNSM.

(b) and (c) Details for three years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

| Sector | Number of Beneficiaries | Number of solar heating systems |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Domestic | 8,21,399 | 8,86,057 |
| Industrial/Commercial | 11,614 | 30,595 |

(d) and (e) A 100 LPD system of 2 M² collector area saves 1,500 electrical units in a year. Therefore, savings of approximately 2,680 Million Units of Electricity is possible with these installations.

Electricity from non-conventional sources of energy

†3446. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether electricity is being produced from non-conventional sources of energy in the country particularly in rural areas;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;
 - (c) the quantum of electricity being produced, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has explored the possibility of electricity production from non-conventional sources of energy, especially in rural areas; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A total of over 53.22 billion units have been produced during 2013-14 from non-conventional sources in the country which includes rural areas also. The major contributors are 31.26 billion units from wind, 3.35 billion units from solar, 12.32 billion units from biomass and bagasse cogeneration and 6.06 billion units from small hydro power. State-wise details are given in Statement (See below). Besides, a large number of decentralized electricity generation systems based on solar, biogas, watermills/microhydel and biomass gasifiers have been promoted in rural areas.

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from various renewable energy sources during Twelfth Plan period in the country including rural areas. The target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power.

Statement
State-wise generation from Renewable Energy Sources for the year 2013-14

| Sl. No. | State | Total (in million units) |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Norther | n Region (NR) | |
| 1. | Delhi | 103.711 |
| 2. | Haryana | 379.380 |
| 3. | HP | 1181.010 |
| 4. | Punjab | 895.101 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | 5004.076 |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | 2863.398 |
| 7. | Uttarakhand | 358.613 |
| 8. | NTPC Dadri | 6.088 |
| 9. | NTPC Faridabad | 0.006 |
| 10. | NTPC Unchahar | 0.002 |
| | SUB TOTAL NR | 10791.386 |
| Western | n Region (WR) | |
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | 1229.171 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 6713.719 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 1051.480 |
| 4. | Maharashtra | 8768.938 |
| 5. | NTPC Rajgarh | 0.004 |
| | SUB TOTAL WR | 17763.312 |
| Souther | n Region (SR) | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1782.860 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 9062.650 |

| Written Answers to | | [11 August, 2014] | Unstarred Questions | 189 |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Sl. No. | State | | Total (in million t | inits) |
| 3. | Kerala | | 657.566 | |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | | 12643.472 | |
| 5. | NTPC Ramagundam | | 2.451 | |
| | SUB TOTAL SR | | 24148.999 | |
| Eastern | Region (ER) | | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Is | lands | | |
| 2. | Bihar | | | |
| 3. | Jharkhand | | | |
| 4. | Odisha | | 370.832 | |
| 5. | DVC | | 101.985 | |
| 6. | NTPC Andman | | 6.504 | |
| 7. | NTPC Talcher | | 0.001 | |
| | SUB TOTAL ER | | 479.322 | |
| North E | astern Region (NER) | | | |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | |
| 2. | Meghalaya | | | |
| 3. | Mizoram | | 41.477 | |
| | SUB TOTAL NER | | 41.477 | |
| | All India Total | | 53224.496 | |

Cost of Renewable Energy Projects

3447. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the new Land Acquisition Act impact the cost of renewable energy projects;
- (b) whether the Central Government has taken any initiatives to make land acquisition and statutory clearances less time taking in the process of setting up renewable energy power plants; and
- (c) whether any policy initiative is being planned to encourage States to utilize wastelands for setting up renewable energy projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The cost of land in renewable energy projects such as wind farms and solar farms/power plants is of the order of 3 to 5 per cent of total project cost. The new Land Acquisition Act may impact the total cost of renewable energy projects.

- (b) The Act stipulates payment of compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement package as per First, Second and Third Schedule of the Act. Under the Act, time-frame has been prescribed during which various processes are to be completed. A draft National Land Utilisation Policy has been formulated which *inter-alia* proposes Land Utilization Zones for the purpose of ensuring optimal utilization of land resources.
- (c) Government has taken various initiatives which includes setting up of Solar Parks on the banks of canals, Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects, wind power projects for which the States are encouraged to use land including wastelands depending on availability and resources. Further, The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing various fiscal incentive such as generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties for the promotion of renewable energy sources in the country. Besides providing financial and fiscal incentives, a few other measures to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certification and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under this Ministry, also provides soft term loan for promotion of renewable energy projects.

Import duty on solar cells

†3448. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the rates of import duty on imported solar cell for energy generation during the last three years;
- (b) the sale price of the imported solar cells and the solar cells produced in the country during the last three years including the current year; and
 - (c) the annual growth registered in solar energy production during the last three

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

years in the country and the measures being taken by Government to take effective steps to increase the production and to give incentives in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No import duty was applicable on import of solar cell for solar energy generation during the last three years.

- (b) Solar Power Developers (SPDs) are free to procure cells of foreign/indigenous origin. The procurement price is settled by the SPDs through negotiation with the cell producers and therefore it keeps varying from time to time.
- (c) The annual growth registered in solar energy production during the last three years in the country is as under:

| Year | Capacity added (MW) | Percentage Growth |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2010-11 | 36 | - |
| 2011-12 | 1030 | 27.61 % |
| 2012-13 | 1686 | 63.68 % |
| 2013-14 | 2631 | 56.04% |

The measures being taken by the Government to take effective steps to increase the production and to give incentives are:-

- (i) Provision of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for solar power in the National Tariff Policy.
- (ii) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.
- (iii) Generation Based Incentive (GBI), facility for bundled power & Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.
- (iv) Setting up Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects & Solar Parks, Solar Plants on the banks of canals and Solar power driven agricultural pump sets for energizing one lakh pumps.
- (v) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.

Potential for wind energy generation

3449. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the potential for wind energy generation in the country, State-wise;

- (b) the wind energy capacity installed in the country till 2013, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take certain measures to enhance the manufacturing base of wind energy generators in the country; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The potential of wind power in the country at 80 m height has been estimated to be 1,02,788 MW. The State-wise break-up is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

- (b) The total wind power installed capacity upto 2013-14 in the country was 21,132 MW. The State-wise break-up is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).
 - (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The Ministry is promoting manufacturing of wind energy generators in the country by providing concessional custom duty on certain components of wind electric generators and exemption of excise duty to the manufacturers. The details of components covered for concessional custom duty for import are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I
State-wise Wind Power Potential

| States/UTs | Estimated potential (MW) @80m* |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 365 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 14497 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 236 |
| Assam | 112 |
| Bihar | 144 |
| Chhattisgarh | 314 |
| Daman and Diu | 4 |
| Gujarat | 35071 |
| Haryana | 93 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 64 |
| Jharkhand | 91 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 5685 |

102788

| States/UTs | Estimated potential (MW) @80m* |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Karnataka | 13593 |
| Kerala | 837 |
| Lakshadweep | 16 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2931 |
| Maharashtra | 5961 |
| Manipur | 56 |
| Meghalaya | 82 |
| Nagaland | 16 |
| Odisha | 1384 |
| Puducherry | 120 |
| Rajasthan | 5050 |
| Sikkim | 98 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14152 |
| Uttarakhand | 534 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1260 |
| West Bengal | 22 |

^{*}To be validated through field measurements.

Total

Statement-II

State-wise break-up of wind power installed capacity upto 2013-14

| Sl. No. | States | Achievement (Up to 2013-14) |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 746 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 3454 |
| 3. | Karnataka | 2318 |
| 4. | Kerala | 35 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 424 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 4096 |

| 194 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | | |

| Sl. No. | States | Achievement (Up to 2013-14) |
|---------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 7. | Rajasthan | 2785 |
| 8. | Tamil Nadu | 7270 |
| 9. | Others | 4 |
| | Total | 21132 |

Statement-III

Details of components of Wind Turbine allowed for concessional custom duty

- (a) Parts of wind operated electricity generator for the manufacture or the maintenance of wind operated electricity generators, namely:
 - (i) Special bearings
 - (ii) Gear box
 - (iii) Yaw components
 - (iv) Wind turbine controllers
 - (v) Parts of the goods specified at (i) to (iv) above
- (b) Blades for rotor of wind operated electricity generators for manufacture or maintenance of wind operated electricity generators.
- (c) Parts and sub-parts for the manufacture or the maintenance of blades for rotor of wind operated electricity generators.
- (d) Raw materials for the manufacture of blades for rotor of wind operated electricity generators.
- (e) Permanent magnet for manufacture of permanent magnet synchronous generators above 500 kW wind operated electricity generators.

Financing of new and renewable projects

3450. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NABARD is financing new and renewable energy projects, including solar energy projects;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects financed during the last three years, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the steps being taken by NABARD to promote new and renewable energy sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NABARD is executing the scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) on solar home-lighting systems and solar water pumps. NABARD through Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) is providing loans upto 60% of cost of solar systems.

Under this scheme a total of 1,57,943 solar photovoltaic systems have been installed during the last three years in the country including 24,781 systems in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(c) NABARD conducts zonal/state level/district level workshops for promoting the schemes of Government of India in respect of solar lighting systems, solar water heating and solar pumping systems. NABARD also holds meetings/workshops for Bankers and officials of Government Departments, etc. for the feedback on the scheme.

Renewable energy sources in NER

- 3451. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:
- (a) the prospects, opportunities and challenges of application of renewable energy sources in the North Eastern Region (NER);
- (b) whether Government proposes for mainstreaming and promoting renewable energy sources in the country particularly in NER with regard to energy security, economic growth and environment protection of the region; and
 - (c) if so, the details of steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Based on various studies undertaken, a potential of 2599 MW for small hydro power, 600 MW for wind power, 260 MW for biomass power and 16 MW for waste to power have been estimated in the North Eastern Region (NER). Details of the estimated potential are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing various fiscal incentive such as generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties for the promotion of renewable energy sources in the country including North Eastern Region (NER). Higher amount of Central Financial Assistance is provided for the promotion of renewable energy systems in NER. 10 per cent of Ministry's annual budget is earmarked for NER.

Besides providing financial and fiscal incentives, a few other measures to promote renewable energy include: setting up of demonstration projects, preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities, introduction of Renewable Energy Certification and Renewable Purchase Obligation, etc.

Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under this Ministry, also provides soft term loan for promotion of renewable energy projects.

Statement

Details of the estimated potential in the North Eastern Region

| Sl. No. | States | Wind | Small Hydro Power | Biomass Power | Waste to Energy |
|---------|-------------------|------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 236 | 1341 | 8 | - |
| 2. | Assam | 112 | 239 | 212 | 8 |
| 3. | Manipur | 56 | 109 | 13 | 2 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 82 | 230 | 11 | 2 |
| 5. | Mizoram | | 169 | 1 | 2 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 16 | 197 | 10 | |
| 7. | Sikkim | 98 | 267 | 2 | |
| 8. | Tripura | | 47 | 3 | 2 |
| | Total | 600 | 2599 | 260 | 16 |

Solar Power Potential: 30-50 MW/Sq. Km.

MW = Megawatt

Criteria and parameters for Backward Regions Grant Fund

3452. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and the parameters followed for selection of backward districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);

- the number of districts identified for being covered under the backward districts from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
 - the details of funds allocated and utilized under BRGF in those States; and
 - the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The criteria adopted for inclusion of districts under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme include economic (per capita credit & deposits, percentage of agriculture labourers, agriculture wages and output per agricultural worker); social and educational (percentage of SC and ST population, female literacy rate, ratio of secondary schools to population of specific age group and gross enrolment ratio class I-VIII - age 6-13 years); health (crude death rate, infant mortality rate, institutional delivery and full immunization); and amenities (percentage of households without electricity, with bank services and drinking water source greater than 500 meters away).

- (b) Four districts (Anantapur, Chitoor, Cuddapah, Vizianagaram) of Andhra Pradesh and nine districts (Adilabad, Karimanagar, Khammam, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Warrangal) of the newly created State of Telangana are covered under the BRGF Programme
- Till the year ending 31.3.2014, an amount of ₹ 2305.25 crore was released to the State of Andhra Pradesh (which included Telangana) against which utilisation of ₹ 1909.08 crore has been reported by the State Government.
- (d) To ensure full utilization of funds, Ministry of Panchayati Raj communicates to the States the annual fund allocation of the District in April itself of each year and then regularly follows up with the State Governments for early submission of Districts Plans along with the requisite documents. Review meetings and video conferences with the State/ District level officials and visit by the officials of the Ministry to the State are some other measures being taken for ensuring timely utilisation of funds. The sanctions are also uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

Backward Regions Grant Fund scheme in Bihar

- †3453. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:
- the names of districts in Bihar where Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme is being implemented;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the amount of funds spent, so far under this scheme, district-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to revamp this scheme; and
- (d) if so, the specific steps Government proposes to accelerate development of the backward districts of the laggard States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is being implemented in all the thirty eight districts of Bihar. The names of these districts along with the funds released so far (till the year ending 31.3.2014) and the utilization reported by the State Government are shown in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) To ensure that backward sub-district units within the States receive adequate financial support and to address intra-district inequalities, the Finance Minister's Budget speech for the year 2014-15 seeks restructuring of the BRGF Programme.

Statement

Bihar: Funds released and utilisation reported under the BRGF

Programme (till the year ending 31.03.2014)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| Sl. No. | Districts | Funds Released | Utilisation Reported |
|---------|------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Araria | 89.70 | 69.70 |
| 2. | *Arwal | 13.86 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Aurangabad | 89.93 | 78.20 |
| 4. | Banka | 87.76 | 77.76 |
| 5. | Begusarai | 106.57 | 86.79 |
| 6. | Bhagalpur | 86.42 | 75.57 |
| 7. | Bhojpur | 95.76 | 75.88 |
| 8. | Buxar | 90.83 | 74.32 |
| 9. | Darbhanga | 100.11 | 83.25 |
| 10. | Gaya | 123.06 | 97.18 |
| 11. | Gopalganj | 103.13 | 88.46 |
| 12. | Jamui | 90.43 | 80.25 |

Unstarred Questions

Note: Utilisation Certificate becomes due after one year of release.

^{*}Arwal and Siwan are newly carved out districts during the year 2012-13.

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†3454. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether additional funds are provided by Central Government to Chhattisgarh for elimination of backwardness at district level for panchayati raj development under BRGF scheme; and
- (b) whether the Central Government could provide additional funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions under B.R.G.F. Scheme because construction of houses for extremely backward new districts *i.e.* Gariaband and Balod of the State is required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, the annual allocation for the fifteen identified backward districts of Chhattisgarh for this financial year (2014-15) is fixed at ₹ 313.96 crore at present.

(b) Gariaband and Balod districts are not covered under the BRGF Programme.

Funds to PRIS

3455. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds released to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during 2011-12;
- (b) the details of the schemes/purposes for which these funds were used, Panchayat-wise;
- (c) the infrastructure present in PRIs for financial governance including accountability and monitoring systems; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to aid or develop better systems of financial governance within PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) does not release funds directly to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under its schemes.

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.
- (c) and (d) To develop better systems of financial governance and accountability,

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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MoPR has prescribed auditing of Panchayats funds/works and the Audit Reports are to be submitted to the Ministry alongwith, other requisite documents for release of funds. The audit is to be done either by Local Fund Auditors or by Chartered Accountants listed in the panel of the State Government or Accountant General of the State. The utilization of funds is monitored by MoPR through various documents *viz.* periodical Physical & Financial Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates, Audit Reports of Statutory Auditors, etc. submitted by the State Governments. Guidelines also provide for audit of works through a Review Committee at District Level and Social Audit and Vigilance at the Panchayat levels and States have been advised that the Annual Action Plan is to be discussed/ ratified in the Gram Sabha and list of activities undertaken under BRGF Programme during the preceding year are to be voluntarily disclosed before the Gram Sabha to facilitate empowerment of Gram Sabha and strengthen social audit function of the Gram Sabha. The States have also been advised to follow the Model Accounting System (MAS) for Panchayats, jointly prepared by this Ministry and Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG).

Criteria for BRGF

3456. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria being considered for extending the benefits of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to district;
- (b) whether any proposal has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government to include any district in the list of BRGF; and
- (c) whether any *suo-motu* decision has been taken to include any district from the State in the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The criteria considered for inclusion of districts under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme include economic (per capita credit & deposits, percentage of agriculture labourers, agriculture wages and output per agricultural worker); social and educational (percentage of SC and ST population, female literacy rate, ratio of secondary schools to population of specific age group and gross enrolment ratio class I-VIII - age 6-13 years); health (crude death and infant mortality rate, institutional delivery and full immunization) and amenities (percentage of households without electricity, with bank services and drinking water source greater than 500 meters away).

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.

Inclusion of districts in U.P. under BRGF programme

3457. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to include more districts of Uttar Pradesh under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF);
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Thirty Five (35) districts of Uttar Pradesh are presently covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme as per the criteria for identification of backward districts.

Demand and supply of power

3458. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has estimated the demand and actual availability of power in each State, as on date;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) what would be the demand and production of power in 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The State wise details of the peak demand and energy availability during the current year *i.e.* from April, 2014 - July, 2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The integrated generation planning is done five year plan wise. Based on these Plan estimates the peak electric load by the end of 13th Plan i.e. the terminal year 2021-2022 would be about 283 GW against the anticipated installed generation capacity of 435 GW.

Unstarred Questions

Statement

Power Supply Position for 2014-15 (Provisional)

| State/Region | | Energy | | | | Peak | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Apr | April, 2014 - July, 2014 | 14 | | Apri | April, 2014 - July, 2014 | 2014 | |
| | Requirement | Availability | Surplus/Deficit (-) | Deficit (-) | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Surplus/Deficit (-) | eficit (-) |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MM) | (MM) | (MW) | (%) |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | S | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Chandigarh | 626 | 626 | 0 | 0 | 352 | 352 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 11,480 | 11,399 | -81 | 7.0- | 900'9 | 5,925 | -81 | -1.3 |
| Haryana | 16,417 | 16,356 | -61 | -0.4 | 8,752 | 8,752 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2,965 | 2,937 | -28 | 6.0- | 1,316 | 1,295 | -21 | -1.6 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 5,317 | 4,255 | -1,062 | -20.0 | 2,422 | 1,938 | -484 | -20.0 |
| Punjab | 19,286 | 19,022 | -264 | -1.4 | 12,212 | 10,377 | -1,835 | -15.0 |
| Rajasthan | 21,020 | 20,882 | -138 | 7.0- | 9,403 | 9,403 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 36,352 | 31,299 | -5,053 | -13.9 | 15,670 | 11,968 | -3,702 | -23.6 |
| Uttarakhand | 4,214 | 4,116 | 86- | -2.3 | 1,833 | 1,833 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Region | 117,677 | 110,892 | -6,785 | -5.8 | 51,112 | 47,232 | -3,880 | 9.7- |
| Chhattisgarh | 6,940 | 6,849 | -91 | -1.3 | 3,450 | 3,350 | -100 | -2.9 |

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | _ · · |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| Gujarat | 32,958 | 32,940 | -18 | -0.1 | 13,655 | 13,519 | -136 | -1.0 | ,, I |
| Madhya Pradesh | 16,775 | 16,679 | 96- | 9.0- | 7,388 | 7,033 | -355 | 8.4- | |
| Maharashtra | 46,767 | 45,835 | -932 | -2.0 | 19,749 | 18,658 | -1,091 | -5.5 | , 11,,0 |
| Daman and Diu | 734 | 734 | 0 | 0.0 | 297 | 297 | 0 | 0.0 | ,, e. s |
| Dadar Nagar Haveli | 1,794 | 1,794 | 0 | 0.0 | 629 | 629 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| Goa | 1,453 | 1,450 | -3 | -0.2 | 501 | 489 | -12 | -2.4 | |
| Western Region | 107,421 | 106,281 | -1,140 | -1.1 | 43,170 | 42,365 | -805 | -1.9 | L |
| Andhra Pradesh | 25,773 | 23,452 | -2,321 | 0.6- | 7,144 | 6,158 | 986- | -13.8 | |
| Telangana | 8,085 | 7,394 | -691 | -8.5 | 6,991 | 5,949 | -1,042 | -14.9 | 0111 |
| Karnataka | 21,491 | 20,169 | -1,322 | -6.2 | 10,001 | 9,503 | -498 | -5.0 | |
| Kerala | 7,485 | 7,322 | -163 | -2.2 | 3,760 | 3,495 | -265 | -7.0 | |
| Tamil Nadu | 34,053 | 32,995 | -1,058 | -3.1 | 13,663 | 13,498 | -165 | -1.2 | |
| Puducherry | 861 | 850 | -11 | -1.3 | 389 | 348 | -41 | -10.5 | |
| Lakshadweep | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | ~ | ∞ | 0 | 0 | rista |
| Southern Region | 97,748 | 92,182 | -5,566 | -5.7 | 39,094 | 35,698 | -3,396 | -8.7 | |
| Bihar | 5,709 | 5,580 | -129 | -2.3 | 2,620 | 2,470 | -150 | -5.7 | 2,0000 |
| DVC | 6,268 | 6,219 | -49 | 8.0- | 2,610 | 2,590 | -20 | 8.0- | |

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Written Answers to

Unstarred Questions

| Jharkhand | 2,487 | 2,464 | -23 | 6.0- | 1,060 | 1,037 | -23 | -2.2 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|--------|------|
| Odisha | 9,407 | 9,232 | -175 | -1.9 | 3,814 | 3,764 | -50 | -1.3 |
| West Bengal | 17,318 | 17,227 | -91 | -0.5 | 7,544 | 7,524 | -20 | -0.3 |
| Sikkim | 129 | 129 | 0 | 0.0 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 80 | 09 | -20 | -25 | 40 | 32 | 8 | -20 |
| Eastern Region | 41,318 | 40,851 | -467 | -1.1 | 16,628 | 16,342 | -286 | -1.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 196 | 188 | 8- | 4.1 | 118 | 116 | -2 | -1.7 |
| Assam | 2,848 | 2,619 | -229 | -8.0 | 1,343 | 1,230 | -113 | -8.4 |
| Manipur | 197 | 187 | -10 | -5.1 | 131 | 125 | 9- | -4.6 |
| Meghalaya | 576 | 485 | -91 | -15.8 | 299 | 297 | -2 | -0.7 |
| Mizoram | 142 | 134 | 8- | -5.6 | 83 | 82 | - | -1.2 |
| Nagaland | 196 | 188 | 8 | 4.1 | 120 | 117 | 5- | -2.5 |
| Tripura | 382 | 358 | -24 | -6.3 | 246 | 246 | 0 | 0.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 4,537 | 4,159 | -378 | -8.3 | 2,263 | 2,045 | -218 | 9.6- |
| ALL INDIA | 368,701 | 354,365 | -14,336 | -3.9 | 148,166 | 140,633 | -7,533 | -5.1 |

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Energy figures for Andhra Pradesh includes the figures of undivided Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana area) for the period Apr-May,2014. Energy figures of Telangana are w.e.f. June, 2014. This is due to bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana w.e.f. June, 2014.

Rajasthan's share in hydro power projects of Punjab

†3459. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any agreement was signed between the Central Government the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding share in hydro power projects in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the share of Rajasthan in different projects and the quantity that was made available to Rajasthan, year-wise; and
- (c) whether there is any dispute among States regarding the share in hydro power projects, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States.

Hydro power projects pending with CWC

3460. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major hydro power projects pending with the Central Water Commission (CWC) and from which date, State-wise;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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- (b) the area of land which would be irrigated if all the pending projects are cleared, State-wise;
 - (c) the quantum of power generation from the projects, State-wise; and
 - (d) the time-limit fixed by Government to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 29 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) aggregating to installed capacity of 10589.5 MW are with Central Water Commission (CWC) for appraisal. Out of which, 10 projects aggregating to installed capacity of 1159.5 MW are multipurpose water resource projects having both irrigation and power component (as per details given in the Statement-I (*See* below) and 19 HEPs aggregating to installed capacity of 9430 MW are having only power component (As per details given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

- (b) Total land proposed to be irrigated by these projects is 1176961 Ha. Projectwise details is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).
- (c) Quantum of power generation (Installed capacity) from these projects as proposed by developer is 10589.5 MW (1159.5 MW from Multipurpose projects and 9430 MW from power projects) as per details given in the Statement-I and II.
- (d) As per existing guidelines of CWC for multipurpose project, appraisal of project shall be completed in a period of 6 months for the states where Central Design Organisation (CDO) exists and in 12 month for the states where CDO does not exist, provided that appropriate compliance of observations issued on different aspects are complied by the concerned project developer.

Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of hydro power projects having capital expenditure of more than 1000 crores are submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for concurrence. In order to appraise various design aspects, CEA consults CWC / Ministry of Water Resources / Central Soil and Material Research Station and Geological Survey of India. Once all the aspects are approved by the appraising groups / agencies, CEA endeavours to accord concurrence as far as practicable within a period of 90 working days.

Multipurpose Water Resources projects having both irrigation and power component under appraisal in CWC

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Month of acceptance | Installed Capacity (MW) | Irrigation benefits (Land in Ha) |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Jam | mu and Kashmir | | | |
| 1. | Ujh multipurpose Project | 11/2013 | 280 | 32000 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 280 | 32000 |
| Utta | rakhand | | | |
| 2. | Jamrani Dam multipurpose Project (revised) | 02/2006 | 14 | 139386 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 14 | 139386 |
| Him | achal Pradesh and Uttar Prad | esh | | |
| 3. | Kishau Multipurpose Project | 10/2010 | 600 | 97000 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 600 | 97000 |
| Mad | lhya Pradesh | | | |
| 4. | Bina complex Irrigation and Multipurpose Project | 10/2010 | 32 | 77000 |
| 5. | Chinki Multipurpose Project | 01/2013 | 15 | 86215 |
| 6. | Sher-Shakkar-Machhrewa Complex Project | 01/2014 | 30 | 64800 |
| 7. | Ken Betwa Phase-1 | 12/2011 | 72 | 646000 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 149 | 874015 |
| Assa | ım | | | |
| 8. | Kulsi Dam Project | 07/2014 | 29 | 23900 |
| | Sub Total | | 29 | 23900 |

| Writ | ten Answers to | [11 August, 2014] | Unstarre | d Questions 209 |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Aru | nachal Pradesh | | | |
| 9. | Noe Dehang Dam Project | 05/2014 | 75 | 800 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 75 | 800 |
| Mar | nipur | | | |
| 10. | Chakpi Multi purpose projec | et 07/2012 | 12.5 | 9860 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 12.5 | 9860 |
| | Total (All India) | | 1159.5 | 1176961 |

Statement-II

Hydro Power Projects (having only power component) under appraisal in CWC

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Sector | Installed Capacity (MW) | Month of acceptance |
|------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Jamn | nu and Kashmir | | | |
| 1. | Kiru | State (JV) | 660 | 08/12 |
| 2. | Kirthai-I | State | 390 | 01/13 |
| 3. | Sawlkot | State | 1856 | 01/14 |
| 4. | Kwar | State | 560 | 05/14 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 3466 | |
| Hima | chal Pradesh | | | |
| 5. | Seli | Private | 400 | 12/11 |
| 6. | Chhatru | Private | 126 | 04/12 |
| 7. | Sach Khas | Private | 267 | 01/13 |
| 8. | Luhri | Central | 601 | 03/13 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 1394 | |
| Uttar | akhand | | | |
| 9. | Jelam Tamak | Central | 108 | 12/12 |
| 10. | Bowala Nand Prayag | State | 300 | 08/12 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 408 | |

| 210 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | | Unstarred Questions |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------|------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Bihai | r | | | |
| 11. | Dagmara | State | 130 | 04/12 |
| | Sub Total | | 130 | |
| Assai | m | | | |
| 12. | Lower Kopli | State | 120 | 03/13 |
| | Sub Total | | 120 | |
| Arun | achal Pradesh | | | |
| 13. | Demwe Upper | Private | 1080 | 07/12 |
| 14. | Nyukcharong Chu | Private | 96 | 01/13 |
| 15. | Tato-I | Private | 186 | 05/13 |
| 16. | Нео | Private | 240 | 07/13 |
| 17. | Subansiri Middle (Kamla |) Private | 1800 | 10/13 |
| | Sub Total | | 3402 | |
| Megl | nalaya | | | |
| 18. | Kyunshi-I | Private | 270 | 02/13 |
| 19. | Umngot | State | 240 | 03/13 |
| | Sub Total | | 510 | |
| | Total (All India) | | 9430 | |

Study of power demand

3461. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the lack of ability to meet the power requirements of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has undertaken any study to estimate the demand of power in future;
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} (c) & whether Government has prepared a roadmap to generate the required power in future; and \\ \end{tabular}$
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps already taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Government is making all out efforts to bridge the gap between demand and supply of electricity in the country. Generation capacity addition has been planned to meet the rising demand of power in the country. Generation capacity addition target in the country during Twelfth Five Year Plan is 88,537 MW from conventional sources. In addition, as per the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, the grid interactive renewable capacity addition likely during Twelfth Five Year Plan is 30,000 MW. With this capacity addition, the projected demand for power on all-India basis as per 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) is likely to be met by the terminal year of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Government has advised States to tie up power to meet their demand, in accordance with their anticipated demand supply scenario.

In addition, the Government is taking the following steps to mitigate the deficiency in supply of power to the consumers:

- (i) Undertaking a massive programme for strengthening of inter-state and interregional transmission capacity for evacuation of power.
- (ii) Expeditiously resolving issues relating to environmental and forest clearances for power projects under implementation.
- (iii) Bridging the shortfall in indigenous coal availability by permitting coal imports by power plants for increased generation.
- (iv) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.
- (v) Renovation & Modernization (R&M) works are carried out by the concerned State and Central Power Utilities for improving the Plant Load Factor of power stations.

Accidents due to high-tension wires

3462. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are a number of unnatural deaths due to electrocution of people residing very close to high-tension wires of power companies in Delhi and other places;
- (b) whether a warning is issued to residents to guard against such live wires and not to come close to such wires while constructing their houses;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has devised any action plan to control such unnatural deaths; and
- (e) the action plan to ban any kind of construction very close to such high-tension live wires in the cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A few unnatural deaths have been reported by the Power companies in Delhi and other places due to electrocution of people residing very close to high tension wires. It generally happens due to unauthorized construction and extension of the building violating the statutory clearances. Whenever such cases are found, notices are served on the residents by Distribution companies to remove the unauthorized structures raised under the High Tension Overhead lines. Warning letters are issued to the house owners who have extended the structures/house balcony/boundary wall etc. which are very close to power lines.

- (d) While laying of Overhead lines, Distribution companies of States/UTs ensure sufficient vertical and horizontal clearance in accordance with the provision of the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to safety and Electric Supply) Regulation 2010, made under section 53 of the Electricity Act, 2003, relating to safety related issues of electric supply. Moreover, "Danger" warning signboards are displayed on electric poles of High Tension lines.
- (e) Construction activity near High Tension electricity lines are prohibited as per the provisions of Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to safety and Electric Supply) Regulation 2010.

Distribution of power assets in Andhra Pradesh

- 3463. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the provisions for establishment of State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC), transfer of Anantpur and Kurnool from Southern Power Distribution Company to Eastern Power Distribution Company as contained in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;
 - (b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
 - (c) the role of Andhra Pradesh Government and the status of their responsibilities?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The provisions for establishment of State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) and transfer of Anantpur and Kurnool districts are mentioned in the clause 4 & 8 in para C-Power of 12th Schedule of AP Reorganization Act, 2014, as mentioned below:

- "4. The existing State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) shall function for both successor States for a period not exceeding two years within which time separate SLDC shall be set up for each successor State. During this period, the existing SLDC shall function under the direct administration and control of the Southern RLDC at Bengaluru.
- The districts of Anantapur and Kurnool which fall within the jurisdiction of the AP Central Power Distribution Company Ltd. will now be reassigned to the AP South Power Distribution Company Ltd."
- (b) and (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* G.O.Ms No. 33 dated 11.07.2014 have notified that until the State Government establishes a Government Company or any authority or Corporation for the purpose of exercising the powers and discharging the functions, as mentioned under Part-V of the Electricity Act,2003, the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) functioning since 02.06.2014 shall function as Andhra Pradesh State Load Desptach Centre operating from Vidyut Soudha, Hyderbad and be operated by M/s Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited, being State Transmission Utility.

Government of United Andhra Pradesh *vide* G.O.Ms No. 25 dated 29.05.2014 have issued guidelines to implement the provisions of the AP Reorganization Act, 2014. It is mentioned in the Para 19 of the G.O.Ms. No. 25 that 17.45% of AP Central Power Distribution Company Ltd share of equity will be transferred to AP South Power Distribution Company Ltd (APSPDCL) in accordance with GO Ms No. 20 of Energy Department dated 08.05.2014 due to transfer of 2 districts of Anantpur and Kurnool to APSPDCL.

Performance of power sector

3464. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is fifth largest producer of electricity in the world but it ranks 150th in terms of per capita consumption;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the demand-supply mismatch for electricity is growing even as millions have no access to power at all, especially in rural areas;

- (d) if so, whether reforms in power sector is imperative as estimated financial loss amounts to over 4 per cent of GDP; and
 - (e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the International Energy Agency (IEA) publication on World Energy Statistics 2013, India ranks 5th in Electricity production and 110th in the percapita consumption of electricity.

(c) to (e) The demand supply mismatch has been reducing. The peak shortage has reduced from 8.5% in 2010-11 to 4.2% in 2013-14 and energy deficit has reduced from 9.5% in 2010-11 to 4.5% in 2013-14.

A Reforms Monitoring Unit (RMU) constituted in May, 2011, is already working under Central Electricity Authority to monitor reforms process in the power sector, initiated by the Electricity Act, 2003, the National Electricity Policy, 2005 and the National Tariff Policy, 2006. The progress in implementation of the reforms is monitored regularly by this RMU.

Hydro power projects

3465. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of hydro power projects in the country;
- (b) the number of those projects which have not been commenced, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to start these projects; and
- (d) the mechanism to find out the potential of hydro projects and whether any hydro power project had been surveyed in Raichur district under Krishna Basin *i.e.* Golapally Hydro Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 31.07.2014, there are 188 Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) with installed capacity of 40798.75 MW (having station capacity above 25 MW) under operation in the country.

(b) At present, 40 HEPs aggregating to Installed capacity of 26,080 MW, concurred by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are yet to be taken up for construction. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Out of above 40 concurred HEPs/Schemes, 30 HEPs/Schemes could not be commenced due to non-availability of environment/forest clearances and other difficulties.

Ministry of Power/CEA reviews above projects with the project developers and the concerned authorities periodically for resolving the issues.

(d) The potential of Hydro Projects in the country was assessed by CEA during 1978-87 utilizing hydrological, meteorological and other related data collected from various sources including information obtained from the detailed study of Topographical maps available at that time. The study also took into account the available information regarding diversions of water for irrigation and other purposes of all the schemes which were in operation or under construction.

While assessing the hydro potential of a particular project, the discharge data and the available head between the diversion structure and tail race has been taken to make an assessment of the hydro potential in terms of Installed Capacity and energy generation.

CEA has not identified Golapally Hydro Project in Krishna Basin in Raichur district in the above re-assessment study.

Statement

Hydro Electric Schemes concurred by CEA and yet to be taken up for construction since 2002-03

| Sl. No. | Scheme/Sector | Installed Capacity (MW) |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Northern Region | |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | |
| 1. | Pakal Dul/Central | 1000 |
| 2. | New Ganderwal | 93 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | |
| 3. | Kutehr/Private | 240 |
| 4. | Miyar/Private | 120 |
| 5. | Chango Yangthang | 180 |
| | Uttarakhand | |
| 6. | Kotlibhel St-IA/Central | 195 |

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|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sl. No. | . Scheme/Sector | Installed Capacity (MW) |
| 7. | Kotlibhel St-IB/Central | 320 |
| 8. | Kotlibhel St-II/Central | 530 |
| 9. | Pala Maneri/State | 480 |
| 10. | Alaknanda/Private | 300 |
| 11. | Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara/Central | 261 |
| 12. | Vyasi/State | 120 |
| 13. | Devsari/Central | 252 |
| | Sub- Total: NR | 4091 |
| | Western Region | |
| | Chhattisgarh | |
| 14. | Matnar/State | 60 |
| | Sub- Total: WR | 60 |
| | Eastern Region | |
| | West Bangal | |
| 15. | Rammam St-III/Central | 120 |
| | Odisha | |
| 16. | Jalaput Dam Toe/Private | 18 |
| | Sikkim | |
| 17. | Teesta St-IV/Central | 520 |
| | Sub - Total: ER | 658 |
| | Southern Region | |
| | Kerala | |
| 18. | Athirappilly/State | 163 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | |
| 19. | Indirasagar (Polavaram)/State | 960 |
| | Karnataka | |
| 20. | Gundia/State | 200 |
| | Sub - Total: SR | 1323 |

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|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----|
| Sl. No. | Scheme/Sector N-E Region | | Installed Capacity (MW | V) |
| | Manipur | | | |
| 21. | Tipaimukh/Central | | 1500 | |
| 22. | Loktak D/S/Central | | 66 | |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | | | |
| 23. | Dibang/Central | | 3000 | |
| 24. | Dibbin/Private | | 120 | |
| 25. | Lower Siang/Private | | 2700 | |
| 26. | Nafra/Private | | 120 | |
| 27. | Nyamjang Chhu/Priv | vate | 780 | |
| 28. | Tawang St-I/Central | | 600 | |
| 29. | Tato-II/Private | | 700 | |
| 30. | Tawang St-II/Centra | 1 | 800 | |
| 31. | Demwe Lower/Priva | ite | 1750 | |
| 32. | Gongri/Private | | 144 | |
| 33. | Hirong/Private | | 500 | |
| 34. | Etalin/Private | | 3097 | |
| 35. | Talong Londa/Privat | e | 225 | |
| 36. | Naying/Private | | 1000 | |
| 37. | Siyom | | 1000 | |
| 38. | Kalai-II | | 1200 | |
| | Mizoram | | | |
| 39. | Kolodyne St-II/Cent | ral | 460 | |
| | Nagaland | | | |
| 40. | Dikhu | | 186 | |
| | SUB-TOTAL NER | | 19948 | _ |
| | TOTAL ALL INDIA | | 26080 | |

3466. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hydro power projects with a combined capacity of 40,000 MW allotted to private developers in various States are yet to take off;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to exploit the hydro power generation potential of the country especially in Southern States to bridge the demand and supply gap of power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As informed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a technical body under the Ministry of Power, no specific information regarding allotment of hydro power projects of 40,000 MW capacity to private developers in various States is available on record. However, details in respect of Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) for which DPRs have been received in CEA for accord of concurrence/appraisal since 2002-03 in private sector are given below:-

- (i) CEA has received proposals/DPRs of 52 HEPs/Schemes aggregating installed capacity of 27568 MW since 2002-03. Details are given in the Statement-I (See below).
- (ii) Out of this, 28 HEPs/Schemes aggregating to 18821 MW were concurred. Detail are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).
- (iii) DPRs of 15 HEPs/Schemes with an aggregate installed capacity 4282 MW have been returned to the project authorities for re-submission after compliance of various observations of CEA/Central Water Commission (CWC)/Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other apprising agencies. Details are given in the Statement-III (See below).
- (iv) Out of 28 HEPs/Schemes concurred by CEA, 19 HEPs/Schemes with aggregate installed capacity 14380 MW are yet to be taken up for construction. Details are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).
- (v) The DPRs of 9 HEPs/Schemes in private sector with total installed capacity of 4465 MW are presently under examination in CEA. Details are given in the Statement-V (*See* below).

(c) As per Reassessment-Studies, carried out by CEA during 1978-87, the assessed hydro potential in the country is 148701 MW (145320 MW schemes of above 25 MW) including Southern Region having potential of 16458 MW (15890 MW schemes of above 25 MW). At present, 35944.48 MW hydro capacity is under operation and 18131.34 MW is under construction in the country.

Statement-I

Details of Hydro Electric Schemes received in CEA since
2002-03 in Private Sector

| Sl. No. | Scheme | State | IC (MW) | Status |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. | Ratle | Jammu and Kashmir | 850 | Concurred |
| 2. | Allain Duhangan | Himachal Pradesh | 192 | Concurred |
| 3. | Karcham Wangtoo | Himachal Pradesh | 1000 | Concurred |
| 4. | Kutehr | Himachal Pradesh | 240 | Concurred |
| 5. | Bajoli Holi | Himachal Pradesh | 180 | Concurred |
| 6. | Miyar | Himachal Pradesh | 120 | Concurred |
| 7. | Chango Yangthang | Himachal Pradesh | 180 | Concurred |
| 8. | Seli | Himachal Pradesh | 400 | Under Examination |
| 9. | Chhatru | Himachal Pradesh | 126 | Under Examination |
| 10. | Sach Khas | Himachal Pradesh | 267 | Under Examination |
| 11. | Bara Bhanghal | Himachal Pradesh | 200 | Returned |
| 12. | Singoli Bhatwari | Uttarakhand | 99 | Concurred |
| 13. | Alaknanda | Uttarakhand | 300 | Concurred |
| 14. | Mori Hanol | Uttarakhand | 63 | Returned |
| 15. | Bogudiyar Sirkari Bhyol | Uttrakhand | 146 | Returned |
| 16. | Jalaput Dam Toe | Odisha | 18 | Concurred |
| 17. | Teesta-III | Sikkim | 1200 | Concurred |
| 18. | Teesta Stage- VI | Sikkim | 500 | Concurred |
| 19. | Rangit Stage-IV | Sikkim | 120 | Concurred |
| 20. | Panan | Sikkim | 300 | Concurred |
| 21. | Teesta St-II | Sikkim | 480 | Returned |

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|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|

| Sl. No. | Scheme | State | IC (MW) | Status |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 22. | Lethang HEP | Sikkim | 96 | Returned |
| 23. | Demwe Lower | Arunachal Pradesh | 1750 | Concurred |
| 24. | Dibbin | Arunachal Pradesh | 120 | Concurred |
| 25. | Lower Siang | Arunachal Pradesh | 2700 | Concurred |
| 26. | Nafra | Arunachal Pradesh | 120 | Concurred |
| 27. | Nyamjang Chhu | Arunachal Pradesh | 780 | Concurred |
| 28. | Tato-II | Arunachal Pradesh | 700 | Concurred |
| 29. | Gongri | Arunachal Pradesh | 144 | Concurred |
| 30. | Hirong | Arunachal Pradesh | 500 | Concurred |
| 31. | Etalin | Arunachal Pradesh | 3097 | Concurred |
| 32. | Talong londa | Arunachal Pradesh | 225 | Concurred |
| 33. | Naying | Arunachal Pradesh | 1000 | Concurred |
| 34. | Siyom | Arunachal Pradesh | 1000 | Concurred |
| 35. | Kalai-II | Arunachal Pradesh | 1200 | Concurred |
| 36. | Demwe Upper | Arunachal Pradesh | 1080 | Under Examination |
| 37. | Nyukcharong Chu | Arunachal Pradesh | 96 | Under Examination |
| 38. | Tato-I | Arunachal Pradesh | 186 | Under Examination |
| 39. | Нео | Arunachal Pradesh | 240 | Under Examination |
| 40. | Subansiri Middle (Kamla) | Arunachal Pradesh | 1800 | Under Examination |
| 41. | Yamne St-II | Arunachal Pradesh | 84 | Returned |
| 42. | Hutong-II HEP | Arunachal Pradesh | 1200 | Returned |
| 43. | Kalai-I | Arunachal Pradesh | 1352 | Returned |
| 44. | Pemashelphu HEP | Arunachal Pradesh | 90 | Returned |
| 45. | Sissiri | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 | Returned |
| 46. | Gimliang | Arunachal Pradesh | 80 | Returned |
| 47. | Raigam | Arunachal Pradesh | 141 | Returned |
| 48. | Kangtang Shiri | Arunachal Pradesh | 80 | Returned |

| Unstarred | ! Ouestions | 1 |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| | | |

| Sl. No. | Scheme | State | IC (MW) | Status |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 49. | Tagurshit | Arunachal Pradesh | 74 | Returned |
| 50. | Magochu | Arunachal Pradesh | 96 | Returned |
| 51. | Kyunshi-I | Meghalaya | 270 | Under Examination |
| 52. | Dikhu | Nagaland | 186 | Concurred |
| | Total | | 27568 | |

Statement-II

Details of Hydro Electric Schemes concurred/appraised by CEA (since 2002-03) in Private Sector

| Sl. N | o. Scheme | Installed Capacity | Date of CEA Concurrence |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Singoli Bhatwari | 99 | 11.07.08 |
| 2. | Alaknanda | 300 | 08.8.08 |
| 3. | Ratle | 850 | 19.12.12 |
| 4. | Allain Duhangan | 192 | 20.08.02 |
| 5. | Karcham Wangtoo | 1000 | 31.03.03 |
| 6. | Kutehr | 240 | 31.8.10 |
| 7. | Bajoli Holi | 180 | 30.12.11 |
| 8. | Miyar | 120 | 07.02.13 |
| 9. | Chango Yangthang | 180 | 31.03.14 |
| 10. | Teesta-III | 1200 | 12.05.06 |
| 11. | Teesta Stage- VI | 500 | 27.12.06 |
| 12. | Rangit Stage-IV | 120 | 06.07.07 |
| 13. | Panan | 300 | 07.03.11 |
| 14. | Jalaput Dam Toe | 18 | 31.01.03 |
| 15. | Demwe Lower | 1750 | 20.11.09 |
| 16. | Dibbin | 120 | 04.12.09 |
| 17. | Lower Siang | 2700 | 16.02.10 |
| 18. | Nafra | 120 | 11.02.11 |
| 19. | Nyamjang Chhu | 780 | 24.03.11 |

| 222 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Sl. N | o. Scheme | Installed Capacity | Date of CEA Concurrence |
| 20. | Tato-II | 700 | 22.5.12 |
| 21. | Gongri | 144 | 04.02.13 |
| 22. | Hirong | 500 | 10.04.13 |
| 23. | Etalin | 3097 | 12.07.13 |
| 24. | Talong londa | 225 | 16.08.13 |
| 25. | Naying | 1000 | 11.09.13 |
| 26. | Siyom | 1000 | 17.12.13 |
| 27. | Kalai-II | 1200 | 08.01.14 @ |
| 28. | Dikhu | 186 | 31.03.14 |
| | Total | 18821 | |

Statement-III Details of Hydro-Electric Schemes in Private Sector returned to project authority for resubmission - (Year 2002-03 onwards)

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | State | IC (MW) |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1. | Mori Hanol | Uttarakhand | 63 |
| 2. | Bogudiyar Sirkari Bhyol | Uttarakhand | 146 |
| 3. | Bara Bhanghal | Himachal Pradesh | 200 |
| 4. | Teesta St-II | Sikkim | 480 |
| 5. | Lethang HEP | Sikkim | 96 |
| 6. | Yamne St-II | Arunachal Pradesh | 84 |
| 7. | Hutong -II HEP | Arunachal Pradesh | 1200 |
| 8. | Kalai-I | Arunachal Pradesh | 1352 |
| 9. | Pemashelphu HEP | Arunachal Pradesh | 90 |
| 10. | Sissiri | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 |
| 11. | Gimliang | Arunachal Pradesh | 80 |
| 12. | Raigam | Arunachal Pradesh | 141 |
| 13. | Kangtang Shiri | Arunachal Pradesh | 80 |
| 14. | Tagurshit | Arunachal Pradesh | 74 |
| 15. | Magochu | Arunachal Pradesh | 96 |
| | Total | | 4282 |

^{@-} Concurrence meeting held on 08.01.14. Concurrence letter is yet to be issued for want of letter regarding revalidation of MOA dated 02.09.2007 and equity participation of M/s KPPL and State Government from Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

Statement-IV

Projects accorded concurrence by CEA in Private Sector since 2002-03 and yet to be taken up for execution

Written Answers to

| | Remarks | (reason for delay) | 9 | Environmental Clearance accorded on 5.07.2011. | FC Stage-1 approval accorded by MoEF on 22.06.2011 for diversion of forest land for implementation of | the project. | Stage-II Forest Clearance accorded vide MoEF letter dated 19.02.2013. | Financial closure is under finalization | Environment Clearance accorded on 30.7.2012. | Forest clearance for Stage-1 accorded on 27.7.2012. | Commissioning schedule 110 | months from Zero date <i>i.e.</i> 1st May 2013. Expected COD- June, 2022. | Tie up of finance are in process. |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | • | • | | • | | • | • | • | | |
| | Date of CEA | concurrence | 5 | 31.08.10 | | | | | 07.02.13 | | | | |
| | IC (MW) | | 4 | 240 | | | | | 120 | | | | |
| • | State | | 33 | Himachal Pradesh | | | | | Himachal Pradesh | | | | |
| , | Sl. No. Name of Project | | 2 | Kutehr | | | | | Miyar | | | | |
| | Sl. No. | | 1 | 1. | | | | | 2. | | | | |

| 9 | EC and FC awaited. | Environment Clearance accorded on 12.3.2008. Forest clearance accorded on 09.11.2012. | Date of financial closure yet to be intimated by OPCL. | Triparties agreement between OPCL, GoAP and GoO is under process. OPCL is pursuing with GoAP and GoO to finalized the PPA and Land Lease Agreement of the Project to start the project construction works. | Forest Clearance stage-I accorded on 07.02.12 & StII F.C.awaited. Environment Clearance Accorded on 23.7.2012. | Environment Clearance accorded on 12.02.2010. Forest Clearance |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | • | • | • | • | • |
| 5 | 31.03.14 | 08.08.08 | 31.01.03 | | 04.12.09 | 16.02.10 |
| 4 | 180 | 300 | 18 | | 120 | 2700 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | Uttarakhand | Odisha | | Arunachal Pradesh | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 2 | Chango Yangthang | Alaknanda | Jalaput Dam Toe | | Dibbin | Lower Siang |
| | 33 | 4. | ۍ. | | 9 | 7. |

[RAJYA SABHA]

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Written Answers to

Unstarred Questions

accorded on 03.5.2013.

| | | | - | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Environment Clearance accorded on 17.01.2011. | Stage-I approval accorded by MoEF on 12.07.2011 for diversion of forest land for implementation of the project and Stage-II FC obtained on 26.6.2012. | Environment Clearance accorded on 19.4.2012. Forest Clearance StI accorded on 09.4.2012 and StII Forest Clearance awaited. | Environment Clearance accorded on 27.6.2011. | Forest Clearance awaited. | Environment Clearance accorded on 12.02.2010. | Forest Clearance accorded on 03.5.2013. | EC obtained on 21.3.2013 and FC obtained on 07.9.2012. | EC & FC awaited. |
| • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | |
| 11.02.11 | | 24.03.11 | 22.05.12 | | 20.11.09 | | 04.02.13 | 10.04.13 |
| 120 | | 780 | 700 | | 1750 | | 144 | 200 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | | Arunachal Pradesh | Arunachal Pradesh | | Arunachal Pradesh | | Arunachal Pradesh | Arunachal Pradesh |
| Nafra | | Nyamjang Chhu | Tato-II | | Demwe Lower | | Gongri Pvt. | Hirong |
| ∞. | | 6 | 10. | | 11. | | 12. | 13. |

Written Answers to

[11 August, 2014] Unstarred Questions 225

| 226 | Written Answer | rs to |
|-----|----------------|-------|

| RA | JYA | SA | BH | 4 |
|------|-------------|----|----------|---|
| 11/1 | $JI\Lambda$ | DI | D_{11} | |

| | | | | | 08.01.14. | issued. | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| 9 | EC & FC awaited. | Concurrence meeting held on 08.01.14. | Concurrence letter is yet to be issued. | EC & FC awaited. | |
| \$ | 12.07.13 | 16.08.13 | 11.09.13 | 17.12.13 | 08.01.14 @ | | 31.03.14 | |
| 4 | 3097 | 225 | 1000 | 1000 | 1200 | | 186 | 14380 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | | Nagaland | |
| 2 | Etalin | Talong Londa | Naying | Siyom | Kalai-II | | Dikhu | TOTAL |
| _ | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | | 19. | |

@ - Concurrence meeting held on 08.01.14. Concurrence letter is yet to be issued for want of letter regarding revalidation of MoA dated 02.09.2007 and equity participation of M/s KPPL and State Government from Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

Unstarred Questions

Statement-V DPR of HE projects in private sector under examination in CEA

| Sl. No. | Scheme | State | Developer | Installed Capacity MW |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Seli | H.P. | M/s Seli Hydro Electric Power Company Ltd. | 400 |
| 2. | Chhatru | H.P. | M/s DCM Shriram Infrastruture Ltd. | 126 |
| 3. | Sach Khas | H.P. | M/s L&T Himacal Hydro Power Ltd. | 267 |
| 4. | Demwe Upper | Ar. Pradesh | M/s Lohit Urja Pvt. Ltd. | 1080 |
| 5. | Nyukcharong Chhu | Ar. Pradesh | M/s SNCPCL | 96 |
| 6. | Kynshi | Meghalaya | M/s AKPPL | 270 |
| 7. | Tato-I | Ar. Pradesh | M/s SHPPL | 186 |
| 8. | Нео | Ar. Pradesh | M/s HHPPL | 240 |
| 9. | Subansiri Middle (Kamla) | Ar. Pradesh | M/s KHEPCL | 1800 |
| | Total | | | 4465 |

Expenditure on transmission sector

3467. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- whether Government has envisaged expenditure of ₹ 2.3 lakh crore for the transmission sector during the Twelfth and Thirteenth Five Year Plan periods; and
 - if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the National Electricity Plan document published by Central Electricity Authority in November, 2012, the total fund requirement for the development of transmission system in Twelfth and Thirteenth Five Year Plans is estimated to be of the order of ₹ 4.0 lakh crore during both 12th and 13th Plan period put together which covers all the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh.

Ban on load shedding during board exams

3468. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to issue orders to all State Electricity Boards (SEBs) for ensuring that there is no load shedding at the time of board examinations so that the students are not forced to take board examinations in darkness;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to various consumers in a State and ensuring no load shedding at the time of Board examination comes under the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing Power Plants in the Central Sector and allocating power therefrom to the States / UTs to mitigate the shortage.

Shortage of coal at thermal power plants

3469. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nearly half of the thermal power plants in the country, including over 20,000 MW capacity stations of NTPC, are reeling under coal shortage with stocks to last less than a week as on July 15, 2014;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether 46 coal-based generating stations out of 100 have reported fuel stock for less than seven days on the above date;
- (d) whether NTPC is the worst sufferer as most of its electricity generating stations have stocks to last merely two days as on the above date; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to ensure sufficient supply of coal to these power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As on 15th July, 2014, out of the coal based power plants monitored on daily basis by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 46 power plants had

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reported coal stock less than seven days. The State-wise details of coal stock position as on 15th July, 2014 along with the reasons for coal stock less than a weak at these power plants including power plants of NTPC is given in the Statement (See below).

- (e) In order to ensure adequate availability of coal, the following steps have already been initiated by the Government:
 - Concerted efforts by Coal India Limited to enhance production of domestic coal beyond current year's target.
 - Power Utilities have been advised to use imported coal wherever necessary. 2.
 - 3. The availability of coal is being regularly monitored by the Government.

Statement State-wise details of coal stock position at Thermal Power Stations having coal stock less than 7 days (as on 15-July-2014)

| Region/ State | Name of Thermal Power Station | Capacity (MW) | Coal Stock in 000 Tonnes | Reasons |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Haryan | a | | | |
| 1. | Indira Gandhi STPP | 1500 | 39.93 | CIL supply 58% of ACQ |
| Punjab | | | | |
| 2. | Rajpura TPP | 1400 | 1.69 | SECL supply 91% of ACQ |
| 3. | GH TPS (Leh.Moh.) | 920 | 72.82 | Less receipt |
| Rajasth | an | | | |
| 4. | Kota TPS | 1240 | 80.61 | SECL supply 93% of ACQ |
| 5. | Suratgarh TPS | 1500 | 82.61 | SECL supply 83% of ACQ |
| Uttar Pı | radesh | | | |
| 6. | Anpara TPS | 1630 | 119.52 | NCL supply 97% of ACQ/less import |
| 7. | Dadri (NCTPP) | 1820 | 171.75 | CIL supply 99% of ACQ / less import |
| 8. | Rihand STPS | 3000 | 23.91 | NCL supply 100% of ACQ / less import |
| 9. | Singrauli STPS | 2000 | 63.77 | NCL supply 86% of ACQ |
| 10. | Rosa TPP Ph-I | 1200 | 66.83 | CIL supply 72% of ACQ |
| 11. | Anpara C TPS | 1200 | 3.14 | NCL supply 98% of ACQ / less import |

| 230 | Written Answers to | | [RAJYA SABHA | A] Unstarred Questions |
|-------|-----------------------|------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Chha | ttisgarh | | | |
| 12. | DSPM TPS | 500 | 19.06 | SECL supply 88% of ACQ |
| 13. | Korba-II | 440 | 18.5 | SECL supply 96% of ACQ / less import |
| 14. | Korba STPS | 2600 | 93.18 | SECL supply 92% of ACQ |
| 15. | Sipat STPS | 2980 | 49.41 | SECL supply 79% of ACQ |
| Gujai | rat | | | |
| 16. | Gandhi Nagar TPS | 870 | 38.96 | CIL supply 64% of ACQ |
| 17. | Ukai TPS | 1350 | 70.66 | Coal supply for Unit-5 yet to Commence |
| 18. | Wanakbori TPS | 1470 | 40.03 | SECL supply 72% of ACQ |
| 19. | Sabarmati (C Station) | 400 | 20.38 | SECL supply 81% of ACQ |
| Madh | nya Pradesh | | | |
| 20. | Amarkantak Ext TPS | 450 | 22.87 | SECL supply 80% of ACQ |
| 21. | Sanjay Gandhi TPS | 1340 | 51.54 | SECL supply 79% of ACQ |
| 22. | Shree Singaji TPP | 600 | 6.26 | SECL supply 42% of ACQ |
| 23. | Vindhyachal STPS | 4260 | 26.34 | NCL supply 94% of ACQ / less import |
| 24. | Bina TPS | 500 | 0 | CIL supply 77% of ACQ |
| Maha | rashtra | | | |
| 25. | Bhusawal TPS | 1420 | 103.47 | MCL supply 88% of ACQ |
| 26. | Khaparkheda TPS | 1340 | 25.13 | MCL supply 60% of ACQ |
| 27. | Parli TPS | 1130 | 52.32 | Less receipt - SCCL/MCL |
| 28. | Tirora TPS | 2640 | 38.77 | CIL supply 91% of ACQ |
| 29. | Emco Warora TPS | 600 | 15.25 | CIL supply 92% of ACQ |
| 30. | Mauda TPS | 1000 | 49.94 | CIL supply 75% of ACQ |
| Andh | ra Pradesh | | | |
| 31. | Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS | 1760 | 0.23 | MCL supply 51% of ACQ |

| Written Answers to | | [11 August, 2014 | | Unstarred Questions 231 | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 32. | Rayalaseema TPS | 1050 | 12.9 | CIL supply 87% of ACQ | |
| 33. | Simhadri | 2000 | 64.44 | MCL supply 72% of ACQ | |
| Telanga | ana | | | | |
| 34. | Ramagundem STPS | 2600 | 63.27 | CIL supply 27% of ACQ | |
| Karnat | aka | | | | |
| 35. | Raichur TPS | 1720 | 68.68 | Less receipt - SECL | |
| Tamil N | Nadu | | | | |
| 36. | North Chennai TPS | 1830 | 129.46 | MCL supply 63% of ACQ | |
| 37. | Vallur TPP | 1500 | 88.04 | MCL supply 56% of ACQ | |
| Bihar | | | | | |
| 38. | Muzaffarpur TPS | 220 | 1.36 | High Plant Load Factor | |
| Jharkh | and | | | | |
| 39. | Bokaro 'B' TPS | 630 | 0 | CIL supply 37% of ACQ | |
| Odisha | | | | | |
| 40. | Sterlite TPP | 2400 | 52.82 | MCL supply 89% of ACQ | |
| 41. | Kamalanga TPS | 1050 | 37.8 | Less Receipt | |
| West B | engal | | | | |
| 42. | Mejia TPS | 2340 | 86.25 | Coal Sup. for U-8 yet to start | |
| 43. | Bakreswar TPS | 1050 | 109.91 | CIL supply 72% of ACQ | |
| 44. | Kolaghat TPS | 1260 | 84.42 | CIL supply 73% of ACQ | |
| 45. | Sagardighi TPS | 600 | 88.63 | CIL supply 29% of ACQ | |
| 46. | Santaldih TPS | 980 | 21.9 | Less receipt from Coal Block | |

ACQ = Annual Contracted Quantity

Power supply to Haryana

†3470. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Haryana Government is using power purchased from other States, if so, the quantum of power being purchased from the other sources every year;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that seven units of thermal power plant in Haryana had been closed down due to 'no demand';
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the period for which these units have remained closed;
- (d) whether Government, before making available power to the States, from other sources would scrutinize the quantum of power being generated from their own sources; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Distribution Companies in Haryana are also using the power purchased from other States. The net energy imported by Haryana during the year 2013-14 is 94 Million Unit (MU).

- (b) and (c) The units of Thermal Power Plants in Haryana have not been closed down due to 'no demand'. However, there have been outages due to low demand as per details are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (d) and (e) Yes, Sir. While allocating the unallocated power from Central Generating Stations, the Ministry of Power scrutinizes the overall availability of power in a State, including the power being generated from their own sources.

Statement

Outages of the units of Thermal Power Plants

| Power Plant | Unit No. | Capacity (MW) | Outage Date | Restoration Date |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| Panipat TPS | 1 | 110 | 21-Sep-13 | 09-Jun-14 |
| | | | 12-Jun-14 | 14-Jul-14 |
| | | | 17-Jul-14 | - |
| Panipat TPS | 2 | 110 | 31-Oct-13 | 09-Jun-14 |

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Power Plant | Unit No. | Capacity (MW) | Outage Date | Restoration Date |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | 12-Jun-14 | 15-Jul-14 |
| | | | 17-Jul-14 | - |
| Panipat TPS | 3 | 110 | 14-Sep-13 | 16-Jun-14 |
| | | | 17-Jul-14 | - |
| Panipat TPS | 4 | 110 | 21-Sep-13 | 16-Jun-14 |
| | | | 22-Jun-14 | 15-Jul-14 |
| | | | 17-Jul-14 | - |
| Panipat TPS | 5 | 210 | 13-Jan-14 | 05-Jun-14 |
| | | | 12-Jun-14 | 09-Jul-14 |
| | | | 18-Jul-14 | 22-Jul-14 |
| | | | 24-Jul-14 | - |
| Panipat TPS | 6 | 210 | 31-Jan-14 | 21-Apr-14 |
| | | | 27-Apr-14 | 01-May-14 |
| | | | 02-May-14 | 22-May-14 |
| | | | 23-May-14 | 30-May-14 |
| | | | 30-May-14 | 06-Jun-14 |
| | | | 13-Jun-14 | 28-Jun-14 |
| | | | 03-Jul-14 | 10-Jul-14 |
| | | | 18-Jul-14 | 19-Jul-14 |
| | | | 26-Jul-14 | - |
| Panipat TPS | 7 | 250 | 28-Apr-14 | 01-May-14 |
| | | | 08-May-14 | 19-May-14 |
| | | | 23-May-14 | 27-May-14 |
| | | | 31-May-14 | 04-Jun-14 |
| | | | 26-Jul-14 | 02-Aug-14 |
| Panipat TPS | 8 | 250 | 02-May-14 | 21-May-14 |

| 1 OWEI I IUII | Cilit 110. | Cupacity (14144) | Outuge Dute | Restoration Date |
|----------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | | 25-May-14 | 28-May-14 |
| | | | 01-Jun-14 | 04-Jun-14 |
| | | | 22-Jun-14 | 27-Jun-14 |
| Mahatma Gandhi | . 1 | 660 | 10-Mar-14 | 20-May-14 |
| TPS | | | 23-Jun-14 | 03-Jul-14 |
| | | | 17-Jul-14 | 26-Jul-14 |
| | | | | |

Construction of highways

†3471. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would construct 850 kms. long new roads with budget of ₹37,000 crore allocated in the current financial year for construction of new highways;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the length of roads to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year and the total cost to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) About 6300 km. are targeted for construction under various schemes of the Ministry during 2014-15. Details of targets for construction including Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See* below). State-wise allocation is made for National Highways entrusted to State PWD's in which ₹ 144 crore have been allocated for Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

Details of targets for construction during 2014-15

| Sl. No. Name of State | | Target for construction in km. |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| State | PWD's | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 65.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 99.97 |
| 4. | Bihar | 256.00 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 0.00 |

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Target for construction in km. |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 25.40 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 76.11 |
| 8. | Haryana | 25.00 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 100.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 27.50 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 128.38 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 106.85 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 14.41 |
| 15. | Manipur | 15.85 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 0.60 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 73.80 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 35.00 |
| 19. | Odisha | 173.00 |
| 20. | Puducherry | 11.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 55.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 59.00 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 47.95 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 160.00 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 31.00 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 110.41 |
| 27. | NHDP-IV (MORT&H) | 865.00 |
| 28. | BRO | 153.44 |
| 29. | NHAI | 2000.77 |
| 30. | SARDP-NE | 600.00 |
| 31. | LWE | 1000.00 |
| 32. | NHIIP | 70.00 |

Six-laning of Ahmedabad-Vadodara National Highways

†3472. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that six-laning of Ahmedabad-Vadodara National Highway is underway;
- (b) if so, the amount of funds which was proposed to be spent for this purpose and the amount of funds spent thereon during 2013 -14;
 - (c) the time-limit fixed for completion of this work; and
- (d) the number of times the quality of works was tested by the quality control department during 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Six-laning of Ahemdabad-Vadodra Section of NH-8 has been taken up on Design -Built-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) mode under Phase-V of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Total Project Cost (TPC) of the project is 2125.24 crore and ₹ 24.42 crore has been spent during 2013-14. Time limit for completion of the project is 36 months *w.e.f* January, 2013.

(d) The project is implementing on DBFOT basis and the concessionaire of the project is responsible for quality of the work. The quality of work is also monitored by Independent Engineer (IE) as per norm specified in the concession agreement.

Road projects under EPC Mode

- 3473. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has urged Government to take up the road projects on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode in place of Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of road projects taken up by Government under EPC mode during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the details of the projects which have missed their deadlines during the said period along with the reasons therefor and by when these projects are likely to be completed?

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Considering the current market conditions, particularly with reference to the highway sector, focus of the Government is on implementation of highways through public funded Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode. Once, the highways sector gathers momentum through execution of the EPC projects and current issues plaguing PPP mode are well-addressed, the focus on PPP mode including Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) would be restored in order to effectively take highways sector forward.

(c) and (d) Implementation of projects on EPC mode has been introduced by the Government in the year 2012. As such no highway project has been undertaken on EPC mode during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. Since most of the projects have been taken up during the last year and during the current year and their construction period is more than 30 months, no project undertaken on EPC mode could be stated to have missed their deadlines. Details of highway projects awarded on EPC mode during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Highway Projects being implemented under EPC Mode by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways through Agencies of State Government and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

| | | 0 7 | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Sl. | State | Project Name | NH No. | Total Length | Total project | Month of Award |
| | | | | (in km) | cost | |
| | | | | (| ₹ in cro | re) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Rajasthan | Jaisalmer - Barmer | 15 | 131.410 | 482.27 | April 2014 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | Jodhpur - Barmer section (Package-I) | 112 | 85.610 | 264.72 | April 2014 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | Jodhpur - Barmer section (Package-II) | 112 | 74.100 | 206.12 | April 2014 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | Bhilwara-Ladpura section | 758 | 67.750 | 240.1 | September 2013 |
| 5. | Haryana | Flyover at Bahalgarh and additional bridge near Rasoi | 1 | 0.000 | 77.97 | May 2014 |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | Thirumayam - Manamadurai section | 226 | 77.720 | 401.11 | April 2014 |

| 238 | 3 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred | | | arred Questions | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 7. | Bihar | Chhapra - Rewaghat - Muzaffarpur | 102 | 73.080 | 415.71 | June 2014 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | Nimbi Jodha- Degana-Merta City | 458 | 139.900 | 368.15 | July 2013 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | Padi - Dahod | 113 | 85.580 | 279.14 | January 2014 |
| 10 | Punjab | Jalandhar - Amritsar | 1 | 20.000 | 523.85 | November 2013 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | Bheem to Parasoli (Package-I) | 148D | 33.000 | 100.29 | April 2013 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | Bheem to Parasoli (Package-II) | 148D | 36.267 | 113.8 | April 2013 |
| 13. | Gujarat | Vadodara-Surat | 8 | 6.740 | 503.16 | February 2014 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | Jhalawar-Rajasthan/ MP Border | 12 | 62.160 | 177.32 | April 2013 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | Lambia-Jaitran-Raipur | 458 | 52.800 | 158.04 | April 2013 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | Raipur-Jassa Khera | 458 | 32.360 | 149.34 | April 2013 |
| 17. | Uttarakhand/ Uttar Pradesh | Sitarganj-Bareily Section | 74 | 74.460 | 301.04 | October 2013 |
| 18. | Haryana | Bhatinda-Suratgarh (Rail Over Bridge) | 32-В | 0.000 | 47.75 | November 2013 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | Gulabpur-Uniara | 148D | 214.000 | 523.87 | November 2013 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | Karauli - Dholpur | 11B | 100.900 | 425.19 | February 2014 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | Raebareli - Banda | 232 | 133.280 | 351.34 | February 2014 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | Tanda -Raebareli | 232 | 155.90 | 495.78 | February 2014 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | Barabanki-Jarwal | 28C | 43.000 | 358.47 | March 2014 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | Jarwal-Bahraich | 28C | 50.000 | 337.58 | April 2014 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | Bahraich bypass-Rupaidha | 28C | 51.000 | 437.92 | March 2014 |
| 26. | Uttar | Sonouli-Gorakhpur | 29E | 83.000 | 569.34 | May 2014 |

Pradesh

| | | | | | 2 | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 27. | Karnataka | Chitradurga-Shimoga | 13 | 102.600 | 471.16 | May 2014 |
| 28. | Karnataka | Kollegal-Kerala Border | 212 | 129.400 | 585.78 | May 2014 |
| 29. | Maharashtra | Malshej Ghat-Ani Ghat | 222 | 60.570 | 292.98 | March 2014 |
| 30. | Maharashtra | Ani Ghat-Ahmednagar bypass | 222 | 49.430 | 220.72 | March 2014 |
| 31. | Maharashtra | Kharawandi Kasar-Junction | 211 & 222 | 53.000 | 260.39 | March 2014 |
| 32. | Maharashtra | Junction-Tadborgaon | 211 & 222 | 100.000 | 446.77 | March 2014 |
| 33. | Andhra Pradesh | Mah/AP Border (Kalyan)- Nirmal | 222 | 53.330 | 244.08 | February 2014 |
| 34. | Andhra Pradesh | Tannamcherla-Jamandlapally | 365 | 48.400 | 177.18 | February 2014 |
| 35. | Andhra Pradesh | Mangalwarpet-Mallampalli | 365 | 33.000 | 158.65 | February 2014 |
| 36. | Andhra Pradesh | Nakrekal-Nagarjunsagar Dam | 565 | 85.570 | 270.00 | February 2014 |
| 37. | Andhra Pradesh | Nagarjunssagar Dam- Devullapalli | 565 | 47.020 | 195.45 | April 2014 |
| 38. | Andhra Pradesh | Devullapalli-Markapur | 565 | 43.380 | 170.21 | April 2014 |
| 39. | Andhra Pradesh | Markapuram-Veggampalle | 565 | 95.000 | 417.61 | May 2014 |
| 40. | Andhra Pradesh | Veggampalle-Dornala | 565 | 67.330 | 258.99 | May 2014 |
| 41. | Andhra Pradesh | Penchalakonda-Erpedu | 565 | 83.580 | 361.30 | February 2014 |
| 42. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad-Dindi | 765 | 85.800 | 340.00 | February 2014 |
| 43. | Odisha | Kanaktora-Jharsuguda | 200 | 68.000 | 319.80 | May 2014 |
| | | | | | | |

Written Answers to

[11 August, 2014] Unstarred Questions 239

Construction of cemented roads

†3474. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the construction cost and maintenance expenses of cemented roads is less than that of tar roads;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to prioritize the construction of cement roads instead of tar roads in future; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the construction and maintenance of National Highways. These days bitumen is used in construction of roads instead of tar. The initial cost of construction of cement concrete pavement on National Highways is generally more than the bituminous pavement depending upon the availability of base items in different regions of the country. However, the maintenance expenses of the cement concrete pavement are less than the bituminous pavement as it maintains a hard durable surface throughout its design life due to which the routine repairs are not generally required. Apart from routine maintenance, the cement concrete pavement does not require renewal at frequent intervals as compared to bituminous pavement.

(c) and (d) It has been decided in the Ministry that the type of pavement to be adopted for National Highways projects should be determined on the basis of durability and life cycle cost. Considering the issues related to environment, longer service life, fuel consumption, resistance to extreme weather conditions, saving of natural resources and maintenance etc. the concrete pavement could be the default mode of construction on National Highways.

New National Highways in Vidarbha

3475.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning the construction of any new National Highways in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The details of new National Highways declared by Government of India in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State areas given below:

| Sl. No. | Date of Notification | NH No. | Length in Vidarbha region |
|---------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1. | 22.3.2014 | NH-161 | 92 Km. |
| 2. | 22.3.2014 | NH-361 | 236 Km. |
| 3. | 22.3.2014 | NH-363 | 7 Km. |
| 4. | 21.3.2014 | NH-753 | 48 Km. |
| 5. | 21.3.2014 | NH-753A | 116 Km. |
| 6. | 21.3.2014 | NH-930 | 250 Km. |

Condition of Moradabad-Corbett National Park Highway

3476. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Highway (SH45) from Moradabad to Corbett National Park via Bazpur is in a very bad shape due to large number of huge pot holes causing innumerable difficulties to the commuters especially the tourists visiting the Corbett National Park;
- (b) if so, the reasons for indifferent attitude of Government in proper upkeep of this important highway; and
- (c) the immediate steps taken by Government for repair and regular maintenance of this important highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Accordingly the development and maintenance of the State Highway No. 45 from Moradabad to Corbett National Park *via* Bazpur rests with the concerned State Governments.

Circular road between North-Eastern States

3477. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up circular road within the six North-Eastern States:

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of eight national highways of the North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Replacement of Motor Vehicles Act

3478.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to replace the antiquated Motor Vehicles Act with a fresh legislation due to ineffectiveness of the old law;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to adopt the UK's road safety legislation which is considered one of the best in the world in the country; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is working on a proposal to replace the "Motor Vehicles Act, 1988" with a new Act which will *inter alia* facilitate technological intervention and information technology based systems to ensure efficient and safe transport systems in the country. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to send their view on the new legislation.

(c) and (d) The best practices in leading countries of the world is being taken into account while drafting the new Act.

Collection of toll

3479. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the toll collection during the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka:
- (b) the proposed budgeted collection of revenue from tolls in the budget of 2014-15; and

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the details of projects, in PPP models that are operating toll booths, which have been able to secure windfall gains/profits indicating the companies operating them and on which National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The details of the toll collection State-wise during the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II (See below).

- (b) Collection from public funded toll plazas and revenue sharing from BOT (Toll) projects, under NHAI is projected as ₹ 6500 crores in 2014-15.
 - (c) Not applicable.

Statement-I State-wise collection of toll last three years (States, where toll collection is going on)

(₹ in lacs)

| State | F | ublic funde | d | | BOT | | Total R | evenue (P | F + BOT) |
|----------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 50425 | 52380 | 59373 | 39923 | 63492 | 89087 | 90348 | 115872 | 148460 |
| Bihar | 4747 | 5880 | 13285 | 6680 | 13142 | 13739 | 11426 | 19022 | 27024 |
| Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3301 | 3622 | 3886 | 3301 | 3622 | 3886 |
| Gujarat | 15320 | 20785 | 27064 | 83876 | 89386 | 93073 | 99196 | 110171 | 120137 |
| Haryana | 2658 | 1461 | 0 | 41602 | 44105 | 49709 | 44261 | 45565 | 49709 |
| Jammu and | 0 | 306 | 2451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 2451 |
| Kashmir | | | | | | | | | |
| Jharkhand | 4391 | 6893 | 11160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4391 | 6893 | 11160 |
| Karnataka | 9715 | 11887 | 17669 | 31366 | 54694 | 68902 | 41081 | 66580 | 86571 |
| Maharashtra | 1009 | 1710 | 2019 | 83215 | 117138 | 144001 | 84224 | 118848 | 146020 |
| Madhya Prdesh | 3443 | 6099 | 11227 | 19614 | 24119 | 22517 | 23057 | 30217 | 33744 |
| Odisha | 7046 | 6721 | 13433 | 3919 | 9461 | 9544 | 10964 | 16182 | 22977 |
| Punjab | 295 | 174 | 357 | 21502 | 26435 | 30115 | 21797 | 26609 | 30473 |
| Rajasthan | 28986 | 31851 | 46251 | 73594 | 86050 | 84052 | 102580 | 117901 | 130303 |

| 244 Written Answers to | | [RA | [RAJYA SABHA] | | | Unstarred Questions | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Tamil Nadu | 25152 | 31084 | 37225 | 78083 | 100054 | 117440 | 103235 | 131139 | 154665 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 28647 | 49735 | 76119 | 9472 | 20295 | 32487 | 38119 | 70030 | 108606 |
| Uttarakhand | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 16380 | 10982 | 21785 | 7512 | 24650 | 31388 | 23892 | 35632 | 53173 |
| Kerala | 0 | 0 | 351 | 1457 | 7534 | 9024 | 1457 | 7534 | 9376 |
| Total | 198212 | 238046 | 339771 | 505117 | 684176 | 798965 | 703329 | 922222 | 1138736 |

Statement-II

The statement indication toll collection for Permanent Bridge Fee
Fund on National Highways during the year 2011-12 to 2013-14

(₹ in lacs)

| Sl. No. Name of the State | | Toll collection during 2011-2012 | Toll collection during 2012-2013 | Toll collection during 2013-14 |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 94.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Assam | 376.91 | 464.89 | 524.24 |
| 3. | Bihar | 886.92 | 929.84 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 618.24 | 582.75 | 519.25 |
| 5. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 243.86 | 166.82 | 22.87 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 17.51 | 45.89 | 28.63 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 484.62 | 488.67 | 436.65 |
| 10. | Kerala | 794.92 | 605.88 | 850.29 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 899.85 | 614.08 | 767.92 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 62.76 | 60.74 | 43.11 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Manipur | 4.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Writ | ten Answers to | [11 Aug | ust, 2014] <i>Uns</i> | Unstarred Questions | |
|------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 15. | Odisha | 251.60 | 67.84 | 67.84 | |
| 16. | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 787.47 | 392.94 | 21.63 | |
| 18. | Tamilnadu | 72.57 | 24.57 | 20.44 | |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 1087.89 | 1157.44 | 1243.92 | |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 338.06 | 370.05 | 382.97 | |
| | Total | 7021.62 | 5972.40 | 4929.76 | |

Highway projets in Jammu and Kashmir

3480. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the physical and financial progress of four-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway and Z. Morh and Zojilla tunnel on Srinagar-Leh Highway;
- (b) the details of bridges and tunnels constructed, under construction and yet to be constructed on this highway along with projected cost and expenditure made on each one; and
 - (c) the reasons for delay in all these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The physical and financial progress of four-laning works in Jammu-Srinagar section of National Highway No -1A (old) are as under:

| Sl. No. | Contract Package | Physical progress (%) | Financial Progress |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | | progress (70) | (%) |
| 1 | Four laning from Jammu to Udhampur | 91.11 | 89.00 |
| 2 | Four laning from Chenani to Nashri | 62.69 | 70.46 |
| 3 | Four laning from Banihal to Srinagar (except Tunnel portion <i>i.e.</i> 189.35 to 204.60) | 30.00 | 28.48 |
| 4 | Four laning from Banihal to Qazigund (Tunnel portion) | 28.24 | 41.79 |

Z-Morh Tunnel on Srinagar-Leh section of National Highway No -1A (old): Physical progress is Nil. However contract for Construction of Z-Morh tunnel has been awarded to the concessionaire.

Zozila Tunnel on Srinagar-Leh section of National Highway No -1A (old): Physical progress is Nil. However prequalification process of bidders is completed.

(b) and (c) The details are being collected from field.

Conversion of highways into six-lane

- 3481. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the six-lane highways existing and how many of them are in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of highways which are to be converted into six-lane during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
 - (c) the details of funds allocated to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government has approved sixlaning of 6,500 km of National Highways (NHs) comprising entire Golden Quadrilateral of about 5,700 km and other 800 km identified high density NH corridor under Phase-V of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in October, 2006. As on May, 2014, 6-laning has been completed in 1,999 km and out of this 221.6 km is in Tamil Nadu. During 2014-15, ₹ 15,013.81 crore has been allocated under budgetary grant to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for NHDP which *inter alia* includes 6-laning of NHs under Phase-V of NHDP. Apart from this, targeted market borrowing under Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) is ₹ 9,000 crore during 2014-15.

Frontal barrier crash for safety of cars

3482. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of frontal barriers crash prescribed by the UN's Decade of Action for Road Safety;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it has become an international norm for safety of cars;

- if so, the details of reasons that India has not made this important standard applicable on Indian cars;
- whether in the absence of this important requirement, the danger of lifethreatening injuries become more and more possible; and
- (e) if so, the steps the Ministry is planning to take to make the UN's requirement mandatory in all Indian cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (e) Global Plan for the Decade for Road Safety 2011-2020, developed by UN Road Safety Collaboration, encourages implementation of new car assessment programmes in all regions of the world in order to increase the availability of consumer information about the safety performance of motor vehicles. In India, the steering impact requirement as per IS:11939:1996 was notified for the vehicles specified therein, as amended from time to time, vide Notification S.O. 1365 (E), dated 13.12.2004. Further, a committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary(Transport) with the following terms of reference:

- The testing requirement/test protocols and rating system for the Programme keeping in view of the international experience and the national conditions.
- (ii) Mechanism and methodology for selection of vehicles for assessment.
- (iii) Permanent administrative set up required for implementation and monitoring of the programme.
- (iv) Assessment of fund requirement for the implementation of the programme and mechanism therefor.
- (v) Identification and accreditation of test facilities for conducting the required tests.
- (vi) To recommend time schedules for:
 - (1) Launch of INCAP; and
 - (2) Implementation of INCAP in consultation with the automobile industry on:
 - voluntary basis; (a)
 - (b) mandatory basis.

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3483. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

[RAJYA SABHA]

- whether Government is aware that high speed of vehicles plying on highways in city limits is the reason for many accidents and deaths on the roads;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action taken thereon;
- (c) whether absence of speed breakers has been one of the foremost reasons for these accidents;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- the norms laid down by the Indian Road Congress for construction of speed breakers on highways in city limits; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government for provision of speed breakers for control of vehicular speeds on highways within city limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Road accidents are caused due to the complex interaction of a number of factors including over speeding. These include driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of pedestrians, bad road, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous traffic etc. It may not be possible to pin point any one reason for road accidents. There were 223902 road accidents during 2012 due to exceeding lawful speed on all road including National Highways. The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize road accidents on the National Highways:-

- The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Ministry has adopted a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care.
- (iii) During the design of National Highways, due care is given for provision of service road, Pedestrian Under Pass (PUP), Vehicle Under Pass (VUP), Foot Over Bridge (FOB), flyover to avoid accidents for road users. Engineering

Written Answers to

measures such as appropriate road geometry, alignment and sight distances are adopted in the design of new and in improving existing highways. Further, road signages, road marking, delineators etc., as per requirement, are also being provided on National Highways.

- (iv) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/ Expressways.
- (v) The 192 National Highway Administrators notified under National Highways (Land & Traffic) Act 2002 have been designated as nodal officers for road safety for monitoring road safety measures on the NHs under their jurisdiction which would *inter alia* include monitoring of deployed resources such as ambulances, cranes, maintaining data base on road accidents within their jurisdiction, treatment of black spots and training of first responders on trauma care on NHs etc.
- (e) The broad justification for the use of speed breakers under difference circumstances, design of speed breakers, placement and specification for speed breakers etc. are in the guidelines of Indian Road Congress (IRC) publication namely Tentative Guidelines on the Provision of Speed Breakers for control of Vehicular Speeds on Minor Roads IRC:99-1988. Some of the important clauses are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (f) As per Ministry's policy, speed breakers are not permitted on National Highways. However, the Government has been identifying the accident prone spots on National Highways and taking remedial measures such installation of caution boards, rumble strips, etc.

Statement

Various Clauses of Tentative Guidelines on the provision of speed breakers for control of vehicular speeds on minor roads" IRC:99-1988 published by Indian Road congress

Clause 2.2:A number of engineering measures are available to control vehicular speed. Some of these are posting of mandatory speed limit, signs, use of flashing beacons to alerts drivers. Road of various types, *etc*.

Clause 2.3:Yet, There may be cases particularly on secondary/ tertiary road and on residential streets in urban areas, where certain physical constrains may become necessary for effecting control on vehicular speeds. In this regard, three types of devices, namely, speed breakers rumble strips and width restriction have been uses successfully.

Clause 4.1:Use of speed breakers is justified primarily under the following three circumstance:

- T-intersection of minor road with rural trunk highways, characterized low traffic volumes on the minor roads but very high average operating speed sand poor sight distances. Such locations have a high record of fatal accidents and as such a speed breaker on the minor road is recommended;
- 2. Intersections of minor roads with major roads, and mid-block sections in urban areas where it is desirable to bring down the speeds; and
- 3. Selected local streets in residential areas school, college or university campuses, hospital, etc. Also in areas where traffic is observed to travel faster than be regulated or safe speed in the area.

Clause 4.2: Other places where these may be used include:

- 1. Any situation where there is a consistent record of accidents primarily attributed to the speed of vehicles e.g. when hazardous sections follow a long tangent approach;
- 2. Approaches to temporary diversions;
- 3. Approaches to weak or narrow bridges and culverts requiring speed restriction for safety;
- 4. One the minor arms of uncontrolled junctions and at railway level crossings;
- 5. Sharp curves with poor sight distance; and
- Places of ribbon development, where road passes through built-up areas and vehicles travelling at high speeds are a source of imminent danger to pedestrians.

Construction of NH 200 and NH 43

†3484. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the tender for construction of Raipur-Bilaspur (NH200) and Raipur-Dhamtari (NH43) has been approved;
 - (b) the reasons for stalling the construction work of Raipur-Bilaspur highway;
- (c) whether Government would issue directions for construction of four-lane road on abovesaid routes without further delay; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the Central Government would approve conversion of four-lane Raipur-Durg (NH6) into six-lane as this road has become highly congested and converting it into six-lane has become inevitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The project of 4/6 laning of Raipur -Bilaspur section was awarded to M/s.IVRCL Raipur-Bilaspur Tollways Limited (the concessionaire) on BOT basis. However, due to non-achievement of financial closure by the concessionaire, concession agreement was terminated. Now, the project is at PPPAC appraisal stage.

The project of Raipur-Dhamtari section of NH-43 is at DPR stage.

(d) Four laning of Raipur-Durg section of NH-6 was completed on BOT basis and the concession period for the project expires on 02.03.2015. Six laning of the above section will depend on the traffic intensity, availability of funds and inter-se priority of the project.

New app and portal for help of travellers

3485. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether there is any proposal to launch new app and portal that would help travellers navigate through highways very fast and without hindrance;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;

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- (c) whether it would help navigate State Highways and other roads;
- (d) whether other useful information like rates at each toll plaza, nearby hospitals, eateries, etc. would be made available in the portal; and
 - (e) if so, by when it would be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- A web portal on Toll Information System (TIS) has been developed to empower road users about his right, details of user fee and toll plazas on National Highways.
 - (c) No, Sir.
 - (d) Yes, Sir.
 - (e) Trail version can be seen at www.nhtis.org.

3486. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has not been able to construct and complete a bridge on Highway at Sopore in Jammu and Kashmir in nearly ten years;
- (b) whether the person responsible for dereliction of duty would be identified and punished; and
 - (c) what is new schedule within which the same bridge would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The contract for construction of 216 m bridge over river Jhelam on Sopore bypass was awarded to M/s Mirsons Construction Pvt. Ltd. by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in March, 2004 with target date of completion by March, 2008. Due to law and order/ security problems in Kashmir Valley, particularly in Sopore town coupled with unfavourable working seasons as well as poor performance of the contractor, there is a delay in construction of the bridge. However, after constant pursuance by BRO, the contractor has accelerated the progress of work at site. At present, 90% of the work has been completed. Show cause notices and warnings have been issued to the contractor by BRO from time to time as per conditions stipulated in the contract. Further, department has taken a serious note on the slow performance of the contractor and further award of tenders/ contracts to the firm has been stopped. The efforts are on with revised schedule to complete the bridge by March, 2015 if law & order conditions in Sopore town remain favourable for working at bridge site.

Bypasses on NHs in Kerala

3487. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed the necessity and demand for making bypasses along National Highways (NHs) near major cities in Kerala;
 - (b) if so, the details of proposals pending relating thereto; and
- (c) whether any planning has been done to complete the works and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) To remove traffic congestion, construction

of NH bypasses to five major cities namely Calicut, Kochi, Alappuzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala have been taken up. The work of Cochin bypass is already completed, the balance work in 5km length of Calicut bypass is in progress and the works on Alappuzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram bypasses are in tender stage. The bypass works are planned to be completed in 30 months time period from the date of awards.

Tanakpur-Pithoragarh National Highway

†3488. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tanakpur-Pithoragarh road located in Uttarakhand has been declared as a National Highway;
- (b) if so, the name of the agency responsible for maintenance and construction work of the road;
- (c) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the above said road is not being maintained properly and the work is lacking in quality also; and
- (d) whether the Minister would consider to hand over the maintenance and construction work of this road to some other agency in place of the present agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Border Roads Organization (BRO) is the implementing agency of this Ministry for development and maintenance of Tanakpur-Pithoragarh section of National Highway No.-125 in Uttarakhand.
- (c) Due to cloudburst, heavy rains and its location in hilly terrain with slide prone stretches, this road gets frequently damaged. BRO is making all out efforts to maintain this road in trafficable condition with the shortest possible period of time
- (d) To ensure that BRO may concentrate for development and maintenance of high altitude with strategic importance roads in border areas, it has been planned to transfer the Tanakpur-Pithoragarh section of NH-125 to Uttarakhand PWD w.e.f. 1st April 2015.

Six-laning of National Highways

- 3489. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government has allocated and disbursed funds for the six-laning of National Highways in the country during the last three years;

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent therein during the above -period, NH-wise;
- (c) the effective measures taken by Government to create six-lane NHs and for the connectivity of major cities in the country; and
- (d) the quantum of six-laning of NHs done in Tamil Nadu, so far, and the work still to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) The Government has approved sixlaning of 6,500 km of NHs comprising entire Golden Quadrilateral of about 5,700 km and other 800 km identified high density NH corridor under Phase-V of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in October, 2006. As on May, 2014, 6-laning has been completed in 1,999 km and out of this 221.6 km is in Tamil Nadu.

Funds for development of National Highways are not made NH-wise rather it is either made State-wise or agency-wise. During the last three years, ₹ 63,850.34 crore has been allocated to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for implementation of NHDP including 6-laning of NHs under Phase-V of NHDP and out of this ₹ 51,631.47 crore has been spent.

Relief to West Bengal for road accidents

3490. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided any relief to West Bengal to cope with and curb the number of road accidents and victims thereof;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and the number of such victims during the last three years and the steps taken to reduce these numbers;
- (c) whether Government has any new plans with regard to road safety and preventing road accidents in the country; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has set up a Driving Training Institute (DTI) at Jessore Road, West Bengal to impart driving training, both theoretical and practical to the existing and aspiring drivers under the scheme of setting up of Driving Training Institute. MoRTH has also provided

4 number of hill cranes, 7 number of 10 ton cranes and 17 number of ambulances to the State of West Bengal for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents by way of evacuating road accident victims to nearest medical aid centre and for clearing the accident site under the scheme of National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS). As per the publication the "Road Accidents in India 2012, the details of number of road accidents and number of persons killed during 2010 to 2012 in West Bengal are as under:-

| Year | No. of road accidents | No. of persons killed |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2010 | 14,888 | 5,680 |
| 2011 | 14,945 | 5,664 |
| 2012 | 12,290 | 5,397 |

The Government has also taken the following steps to minimize road accidents in the country:-

- (i) The Government has formulated a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- (ii) The Government has constituted National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees.
- (iii) The Ministry has advised to the States to adopt a multi pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on four E's of Road Safety *viz*. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- (v) Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
- (vi) Establishment of driving training institutes.
- (vii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, powersteering, rear view mirror.
- (viii) Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

(c) and (d) The Government is in the process of drafting a new Motor Vehicle Act in place of the existing Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, covering all issues related to motor vehicle and road safety.

Four-laning of Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula Highway

- 3491. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the private concessionaire has pulled out of the four-laning project of the Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula Highway (NH-73);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for inordinate delay in getting all mandatory clearances for the project; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government for execution of the project in a time bound manner in order to avoid further escalation of the construction cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The four-laning project of Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula section of NH-73 (Old) awarded to the private Concessionnaire on Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) - Toll has been foreclosed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The Concessionnaire M/s. Yamunanagar Panchkula Highway Private Ltd. had requested to foreclose the project because the clearance for wild life sanctuary from National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) was not given for commencement of work by the Concessionnaire on ground. NHAI has already initiated the process for taking up the four-laning of this project under EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) mode except the stretches passing through wild life sanctuary.

Setting up of National Highways construction company

- 3492. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Highways Construction Company;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference, aims and objectives; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to speed up road construction projects and also ensure that the agencies carry out work swiftly without sitting on funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) A new company namely National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. has recently been incorporated for fostering regional connectivity exclusively dedicated for implementation of highway projects in parts of the country which share international boundaries with neighbouring countries on a sustainable basis.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have taken a number of steps for speedy completion of National Highway (NH) projects including streamlining of the process of land acquisition and other statutory clearances, harmonious substitution of Concessionaire, re-schedulement of Premium quoted by concessionaires, securitisation of road sector loans, introduction of revamped dispute resolution mechanism and close coordination with other Ministries etc.

Construction of roads in border areas

- 3493. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Army has approached the Ministry for speeding up the construction of a road network along the northern and north-eastern parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay in developing road infrastructure in the border areas;
- (c) whether Government has prepared a plan to fast track the road network in these areas to safeguard our security interests; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) and (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and there is no specific programme of this Ministry for development of road infrastructure along the international border of the country. However, in order to fast-track development of NH network in the border areas a company, namely, National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) has been created.

High traffic Density corridors in Gujarat and Jharkhand

3494. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of roads passing through Jharkhand and Gujarat under different NHDP phases along with those planned, completed, work in progress and stalled/abandoned;
- (b) whether any priority has been given for completion of work pertaining to high traffic density corridors in those States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and how these have been contemplated to complete early; and
- (d) whether any special provision has been made for construction of highways passing through naxal affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The details of roads passing through Jharkhand and Gujarat under different NHDP phases are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) and (c) The Government has recently taken a number of initiatives to expedite continuity of works which includes complete all pre-construction approvals prior to award of a project; streamlining the process of grant of Environment Clearances by the Ministry of Environment and Forests; facilitating exit to equity investors to unlock growth capital for utilisation in future projects, policy for rationalization of premium quoted by concessionaires in respect of Highways Projects' wherein re-scheduling of premium has been permitted for all projects that are "stressed".
- (d) Yes, Sir. Government in February, 2009 has approved a Road Requirement Plan (RRP-1) for improvement of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

Statement

The details of road passing through Jharkhand and Gujarat under NHDP

| State | NHDP Phases | | Len | gth in km. | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | Completed | Work in progress | Planned | Stalled/ Abandoned |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Jharkhand | I. | 192.25 | - | - | - |
| | II. | - | - | - | - |

Defect liability period for road projects

3495. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to increase defect liability period for road projects upto five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the present defect liability period for road projects including projects taken up on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode;
- (c) whether the proposed move is expected to ensure better quality of roads to be constructed under EPC mode; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) This Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NH) across the country. For all NH projects under Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of contract, the Defects Liability Period (DLP) has been revised on 15.01.2014 to four years uniformly for road and Bridge works from the earlier DLP of two years for road works and five

years for bridge works. DLP for the NH projects under item rate of contract is one to three years. Government has no further plan to increase the DLP.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is expected that the enhanced DLP for NH projects which is commensurate with maintenance responsibility by the contractor, will ensure reliability of design and quality of construction by the contractor under EPC mode of contract.

Houses under IAY in Odisha

3496. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to sanction 47,008 more houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for the Forest Rights Act beneficiaries and vulnerable tribal groups in Odisha during 2014-15;
 - (b) if so, by when they would be sanctioned; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) At present there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry. However, the Empowered Committee of the Ministry has sanctioned 46519 houses to the State of Odisha for the rural BPL families affected by Cyclone (Phailin) in 2014-15.

The Ministry had, however, received a proposal for Forest Rights Act beneficiaries and vulnerable tribal groups in Odisha in the year 2013-14 for sanction of 90,891 houses. The Empowered Committee had sanctioned 43,703 houses, as there was limited availability of funds.

Impact of poverty alleviation programmes

- 3497. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether poverty alleviation programmes have been successful in reducing the poverty in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken any independent study to assess the impact of poverty alleviation programmes like National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in mitigating the distress of the rural poor;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and

if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two poverty alleviation programmes, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

MGNREGA

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme governed by MGNREGA 2005. The State Governments are obliged to provide at least up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year upon demand to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. The Act extends to all rural areas in the country including Andhra Pradesh.

The physical and financial performance of MGNREGA (National overview) during last three years is as under:-

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Employment provided househods (in crore) | 5.06 | 4.99 | 4.78 |
| Person days (in crore) | 218.76 | 230.48 | 219.72 |
| Central Release (in crore) | 29189.77 | 30009.96 | 32743.68 |
| Expenditure (in crore) | 37072.82 | 39778.29 | 38553.53 |

The physical and financial performance of MGNREGA (Andhra Pradesh) during last three years is as under:-

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Employment provided households (in crore) | 0.50 | 0.59 | 0.60 |
| Person days (in crore) | 29.39 | 32.73 | 29.54 |
| Central Release (in crore) | 1477.58 | 3216.74 | 4750.49 |
| Expenditure (in crore) | 4245.88 | 5123.78 | 5321.91 |

NRLM

The NRLM has been formally launched on 3.6.2011. The programme is being implemented across the country, including Andhra Pradesh, in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. NRLM works towards organising the rural poor, identified through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) into institutions of the poor and empowering these institutions who, in turn, support their members in enhancing their income levels through improved and easy access to credit and their entitlements. NRLM has adopted a phased implementation strategy to provide intensive support to the SHGs and their federations such that the Mission reaches out to all rural poor households.

- (b) The Ministry organized evaluation studies, including impact assessment through third party independent evaluators. Some of the evaluation/impact assessment studies completed are, (i) Impact Assessment of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); (ii) Evaluation of Placement Linked Skill Development Special Projects under SGSY and (iii) Evaluation of Training Programmes conducted by State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs). Since, NRLM was launched on 3.6.2011, it is too early to conduct any study on the impact assessment of this scheme.
- (c) To take corrective measures on findings of various studies, the reports have been sent to all concerned authorities including State/DRDA/Programme Divisions of the Ministry. These findings are also discussed with the concerned authorities by officers during their visit in the States/Districts and also in Project Directors Conference, Review Meetings taken by Minister(RD)/MoS(RD)/Secretary(RD) etc. Moreover, reports of the studies are widely distributed to all concerned Departments/Ministries including Planning Commission etc. The Ministry while launching new schemes/projects, modifying the existing scheme/projects and changing the guidelines of various schemes, takes into account the findings and recommendations of their evaluation studies.
 - (d) Does not arise.

Proposals from Uttarakhand under CAPART

†3498. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number and nature of proposals received from Uttarakhand through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART);
- (b) whether the Minister is aware that the expectations of people have not fulfilled through CAPART;
- (c) whether it is confirmed that corruption has prevailed in CAPART in some States; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) CAPART has received 4 project proposals under Public Cooperation (PC) Scheme from Uttarakhand State during the last three years and the current year.

No project proposal has been sanctioned by CAPART as funding is kept under abeyance since September, 2010 due to restructuring of CAPART, as per the decision of the Executive Committee.

- No such feedback has been received in the Ministry.
- (c) and (d) Since 2011-12, one case of corruption had been reported from West Bengal State. The case sub-judice in CBI Court Kolkata. Disciplinary action had been initiated against the officer and major penalty of dismissal from service imposed on him.

Payment of wages under MGNREGA

3499. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the Central Government has asked the State Governments to clear all cases of delayed payments under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) by 31 August, 2014;
- (b) whether it has also been decided to show zero tolerance for delays in wage payments; and
 - if so, the details thereof? (c)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry, vide its circular dated 10.07.2014, has requested the States to identify areas where delays have been occurring and to organise a special drive from 15.07.2014 to 31.08.2014 to verify and clear all such backlog cases of delay in wage payments as recorded in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Programme Software-NREGASoft.

"Rules under Land Acquisition Act"

3500. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any of the States have framed rules under the new Land Acquisition Act;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) if not, the details of steps taken by Government to address this issue;
- (d) whether any Government has acquired or purchased any land after the passing of this Act; and
 - (e) if so, the legislative validity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) The information is awaited from concerned State Governments.

Implementation of PMGSY

3501. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of habitations and population covered under PMGSY in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the ratio of population covered before the launch of PMGSY, under PMGSY and yet to be provided road connectivity to the total population, State-wise;
- (c) the number of habitations and population without road connectivity, State-wise;
- (d) the details of PMGSY project under implementation with cost involved against each one, State-wise; and
- (e) the arrangement including source of funding for maintenance of PMGSY roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000, as a 100% grant-in-aid Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations, existing in the Core Network, in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and

above (as per 2001 Census) in plain areas and 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census) in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission).

As per PMGSY guidelines, in the districts where unconnected eligible habitations still exist, priority is given to new connectivity in accordance with Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) of road works, out of the Core Network. Roads for upgradation are selected as per the Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL), subject to the provisions in the PMGSY Programme Guidelines. State Governments are required to prepare annual proposals and Detailed Project Reports i.e. DPRs in respect of all road works which are part of such annual proposals and forward the same to the Ministry after due consideration and compliance with relevant aspects provided in PMGSY Programme Guidelines.

- State-wise details of habitations cleared, connected and balance under PMGSY (upto June, 2014) are given in the Statement-I (See below).
- (d) State-wise details of projects cleared, length completed, funds released and expenditure incurred (as reported by the States) under are given in the Statement-II (See below).
- (e) All PMGSY roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD). Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of the 5-year post-construction maintenance, the State Governments make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts.

Statement-I Habitations Cleared and Connected under PMGSY upto June, 2014

| Sl. No. | States | Eligible Habitations | Habitations cleared upto Jun'14 | Habitations connected upto Jun'14 | Balance Habitations to be |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Juli 14 | upto Jun 14 | connected |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4819 | 1947 | 1386 | 2872 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 931 | 420 | 335 | 511 |

| 266 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA | SABHA] | Unstarred Questio | |
|-----|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 3. | Assam | 12205 | 9257 | 7294 | 2948 |
| 4. | Bihar (RWD & NEA) | 24804 | 27184 | 11686 | -2380 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 10763 | 9442 | 7488 | 1321 |
| 6. | Goa* | 20 | 20 | 2 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 3387 | 3047 | 2961 | 340 |
| 8. | Haryana | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 3725 | 2427 | 1872 | 1298 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3892 | 1925 | 1316 | 1967 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 11613 | 8469 | 4450 | 3144 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1766 | 269 | 269 | 1497 |
| 13. | Kerala | 435 | 435 | 370 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 21168 | 16905 | 12281 | 4263 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2159 | 1394 | 1178 | 765 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1023 | 549 | 356 | 474 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 793 | 482 | 173 | 311 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 246 | 162 | 154 | 84 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 191 | 91 | 90 | 100 |
| 20. | Odisha | 22211 | 13206 | 7960 | 9005 |
| 21. | Punjab | 441 | 425 | 413 | 16 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 16801 | 14646 | 11901 | 2155 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 366 | 296 | 212 | 70 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2203 | 1983 | 1934 | 220 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1731 | 1903 | 1624 | -172 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 13984 | 12689 | 11129 | 1295 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 2684 | 1254 | 699 | 1430 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 13822 | 13784 | 10162 | 38 |
| | Grand Total | 178184 | 144612 | 99696 | 33572 |

^{*} No report after March, 2009.

Statement-II

Physical and Financial progress under PMGSY (upto June, 2014)

Written Answers to

| | | | | | | | | | | (₹ in crore) |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| SI. No. | States | Value of proposals cleared | State Share | Total Value cleared | Amount | No. of road works i/c Bridges | Length of road works cleared | No. of road works completed | Length of road works completed | Expenditure (as reported by the States) |
| _ | 2 | 33 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| -: | Andhra Pradesh | 6378.35 | 423.45 | 6801.79 | 4100.82 | 6092 | 25416.16 | 6517 | 20726.35 | 4066.44 |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3564.77 | 1.78 | 3566.55 | 1959.03 | 1003 | 6205.23 | 739 | 4274.71 | 1816.22 |
| 3. | Assam | 9898.57 | 305.90 | 10204.46 | 7926.93 | 2660 | 17597.26 | 3968 | 14902.37 | 8117.58 |
| 4. | Bihar (RWD) | 18859.24 | 276.30 | 19135.54 | 7982.23 | 12678 | 34174.29 | 8605 | 15572.32 | 8604.56 |
| 5. | Bihar (NEA) | 6842.73 | 0.00 | 6842.73 | 5743.01 | 2925 | 15861.32 | 2719 | 14792.57 | 5790.88 |
| 9 | Chhattisgarh | 8427.95 | 58.09 | 8486.04 | 5658.99 | 6819 | 29537.29 | 5021 | 22506.45 | 6012.38 |
| 7. | Goa* | 9.72 | 0.00 | 9.72 | 10.00 | 06 | 178.16 | 72 | 158.70 | 5.32 |
| ∞. | Gujarat | 3316.27 | 166.53 | 3482.80 | 2166.76 | 4529 | 12654.83 | 3859 | 9784.58 | 2105.45 |
| 9. | Haryana | 2129.89 | 299 69 | 2429.58 | 1517.97 | 520 | 5561.49 | 419 | 4557.63 | 1335.18 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 2754.53 | 0.15 | 2754.68 | 1839.68 | 2288 | 13147.40 | 1726 | 10230.75 | 1868.61 |
| 11. | 11. Jammu and Kashmir | 5269.61 | 3.17 | 5272.78 | 2710.24 | 1984 | 10154.80 | 666 | 5453.01 | 2625.62 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 6634.37 | 236.47 | 6870.83 | 3012.23 | 5237 | 19672.32 | 2148 | 9982.69 | 3118.11 |

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

268

Written Answers to

*No report after March, 2009.

Performance of SGSY

3502. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the objectives of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and the selection of activities including beneficiaries thereunder;
- whether the scheme has gone through any social or independent audit since its operation;
- whether this scheme was in operation in Vidarbha region and if so, the details of its impact; and
 - the steps taken by Government to make it more focused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Since 1999, the Government was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission(NRLM). NRLM was launched on 3rd June, 2011. Upto 31.03.2013, both NRLM and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) were implemented simultaneously. Maharashtra transited to NRLM during the year 2012-13. SGSY has ceased to exist w.e.f 1st April, 2013.

Earlier, the Ministry of Rural Development was implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) aiming at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of poverty line. It was a process oriented scheme involving processes like organization of the rural poor (BPL) into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through social mobilization, capacity building and training, provision of revolving fund, making available credit and subsidy, technology, infrastructure and marketing. Each process had a bearing on the successive process. Thrust was on empowerment of the vulnerable sections of the society.

Performance of SGSY was assessed through concurrent evaluation, studies and reports including those conducted by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), Lucknow, Reports of the Steering Committee constituted by the Planning Commission for the Eleventh Plan and the Prof. Radhakrishna Committee on credit related issues related to SGSY, set up by the Ministry of Rural Development in April, 2008. The experience of implementation of SGSY in the ten years (1999 to 2009) had thrown up a mixed picture. On the one hand it had brought into focus the shortcomings like uneven mobilization of rural poor and

formation of SHGs across the States, insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries, low credit mobilization and lack of professionals to implement the programme. On the other hand, the mechanism of SHGs as an instrument of social and economic empowerment of rural poor had been amply validated. In addition, the programme had also apparently reached a certain level of maturity and needed to be taken to the next phase where it could acquire inter and intra-departmental/Ministerial and sectoral linkages along with revised economic package of assistance. The situation warranted higher order of flexibility and a focus on targets and outcomes.

NRLM was, accordingly, designed to fill in the gaps/lacunae in SGSY. It aims at mobilizing all rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs), in a phased manner, and subsequently federate the SHGs at various levels. The key features of NRLM are as follows:-

- 1. Mobilization of at least one woman member from each rural poor household in the country into SHG network in a phased manner.
- Provision of continuous and intensive capacity building to SHGs and their Federations.
- 3. Provision of Revolving Fund (RF) support at the rate of ₹ 10,000 15,000 per eligible SHG to supplement own funds.
- 4. Provision of an Community Investment Support Fund (CIF) as per norms to the SHGs and their federations.
- 5. Intensive support to link each SHG to Bank credit such that each SHG member would be able to leverage a cumulative bank credit of ₹ 1.00 lakh over a period of 5 to 8 years.
- 6. 25% of NRLM allocation is earmarked for Skill Development and placement support component which seeks to build the skills of the rural youth and place them in relatively high wage employment sectors of the economy.
- 7. NRLM also has a scheme to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI), one in each district of the country in collaboration with the banks and the State Government to provide training to the rural BPL youth to enable them to take up *in-situ* self-employment.
- 8. Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) is also a sub-component of NRLM to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

NRLM has adopted a phased implementation strategy to provide intensive support to the SHGs and their federations such that the Mission reaches out to all rural poor households. At present, NRLM is being implemented in 27 States including Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and 1 Union Territory. It has commenced work in 238 districts and 952 blocks.

The details of financial progress of SGSYJ in Maharashtra including Vidarbha region during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See* below) respectively. The details about physical progress of SGSY in Maharashtra including the Vidarbha region for the similar period is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

District-wise Financial Progress under SGSY during 2009-10

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. | District | | Allocatio | n | | Release | | Funds |
|-----|------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. | | Central | State | Total | Central | State | Total | Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Ahmednagar | 641.93 | 213.98 | 855.91 | 676.66 | 258.60 | 935.26 | 908.46 |
| 2. | Akola | 422.54 | 140.85 | 563.39 | 445.42 | 139.19 | 584.61 | 600.90 |
| 3. | Amravati | 786.54 | 262.18 | 1048.72 | 829.14 | 221.90 | 1051.04 | 1067.51 |
| 4. | Aurangabad | 325.02 | 108.34 | 433.36 | 342.62 | 138.61 | 481.23 | 489.09 |
| 5. | Beed | 404.64 | 134.88 | 539.52 | 426.55 | 192.27 | 618.82 | 644.41 |
| 6. | Bhandara | 433.89 | 144.63 | 578.52 | 472.70 | 133.54 | 606.24 | 649.06 |
| 7. | Buldhana | 640.28 | 213.43 | 853.71 | 697.54 | 233.68 | 931.22 | 947.29 |
| 8. | Chandrapur | 632.16 | 210.72 | 842.88 | 666.37 | 276.23 | 942.60 | 987.97 |
| 9. | Dhule | 557.41 | 185.80 | 743.21 | 587.60 | 180.20 | 767.80 | 749.05 |
| 10. | Gadchiroli | 422.54 | 140.85 | 563.39 | 445.42 | 74.95 | 520.37 | 498.92 |
| 11. | Gondia | 539.54 | 179.85 | 719.39 | 577.26 | 189.60 | 766.86 | 761.81 |
| 12. | Hingoli | 219.37 | 73.12 | 292.49 | 238.99 | 47.00 | 285.99 | 278.00 |
| 13. | Jalgaon | 975.07 | 325.02 | 1300.09 | 1027.88 | 264.61 | 1292.49 | 1320.50 |
| 14. | Jalna | 297.39 | 99.13 | 396.52 | 313.50 | 77.42 | 390.92 | 386.82 |

| 272 | Written Ans | wers to | [RA | JYA SABI | HA] | U | Instarred | Questions | |
|-----|-------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | _ |
| 15. | Kolhapur | 347.79 | 115.93 | 463.72 | 364.47 | 115.94 | 480.41 | 525.40 | |
| 16. | Latur | 364.02 | 121.34 | 485.36 | 396.58 | 105.44 | 502.02 | 497.46 | |
| 17. | Nagpur | 472.89 | 157.63 | 630.52 | 515.19 | 157.63 | 672.82 | 726.74 | |
| 18. | Nanded | 471.28 | 157.09 | 628.37 | 496.80 | 165.39 | 662.19 | 676.60 | |
| 19. | Nandurbar | 710.17 | 236.72 | 946.89 | 748.63 | 113.31 | 861.94 | 967.46 | |
| 20. | Nasik | 898.68 | 299.56 | 1198.24 | 947.35 | 424.07 | 1371.42 | 1348.82 | |
| 21. | Osmanabad | 247.02 | 82.34 | 329.36 | 260.40 | 86.95 | 347.35 | 348.05 | |
| 22. | Prabhani | 258.37 | 86.12 | 344.49 | 191.74 | 67.37 | 259.11 | 249.86 | |
| 23. | Pune | 453.41 | 151.14 | 604.55 | 493.96 | 195.08 | 689.04 | 674.33 | |
| 24. | Raigad | 416.03 | 138.68 | 554.71 | 453.24 | 141.78 | 595.02 | 692.39 | |
| 25. | Ratnagiri | 508.66 | 169.55 | 678.21 | 536.21 | 195.09 | 731.30 | 747.48 | |
| 26. | Sangli | 219.40 | 73.13 | 292.53 | 239.02 | 80.56 | 319.58 | 323.48 | |
| 27. | Satara | 323.40 | 107.80 | 431.20 | 346.00 | 141.49 | 487.49 | 468.42 | |
| 28. | Sindhudurg | 271.38 | 90.46 | 361.84 | 295.66 | 122.13 | 417.79 | 423.60 | |
| 29. | Solapur | 572.04 | 190.68 | 762.72 | 600.40 | 186.11 | 786.51 | 802.82 | |
| 30. | Thane | 892.16 | 297.39 | 1189.55 | 971.96 | 316.85 | 1288.81 | 1318.51 | |
| 31. | Wardha | 344.53 | 114.84 | 459.37 | 363.19 | 86.04 | 449.23 | 474.30 | |
| 32. | Washim | 394.91 | 131.64 | 526.55 | 415.31 | 92.80 | 508.11 | 585.30 | |
| 33. | Yavatmal | 786.54 | 262.18 | 1048.72 | 747.32 | 259.17 | 1006.49 | 1051.77 | |
| | Total | 16251.00 | 5417.00 | 21668.00 | 17131.08 | 5481.00 | 22612.08 | 23192.58 | |

Statement-II

District-wise financial progress under SGSY during 2010-11

(₹ in lakh)

| S1. | District | | Allocation | n | | Release | | |
|-----|------------|---------|------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| No. | | Central | State | Total | Central | State | Total | Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Ahmednagar | 740.41 | 246.80 | 987.21 | 781.17 | 253.35 | 1034.52 | 1032.32 |
| 2. | Akola | 487.36 | 162.45 | 649.81 | 487.36 | 162.45 | 649.81 | 690.17 |

| Writter | n Answers to | | [11 August, 2014] | | Unstarred Questions 273 | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 3. Ar | mravati | 907.20 | 302.40 | 1209.60 | 967.08 | 287.83 | 1254.91 | 1277.74 |
| 4. Aı | urangabad | 374.88 | 124.96 | 499.84 | 411.72 | 92.29 | 504.01 | 314.18 |
| 5. Be | eed | 466.71 | 155.57 | 622.28 | 512.57 | 155.13 | 667.70 | 634.27 |
| 6. Bh | nandara | 500.45 | 166.82 | 667.27 | 499.59 | 131.31 | 630.90 | 625.43 |
| 7. Bu | ıldhana | 738.50 | 246.17 | 984.67 | 738.50 | 257.30 | 995.80 | 1002.08 |
| 8. Ch | nandrapur | 729.14 | 243.05 | 972.19 | 729.14 | 241.79 | 970.93 | 994.64 |
| 9. Dł | hule | 642.92 | 214.31 | 857.23 | 689.97 | 230.53 | 920.50 | 844.32 |
| 10. Ga | adchiroli | 487.36 | 162.45 | 649.81 | 243.68 | 70.41 | 314.09 | 367.64 |
| 11. Go | ondia | 622.31 | 207.44 | 829.75 | 675.00 | 192.05 | 867.05 | 831.56 |
| 12. Hi | ngoli | 253.02 | 84.34 | 337.36 | 227.96 | 0.00 | 227.96 | 28.25 |
| 13. Jal | lgaon | 1124.65 | 374.88 | 1499.53 | 1001.11 | 452.88 | 1453.99 | 1508.25 |
| 14. Jal | lna | 343.01 | 114.34 | 457.35 | 308.12 | 147.38 | 455.50 | 436.69 |
| 15. Ko | olhapur | 401.14 | 133.71 | 534.85 | 401.14 | 135.67 | 536.81 | 564.74 |
| 16. La | ıtur | 419.86 | 139.95 | 559.81 | 410.86 | 94.35 | 505.21 | 479.03 |
| 17. Na | agpur | 545.43 | 181.81 | 727.24 | 544.49 | 60.90 | 605.39 | 564.50 |
| 18. Na | anded | 543.58 | 181.19 | 724.77 | 433.26 | 218.68 | 651.94 | 733.01 |
| 19. Na | andurbar | 819.11 | 273.04 | 1092.15 | 730.51 | 275.94 | 1006.45 | 1179.21 |
| 20. Na | asik | 1036.54 | 345.51 | 1382.05 | 1138.39 | 192.82 | 1331.21 | 812.51 |
| 21. Os | smanabad | 284.92 | 94.97 | 379.89 | 284.92 | 94.97 | 379.89 | 386.17 |
| 22. Pra | abhani | 298.02 | 99.34 | 397.36 | 298.02 | 44.56 | 342.58 | 266.11 |
| 23. Pu | ine | 522.97 | 174.32 | 697.29 | 522.97 | 174.31 | 697.28 | 764.67 |
| 24. Ra | nigad | 479.85 | 159.95 | 639.80 | 527.00 | 166.07 | 693.07 | 684.70 |
| 25. Ra | ıtnagiri | 586.69 | 195.56 | 782.25 | 644.34 | 198.08 | 842.42 | 804.41 |
| 26. Sa | ngli | 253.07 | 84.36 | 337.43 | 277.94 | 84.79 | 362.73 | 360.33 |
| 27. Sa | itara | 373.01 | 124.34 | 497.35 | 363.19 | 74.80 | 437.99 | 511.61 |
| 28. Siı | ndhudurg | 313.01 | 104.34 | 417.35 | 313.01 | 105.68 | 418.69 | 148.02 |

| 274 | 274 Written Answers to | | [RA | [RAJYA SABHA] | | | Unstarred Questions | | | |
|-----|------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------------|----------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| 29. | Solapur | 659.79 | 219.93 | 879.72 | 617.72 | 147.16 | 764.88 | 795.76 | | |
| 30. | Thane | 1029.02 | 343.01 | 1372.03 | 1280.13 | 353.50 | 1633.63 | 1483.88 | | |
| 31. | Wardha | 397.38 | 132.46 | 529.84 | 362.62 | 69.84 | 432.46 | 358.15 | | |
| 32. | Washim | 455.49 | 151.83 | 607.32 | 290.44 | 76.56 | 367.00 | 222.11 | | |
| 33. | Yavatmal | 907.20 | 302.40 | 1209.60 | 996.35 | 101.86 | 1098.21 | 463.76 | | |
| | Total | 18744.00 | 6248.00 | 24992.00 | 18710.25 | 5345.24 | 24055.49 | 22170.22 | | |

Statement-III

District-wise financial progress under SGSY during 2011-12

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. District | | | Allocatio | n | | Funds | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| No. | | Central | State | Total | Central | State | Total | Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Ahmednagar | 676.46 | 225.49 | 901.95 | 676.46 | 256.70 | 933.16 | 1065.22 |
| 2. | Akola | 445.26 | 148.42 | 593.68 | 445.26 | 148.42 | 593.68 | 685.22 |
| 3. | Amravati | 828.84 | 276.28 | 1105.12 | 828.84 | 287.26 | 1116.10 | 1207.54 |
| 4. | Aurangabad | 342.50 | 114.17 | 456.67 | 318.17 | 96.67 | 414.84 | 447.84 |
| 5. | Beed | 426.40 | 142.13 | 568.53 | 426.40 | 142.85 | 569.25 | 624.49 |
| 6. | Bhandara | 457.22 | 152.41 | 609.63 | 457.22 | 208.06 | 665.28 | 719.79 |
| 7. | Buldhana | 674.71 | 224.90 | 899.61 | 674.71 | 236.38 | 911.09 | 993.42 |
| 8. | Chandrapur | 666.16 | 222.05 | 888.21 | 666.16 | 236.08 | 902.24 | 943.55 |
| 9. | Dhule | 587.39 | 195.80 | 783.19 | 586.60 | 188.93 | 775.53 | 890.90 |
| 10. | Gadchiroli | 445.26 | 148.42 | 593.68 | 445.26 | 148.42 | 593.68 | 619.60 |
| 11. | Gondia | 568.56 | 189.52 | 758.08 | 568.56 | 221.11 | 789.67 | 828.80 |
| 12. | Hingoli | 231.18 | 77.06 | 308.24 | 184.94 | 90.54 | 275.48 | 290.17 |
| 13. | Jalgaon | 1027.51 | 342.50 | 1370.01 | 1027.51 | 336.30 | 1363.81 | 1360.28 |

| Wri | tten Answers to | [1 | | August, 20 | 014] | Unstarr | ons 275 | |
|-----|-----------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 14. | Jalna | 313.38 | 104.46 | 417.84 | 313.38 | 98.15 | 411.53 | 455.25 |
| 15. | Kolhapur | 366.49 | 122.16 | 488.65 | 366.49 | 117.87 | 484.36 | 622.24 |
| 16. | Latur | 383.59 | 127.86 | 511.45 | 383.59 | 123.25 | 506.84 | 511.79 |
| 17. | Nagpur | 498.32 | 166.11 | 664.43 | 498.32 | 86.13 | 584.45 | 587.72 |
| 18. | Nanded | 496.63 | 165.54 | 662.17 | 496.63 | 139.07 | 635.70 | 387.66 |
| 19. | Nandurbar | 748.36 | 249.45 | 997.81 | 748.36 | 316.01 | 1064.37 | 1078.50 |
| 20. | Nasik | 947.01 | 315.67 | 1262.68 | 947.01 | 479.78 | 1426.79 | 1578.07 |
| 21. | Osmanabad | 260.31 | 86.77 | 347.08 | 260.31 | 86.77 | 347.08 | 354.34 |
| 22. | Prabhani | 272.28 | 90.76 | 363.04 | 266.37 | 67.83 | 334.20 | 240.68 |
| 23. | Pune | 477.80 | 159.27 | 637.07 | 477.81 | 171.35 | 649.16 | 664.18 |
| 24. | Raigad | 438.40 | 146.13 | 584.53 | 438.41 | 161.85 | 600.26 | 675.11 |
| 25. | Ratnagiri | 536.02 | 178.67 | 714.69 | 536.02 | 108.55 | 644.57 | 407.97 |
| 26. | Sangli | 231.21 | 77.07 | 308.28 | 231.21 | 61.19 | 292.40 | 292.07 |
| 27. | Satara | 340.79 | 113.60 | 454.39 | 340.79 | 178.18 | 518.97 | 527.08 |
| 28. | Sindhudurg | 285.97 | 95.32 | 381.29 | 285.97 | 89.99 | 375.96 | 182.26 |
| 29. | Solapur | 602.80 | 200.93 | 803.73 | 534.28 | 170.65 | 704.93 | 751.11 |
| 30. | Thane | 940.14 | 313.38 | 1253.52 | 940.14 | 343.31 | 1283.45 | 1416.80 |
| 31. | Wardha | 363.06 | 121.02 | 484.08 | 363.06 | 106.73 | 469.79 | 418.78 |
| 32. | Washim | 416.15 | 138.72 | 554.87 | 416.15 | 143.75 | 559.90 | 508.30 |
| 33. | Yavatmal | 828.84 | 276.28 | 1105.12 | 828.84 | 283.72 | 1112.56 | 1058.16 |
| | Total | 17125.00 | 5708.33 | 22833.33 | 16979.23 | 5931.85 | 22911.08 | 23394.89 |

Statement-IV

The details about physical progress of SGSY in Maharashtra including Vidharbha from 2009-2010 to 2011-12

| | | | , | 0 | > | | | 0 | 9 | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------|
| SI. | District | | | 2009-10 | | | 20 | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | 12 | |
| No. | | SHGs | No. of | No. of | Total | SHGs | No. of | No. of | Total | SHGs | No. of | No. of | Total |
| | | formed | SHGs | SHGs Sv | SHGs Swarozgaries formed | formed | SHGs | SHGs | Swarozgaries | formed | SHGs | SHGs | Swarozgaries |
| | | since 1.4.1999 | formed | taken up Economic | Assisted | since 1.4.1999 | formed | taken up Economic | Assisted | since 1.4.1999 | formed | taken up Economic | Assisted |
| -: | Ahmednagar | 9547 | 1386 | 530 | 6389 | 0686 | 343 | 1605 | 12387 | 10120 | 230 | 1045 | 1126 |
| 2. | Akola | 6483 | 557 | 326 | 3725 | 6731 | 248 | 369 | 4071 | 7105 | 374 | 780 | 38 |
| 3. | Amravati | 11642 | 895 | 628 | 7014 | 11952 | 310 | 1721 | 8349 | 12124 | 172 | 1243 | 0 |
| 4. | Aurangabad | 6855 | 999 | 262 | 3002 | 6911 | 99 | 182 | 2052 | 7191 | 280 | 280 | 27 |
| 5. | Beed | 7482 | 1291 | 353 | 3937 | 7723 | 241 | 297 | 4314 | 8031 | 308 | 752 | 466 |
| .9 | Bhandara | 7636 | 1740 | 349 | 4056 | 7900 | 264 | 523 | 4365 | 8019 | 119 | 1028 | 614 |
| 7. | Buldhana | 10047 | 625 | 449 | 9898 | 10395 | 348 | 1059 | 6726 | 10522 | 127 | 872 | 403 |
| ∞. | Chandrapur | 7359 | 1145 | 507 | 9289 | 7591 | 232 | 595 | 7695 | 7851 | 260 | 619 | 13 |
| 6 | Dhule | 3775 | 410 | 391 | 4500 | 4056 | 281 | 916 | 5149 | 4294 | 238 | 1126 | 533 |
| 10. | Gadchiroli | 4301 | 479 | 304 | 3419 | 4735 | 434 | 842 | 4135 | 5132 | 397 | 575 | 238 |
| 11. | Gondia | 7640 | 1070 | 415 | 7072 | 7794 | 154 | 1234 | 6752 | 8018 | 224 | 828 | 675 |
| 12. | Hingoli | 3961 | 707 | 174 | 3030 | 4022 | 61 | 9 | 99 | 4172 | 150 | 411 | 0 |
| 13. | Jalgaon | 8083 | 788 | 744 | 12122 | 9906 | 983 | 814 | 10604 | 9993 | 927 | 854 | 827 |
| 14. | Jalna | 3792 | 509 | 229 | 3050 | 4093 | 301 | 274 | 3526 | 4183 | 06 | 281 | 314 |

| Wr | itten | Ans | wers | to | | | | [11 | Aug | ust, 2 | 2014 |] | U | Insta | ırred | Que | stior | ıs | 277 |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| 63 | 543 | 123 | 0 | 221 | 817 | 182 | 0 | 677 | 0 | 125 | 633 | 537 | 0 | 833 | 1268 | 186 | 18 | 0 | 11482 |
| 818 | 931 | 425 | 285 | 583 | 1214 | 775 | 391 | 908 | 966 | 443 | 401 | 758 | 304 | 803 | 669 | 394 | 683 | 1204 | 23606 |
| 285 | 403 | 165 | 334 | 377 | 826 | 445 | 306 | 856 | 351 | 163 | 170 | 522 | 71 | 649 | 723 | 414 | 82 | 029 | 11708 |
| 12012 | 7428 | 8411 | 1096 | 9069 | 8948 | 6434 | 4144 | 10171 | 8477 | 8010 | 6611 | 7150 | 6531 | 18902 | 11489 | 6294 | 5186 | 6557 | 266016 |
| 3922 | 3757 | 4429 | 6374 | 7572 | 5628 | 3019 | 2469 | 5202 | 4498 | 5170 | 2675 | 3561 | 2623 | 6180 | 8715 | 4298 | 2226 | 3390 | 165899 |
| 11110 | 1430 | 398 | 335 | 691 | 363 | 1095 | 515 | 1126 | 388 | 1127 | 638 | 830 | 248 | 1067 | 714 | 433 | 352 | 576 | 24173 |
| 540 | 418 | 386 | 915 | 908 | 556 | 327 | 164 | 958 | 438 | 561 | 283 | 509 | 234 | 995 | 961 | 577 | 163 | 580 | 14195 |
| 11727 | 7025 | 8246 | 9267 | 6528 | 8122 | 6869 | 3838 | 9315 | 8126 | 7847 | 6441 | 8299 | 6460 | 18253 | 10766 | 5880 | 5104 | 5887 | 254308 |
| 3927 | 3342 | 4607 | 16091 | 5882 | 8456 | 2489 | 1655 | 4539 | 4014 | 4877 | 1927 | 3627 | 2907 | 2860 | 0669 | 6548 | 3511 | 7565 | 162662 |
| 295 | 286 | 408 | 334 | 520 | 289 | 205 | 153 | 404 | 322 | 374 | 166 | 292 | 210 | 538 | 594 | 265 | 297 | 612 | 12623 |
| 1780 | 911 | 1648 | 952 | 751 | 1200 | 753 | 503 | 840 | 1724 | 1018 | 748 | 740 | 878 | 1261 | 1882 | 838 | 286 | 1742 | 33424 |
| 111187 | 2099 | 1860 | 8352 | 5623 | 7566 | 5662 | 3674 | 8459 | 7688 | 7286 | 6158 | 6119 | 6226 | 17687 | 9805 | 5303 | 4941 | 5307 | 240113 |
| Kolhapur | Latur | Nagpur | Nanded | Nandurbar | Nasik | Osmanabad | Prabhani | Pune | Raigad | Ratnagiri | Sangli | Satara | Sindhudurg | Solapur | Thane | Wardha | Washim | Yavatmal | Total |
| 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. | 31. | 32. | 33. | |

(in ₹)

Functioning of MGNREGA

†3503. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that per capita daily wages was increased under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the previous Government, whereas the budget allocation was decreased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the scope of the scheme was expanded in such a situation;
- (c) whether contradictory situation have come to the fore at the implementation stage of the scheme and if so, the details thereof;
 - (d) whether Government is contemplating to review MGNREGA; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. Wage rates for workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 are revised annually based on the consumer price index (rural labour). The State/UT specific wage rates, as notified under Section 6(1) of MGNREGA 2005 for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, the allocation for the MGNREGA in the Budget Estimates (BE) for 2014-15 has been enhanced to ₹ 34,000 crore against the last year's BE of ₹ 33,000 crore.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.
- (d) and (e) The Government has, *vide* Notification dated 23.7.2014, prescribed that at least 60% of the works in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities. To ensure quality, productivity and durability of assets created under MGNREGA, wage material ratio (60:40) is now to be maintained at the district level for all MGNREGA works taken up by any agencies other than the Gram Panchayats.

Statement The State/UT specific wage rate for the years 2013-14 to 2014-15

 Sl. No. States
 Wage rate (w.e.f. 01.04.2013)
 Wage rate (w.e.f. 01.04.2014)

 1. Andhra Pradesh
 149
 169

 2. Arunachal Pradesh
 135
 155

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| million | inswers to | [11 / 148431, 2014] | Onstarred Questions 219 |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | States | Wage rate (w.e.f. 01.04.2013) | Wage rate (w.e.f. 01.04.2014) |
| 3. | Assam | 152 | 167 |
| 4. | Bihar | 138 | 158 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 146 | 157 |
| 6. | Goa | 178 | 195 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 147 | 167 |
| 8. | Haryana | 214 | 236 |
| 9. | Himachal Prades | h 138-171 | 154-193 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kash | mir 145 | 157 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 138 | 158 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 174 | 191 |
| 13. | Kerala | 180 | 212 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 146 | 157 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 162 | 168 |
| 16. | Manipur | 153 | 175 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 145 | 153 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 148 | 170 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 135 | 155 |
| 20. | Odisha | 143 | 164 |
| 21. | Punjab | 184 | 200 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 149 | 163 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 135 | 155 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 148 | 167 |
| 25. | Tripura | 135 | 155 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 142 | 156 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 142 | 156 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 151 | 169 |

Written Answers to

[11 August, 2014] Unstarred Questions 279

| 280 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | States Wage ra | te (w.e.f. 01.04.2013) | Wage rate (w.e.f. 01.04.2014) |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar | 198-210 | 222-235 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 209 | 227 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 175 | 182 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 150 | 170 |
| 33. | Lakshadweep | 166 | 195 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 148 | 167 |

Revamping of MGNREGA

3504. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to revamp the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and change it as a scheme;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is a strong resentment from the opposition apprehending total dilution of the Act; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to convert the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) into a Scheme. However, major steps taken by the Government to improve the programme implementation under MGNREGA are as follows:

- At least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees.
- The wage-material ratio for works taken up by agencies other than Gram Panchayats would be counted at the district level to facilitate taking more durable assets.
- The associated outcomes of each work would be estimated before taking up the work and the same would be measured after completion of the workthereby bringing in more focus on outcomes.

- The quality of the assets is sought to be improved through better planning and closer technical supervision.
- States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed wage payments as per Para-29, Schedule-II of MGNREGA 2005.
- States/UTs have been asked to strengthen social audits of MGNREGS works in accordance with the provisions of the Audit of Schemes Rules 2011 issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- With a view to avoid bogus attendance and to check instances of tempering and misuse of muster rolls, the e-Muster system has been introduced.
- For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
- All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
- The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees monitor the scheme. These are now being reconstituted.
- (b) Do not arise.
- (c) No communication has been received in the Ministry indicating resentment from the opposition apprehending total dilution of the Act.
 - (d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Uttarakhand under MGNREGA

†3505. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds being provided to Uttarakhand under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), district-wise;
- (b) whether complaints have been received from the State for non-payment for the works done under MGNREGA;
 - (c) if so, whether the complaints have been addressed; and
 - (d) the steps taken to avoid such complaints under MGNREGA in future?

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are released to the State based on the agreed labour budget and the progress in implementation. An amount of ₹ 330 crore in 2013-14 and ₹ 77.86 crore in 2014-15 (till 7th Aug) has been released to Uttarakhand for implementation of MGNREGS. Further, State has been advised to opertionalise a transparent and electronic movement of funds directly to the accounts of the workers.

- (b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Complaints received by the Ministry have been referred to the Government of Uttarakhand to initiate appropriate enquiry and to submit detailed reports on each of these complaints.
- (d) The major steps taken by the Government to avoid complaints under MGNREGA are as follows:
 - For smooth fund flow, the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) has been introduced which would also reduce delays in payment of wages.
 - States/UTs have been asked to strengthen Social audits of MGNREGS works.
 - States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed wage payments as per Para-29, Schedule-II of MGNREGA, 2005.
 - All States have been requested to appoint Ombudsman at the district level for grievance redressal.
 - The Ministry has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and review mechanism for MGNREGA, which, *inter alia*, include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee meetings, Quarterly Regional Reviews, visits of Area Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings at the State/ District levels.
 - The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees monitor the scheme. These are now being reconstituted.

Rural projects in Karnataka

3506. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned some rural projects in Karnataka with an estimated cost of ₹ 6.5 crore to benefit around 5,000 women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Government has sanctioned three projects in Karnataka under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) with the objective of empowering women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity in agriculture based livelihoods. These projects are being implemented through Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) benefiting around 19,000 women farmers. So far, an amount of ₹ 6.93 crore has been released under these projects.

Special schemes for rural development in Himalayan Region

†3507. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the special schemes for rural development in the Himalayan region like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North-Western States; and
- (b) whether Government is considering to provide additional amount for development of villages in the States of the region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in rural areas of the country, including the Himalayan region like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North-Western States, as a part of the overall planning process through State Governments and UT Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities. Special dispensation has been made under these programmes for hilly States, desert areas and tribal areas including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Beneficiaries under IGNOAPS and IGNWPS in Odisha

3508. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether the Ministry would consider to increase the number of beneficiaries †Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) by 3 lakhs for Odisha during 2014-15.

(b) whether the Ministry would make necessary provision of funds in the Union Budget; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) are the components of National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP). Schemes under NSAP are for the households living Below Poverty Line (BPL) on fulfilling the eligibility criteria prescribed by the Government of India. Criteria for allocation of funds is based on the estimated number of beneficiaries of each State and UT. The number of beneficiaries is calculated taking into account the 2001 Census figures and poverty ratios of 2004-05 given by the Planning Commission. Therefore, the estimated number of beneficiaries is not linked to the Sate BPL lists. This procedure is uniformly followed for all States and UTs. States /UTs have also been advised that in case the actual number of beneficiaries under each scheme of NSAP are in excess of the estimate /cap of the State, the States /UTs may meet the additional expenditure from their own resources. The scheme-wise details of number of beneficiaries for the State of Odisha are as follows:

| Name of scheme | Cap | Coverage (As reported 2013-14) |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| IGNOAPS | 14,62,960 | 14,18,631 |
| IGNWPS | 5,28,570 | 5,28,570 |

Women beneficiaries under MGNREGA

3509. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of women beneficiaries under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2013;
- (b) the statistics regarding the availability of work-site facilities including creche and drinking water to the beneficiaries; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the availability of these facilities for the beneficiaries?

Written Answers to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State/UT-wise percentages of women workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during Financial Year (FY) 2013-14 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Facilities to be provide at the work-sites are prescribed in Paragraphs 23 and 24 of Schedule II of MGNREGA 2005. Expenditure on the worksite facilities is entirely borne by the Central Government out of the administrative expenditure under the Act. The details of facilities provided at the work-sites are maintained and monitored by the respective Project Officers at the Block level.

Statement The State/UT-wise percentages of women workers under MGNREGA during Financial Year 2014-15

| Sl. No. | States | % of women Person days during FY 2013-14 |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 59 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 30 |
| 3. | Assam | 25 |
| 4. | Bihar | 35 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 49 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 44 |
| 7. | Haryana | 42 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 63 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 23 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 32 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 47 |
| 12. | Kerala | 93 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 43 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 44 |
| 15. | Manipur | 35 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 42 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 30 |

| 286 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] Unsta | rred Questions |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Sl. No. | States | % of women Persondays during | g FY 2013-14 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 29 | |
| 19. | Odisha | 34 | |
| 20. | Punjab | 53 | |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 68 | |
| 22. | Sikkim | 45 | |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 84 | |
| 24. | Tripura | 47 | |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 22 | |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 45 | |
| 27. | West Bengal | 35 | |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar | 47 | |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | NR | |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | NR | |
| 31. | Goa | 75 | |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 23 | |
| 33. | Puducherry | 86 | |
| 34. | Chandigarh | NR | |
| | Total | 53 | |

New roads under PMGSY in Vidarbha

3510. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning the construction of any new roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The status of road length sanctioned and completed in the Vidarbha region of Maharastra\under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I&II), is given in the table below:-

| Written Answers to | [11 August, 2014] | Unstarred Questions 28/ |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Scheme | Length sanctioned (in km) | Length completed (in km) |
| PMGSY-I | 7,781.71 | 7,149.92 |
| PMGSY-II | 737.76 | recently sanctioned |

At present, no proposal is pending with the Ministry for the construction of any roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Delayed payment under MGNREGA

- 3511. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether according to last year's records, 25 per cent of the payments amounting to ₹ 2,700 crore are delayed beyond the stipulated 15 days under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (b) whether a fraction of payments, about ₹ 125 crore have been delayed for over 20 days; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per the data available in the Programme Management Information System (MIS), the payments amounting to ₹12,673.14 crore were delayed beyond the stipulated period of 15 days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2013-14.

Schemes for development of rural areas

3512.SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes implemented/being implemented by Government for potential development of rural areas in the country;
- (b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under each of these schemes during the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to address the grey areas in the implementation of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing, through State Governments, different rural development programmes, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self-employment, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social assistance to rural poor. These programmes are aimed at betterment of rural livelihoods and overall development of rural areas through creation of employment opportunities, infrastructures and providing social assistance to the rural poor.

- (b) State-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under various rural development programmes during the last three years are given in the Statement-I to IV (See below).
- (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt five pronged strategies, which are (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels to improve the implementation of the programmes.

Statement-I

State-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development programmes during 2011-12

| SI. N | Sl. No. Name of States | MGN | MGNREGA | | SGSY/NRLM | LM | | IAY | | | NSAP | |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | , | Central Release | Utilisation | Central Allocation | Central Release | Central Utilisation Release | Central Allocation | Central Release | Central Utilisation Release | Central Allocation | Central Release | Central Utilisation Release |
| - | 2 | 3 | 4 | S | 9 | 7 | ~ | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 1477.58 | 4245.88 | 114.72 | 57.36 | 89.29 | 847.62 | 892.37 | 1113.01 | 409.49 | 409.49 | 514.71 |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh | 60.79 | 0.95 | 82.9 | 3.43 | 98.0 | 32.95 | 31.98 | 5.80 | 5.04 | 5.04 | 6.05 |
| 33 | Assam | 426.86 | 747.53 | 176.28 | 108.37 | 216.27 | 728.57 | 767.68 | 915.74 | 112.08 | 112.08 | 168.76 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1300.73 | 1326.97 | 272.91 | 67.34 | 146.39 | 2501.95 | 2176.91 | 2738.58 | 971.48 | 971.48 | 751.86 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1638.56 | 2040.03 | 60.62 | 58.15 | 70.01 | 131.08 | 253.87 | 346.24 | 235.07 | 235.07 | 205.18 |
| 9 | Goa | 2.60 | 86.9 | 1.76 | 0.26 | 0.62 | 5.22 | 5.45 | 11.84 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 324.29 | 659.05 | 43.18 | 37.35 | 51.06 | 415.69 | 380.69 | 578.85 | 86.68 | 86.68 | 83.45 |
| ∞. | Haryana | 275.12 | 312.84 | 25.41 | 25.00 | 34.94 | 58.36 | 60.45 | 81.63 | 69.30 | 69.30 | 74.04 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 311.38 | 509.52 | 10.70 | 7.78 | 14.20 | 20.59 | 21.19 | 27.65 | 29.34 | 29.34 | 27.96 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 781.31 | 443.67 | 13.24 | 5.77 | 5.25 | 63.94 | 58.30 | 25.91 | 23.72 | 23.72 | 32.80 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1237.33 | 1169.67 | 102.90 | 02.99 | 90.42 | 223.16 | 218.17 | 515.99 | 277.28 | 277.28 | 228.34 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 662.57 | 1622.27 | 86.63 | 67.75 | 117.98 | 326.57 | 298.96 | 302.67 | 397.83 | 397.83 | 374.49 |
| 13. | Kerala | 951.05 | 1048.08 | 38.87 | 36.93 | 52.33 | 181.60 | 189.65 | 264.18 | 85.94 | 85.94 | 87.19 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2968.51 | 3410.38 | 129.86 | 112.54 | 148.10 | 260.69 | 435.88 | 682.48 | 539.73 | 539.73 | 428.57 |

20.69

388.30

373.51

2837.02

2597.03 16.44

15.97

5016.25

Uttar Pradesh

Fripura

amil Nadu

20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 26. 26. 28.

101.44 21.34 392.90

942.52

12.35

159.81

563.40

039.08

Odisha Punjab

295.17 298.69 230.68

624.97

284.98 329.57 673.47 978.22 114.29 1100.80 100.80 1240.48

Meghalaya

Manipur

Mizoram Nagaland

19.

040.44

Maharashtra

65.783.40

3156.60 48.24 2923.20

Rajasthan

Sikkim

State-wise allocation is not made for MGNREGA as it is demand driven scheme.

2191.00

37072.82

10.18

2.41

0.25 0.25 2.75

i 1.00 0.00 0.35 1.00 29189.77

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Daman and Diu

31.32.33.

akshadweep

Puducherry

Nicobar Islands

Andaman and

29.

Jttarakhand West Bengal

Statement-II

State-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development programmes during 2012-13

Written Answers to

| SI. N | Sl. No. Name of States | MGN | MGNREGA | | SGSY/NRLM | TM | | IAY | | | NSAP | 0. |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | I | Central Release | Utilisation | Central Allocation | Central Release | Central Utilisation Release | Central Allocation | Central Release | Central Utilisation Release | Central Allocation | Central Release | Central Utilisation Release |
| _ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | 111 | 12 | 13 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 3216.74 | 5123.78 | 116.23 | 151.42 | 5.73 | 939.16 | 842.44 | 1132.53 | 675.63 | 675.63 | 655.96 |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh | 68.34 | 53.46 | 6.23 | 1.67 | 0.00 | 36.40 | 33.27 | 06.9 | 11.39 | 11.39 | 5.95 |
| 3 | Assam | 534.46 | 651.53 | 161.94 | 108.47 | 2.57 | 804.94 | 573.49 | 02.799 | 225.04 | 225.04 | 87.82 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1227.81 | 1860.45 | 276.49 | 138.25 | 7.00 | 2772.16 | 1718.17 | 2973.19 | 1012.17 | 1012.17 | 647.99 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2031.36 | 2221.78 | 61.41 | 78.72 | 76.26 | 145.23 | 167.80 | 307.87 | 230.73 | 230.73 | 224.36 |
| 9. | Goa | 2.41 | 1.45 | 1.75 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 5.78 | 4.90 | 5.72 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 0.35 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 474.41 | 617.42 | 43.75 | 43.74 | 80.41 | 460.59 | 208.14 | 433.95 | 132.46 | 132.46 | 101.72 |
| ∞. | Haryana | 349.36 | 380.63 | 25.74 | 24.15 | 18.45 | 64.67 | 63.58 | 68.40 | 75.05 | 75.05 | 55.80 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 361.30 | 496.12 | 10.84 | 5.53 | 11.10 | 22.81 | 21.79 | 30.64 | 30.98 | 30.98 | 36.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 762.76 | 853.35 | 13.42 | 4.52 | 0.00 | 70.84 | 57.75 | 24.64 | 43.09 | 28.21 | 28.28 |
| Ξ. | Jharkhand | 809.17 | 1152.36 | 104.25 | 52.13 | 32.64 | 247.26 | 257.08 | 409.30 | 182.16 | 182.16 | 233.55 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 1231.94 | 1448.39 | 87.77 | 49.43 | 92.46 | 361.83 | 207.88 | 804.38 | 456.49 | 456.49 | 473.90 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1311.18 | 1416.56 | 39.38 | 35.86 | 00 0 | 201.21 | 145.40 | 220.82 | 91.64 | 91.64 | 154.23 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1610.15 | 3110.79 | 131.56 | 99.00 | 141.42 | 288.84 | 392.33 | 388.73 | 543.51 | 543.51 | 510.29 |

19. 20. 22. 23. 24. 26.

27. 28. 29. 30.

[RAJYA SABHA]

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15.16.17.18.

Written Answers to

State-wise allocation is not made for MGNREGA as it is demand driven scheme.

Unstarred Questions

[11 August, 2014]

Statement-III

State-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under various schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development programmes during 2013-14

| | | | | | | | | | | | | • | (₹ in crore) |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|
|). Nan | Sl. No. Name of States | MGNREGA | EGA | | SGSY | SGSY/NRLM | | | IAY | | | NSAP | |
| | | Central Release | Utilisation | Central Allocation NRLM including Interest Subvention (Cat. II) | NRLM | Interest Subvention (Cat. II) | Utilisation | Central | Central Release | Utilisation | Central | Central Release | Utilisation |
| 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Andl | Andhra Pradesh | 4750.49 | 5321.91 | 234.66 | 43.29 | 177.35 | 317.38 | 1133.74 | 1141.23 | 1558.74 | 624.95 | 628.62 | 593.50 |
| Arur | Arunachal Pradesh | 138.53 | 94.36 | 0.00 | 3.35 | 0.24 | 00.00 | 48.31 | 57.07 | 3.28 | 10.57 | 7.92 | 0.00 |
| Assam | Ш | 573.50 | 700.64 | 188.97 | 43.14 | 10.16 | 62.79 | 975.21 | 900.07 | 540.71 | 215.84 | 161.88 | 146.07 |
| Bihar | | 1580.71 | 2017.46 | 196.16 | 0.00 | 30.61 | 168.05 | 3311.61 | 2957.04 | 1471.08 | 1323.92 | 1418.81 | 852.03 |
| Chha | Chhattisgarh | 1446.02 | 2062.91 | 44.05 | 15.38 | 6.65 | 46.01 | 262.53 | 503.27 | 378.52 | 285.51 | 315.23 | 229.18 |
| Goa | | 2.06 | 2.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 7.62 | 3.80 | 4.74 | 2.74 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| Gujarat | rat | 335.30 | 489.05 | 32.01 | 0.00 | 4.91 | 22.73 | 589.97 | 266.53 | 378.71 | 181.44 | 136.08 | 58.22 |
| Haryana | ana, | 376.88 | 383.98 | 20.28 | 3.91 | 3.41 | 5.50 | 09.86 | 98.31 | 77.94 | 96.77 | 83.17 | 45.49 |
| Him | Himachal Pradesh | 477.97 | 569.02 | 99.6 | 2.24 | 1.71 | 0.00 | 41.39 | 42.27 | 47.12 | 33.23 | 35.23 | 37.30 |
| Jam | Jammu and Kashmir | 603.16 | 739.47 | 34.64 | 27.06 | 1.32 | 13.73 | 93.47 | 56.42 | 1.23 | 38.88 | 41.74 | 29.16 |
| Jhar | Jharkhand | 621.43 | 912.56 | 74.23 | 0.00 | 11.37 | 48.55 | 367.25 | 352.69 | 254.82 | 291.99 | 336.18 | 196.55 |
| Karn | Karnataka | 1596.07 | 2096.47 | 94.89 | 21.76 | 25.69 | 19.14 | 480.25 | 492.94 | 455.07 | 533.50 | 400.14 | 0.00 |

| - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ∞ | 6 | 10 | = | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 13. | Kerala | 1277.11 | 1303.31 | 45.37 | 20.07 | 12.65 | 37.38 | 250.13 | 226.26 | 272.84 | 139.87 | 161.03 | 92.24 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1839.82 | 2642.58 | 93.05 | 30.81 | 14.16 | 111.21 | 617.62 | 472.69 | 463.72 | 744.54 | 801.38 | 447.21 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1152.92 | 1276.27 | 128.66 | 42.53 | 21.81 | 129.69 | 750.94 | 755.40 | 922.43 | 722.58 | 0.00 | 291.77 |
| 16. | Manipur | 231.00 | 254.75 | 13.28 | 0.74 | 1.04 | 0.00 | 56.33 | 36.50 | 12.21 | 23.72 | 25.19 | 14.80 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 271.06 | 315.68 | 14.62 | 5.89 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 97.49 | 80.64 | 85.48 | 18.89 | 21.75 | 14.16 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 244.74 | 258.23 | 4.72 | 2.39 | 0.40 | 2.98 | 25.75 | 25.70 | 13.21 | 8.04 | 8.39 | 4.37 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 292.15 | 292.20 | 10.46 | 14.00 | 0.42 | 7.33 | 73.40 | 73.28 | 0.00 | 15.35 | 16.39 | 16.27 |
| 20. | Odisha | 757.53 | 1289.69 | 106.55 | 16.35 | 20.58 | 52.40 | 700.31 | 844.19 | 721.74 | 712.95 | 729.26 | 673.91 |
| 21. | Punjab | 226.15 | 262.36 | 10.20 | 3.37 | 1.57 | 13.71 | 106.81 | 27.40 | 5.77 | 62.39 | 50.55 | 0.62 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2059.43 | 2611.06 | 52.76 | 0.00 | 9.74 | 17.49 | 467.36 | 468.87 | 655.63 | 312.75 | 340.08 | 288.37 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 106.84 | 110.40 | 4.59 | 1.08 | 0.37 | 0.00 | 10.10 | 8.77 | 80.0 | 5.74 | 6.85 | 3.24 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 4690.21 | 3940.58 | 116.79 | 25.40 | 33.00 | 71.39 | 483.64 | 562.06 | 437.26 | 585.19 | 609.37 | 1838.47 |
| 25. | Tripura | 943.66 | 1074.89 | 26.43 | 10.61 | 2.57 | 0.00 | 94.00 | 128.00 | 14.62 | 53.52 | 57.14 | 40.13 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 2896.39 | 3412.94 | 287.47 | 10.54 | 46.78 | 5.74 | 1625.44 | 1455.32 | 1242.93 | 1579.51 | 1647.11 | 1194.67 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 330.01 | 380.59 | 16.34 | 6.81 | 0.18 | 0.59 | 82.11 | 64.05 | 27.89 | 99.57 | 108.83 | 84.47 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 2894.38 | 3714.66 | 115.58 | 30.86 | 21.51 | 54.31 | 1014.97 | 865.67 | 527.16 | 831.56 | 80.868 | 677.42 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 19.18 | 10.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.18 | 2.21 | 1.09 | 2.47 | 0.00 | 0.14 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 00.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.18 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 10.76 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 0.17 | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 0.01 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 8.80 | 11.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.6 | 86.6 | 7.50 |
| | Total | 32743.68 | 38553.53 | 1976.42 | 381.55 | 460.66 | 1208.56 | 13894.90 | 12970.01 | 10576.04 | 9557.90 | 9056.37 | 7888.05 |

[RAJYA SABHA]

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Written Answers to

Unstarred Questions

State-wise allocation is not made for MGNREGA as it is demand driven scheme.

[11 August, 2014]

Statement-IV

State-wise funds allocated, released and utilized under PMGSY by the Ministry of Rural Development during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-2014

| | | | | | | | | | | (₹ in crore) |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| SI. N | Sl. No. State | | 2011-12 | | | 2012 -13 | | | 2013 -14 | |
| | | Central Allocation (CESS) | Central Release | Expenditure | Central Allocation (CESS) | Central Release | Expenditure | Central Allocation (CESS) | Central Release | Expenditure |
| _ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | ~ | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 46.87 | 607.48 | 291.75 | 85.00 | 0.00 | 205.66 | 386.00 | 5.00 | 152.56 |
| 5. | Arunachal Pradesh | 25.45 | 213.27 | 173.37 | 488.00 | 453.18 | 310.54 | 391.00 | 8.00 | 249.36 |
| 3. | Assam | 80.79 | 1682.84 | 1312.18 | 908.00 | 154.27 | 522.78 | 00.086 | 240.00 | 699.01 |
| 4. | Bihar | 150.44 | 3336.32 | 2847.08 | 1725.00 | 1278.16 | 1992.21 | 2071.00 | 850.83 | 1844.95 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 107.13 | 801.51 | 244.35 | 1903.00 | 0.00 | 281.41 | 754.00 | 0.00 | 713.58 |
| .9 | Goa | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 29.01 | 66.59 | 150.55 | 411.00 | 125.74 | 99.54 | 140.00 | 519.24 | 477.40 |
| ∞. | Haryana | 13.40 | 00.09 | 08.09 | 42.00 | 0.00 | 36.53 | 61.00 | 0.00 | 8.19 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 38.83 | 305.30 | 119.17 | 576.00 | 0.00 | 55.19 | 289.00 | 0.00 | 148.13 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 29.01 | 757.10 | 508.43 | 749.00 | 261.70 | 459.69 | 00.066 | 523.24 | 534.01 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 78.12 | 843.08 | 323.23 | 1370.00 | 100.96 | 325.61 | 640.00 | 21.86 | 539.55 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 49.10 | 0.00 | 256.62 | 16.00 | 14.60 | 16.63 | 18.00 | 5.00 | 7.68 |
| 13. | Kerala | 13.40 | 200.00 | 58.07 | 110.00 | 0.00 | 57.30 | 177.00 | 1.50 | 121.15 |

| _ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|----------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 196.40 | 1138.05 | 894.17 | 2492.00 | 237.88 | 741.11 | 1600.00 | 615.00 | 1393.07 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 64.72 | 791.01 | 546.05 | 94.00 | 0.00 | 153.40 | 496.00 | 0.00 | 383.50 |
| 16. | Manipur | 14.73 | 175.53 | 166.52 | 132.00 | 184.14 | 92.66 | 181.00 | 4.03 | 139.67 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 20.09 | 37.00 | 27.68 | 322.00 | 50.00 | 32.46 | 58.00 | 0.00 | 37.70 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 14.29 | 93.63 | 85.47 | 00.86 | 70.32 | 41.95 | 95.00 | 0.00 | 26.60 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 13.38 | 10.00 | 12.26 | 74.00 | 194.88 | 109.83 | 108.00 | 0.00 | 77.45 |
| 20. | Odisha | 12.186 | 1964.95 | 1235.78 | 1273.00 | 82.25 | 1188.92 | 1716.00 | 758.92 | 1605.72 |
| 21. | Punjab | 15.62 | 164.61 | 61.49 | 213.00 | 169.66 | 238.16 | 292.00 | 117.68 | 295.61 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 104.90 | 92.799 | 247.63 | 259.00 | 146.90 | 573.85 | 970.00 | 427.06 | 718.35 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 13.40 | 80.00 | 13.93 | 74.00 | 192.62 | 86.73 | 137.00 | 1.97 | 90.57 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 40.18 | 160.00 | 211.36 | 691.00 | 73.60 | 21.13 | 00.899 | 343.48 | 383.39 |
| 25. | Tripura | 17.85 | 206.39 | 23022 | 205.00 | 323.16 | 189.79 | 311.00 | 98.83 | 232.76 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 169.18 | 203.77 | 194.84 | 2505.00 | 0.00 | 98.00 | 1446.00 | 511.93 | 824.25 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 44.63 | 295.32 | 255.48 | 799.00 | 149.24 | 32.39 | 259.00 | 0.00 | 260.64 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 100.38 | 823.90 | 417.93 | 1730.00 | 0.00 | 423.28 | 1812.00 | 306.17 | 1130.44 |
| | Total | 1614.50 | 15685.39 | 10946.41 | 19343.00 | 4263.23 | 8386.75 | 17050.00 | 5360.24 | 13095.29 |

Release include loan amount from Asian Development Bank (ADB), National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NBARD) and World Bank.

Kaam Maango Abhiyan under MGNREGA

3513.SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 'Kaam Maango Abhiyan' is aimed at capturing demand effectively for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and if so, the select districts where it is being implemented and have started impacting;
- (b) whether a comparative analysis of demand for work between November, 2013 and January, 2014 shows a 400 per cent increase from the previous corresponding period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The 'Kaam Maango Abhiyan' was aimed at capturing demand effectively for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This Abhiyan was conducted from November, 2013 to January, 2014 in six districts of the country *i.e.* Katihar (Bihar), Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh), Raichur (Karnataka), Nashik (Maharashtra), West Singhbum (Jharkhand) and Sundergarh (Odisha). As a result of this Abhiyan, the number of persons who demanded work has increased in most districts.

(b) and (c) A comparative analysis of demand for work between November, 2013 and January 2014 is given in the given Statement.

Statement

A comparative analysis of Demand for work between

November, 2013 and January, 2014

| November, 2012- | November, 2013- | % increase |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| January, 2013 | January, 2014 | |
| No. of persons | No. of persons | Demand for |
| demanded work | demanded work | work |
| 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10032 | 33173 | 231% |
| m) 23618 | 28313 | 20% |
| 41582 | 60153 | 45% |
| | January, 2013 No. of persons demanded work 2 10032 m) 23618 | January, 2013 January, 2014 No. of persons demanded work No. of persons demanded work 2 3 10032 33173 m) 23618 28313 |

| 298 Written Answers to | [RAJYA SA | BHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Uttar Pradesh (Sitapur) | 42665 | 95453 | 124% |
| Maharashtra (Nashik) | 15214 | 7736 | -49% |
| Karnataka (Raichur) | 51192 | 64319 | 26% |
| TOTAL No. of Persons | 184303 | 289147 | 57% |
| DEMANDED WORK | | | |

Operations at Chennai Port

3514. DR. T. SUBBARAM1 REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether operations at Chennai Port had been affected due to going slow attitude of the customs personnel in processing the documents;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of applications pending for customs clearance and whether it has affected clearance of cargo;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what remedial measures are taken to sort out the issues and to bring port activities to normal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Due to shortage of 261 customs personnel at Chennai Port Gate and two Private Container Terminal Gates, operations at Chennai Port are affected resulting in congestion of vehicular traffic on the city road as well as inside the Port.

(c) to (e) As informed by Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, during the period from 1.8.2014 to 6.8.2014, out of the 8258 Shipping Bills filed, 8014 were cleared. This includes the containers already moved from Port area to different Container Freight Stations. The high vacancy position has been brought to the notice of Department of Revenue with request to fill up the vacancies at the earliest.

Sagar Mala Project

- 3515. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government proposes to launch Sagar Mala Project for interconnecting major coastal cities of the country and if so, the details thereof;

- the coastal cities of Maharashtra likely to be included in the project; and
- what developmental activities are likely to be taken up in such cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to expeditiously work out the Sagar Mala Project by integrating various components viz. port facilities, coastal ferry services, tourism infrastructure and inland water transportation and focusing on Port Towns/Cities. Details of the Project have not been finalized so far.

Development of major Port at Dugarajapatnam

3516. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- the details of provisions relating to connectivity of residuary State of Andhra Pradesh as contained in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;
 - (b) the status on development of new major port at Dugarajapatnam;
 - the steps being taken by Government; and

Written Answers to

the role of Andhra Pradesh Government and status of their responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per information furnished by Department of Road, Transport and Highways, once new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh is declared, the necessary steps would be taken up to study the road connectivity with new capital to Hyderabad. As per information furnished by Ministry of Railways, 17 new line and 4 doubling Railway lines projects falling fully/partly in the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh and currently in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh are under execution.

(b) to (d) M/s. RITES has already done a feasibility report and the Dugarajapatnam Port Project has been found feasible. M/s. Ernst and Young LLP have been appointed as Transaction Advisor for the Project. They have submitted the draft Financial Model as also the draft bidding documents such as Request for Qualification (RFQ), Request for Proposal (REP) and Draft Concession Agreement for the project. As per the present formulation, the land cost, Rehabilitation and Resettlement cost and external infrastructure cost are to be borne by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Waterways for Inland Navigation

- 3517. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:
- the details of the rivers and other waterways identified for inland navigation in the country, including Tamil Nadu;

- (b) whether there is any proposal pending with Government for finalizing the waterways;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of money allocated for this purpose during the last three years, year-wise; and
 - (e) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per the Report of National Transport Policy Committee (1980) there are about 14500 km. of waterways which are navigable by country boats, out of which about 5685 km. of waterways are navigable by mechanized vessels. The Report has also identified ten waterways as having potential to be declared as National Waterways (NWs). These waterways are:

- (i) The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly
- (ii) The Brahmaputra
- (iii) The Sunderbans
- (iv) The Narmada
- (v) The Mahanadi
- (vi) The Tapi
- (vii) The Godavari
- (viii) The Krishna
- (ix) The West Coast Canal in Kerala
- (x) The Mandovi, Zuari rivers and the Cumberjua canal in Goa

Out of the above following 5 waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NWs):

- Ganga- Bhagirathi- Hooghly river system (Allahabad- Haldia- 1620 km.) in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as NW- 1, declared in 1986.
- River Brahmaputra (Dhubri- Sadiya- 891 km.) in the State of Assam as NW-2, declared in 1988.

- West Coast Canal (Kottapuram- Kollam) along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals- (205 km.) in the State of Kerala as NW- 3, declared in 1993.
- Kakinada- Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers (1078 km.) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry as NW- 4, declared in 2008.
- East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers (588 km.) in the States of West Bengal and Odisha as NW- 5, declared in 2008.
- (b) and (c) A proposal for Lakhipur-Bhanga stretch of River Barak in Assam (121 km.) is under consideration of the Government for declaring it as National Waterway at an estimated cost of ₹ 141 crore.
- (d) The allocation of funds for development of National Waterways during the last three years is given below:

| 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| (BE) | (BE) | (BE) |
| 130 crore | 211.72 crore | 200 crore |

(e) Development and regulation of only those waterways which are declared as NWs come under the purview of the Union Government. The responsibility of development of other waterways rests with the respective State Government. Accordingly, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is developing NWs for shipping and navigation by providing a navigational channel with targeted depth and width, aids for day and night navigation, and fixed/floating terminals at selected locations for berthing and loading/unloading of vessels and intermodal connectivity wherever feasible.

Shipping service between India and Bangladesh

†3518. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to start shipping service between India and Bangladesh;
- (b) whether an agreement has been signed between both the countries to start shipping service between eastern harbours of India and harbours of Bangladesh; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A basic understanding on commencement of Coastal Shipping has been arrived at between India and Bangladesh. It has been agreed by the both the countries to conform to certain minimum vessel classification standards and also third party insurance cover with appropriate liability limit for the coastal vessels. The Indian coastal vessels already conform to necessary standards and insurance liability coverage. However, the Bangladesh side has mentioned that they would take some time to have these norms and insurance policy in place.

Sagar Mala Project

3519. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes a project called 'Sagar Mala' in the country;
- (b) the essential features of the project;
- (c) the names of the departments involved in the implementation of this project;
- (d) the estimated cost of the project; and
- (e) whether coastal highway would be part of the project and whether such a proposal is likely to meet the criteria of the new Land Acquisition Act, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (e) The Government has decided to expeditiously work out the Sagar Mala Project by integrating various components *viz*. port facilities, coastal ferry services, tourism infrastructure and inland water transportation and focusing on Port Towns/Cities. Details of the Project have not been finalized so far.

Status of Indian Ports Bill, 2011

3520. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of the Indian Ports Bill, 2011;
- (b) whether this Bill affects the interest of littoral States and the interests of non-major ports;

- (c) whether such objections have been raised by Odisha and other States of the country;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the suggestions and objections so raised by Odisha have, since, been considered; and
 - (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There is no proposal with this Ministry on Indian Ports Bill, 2011.

(b) to (f) However, Ministry had formulated a Draft Port Regulatory Bill and referred the bill to an Inter-Ministerial Task Force. The Task Force in its report submitted in July, 2012 concluded that since State Governments do not regulate port tariffs and the Draft Bill appears to be an unnecessary intervention in their operations. Based on recommendations of the Task Force, it was decided by the Government not to pursue the enactment of Port Regulatory Authority Bill.

Development of inland water transport in Odisha

- 3521. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Odisha Government has been making repeated requests for developing inland waterways transport system in the region to help improve the economic position of this State;
 - (b) the details of such proposals along with the status of individual projects;
 - (c) whether some of such projects are proposed to be taken up under PPP mode;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) the details of projects that have since been approved for execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) to (e) The proposals received from Odisha Government for the development of inland navigation include the following:
 - (i) Development of National Waterways -5 (NW- 5) which includes East Coast canal integrated with Brahmani River and Mahanadi delta river in the State of West Bengal and Odisha covering about 588 km.

- (ii) Development of river Mahanadi
- (iii) Development of remaining portion of river Brahmani, Baitarani and canal system in the coastal district.

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is responsible for developing the NWs. Therefore, after the declaration of NW- 5, a detailed project report for its development for shipping and navigation was prepared. However, the Planning Commission advised that the possibility of developing commercially viable stretches of this waterway under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode may be explored. Accordingly, after conducting meeting with the stakeholders IWAI explored the possibility of developing the identified commercially viable stretches under PPP mode. However, this was not found feasible. Steps have now been taken to develop NW-5 in a phased manner with budgetary support. In this regard a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Odisha, Paradip Port and Dhamra Port Company Ltd. was signed by IWAI on 30th June, 2014 for developing the commercially viable stretch of 332 km. in two phases.

Plan for Narmada-Malwa rivers link

†3522. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the action plan of the Narmada-Malwa rivers linking campaign for sharing of river waters in Madhya Pradesh along with the names of the rivers which would be linked with the river Narmada under the campaign and the quantum of water to be shared under the target set;
- (b) the expenditure estimated for the project along with the expenditure involved in linking each river with the river Narmada as well as the amount of aid sought from the Central Government and by when this aid is expected to be granted; and
- (c) the amount of the Central aid to be provided for the treatment of the Kshipra water and for the Narmada-Kshipra rivers linking project in view of Simhastha-2016, Kumbha Purva?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the order dated 27.02.2012 of Hon'ble Supreme Court,

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Ken-Betwa Link Project, benefiting Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, has been taken up for the implementation. The estimated cost of the Phase-I and Phase-II of the Ken-Betwa Link project is ₹ 9393 Crore (2008 price level) and ₹ 2283 Crore (2012-13 price level) respectively. The Ken-Betwa Link project envisages 7.35 lakh hectares of irrigation, 78 MW of hydropower and provides drinking water to 15.07 lakh population. No other river link proposal of Madhya Pradesh is currently under consideration in the Central Government.

(c) No such proposal has been received by this Ministry.

State dam scheme in Chhattisgarh

†3523. DR. BHUSHAN LALJANGDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Chhattisgarh Government has sent a letter, as per the guidelines issued by the Central Water Commission for getting Central assistance under the State dam scheme;
- (b) whether out of 50 schemes, only 6 schemes of the State have been approved, if so, by when the remaining 44 schemes would be approved and the amount of assistance that would be released; and
- (c) whether 12 forest cases regarding irrigation dams of Chhattisgarh are pending with the Central Government and by when the said cases would be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) During 2013-14, State Government had submitted the proposals of 171 new minor irrigation (MI) schemes of Chhattisgarh in 6 batches for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). On scrutiny of these proposals, it was found that out of 171, a total of 147 MI schemes were found eligible for funding under AIBP as benefitting Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)/Tribal area. Planning Commission had also identified the same number of MI schemes for funding under AIBP as benefitting DPAP/Tribal area. Total grants amounting to ₹ 167.6010 crore were released to Government of Chhattisgarh for taking up 147 new MI schemes under AIBP during 2013-14.

(c) Out of two Major and Medium schemes namely Arpa Bhaisajhar Barrage Project and Rajiv Samoda Nisda Diversion Scheme (RSNDS) of Chhattisgarh, under

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

techno-economic appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC), approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests has not been received on first scheme, where as the second scheme does not involve submergence of forest land.

Conservation and rejuvenation of ground water in Vidarbha

3524. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government's proposals for conservation and rejuvenation of ground water in rural areas of the country particularly in the water starved areas of Vidarbha;
- (b) whether Government is aware that about 7,000 irrigation tanks in the eastern Vidarbha region in Maharashtra are lying in a state of neglect, have a collective potential to irrigate more than 1,25,000 ha. of farmland, about six to seven per cent of the net sown area, in the region and recharge ground water on a large scale;
- (c) if so, whether Government would provide financial and other assistance to the region to recharge these irrigation tanks; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Irrigation being a State Subject, water resources are planned and executed by the respective State Governments from their own resources. However, Government of India launched a Scheme on Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RR&R) of water bodies which has multiple objectives such as reclamation of lost irrigation potential, improvement of command area/catchment area of the tanks, restoring/increase in storage capacity of water bodies, recharge of ground water by providing Central Grant to State Governments in Tenth Plan.

(b) to (d) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during the year 2013, which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the country including Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources.

During Eleventh Plan, 258 water bodies were taken up under RR&R Scheme in Maharashtra and out of these, 33 water bodies are under implementation in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra. As on March, 2014, out of 14 water bodies restored in Maharashtra, 03 water bodies benefit Buldhana district of Vidarbha region.

State Government may seek grant under RR&R Scheme of Ministry of Water Resources for reviving public owned rural water bodies to revive the desired lost irrigation potential and storages.

Rehabilitation of people affected by changes in course of rivers

3525. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has proposed any rehabilitation, compensation and security insurance plan for people and livestock during the natural changes in course of rivers;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of allocation of funds for such schemes with regard to the river Ganga;
- (d) whether any proposals have been received from States with regard to rejuvenation of Ganga; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The issues of rehabilitation and compensation etc. due to natural changes in river course are taken care by concerned State Government.

- (c) This Ministry has not allocated funds for any such schemes with regard to river Ganga.
- (d) and (e) As Miformed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, no specific proposals have been received with regard to rejuvenation of Ganga.

Plan for Ganga rejuvenation

3526. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed plan for Ganga rejuvenation and the funds allocated for the projects in the Budget of 2014-15;

- (b) the details of present toxic levels of the water of the river Ganga and its tributaries that pass through various States and also the State-wise toxic level of the water of the river; and
- (c) the details of schemes introduced and the amount spent for rejuvenating Ganga and cleaning it of its toxicity during the last 25 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Water and Sanitation are the State subjects, and the major sources of pollution in rivers fall under the responsibilities of local and State authorities. The Central Government is at best supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/local bodies by providing Central assistance for pollution abatement.

Government of India is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC); Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of river Ganga, is in progress. Crystallization of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga. Further, an allocation of ₹ 1500 crore has been made in the annual budget 2014-15 for the Project for "Namami Gange" which is being used for ongoing activities and action plan emerging out as above.

- (b) The details of State-wise pollution levels of river Ganga and its tributaries have been given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) have informed that Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a Centrally funded scheme in 1985 and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993 with the objective of improving the water quality of river Ganga. Various pollution abatement schemes including interception and diversion of sewage and setting up of sewage treatment plants were taken up under the Plan.

Under both phases of GAP, a total of 83 sewage treatment plants (STP) including 2 common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) have been sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which sixty nine treatment plants with a capacity to treat 1098 mid (GAP-I: 869 mld, GAP-II: 229 mld) have been established. The total expenditure so far, incurred on conservation of river Ganga under the GAP Phase -1 & II is ₹ 986.34 crore as on 31st March, 2014.

'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) was set up in 2009 as an empowered body for planning, financing, monitoring and coordination for ensuring effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga. The works under NGRBA Programme include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant (CETP) for controlling industrial pollution, river front management, crematoria etc. So far, 70 schemes in 48 towns in five Ganga States and 6 institutional development projects including Automatic Water Quality Monitoring and Ganga Knowledge Centre have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹ 5004.19 crore under the programme. Treatment capacity of 589.93 million litres per day (mid) shall be created on implementation of these projects; out of which, a treatment capacity of 110.50 mid has been reportedly created so far.

Under both, GAP Phase-I and Phase - II (on main stem and under Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions) and NGRBA, an expenditure of ₹ 1825.10 Crores has been incurred by 5 basin States on the main stem of river Ganga. A total treatment capacity of 1208.50 mid (ST -1188.50 mid, CETP - 20 mid) has been created under GAP & NGRBA till June, 2014.

| | | • | Statement | nent | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| | Sta | tte-wise Polluted Stretches of River | r Ganz | State-wise Polluted Stretches of River Ganga and its Tributaries identified by CPCB | <u>.</u> | | |
| SI. No. | River | Polluted Stretch | Mo | Monitoring Location Pa Pa BO | Critical Parameters BOD (mg/1) | Priority | |
| _ | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| | Haryana | | | | | | |
| Ε. | Yamuna | Kalanaur to Sonepat | • | Hathnikund | 3 | > | |
| | | | • | At Kalanaur | 4 | | |
| | | | • | At Sonepat | 5 | | |
| | | | • | U/s Paonta Sahib | 3 | | |
| II. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | |
| _; | Khan | Indore | • | Sakkar Khadi (Near Indore) | 50 | Ι | |
| | | | • | Sanwer | 50 | | |
| | | | • | Kabit Khedi | 50 | | |
| 5. | Chambal | Nagda D/s | • | Nagda D/s | 34 | Ι | |
| 3. | Kshipra | Ujjain to confluence with Chambal | • • | Ramghat at Ujjain Trivenisangam (1 Km. D/S of Sangam) | 15 | Ш | |
| | | | • | Siddhawat D/S of Ujjain | ~ | | |
| 4. | Tons | Tons Along Madhavgarh | • | Tons at Madhavgarh | ~ | N | |

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| Wri | itten Ans | swers | s to | | | | [11] | Augı | ıst, 201 | 4] | Uns | starre | ed Que | stion | lS | 311 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| N | IV | > | | Ι | | | | | Ι | | | | I | | Ι | |
| 9 | 8.9 | 5 | | 33 | 37 | 26 | 27 | 20 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 24 | 32 | 364 | 120 | 183 |
| Near road bridge, Mandideep | At Nayapur D/s, Mandideep Industrial Area No. 1, Raisen | At Chitrakut | | D/S of Agra, U.P. | Mazawali | Bateswar, U.P. | Etawah, U.P. | Mathura U/S, U.P. | Ghaziabad D/S, U.P. | Confl. With R. Krishni & Kali Near Binauli Town, Meerut | Pura mahadev | Saharanpur D/s | Kalinadi at U/S of Muzaffar Nagar | Kalinadi at D/S of Muzaffar Nagar | At Kannauj (Before Conf.) | U/S of Gulaothi Town in Bulandsahar, |
| • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Mandideep | Raisen | D/s Chitrakut | | Kosi Kalan to Juhika | | | | | Saharanpur to confluence with River Yamuna | | | | Muzaffar Nagar to Confluence with | Hindon | Kannauj | |
| Kalisot | Betwa | Mandakini | Uttar Pradesh | Yamuna | | | | | Hindon | | | | Western kali (Partly covered) | | Kali nadi eastern | |

| _ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
|-----|------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 5. | Bagad | D/S of Gajraula | D/s of Jubilant Organics | >26 | II |
| 9. | Ganga | Kannauj D/S to Kanpur D/s (Jaimau Pumping | Kanpur D/S(Jajmau Pumping Station) | 21 | Ι |
| | | station) | • Kannauj D/s, U.P. | 9 | |
| | | | • Kanpur U/s(Ranighat), U.P. | 6.4 | |
| 7. | Gomti | Lucknow to Jaunpur | • Jaunpur D/S, U.P. | 12 | I |
| | | | • Lucknow D/S, U.P. | 14 | |
| ∞. | Ganga | Varanasi D/S | • Varanasi D/S (Malviya Bridge) | 14 | III |
| 9. | Ramganga | Upstream Kannauj | Ramganga at Kannauj (Before Conf.) | 16 | I |
| 10. | Ganga | D/s of Haridwar | • D/s of Haridwar | 7.6 | IV |
| 11. | Saryu | Along Ayodhya | At Ayodhya at main Bathing Ghat | 3 | ^ |
| 12. | Rihand | Along Renukut | • Renukut U/S | 3.3 | > |
| | | | • Renukut D/S | 3.2 | |
| N. | Rajasthan | | | | |
| Τ. | Chambal | D/S Kota city | • Kota D/S (2 Km. From City) | 6.2 | IV |
| > | Uttarakhand | | | | |
| | Kosi | D/S of Kashipur | • D/S of Kashipur | 13 | II |
| 2. | Dhela and kichha | D/S of Kashipur | Dhela D/S of Kashipur | 187 | II |
| | | | • Kichha D/S of Kashipur | 17 | |

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Unstarred Questions

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|-------------------|---------------------|-----|
| | | |

| .3 | Bahalla | D/S of Kashipur | • D/S of Kashipur | 15-22 | II |
|------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| VI. | Jharkhand | | | | |
| -: | Subarnrekha | D/s of Ranchi (Tatisilwal) | • Ranchi (tatisilwal) | 10.5 | III |
| | | | Namkum Road bridge | 8.9 | |
| ~ i | Sankh | Along Bolba | • Bolba | 6.2 | IV |
| VII. | Bihar | | | | |
| _: | Sikrana | Sikrana at Chanpatiya | Chanpatiya | 8 | IV |
| VIII. | West Bengal | | | | |
| _; | Damodar | D/s Asansol | Narainpur after Confl.of Nunia Nallah | ah 6.8 | IV |
| | | | Near Mujher Mana Village after Conf. of Tamla Nallah | 8.9 | |
| 5. | Ganga | D/s Dakshineshwar | • Dakshineshwar | 9 | IV |
| | | | | | |

Written Answers to

Development of Rivers

†3527. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the targeted number of days for completing the scheme of river development scheme and Ganga rejuvenation programme;
- (b) the number of rivers in the country and whether the area of these rivers has ever been measured;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) how the rivers can be saved from illegal excavation and encroachment and can be interlinked without counting their number and measuring their areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Water and Sanitation are the State subjects, and the major sources of pollution in rivers fall under the responsibilities of local and State authorities. The Central Government is at best supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/local bodies by providing Central assistance for pollution abatement.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has informed that for river Ganga, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been setup in 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The implementing agency for NGRBA is National Mission on Clean Ganga (NMCG), For rivers other than Ganga, National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) is entrusted with pollution control and conservation/development of river. It has a National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for such activities. Further, the concerned State Pollution Control Boards are responsible to control and monitor industrial pollution in order to ensure that untreated industrial effluents are not discharged into the rivers, thereby polluting them.

Government is committed for rejuvenation of River Ganga. Consultation with different stakeholders *viz.*, Ministries such as Ministry of Environment and Forest; Water Resources, Ganga Rejuvenation and River Development; Urban Development; Tourism; Shipping; Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; Rural Development, etc., as well as academics, technical experts and NGOs associated with cleaning of Ganga, is in progress. Crystallisation of action plan, including framing of its salient features, including time line

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and financial implications would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of River Ganga.

- (b) and (c) As per the information available with Central Water Commission under this Ministry there are 20 major river basins in the country. The details of these basins are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (d) To save the rivers from illegal excavation and encroachment etc. concerned State Governments have to take stringent actions to avoid such activities. Regarding interlinking of rivers National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under this Ministry has already identified the links and gathered necessary information about concerned rivers.

StatementMajor River Basins of India

| Sl. No. | River Basin | Catchment Area (Sq. Km.) |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Indus (up to Border) | 321289 |
| 2. | (a) Ganga | 861452 |
| | (b) Brahmaputra, | 194413 |
| | (c) Barak and Others | 41723 |
| 3. | Godavari | 312812 |
| 4. | Krishna | 258948 |
| 5. | Cauvery | 81155 |
| 6. | Subernarekha | 29196 |
| 7. | Brahamani and Baitarni | 51822 |
| 8. | Mahanadi | 141589 |
| 9. | Pennar | 55213 |
| 10. | Mahi | 34842 |
| 11. | Sabarmati | 21674 |
| 12. | Narmada | 98796 |
| 13. | Тарі | 65145 |

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|--------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sl. No | . River Basin | Catc | hment Area (Sq. Km.) |
| 14. | West Flowing Rivers from | Tapi to Tadri | 55940 |
| 15. | West Flowing Rivers from | Tadri to Kanyakumari | 56177 |
| 16. | East Flowing Rivers betwee | en Mahanadi and Pennar | 86643 |
| 17. | East Flowing Rivers between | en Pennar and Kanyakumari | 100139 |
| 18. | West Flowing Rivers of Kut | ch and Saurashtra including L | uni 321851 |
| 19. | Area of Inland drainage in | Rajasthan | - |
| 20. | Minor River Draining into Bangladesh | Myanmar (Burma) and | 36202 |

Supply of tap water from surface water sources

3528. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has adopted a policy of providing tap water from surface water sources;
- (b) if so, whether it would not be neglecting a valuable source-sub surface of water in future;
 - (c) how that source would otherwise be made use of; and
- (d) whether any of its source could be neglected as the demand for water is increasing day by day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The National Water Policy, 2012 has recommended that urban and rural domestic water supply should preferably be from surface water. The Policy has further recommended that a sources of supply with better reliability and quality needs to be assigned to domestic water supply.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, State Governments utilize water from different sources for various pruposes, taking into consideration their priorities and requirements, Inter-State agreements and Tribunal Awards. The National Water Policy, 2012 has recognized the importance of conservation of water available from different sources and has recommended that availability of water for utilization needs to be augmented to meet increasing to meet increasing demands of water.

Uses of ground water

†3529. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- whether water level in the country is rapidly falling down due to excessive use of ground-water for industrial, domestic and agriculture purposes;
 - if so, the measures being taken by Government to check it;
- whether Government has formulated any policy for conservation, promotion and protection of water at national level; and
 - if so, the details thereof? (d)

Written Answers to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES. RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ground water levels in various parts of the country are declining due to continuous exploitation as a result of growth in population, increased industrialization and irrigation. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development, wherein, exploitation of ground water for any use other than drinking & domestic purpose is not permitted. In addition, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India," which envisages construction of different types of Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting structures in the Country in an area of 9,41,541 square km by harnessing surplus monsoon runoff to augment ground water resources. A National Water Mission, has also been set up to *inter-alia*, promote conservation of water resources. This Ministry has also circulated a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to regulate/ control, develop, and manage ground water. Moreover, initiatives for water conservation and water recharge are being undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources in the reservoirs and traditional water bodies, etc. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes to facilitate this.

(c) and (d) Government of India has formulated the National Water Policy (2012), wherein, several recommendations have been made for conservation, development and management of water resources in the country. The salient features of the National Water Policy (2012) include need for a National Water Framework Law; water be treated as †Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use; recognize ecological needs of the river; adaptation of strategies to address issues of climate change; evolve benchmarks for water uses; setting up of Water Regulatory Authority; incentivization for recycle and re-use; statutory powers to water users associations to collect and retain a portion of water charges; removal of disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban and rural areas; managing water resources projects and services through community participation and adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management etc.

Control of flood in Bihar

3530. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kosi River is known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" as its annual flood affects about 21,000 square km (8,100 sq miles) of fertile agricultural lands thereby disturbing the rural economy;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by the Central Government to control flood situation in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In view of severe flood damages caused by river Kosi, the people sometimes call it as "Sorrow of Bihar". As per State-wise data maintained by Central Water Commission for the period from 1953 to 2013, about 0.596 million hectare (i.e. 5960 sq. km.) of cropped area is affected by floods in Bihar annually, which includes cropped area affected due to floods in river Kosi.

The subject of management of floods falls within the purview of the States and the Union Government provides technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional financial support to all States including Bihar for effective management of floods in critical areas. The following major steps have been taken by the Government of India (GoI) to help Government of Bihar in control of floods.

 Ganga Flood Control Commission was set up in 1972 at Patna which advises the Ganga basin States on flood management measures. It has prepared

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- (ii) A Flood Management Programme was launched by GoI in the Eleventh Plan and its continuation during Twelfth Plan had been approved by Cabinet in October, 2013. Under this Programme, the Central assistance of ₹ 866.23 crore has been released to Government of Bihar till date.
- (iii) The Central Water Commission issues flood forecasts at 32 Stations in Bihar during every monsoon season to enable the State Government to decide programmes for safety of people in flood affected areas.
- (iv) The Government of India is having continuous dialogue with Government of Nepal for construction of storage reservoirs on rivers flowing from Nepal into Bihar for moderation of floods in Bihar.

Ganga Manthan

†3531. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- whether the report on pollution in Ganga was already prepared before the current financial year;
- (b) if so, whether the huge amount of ₹ 100 crores would be spent again in the current financial year preparing the report based on how to clean the river, its study, intellectual debates like 'Ganga Manthan' and survey; and
 - if so, the details of reasons for repeating the same exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for 10 years has been signed in 2010 by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and a consortium of Seven (7) IITs for preparation of a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga. Besides the IITs, National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee, Banaras Hindu University, various universities and research institutes are also involved in Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP). An interim report has been †Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

submitted, which is circulated to different Ministries, departments and other stakeholders for comments.

(b) and (c) No separate fund has been earmarked for study, intellectual debates etc. A national level consultation in the name of 'Ganga Manthan' was organized on 7th of July, 2014 at New Delhi to facilitate interaction with various stakeholders including policy makers and implementers, academicians, environmentalists, spiritual leaders and NGOs. The event was organized by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), a registered society under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), implementing the river Ganga pollution abatement programme under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). It was aimed to provide a platform for various stakeholders to come together to discuss the issues and possible solutions to the challenging task of Ganga Rejuvenation. The views expressed by the stakeholders participating in 'Ganga Manthan' would be helpful for the preparation of a road map for the preparation of a comprehensive plan to rejuvenate the River Ganga. Crystallization of action plan, including framing of its salient features, time line and likely expenditure for different activities would be known only after the finalisation of the action plan for cleaning of river Ganga.

Providing drinking water to Rajasthan

†3532. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of schemes under which the Central Government is providing grants to make the drinking water available to the desert areas of Rajasthan; and
- (b) whether Government has any proposal under consideration for those areas where no such schemes have been initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is releasing grants to all the States/ UTs including Rajasthan to provide safe drinking water in rural areas of the country including desert areas of Rajasthan. 10% of the NRDWP fund is earmarked for Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas to tackle the extreme conditions of low rainfall and poor water availability with 100 % Central share.

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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The NRDWP covers all the States /UTs in the country.

Availability of water resources

3533. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

[11 August, 2014]

- whether Government has assessed the water resources available in each State:
 - if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) whether Kerala's water availability is studied; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES. RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Central Water Commission has assessed the average annual water availability in the country as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. A Statement indicating the State-wise availability of ground water resources is given in the Statement-I (See below). The average water resources potential and utilizable surface water resources have been assessed basin-wise and the details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The Central Government has not assessed availability of surface water in the State of Kerala. The annual replenishable ground water resource in Kerala has been assessed to be about 6.69 BCM.

Statement-I

State-wise ground water resources availability (as assessed in the year 2011)

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories | Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (in Billion Cubic Meter) |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh (undivided) | 35.89 |

| 322 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | | 4.51 |
| 3. | Assam | | 28.52 |
| 4. | Bihar | | 29.34 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | 12.42 |
| 6. | Delhi | | 0.31 |
| 7. | Goa | | 0.24 |
| 8. | Gujarat | | 18.57 |
| 9. | Haryana | | 10.78 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | | 0.56 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 4.25 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | | 6.31 |
| 13. | Karnataka | | 17.03 |
| 14. | Kerala | | 6.69 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | | 35.04 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | | 33.95 |
| 17. | Manipur | | 0.44 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | | 1.78 |
| 19. | Mizoram | | 0.03 |
| 20. | Nagaland | | 0.62 |
| 21. | Odisha | | 17.78 |
| 22. | Punjab | | 22.53 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | | 11.94 |
| 24. | Sikkim | | - |

| Written Answers to | | [11 August, 2014] | Unstarred Questions | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | | 21.53 | |
| 26. | Tripura | | 2.59 | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | | 77.19 | |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | | 2.04 | |
| 29. | West Bengal | | 29.25 | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar | | 0.31 | |
| 31. | Chandigarh | | 0.02 | |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0.06 | |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | | 0.02 | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | | 0.01 | |
| 35. | Puducherry | | 0.19 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 432.72 | |
| Statement-II | | | | |

Statement-II

Water Resources Potential of River Basins of India

| Sl. No. River Basin | | Average Water | Utilisable surface | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Resources Potential | water resources | |
| | | (in Billion Cubic | (in Billion | |
| | | Meter) | Cubic Meter) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 1. | Indus | 73.3 | 46.0 | |
| 2. | Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna | | | |
| | (a) Ganga | 525.0 | 250.0 | |
| | (b) Brahmaputra | 537.2 | 24.0 | |
| | (c) Barak and others | 48.4 | - | |

| 324 | Written Answers to | [RAJYA SABHA] | Unstarred Questions |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. | Godavari | 110.5 | 76.3 |
| 4. | Krishna | 78.1 | 58.0 |
| 5. | Cauvery | 21.4 | 19.0 |
| 6. | Subernarekha | 12.4 | 6.8 |
| 7. | Brahmani-Baitarni | 28.5 | 18.3 |
| 8. | Mahanadi | 66.9 | 50.0 |
| 9. | Pennar | 6.3 | 6.9 |
| 10. | Mahi | 11.0 | 3.1 |
| 11. | Sabarmati | 3.8 | 1.9 |
| 12. | Narmada | 45.6 | 34.5 |
| 13. | Tapi | 14.9 | 14.5 |
| 14. | West flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri | 87.4 | 11.9 |
| 15. | West flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari | 113.5 | 24.3 |
| 16. | East flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar | n 22.5 | 13.1 |
| 17. | East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari | n 16.5 | 16.5 |
| 18. | West flowing rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni | 15.1 | 15.0 |
| 19. | Area of inland drainage in Rajasthan | Negligible | |
| 20. | Minor rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bar | 31.0 ngladesh | - |
| | Total | 1,869.4 | 690 |

Sharing and distribution of water

3534. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the water sharing and distribution is taking place as per the Bachawat Award and other tribunals' judgments between the States during the last five years without any disputes and conflicts among the bordering States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The planning, development and management of water resources of Cauvery, Krishna and Godavari basins is done as per the decisions of the respective Tribunals notified in the Official Gazette. The decision of respective Tribunals in the inter-State river water sharing disputes relating to Godavari and Krishna [Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT)-I, 1976] have been published.

Shares of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the concerned river basins are presented in the following table:

| Sl. No. Name of State | | Share of water (TMC) in River Basin | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | | Cauvery | Krishna | Godavari |
| 1. | Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh (Telangana and Andhra Pradesh) | - | 811 | * |
| 2. | Karnataka | 270 | 734 | * |
| 3. | Tamil Nadu | 419 | - | - |

^{*} Shares of concerned States in Godavari basin were not specified by the Tribunal. Decision of the Tribunal is based on the Agreements reached between/among party States providing for location/project specific utilisation of water.

The separate shares of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were not decided by the Tribunals. However, the term of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II has been extended for making project-wise specific allocation, if such allocation have not been made by a

Tribunal and determine an operational protocol for project-wise release of water in the event of deficit flows in terms of Section 89 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Further, in accordance with the said Act, the Central Government has constituted the Krishna River Management Board and Godavari River Management Board for the administration, regulation, maintenance and operation of projects on rivers Krishna and Godavari respectively vide Gazette Notification dated 28th May, 2014.

Soil erosion along banks of river ganga

3535. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware about the washing away of villages due to soil erosion which is rampant alongside the banks of river Ganga;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any action has been taken by Government to assist the State Government to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The erosion and deposition of sediment including bank cutting in rivers flowing in alluvial strata including Ganga is a natural process and its extent varies with the characteristics of river flow. In the past, several proposals have been received for protection of villages on the bank of river Ganga for techno-economic appraisal.

The subject of flood management falls within the purview of the States. The Government of India (GoI) provides technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional financial support to all the State Governments including the Ganga Basin States for management of floods in critical areas. A Flood Management Programme was launched by GoI in the XI Plan and its continuation during XII Plan had been approved by Cabinet in October, 2013. Under this Programme, the Central assistance of ₹2382.40 crore has been released till date to the Ganga Basin States for flood management/anti-erosion measures.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock, MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development
- II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) of various Institutes and related papers
- III. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Council, Missions, Institutes, Socities, Shiksha Abhiyans and Authorities and related papers
- IV. Outcome Budgets (2014-15) of various Departments

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

 A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 27th March, 2014, publishing the Copyright Board Salaries and Allowances and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairman and other Members Rules, 2014, under Section 43 of the Copyright, Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 745/16/14]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 737/16/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 743/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 738/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 739/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 740/16/14]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 741/16/14]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 742/16/14]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 603/16/14]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 604/16/14]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (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. 606/16/14]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 814/16/14]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 815/16/14]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 607/16/14]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, U.T. Chandigarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 321/16/14]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Shimla, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 816/16/14]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panaji, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 602/16/14]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh School Education Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Model School Scheme and Girls Hostel Scheme, Shimla, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 598/16/14]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 744/16/14]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Axom Sarba Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 599/16/14]

(x) (a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 735/16/14]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 736/16/14]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reaons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 734/16/14]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT Daman and Diu, Daman, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 733/16/14]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tripura Rajya Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tripura, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers, mentioned at (xiv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 732/16/14]

IV. (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Department of Higher Education.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 729/16/14]

(ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Department of School Education and Literacy.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 730/16/14]

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee and related papers

वस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा पुनरुद्धार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 633/16/14]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power
- II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of BEE, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- No. L-1/18/2010-CERC-Pt, dated the 21st February, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 6th January, 2014.
- (2) No- L-1/132/2013-CERC-Pt, dated the 17th February, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. L-1/132/2013-CERC, dated the 6th January, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 762/16/14]

- (3) No. L-1/94/CERC/2011, dated the 21st March, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
- (4) No. L-1/13/2010-CERC, dated the 9th April, 2014, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 761/16/14]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), 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 Bureau.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 736/16/14]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- II. MoU between Government of India and Kamarajar Port Limited

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): उपसभापित महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं:-

`I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- S.O. 638 (E), dated the 29 March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 379.100 to K.M. 460.700 (Project Change) (Cherthalai - Oachira Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Alapuzha District in the State of Kerala.
- (2) S.O. 1368 (E), dated the 18 June, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 2.750 to K.M. 37.800 (Dindigul Theni Kumuli Section) on National Highway No. 45 Extension in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (3) S.O. 1809 (E), dated the 14 August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 148.000 to K.M. 171.200 (Kannur Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Kannur District in the State of Kerala.
- (4) S.O. 2207 (E), dated the 18 September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 17.200 to K.M. 104.000 (Kasaragod Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Kasaragod District in the State of Kerala.
- (5) S.O. 2638 (E), dated the 30 October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 53.685 (Chennai Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (6) S.O. 2857 (E), dated the 7 December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 248.875 to K.M. 270.000 (Vaniampara - Thrissur Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Thrissur District in the State of Kerala.
- (7) S.O. 707 (E), dated the 15 March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 165.000 (Vikravandi - Kumbakonam -Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Thanjavur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (8) S.O. 711 (E), dated the 15 March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 122.000 to K.M. 173.500

- (Karaikudi Ramanathapuram Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Ramanathapuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (9) S.O. 1303 (E), dated the 21 May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 538.000 to K.M. 604.000 on National Highway No. 37 in Dibrugarh District in the State of Assam.
- (10) S.O. 1418 (E), dated the 4 June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 155.200 to K.M. 214.000 (Tindivanam - Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (11) S.O. 1757 (E), dated the 19 June, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 304.170 to K.M. 341.600 (Tirupati Andhra Pradesh/ Tamil Nadu Border Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Chittoor District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (12) S.O. 2137 (E), dated the 11 July, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 85.600 (Tindivanam Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (13) S.O. 2382 (E), dated the 6 August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.200 to K.M. 80.400 (Vikravandi Kumbakonam Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Cuddalore District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (14) S.O. 2564 (E), dated the 23 August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 538.000 to K.M. 604.000 (Jorhat - Dibrugarh Section) on National Highway No. 37 in Dibrugarh District in the State of Assam.
- (15) S.O. 2565 (E), dated the 23 August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M. 94.000 (Tiruchirappalli Karaikudi Section) including Trichy Bypass from K.M. 109.558 to K.M. 135.930 on National Highway No. 210 and 67 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (16) S.O. 2568 (E), dated the 23 August, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 20.200 (Vikravandi Kumbakonam Thanjavur Section) on National Highway No. 45C in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (17) S.O. 2684 (E), dated the 5 September, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.412 to K.M. 93.000 (Athipalli Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Krishnagiri District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (18) S.O. 3425 (E), dated the 12 November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 453.000 to K.M. 487.000 on National Highway No. 37 in Jorhat District in the State of Assam.
- (19) S.O. 3464 (E), dated the 25 November, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 439.000 to K.M. 453.000 on National Highway No. 37 in Jorhat District in the State of Assam.
- (20) S.O. 3684 (E), dated the 17 December, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 185.980 to K.M. 260.200 (Kozhikode Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Kozhikode District in the State of Kerala.
- (21) S.O. 3711 (E), dated the 18 December, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O 1303 (E), dated the 21 May, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) S.O. 55 (E), dated the 9 January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New N.H. No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (23) S.O. 68 (E), dated the 9 January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New N.H. No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (24) S.O. 152 (E), dated the 21 January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New N.H. No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (25) S.O. 159 (E), dated the 21 January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 76.800 to K.M. 150.000 (Yadgiri Warangal Section) on National Highway No. 202 (New N.H. No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (26) S.O. 246 (E), dated the 27 January, 2014, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 682.980 to K.M. 741.202 (Chennai Kolkata Corridor) on National Highway No. 16 (Old N.H. No. 5) in Visakhapatnam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (27) S.O. 364 (E), dated the 10 February, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 169A and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (28) S.O. 766 (E), dated the 14 March, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 334B and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (29) S.O. 768 (E), dated the 14th March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 310A, 710 and 510 and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (30) S.O. 769 (E), dated the 14 March, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 364 (E), dated the 10th February, 2014.
- (31) S.O. 772 (E), dated the 14 March, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 150 Extn. and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (32) S.O. 775 (E), dated the 14 March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 563 and 365A and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (33) S.O. 836 (E), dated the 20 March, 2014, declaring new National

- Highways Nos. 154A, 505 and 503 Extn and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (34) S.O. 837 (E), dated the 20 March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (35) S.O. 839 (E), dated the 20 March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (36) S.O. 841 (E), dated the 20 March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (37) S.O. 842 (E), dated the 20 March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 248A, 325 and 25 Extn. and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (38) S.O. 838 (E), dated the 20 March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 848B and 251 and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (39) S.O. 864 (E), dated the 21 March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 103A, 703A and 754 and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (40) S.O. 865 (E), dated the 21 March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4 April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (41) S.O. 869 (E), dated the 21st March, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 326A and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (42) S.O. 870 (E), dated the 21 March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 333A, 527A and 219 and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (43) S.O. 871 (E), dated the 21 March, 2014, declaring new National Highway No. 512 and inserting its description in the Schedule of the Act.

- (44) S.O. 872 (E), dated the 21 March, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4 April 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (45) S.O. 873 (E), dated the 21 March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 133A, 419 and 143A and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (46) S.O. 866 (E), dated the 21 March, 2014, declaring new National Highways Nos. 185 and 183A and inserting their description in the Schedule of the Act.
- (47) S.O. 1121 (E), dated the 22 April, 2014, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 298.075 near Madhopura Junction to K.M. 341.047 (after Sikar Town) (Reengus Sikar Section) (Proposed Chainage from K.M. 298.075 to K.M. 341.962) on National Highway 11 in the State of Rajasthan.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (47) See No. L.T. 642/16/14]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. NHAl/14026/10/2013-Admn., dated the 23rd December, 2013, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (House Rent Allowance and Leased Accommodation) Regulations, 1997, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 765/16/14]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Kamarajar Port Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 641/16/14]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in

the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on "Development of National Grid".

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that a letter has been received from Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar stating that he is unable to attend the entire 232nd Session of the Rajya Sabha due to his professional and personal commitments and certain family exigencies. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from the sittings of the Rajya Sabha for the entire 232nd Session. ...(Interruptions)... Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 7th July to 14th August, 2014 of the current (232nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरी एक आपत्ति है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; No. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: शुक्रवार को सचिन तेंदुलकर जी दिल्ली आए। उन्होंने दिल्ली में एक कॉन्फ्रेंस अटेंड की, पार्लियामेंट के पड़ोस में विज्ञान भवन में, लेकिन उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट आना उचित नहीं समझा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; No. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : बात सही है, मेरा ऑब्जेक्शन है। आप हमारा ऑब्जेक्शन कैसे नहीं सुनेंगे? यह कोई tradition नहीं है कि जो चाहे, unanimously पास हो जाएगा। अगर मेम्बर दिल्ली आकर, जब पार्लियामेंट सेशन चल रहा है और पार्लियामेंट सेशन अटेंड नहीं कर रहा है, तो इसका मतलब उसको उस हाउस के प्रति कोई आदर है ही नहीं। श्रीमन्, उन्होंने जो रीज़न्स दिए हैं, उन रीजन्स में ऐसा नहीं होगा कि मेम्बर को इस सदन के लिए समय न मिले। तो मेरी

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

यह आपत्ति है कि सचिन जी को उस एक्स्प्लेनेशन को भी देना चाहिए कि दिल्ली में जब वे शुक्रवार को आए, तब यह हाउस शाम तक चल रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; No. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naresh Agrawal, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं सर, मेरी आपत्ति तो आपको नोट करनी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. You have made your point. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयर मैन साहब, किस नियम में हम आपत्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... किस नियम में हम आपत्ति नहीं दे सकते, आप हमें यह बताएं। आप हमें सिर्फ इतना बताइए कि किस नियम में हम आपत्ति नहीं दे सकते? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए, आप जरा सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह लीव ऐप्लिकेशन पहले आनी चाहिए थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

† [جناب محمد ادیب : یہ لیو ایپلی کیشن پہلے آنی چاہئے تھی ...(مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many hon. Members may be absent for various reasons. ...(Interruptions)... So many Members may be absenting themselves for various reasons. ...(Interruptions)... It is not for the Chair to inquire why they were absent and where they were. ...(Interruptions)... It is not our business. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : मीडिया में आने के बाद यह हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†[جناب محمد ادیب: میڈیا میں آنے کے بعد یہ ہو رہا ہے ...(مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not our business. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : या तो शुरू में देते। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरी बात रिकॉर्ड में आनी चाहिए। मेरी आपत्ति को रिकॉर्ड में होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : रिकॉर्ड में आ गया है। मैंने एक्सपंज नहीं किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

[†]Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि अगर कोई कारण था तो सब सेशन शुरू हुआ, तब देना चाहिए था। बीच में जब मेंबर ने मामला उठाया ...(व्यवधान)... वे यहां पर आकर भी हाउस अटेंड न करें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, please. It is not like that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह नया ट्रैडिशन न बनाइए। यह प्रथा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not like that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : चेयर से कभी यह आशा नहीं की गयी थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting. ...(Interruptions)... I am not permitting further discussion. It is not like that. In the leave letter, he has clearly mentioned that due to his professional and personal commitments and certain family exigencies ...(Interruptions)... Nothing more is required. It is not for the Chair or for any Member to inquire into where, how and why somebody is absent, where he is when he is absent; it is not for us. See, I have put the question before the House. I hope the House agrees for giving him leave. I hope the House agrees.

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम चेयर का सम्मान करते हैं। हम चेयर से कभी यह आशा नहीं करते हैं कि दबाव में कोई चीज़ हो। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपके निर्णय से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... Why is there a discussion? ...(Interruptions)... All of you are speaking, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Pardon. What are you saying?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, it is a disrespect to the country if the eminent people who have been nominated to this House do not come to the House! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, it is a disrespect to the House. We have to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. Let me speak. आप बैठिए, बैठ जाइए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, आप कुछ कहें, उसके पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Let me speak.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : एक मिनट मुझे सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. I have already stood up. ...(Interruptions)... Then, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I have already stood up. Then, you have to sit. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: यह गलत परम्परा होगी, बिल्कुल गलत परम्परा होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई व्यक्ति इस सदन से बड़ा नहीं हो सकता।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing a discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing a discussion on this. चतुर्वेदी जी, बैठिए। रापोलू जी, आप भी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I am not allowing a discussion on this.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह भैसेज जाना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... Disrespect को बिल्कुल बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्हें अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : चतुर्वेदी जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यहां मौजूद रहते हुए वे सदन में क्यों नहीं आ सकते थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : चतुर्वेदी जी, बेठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I am standing; sit down. Hon. Members, when a leave letter is received, ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... When a leave letter is received, we have to take it at the face value on what is written in it. We are not expected to go into it and find out the veracity of it. That we are not doing. You have to respect the Member. Every Member is an hon. Member, whether he is present or not present. So, a kind of discussion about the veracity of the reason he has given is not up to our Parliamentary standard. So, please stop discussing. Leave is granted. Nothing more. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, how can you give? ...(Interruptions)... No leave of absence. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ... (Interruptions)... Now, Legislative Business; Bill to be withdrawn. ... (Interruptions)... Sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अगर वे यहां आ नहीं सकते तो उनको सदस्यता स्वीकार ही नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने सदस्यता स्वीकार क्यों की? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : आपकी सरकार ने उन्हें अप्वाइंट किया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, I am taking up the Supplementary Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a Bill to be withdrawn, that is, the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013.

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, we are objecting to this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What? .

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, we are objecting to this. ...(Interruptions)... We have reasons to object. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him move. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This Bill was introduced ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have put the question. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are objecting. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But he has not moved. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are objecting at the stage of introduction. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are objecting at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not at this stage, after he speaks.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we are objecting at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At the time you are doing, he has not even said it!

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him say what he has to say. ...(Interruptions)...
No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the reason as to why the Bill is being withdrawn is in the following circumstances. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: In the year 2013 August, the previous Government came with two Bills. One was the Constitutional Amendment Bill enabling the creation of a Commission for appointments. The other was the Judicial Appointments Bill, a non-constitutional Bill. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill for amending the Constitution, and the Judicial Appointments Bill was sent to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee came with a recommendation - when they were in power - stating that 'you please keep the entire composition in the Constitution itself. Don't keep it in the ordinary Bill'. Pursuant to that Standing Committee, the previous Government came - with an amendment in the Lok Sabha, which could not be passed, and the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill has lapsed.

Now, Sir, the position is, the present Government proposes to bring a Bill for Judicial Appointments in the Constitutional framework, as recommended by the Standing Committee, along with other powers in a separate Bill. The present Bill which I am seeking to withdraw is a Bill which the Standing Committee has disapproved. They said, you please keep it ...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: No, Sir, this is ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Mr. Shantaram Naik, listen to the Minister. Let him complete. What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have got the copy of the Bill. Everything is there. What I am telling the hon. House is this that the Judicial Appointments Bill, 2013 is going to be withdrawn. The Constitutional Bill, moved by the previous Government, has lapsed. The present Government proposes to move two Bills. One, the Constitutional Amendment Bill, containing the entire architecture of the National Judicial Commission as recommended by the Standing Committee, and the other, a separate Bill also improving upon in the light of recommendations of the Standing Committee. Therefore, the point is, unless this Bill is withdrawn, the other Bill cannot be introduced. Therefore, we are just withdrawing this Bill because this has no constitutional architecture for the Commission itself. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very simple thing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He has given just five minutes. ... (*Interruptions*)... We would like to know in what circumstances you have.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has explained. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Shantaram Naik, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, he has explained. ...(Interruptions)... What is your objection? ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, this is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...
They can't just ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have given the floor to Shri Anand Sharma. ... (Interruptions)... Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there were two Bills, as the, Statement of the Minister says, which is true, which you have brought before this House, one the Constitutional Amendment Bill and the second was the Bill on the Judicial Appointments Commission.

As this House will recall, there was informed debate. The then Leader of the Opposition, now the Leader of the House, and hon. Leaders of other political parties - I will not take all the names - had made specific suggestions with regard to the appointments of the Judges and the need to bring about a change. Sir, there was near unanimity when it came to the appointments then. But, still, it was referred to the Standing Committee, and I do recall with clarity, as the hon. Leader of the House will recall and also the other Party leaders, as it was felt, let the Standing Committee have a good look at it so that it can be brought in. The need to change the present system definitely was felt very strongly and that's why the Bills were brought. The Standing Committee did examine the Bill. It's not a question of the Standing Committee disapproving it. The Standing Committee normally, as per practice, makes changes, makes recommendations and also amendments, and it is for the Government then to consider. The normal practice, in this

[Shri Anand Sharma]

House, has been that once a Bill is introduced, it becomes the property of the House, and then the Bill, after the scrutiny by the Standing Committee, can only be amended. We have no reservation if the Government were to bring amendments to the Bill, but we have objection to withdrawing the Bill and the hasty manner in which it is sought to be done, that we are given the notice just now and we have no time to examine! Also, Sir, I would like the records to be checked. My dear friend, Ravi Shankar Prasad*ji*, has made the statement that the Standing Committee had disapproved it. We question that. Let the records establish the correctness of this particular statement that the Standing Committee had rejected the Bill or disapproved the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am sorry, but I have to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And, the Chairman of the Standing Committee must be allowed to speak, as to what the Standing Committee ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, let me ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Chairman of the Standing Committee is a Member of this House. Let him ...(Interruptions)... I won't yield. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I had said that the Standing Committee said that the architecture of the Judicial Appointments Commission, instead of being a part of an ordinary Bill, should be a part of the Constitution itself. That is what I have said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You said that the Bill had been disapproved by the Standing Committee. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I heard Ravi Shankar Prasadji; that's right. No issues. This is not a subject where there can be any partisan divisions or partisan positions taken. That is why we specifically referred to the near unanimity among the Members when this issue was discussed and debated, and that was one of the finest debates, in my memory, for the last year. But, Sir, the Chairman of the Standing Committee is from this House and he is present in the House. The House must also hear the Chairman of the Standing Committee. Now, the Government has said that they want to withdraw the Bill and they have had consultations with jurists and others. So, the Government is taking a view on what should be the new architecture and on the Bill that they propose to bring as a new Bill for judicial appointments. Now, it is not the question whether on judicial appointments, as such, a departure is to be made from the collegium system to

the Appointments Commission. On the composition of the Appointments Commission and the manner in which the appointments will be made, there is need for a wide-ranging consultation and a prior consensus, in which all those parties who had given their views in this House, all those parties who were members of the Standing Committee, should be allowed to ...(Interruptions)... before the Bill is withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, we must also be given a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, we must also be given a chance. ... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापित जी, हम लोगों को भी बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सदन सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष का नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... अपितु हम लोगों का भी है। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन में हमारी राय भी सुनी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Misraji. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... But, be brief. Everybody must be brief. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you too. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, with great respect ... (Interruptions)... Sir, I will not take as much time as has been taken by the two Members who were allowed to speak before me. So far as consultations are concerned, the hon. Law Minister did have consultations with eminent jurists, but not only that, he also proceeded further to have consultations with the parties by writing personal letters to the Presidents of the Parties and the Party itself, and suggestions were given. But I do not agree when they say that it will be a * on the Constitution if the earlier Bill is withdrawn and a new Bill is brought. I cannot agree to that suggestion which is being given. ... (Interruptions)... When it is not a part of the Constitution, how can a * on the Constitution occur? It is still not a part of the Constitution. Under-the present Bill, it is being made a part of the Constitution, so that there may not be any intermingling and other things later on by an ordinary legislation. Also, I think that it is because of this fight that once they are on this side they would oppose the other side when the Bill comes -- it has been coming for the last 20 years; this issue has been pending for the last 20 years -- it always gets pushed to the backburner. The idea is that because this time they are bringing up something, the Congress has to oppose it! Now, this should not be the trend. With all respect to my learned friends, we have to see to it that the object that my learned friend, my senior colleague and Deputy Leader of the Congress has mentioned, that it is the need of the hour that we bring in a Bill of this

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

kind, needs to be achieved. So, the earlier Bill should be allowed to be withdrawn. When the new Bill is introduced, we would welcome it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय, उपसभापित जी, जब राष्ट्रीय नीति बनती है, तो राजनीति नहीं देखी जाती है। माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर जिस बिल को लाए हैं, हम सब लोग उनके साथ हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने हमें फोन किया और हमसे लिखित राय ली है। मैं विपक्ष के लोगों से कहता हूं कि जब ये सत्ता पक्ष में थे, तब तो इसके पक्ष में थे और आज जब ये विपक्ष में हैं, तो इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। अगर ये केवल इसलिए विरोध कर रहे हैं कि हमको विरोध करना है, क्योंकि हमारे किसी नेता ने आदेश दे दिया कि हमें राज्य सभा में इसका विरोध करना है ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग इसके पक्ष में नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय कानून मंत्री जी, आप इसको लाइए, हम सब आपके साथ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस बिल को खुलकर लाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग किसी के दबाव में नहीं हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन जब भी राष्ट्रहित की बात आएगी, हम लोग आपके साथ खड़े होंगे।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have just one point. It is true, on record, that the Government and the hon. Law Minister had written to the chiefs of all the major political parties and elicited their opinions. That process has been done. Now, the explanation given here is, I am quoting, "Based on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, changes were made in the Judicial Appointments Bill, etc." That is what the hon. Minister has explained. But now, this Government feels that that is not sufficient to amend the Bill. So, they want to bring in a new Bill which is within the Constitutional framework. I hope I have understood the hon. Minister rightly. A mere amendment on the basis of the Standing Committee's recommendations is not sufficient according to them. So, they want a new Bill. But, Sir, I remember, being part of that discussion then, and the hon. Leader of the House will also adduce to what I am saying, that we have always argued that it is not only a question of judicial appointments. There should be a larger Judicial Commission, where acts of omission and commission against the Judiciary which come up and which is often a very contentious issue and an unnecessary blot on our Constitutional scheme of things, these matters also must come under the ambit of the new legislation. ... (Interruptions)... Therefore, Sir, I want to make my last point. Sir, in the last paragraph it says, "In view of the foregoing, the Government seeks to withdraw the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013, introduced in Rajya Sabha on 29th August, 2013, and replace it with the National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014, during the current Session of the Parliament." I want this to be the 'National Judicial Commission Bill', where the ambit will be larger as we have all discussed it in the past. I don't want to repeat those arguments. I think, that is in the interest of our country.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, from day one, we have been demanding judicial reforms. We have been demanding reforms in the electoral system as well as in the laws relating to media. When these two Bills were brought forward by the Congress Party in power, we supported them wholeheartedly. Now, in the same way, the new Government intends to introduce two Bills in view of the reasons given in this statement of the hon. Minister, and before that, the hon. Minister also sought views of all political parties by writing personal letters to each individual party. We also have expressed our opinion, in writing, to the Government supporting this endeavour because this is a part of the judicial reforms and we support this stand of the Government.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Judiciary – if I am allowed to use the word – suddenly usurped the power to appoint itself by an executive order. I think this needs to be corrected and the various lacunae of the collegium system have come into the forefront in the last few weeks due to the ways in which the Judges were appointed, how the former Supreme Court Judge made some revelations and other things. So, the proper thing will be to go for a Judicial Commission, and the only way to make it foolproof will be to make a Constitutional amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you supporting it or opposing it?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Therefore, I strongly support the view of the Government to bring a Constitutional amendment and cover the entire gamut. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, हमारी पार्टी हमेशा से ज्यूडिशियल रिफॉर्म्स के पक्ष में रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you supporting it or opposing it?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: एक बिल, जिसके बारे में ये कह रहे हैं, हम चाहेंगे कि ये उस बिल को फिर से लायें। हम उस बिल को गुण-दोष के आधार पर देखेंगे, लेकिन वह बिल आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the question is that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am putting the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From your side, your Deputy Leader has spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, what is your point?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I was Chairman of the Standing Committee. I would like to say that the Standing Committee had exhaustively consulted various judicial officers throughout the country, and nobody should say that they were not consulted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; only one question is allowed.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, certainly, the Law Minister has to withdraw the statement that the Standing Committee had disapproved the Bill. That statement has to be withdrawn. I have no other objection as such.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Okay, Sir, I withdraw my statement regarding Standing Committee's disapproval of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. It is withdrawn. That is a very immediate reaction. Mr. Raja, what do you wish to say? No statement, just say whether ...(Interruptions)... आप बोलिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): No statement, Sir. On 17th July, 2014, the hon. Law Minister has written to all political parties including our Party and we replied to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is repetition.

SHRI D. RAJA: This discussion is not new. Even in ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please help me with your opinion. ...(Interruptions)... Don't repeat what others have said.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my point is that the statement mentions replacing it with the National Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2014 during the current session of Parliament. The current Session will be there for two or three days more. When are we going to bring that Bill? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. This is your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no time for this now. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Not relevant. You only say whether you support it or oppose it. That is all. That is the simple question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, while agreeing with the Government... ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you sit down. That is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi, what do you wish to say? There is no scope of making a statement.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are supporting it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am really grateful to the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. ...(Interruptions)...

RE. ISSUE RAISED ABOUT CONFERRING OF BHARAT RATNA

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, इस सदन में पीठ से भी जो निर्देश दिए जाते हैं, हम सभी का कर्तव्य है कि उन निर्देशों का पालन करें। इस पीठ से कई बार ये निर्देश दिए गए कि जब सदन चल रहा हो और अगर सरकार कोई भी नीतिगत निर्णय ले या मंत्री कोई नीतिगत निर्णय ले, तो उसको सदन में सूचित करना पड़ेगा। श्रीमन्, इस सरकार ने 'भारत रत्न' देने का एक फैसला किया है। सारे अखबारों में उसने यह घोषणा कर दी कि हम किन-किन को 'भारत रत्न' देने जा रहे हैं। अगर उसे यह घोषणा करनी थी, तो इस पीठ के निर्देशों के तहत यह घोषणा अखबारों में नहीं होनी चाहिए थी, बल्कि यह घोषणा इस सदन में नेता सदन को या सम्बन्धित मंत्री को करनी चाहिए थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You give notice. ... (Interruptions)... You give proper notice.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन 'भारत रत्न' का नाम लेकर ये जो राजनीति कर रहे हैं, हम लोगों ने इस पर आपत्ति की कि इसमें डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया, जय प्रकाश नारायण ...(व्यवधान)... आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव का नाम क्यों नहीं आया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Chair cannot react on the basis of \dots (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। आप इस पर अपनी व्यवस्था दीजिए। मैंने जो बात पूछी है ...(व्यवधान)... कि क्या जो नाम दिए गए हैं, वे सही हैं या नहीं और इनमें डा. लोहिया का नाम लिया जाएगा या नहीं? मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please give notice. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point on this. If you go back in history, I suggest the Government consider starting from Gautam Buddha. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing this discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you want to give Bharat Ratna... ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, I am not allowing this discussion. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing this discussion. See, Mr. Naresh Agrawal, if you feel that the Government has violated any norm or direction or any propriety, you can give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You can give a notice. I do not want to comment on the basis on newspaper report. That is all. Let us take up further discussion on the working of Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri H.K. Dua to start discussion. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, just one minute. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called his name. ...(Interruptions)...

RE. CLARIFICATIONS ON INDIA'S STAND IN THE W.T.O.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, earlier in the morning, we raised an issue during the Question Hour and we gave the notices. The Leader of the House had said that they stood by the statement made by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry. There has been a confusion created because of what the Prime Minister has said when both the Houses of the Parliament are in Session. We do appreciate Mr. Arun Jaitley saying that the Government is willing to discuss it. We would also like to place the truth on record because we cannot allow a situation that both the Houses being in Session, the Prime Minister of the country trying to belittle and misinform...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This issue was raised in the morning. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this has to be discussed. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, Sir. You have to fix time and discuss it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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, an item which has already been discussed. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: A ruling is there. ... (Interruptions)...

जिस पर चेयरमैन साहब ने रूलिंग दी है, उस पर आप कैसे बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... जिस पर चेयरमैन साहब ने रूलिंग दी है, उस पर फिर कैसे चर्चा होगी? ...(व्यवधान)... चेयरमैन साहब ने इस पर रूलिंग दी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government has agreed to discuss this. We want to know...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not saying 'now'. I did not say 'now'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What discussion? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because the Prime Minister alone can clarify ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has given the ruling.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Prime Minister alone can clarify. This is my submission. Nobody should take offence. When we discuss, let the Prime Minister come. We will ask him the questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Not just 'okay', Sir. We want ... (Interruptions)... a clear ruling on that since the Leader of the House has said that they are willing to discuss this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen ... (Interruptions)... I believe ... (Interruptions)... Sit down. ... (Interruptions)... I believe this matter was raised during the Question Hour and the hon. Chairman has given a ruling. Whatever is that ruling, we will go by that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, one minute. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all...(Interruptions)... No, no....(Interruptions)... Why do you interrupt? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my request to the Chair is that the Leader of the House has agreed to have a discussion on an issue where the Prime Minister has made disparaging remarks against the earlier Government. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No. ...(Interruptions)... Absolutely not. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This has to be explained ...(Interruptions)... by no one else but the Prime Minister himself. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Leader of the House has ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I request you not to allow this ...(Interruptions)... They are discussing the ruling again. They should not do this. Already, the matter has been settled. Now, there should be no discussion. ...(Interruptions)... You can't cast aspersions on the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my request ...(Interruptions)... The date should be decided as soon as possible. We would like the hon. Prime Minister to come in the House ...(Interruptions)... and explain why he has said what he said, contradicting his own Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the ruling of the hon. Chairman and we will go accordingly. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri H.K. Dua. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is no ruling. We want a ruling. ...(Interruptions)... There is no ruling on the Prime Minister to come and explain about his statement and the contradictions because you cannot expect ...(Interruptions)... We have the transcripts. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We have the transcripts of hon. Prime Minister's speech where he has levelled charges against the earlier Government and the hon. Minister had categorically said in her statement that the Government of India has not deviated from the earlier Government's stand. So, now this is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It has to come from the Prime Minister himself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But Mr. Digvijayaji, I think, the Leader of the House has given a statement in the House on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... That ends the matter. Isn't it? ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House has given a statement. ...(Interruptions)... The concerned Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We are grateful to the Leader of the House ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Minister has said that she has not retracted. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We are extremely grateful to the Leader of the House ...(Interruptions)... for having gracefully accepted to have a debate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the concerned Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, can I just clarify? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, our only request is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the concerned Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Our only request is that it should be done in the presence of the Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The concerned Minister is standing. Let us hear her.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, all of us have heard the clarifications given for the questions that were raised. As much as the admission by my predecessor that day that it was not one of the perfect Agreements signed, was my comment that by continuing with the Agreement which was signed by the Government of India, we are only doing course correction. There is nothing else. We have not reneged the commitments made in Bali. So, let us understand the nuances of all the arguments placed as much as the arguments which were placed by my hon. predecessor and not, therefore, read between the lines and give distorted information, I am not suggesting somebody gave it, but then I am only saying let us not give room for any distortion in any kind of ... (Interruptions)... I am giving you the explanation. I wish all of the Members would hear it that there need not be room given for any kind of distortions for the statements that we have made, for the comments that my predecessor has also made. The discussion was elaborated that day in all details. Now, I am afraid, that I have to raise this question through you, Sir, that this discussion has been held with great detail and all answers and clarifications have been issued. The hon. Prime Minister's comments are very much in this background that we have discussed and ... (Interruptions)... And, just as, let us be very clear, there was a need for talking about the peace clause in Bali, a peace clause which was not for perpetuity, but a peace clause which was just there hanging for four years only... and with 2017 not giving us a guarantee that it will be held for perpetuity, I think it is important to read the Prime Minister's statement in that context and not give room for any distortions whatsoever.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, a reference has been made to what I had said. I think it would only be proper that I have my say.

First of all, I had corrected the Minister that day itself and the record should be called for 'it is not a perfect agreement, was in the context of the LDC package. So, it is a distortion. The entire Bali Agreement was said to be imperfect. I would like that to be corrected. The record would establish it. I had to get up that day also, as the House would recall. Sir, you were in the Chair and I had said it was only with respect to the LDC package. And I stand by that statement. We would have said that the LDC package should have been more robust.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you said is also on record.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me to complete.

Second thing which has been said is this. First of all, there is no peace clause. It is just being said in common parlance. There is an interim agreement. Interim agreement is not hanging. I reject this because the wording of the Agreement is very clear. First this issue was not being allowed to be put on the agenda. This was put on the agenda and this was forced by us. So, the charge against us which has been levelled by none other than the Prime Minister has to be clarified because it misleads the country.

Secondly, Sir, it does not hang in air. ...(Interruptions)... The four-year thing ...(Interruptions)... The wording of the Bali Agreement is ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister contradict it. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : ...(व्यवधान)... आप रोटी बेच आए, हम उसे वापस ले आए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Athawaleji, sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What the Agreement reached was because India had rejected the dated rules of the Uruguay Round and the external reference prices of 1986-88. We had said that these are unacceptable; we have to move to the 21st Century and we have to renegotiate under the Agreement on Agriculture. ...(Interruptions)... Please, have some respect. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please complete.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now what was agreed to was that Ministers agreed to negotiate a permanent solution. That was part one. The Leader of the House was here on 18th and 19th. We had a detailed discussion and I explained everything.

The second para reads, "In the interim, until a negotiated permanent solution is reached..." The first is a negotiated agreement on negotiated solution by MC 11. So, it is not hanging in air. It is definitive. Anybody having different understanding of English language ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Okay. Now you conclude.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am surprised that the Minister had said here in this House answering to the clarifications that there was no retraction.

My "question is this. She answered to the queries and we accepted that. But I reject today's statement that it is hanging in air. All the records of the last year's discussion should be called when the Leader of the House was here. It is not a question of a Minister. I have nothing personal ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have respect for her. It is the Prime Minister of India who has contradicted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please sit down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister therefore has to come to the House and we would like to discuss it with the Prime Minister now.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है। पूरे देश के सामने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. I have to now take up the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Dua, please start.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: किसानों का हित बेच दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to take up the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Dua, please start. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : इस बारे में हम जानना चाहेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... कि उनके माननीय राज्य मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट में जो अन्तर है, ...(व्यवधान)... पूरे देश के सामने जो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, can I please? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I should be allowed to ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : कि पूर्व की सरकार ने देश के किसानों का हित बेच दिया, गरीबों का हित बेच दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not have a discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)... What is the point? Mr. Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let us have a discussion. ... (Interruptions)... If the Government is agreeing to discuss this, it should be in the presence of the Prime Minister because the issue that we have raised is not about the Minister's statement. ...(Interruptions)... We have raised an issue about the Prime Minister's statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma. ... (Interruptions)... Let me explain the position. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, would you allow me one minute? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there are a few things which I want to lay very clearly here on record. To pick on every word which I have said now or earlier is very welcome. I will stand up and explain things here. But the fact is, whatever word my predecessor used that day, if necessary...(Interruptions)... 'retraction' and also something more. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ... (Interruptions)... Please be brief. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, Sir. ... (Interruptions)... Considering that two eminent Members of the Opposition have stood up to speak elaborately on it, my brief can be only as much brief as theirs. Considering that my predecessor had mentioned that day that a peace clause was used, that was his mention also. That is a popular parlance. We can't today reject it saying that it is colloquial and don't bring it here. But, that's the expression about which all of us are talking about; WTO not being approached to take us to court. We looked to defuse arguments. That it was not one of the perfect agreements signed was something which my predecessor admitted gracefully that day. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... I allowed you. ...(Interruptions)... Now, no more discussion. ...(Interruptions)... You can't do that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, We are sitting and watching. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ... (Interruptions)... You are right. ...(Interruptions)... It cannot be like this. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, every time, I get up; to speak, even before my sentence is completed, if there is a paraphrasing of it or adding a rider to it, I think, it is not fair. Very clearly, there was something said by my predecessor; if necessary, you can always pick it up to say that it was not one of the perfect agreements signed. So, when that is being said in the context of LDC or in the context of anything else, the fact remained that on Dec. 7, 2013, we had committed ourselves for a standalone signing on trade facilitation, leaving everything open till 2017. Was that in the interest of our country? I would rather have nothing at all, agreed on a standalone basis, even trade facilitation left till 2017. Why did we agree? To that extent itself, it is perfect. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not have a discussion on that. You explain only your position.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I don't think that there should be further clarifications and further nuancing of arguments here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need of any post mortem. ... (Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ... (Interruptions)... It cannot be. ... (Interruptions)... Regarding the Prime Minister, I will answer. ... (Interruptions)... I will reply to that. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister has made a statement. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister cannot contradict or confirm what the Prime Minister has said. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Sharma. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not for the Leader of the House. ... (Interruptions)... It is only for the Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me have my say ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Either we have a situation that the Minister is contradicted by the Prime Minister ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... All of you please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I request all of you to take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, it cannot be like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is my right and the right of this House. ...(Interruptions)... This House had discussed this matter. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot. ...(Interruptions)... I seek the protection of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you sit down. ... (Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... Opposition has made a demand. ...(Interruptions)... My point is, I am guided by the ruling of the Chairman. I am also seeing what the Minister has said. In the morning, hon. Leader of the House has also made a statement. The Chair can only go by that. The Chair cannot give a direction on the basis of some newspaper report. If you have any such demand, give a separate notice. Not this way, you can give a separate notice. I am not allowing any discussion on that. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. H.K. Dua. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing any discussion on that. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing any discussion on that. ... (Interruptions)... Why are you doing this? I called Mr. H.K. Dua. You prepare for the Home Ministry speech, I will allow you. If your name is there on the discussion of the Home Ministry, I will allow you. I will give you one extra minute for that. Now, Duaji.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY **OF HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for restoring order in the House and we can resume the debate.

Last week the Home Ministry was being discussed in the House. The Department of Disaster Management is a part of the functions of the Home Ministry. But the House was also discussing-natural calamities. I think, there was a general consensus that most of the natural calamities are man-made. Indeed, we have to be careful about environment ...(Interruptions)... But today I would like to focus attention equally, possibly on a more serious situation which is on the agenda of the Home Ministry, of the Home Ministry, that is, about the internal situation, and issues like our preparedness to fight threat from terrorism, They are equally daunting challenges. The internal security situation and our preparation for fighting terrorism, both call for serious consideration, and also our preparation to meet unforeseen challenges. As we find over the years, terrorism has really been troubling us, and retarding our orderly progress. The most sophisticated weapon have been the terrorists have is surprise. Against most of the attacks by terrorists, we have been found wanting. The terrorist groups have surprised us. They strike at the places of their choice. They strike at the time of their choice. And often we do not know what is going to happen.

Let us see what happened in November, 2008. They came by rubber boats. Nobody could have thought, they would have come by rubber boats land at Badhwar Park and then fan out and create havoc. I do not want to go into the grisly details of that day. But as a nation we were first not prepared for it. The responses, at that time by different agencies were ad hoc. There was a Coast Guard failure. There was a local police failure. There was not even a beat constable at Badhwar Park who could have asked the people who were coming out of the rubber boats, "where have you come from? What are you going to do there?" That is a fishermen's village, not very far from Colaba, main arterial road of Mumbai. Then, response by various agencies was initially panicky. The local police, the Naval authorities, Coast Guard authorities, the National Security Guard, at that time, I am just giving an example, were off guard. The National Security Guard was to be flown in from outside. The planes were in Chandigarh. The National Security Guard campus was at Manesar near Gurgaon. The planes had to come and the people who came from Manesar were flown to Mumbai. We lost a lot of time. They fought brave battles. Thete is no doubt about it. There was lack of coordination however, between different authorities. Every day five or six news briefings were given to newsmen and the media which again was creating confusion, often conflicting versions were given. We lost over 160 people in the 26/11 terrorists attack. One can cite instances when everyone was surprised. The lack of vigil has cost us a great deal during the last few years.

So far as the internal security situation is concerned, it continues to be very bad. I particularly refer to what is happening in Central India. They are questioning the very idea of the State, The very idea India they are questioning. They want to have a State of their own. They want to have a State of their own. While China has given up Mao, the Maoists in our county want to follow the Maoist philosophy and establish the so-called liberated zones. We have not found, over the years, as a nation, answer to this serious problem. Broadly, two strategies have been followed, and basically they are correct. The question is of implementation. One, the socioeconomic development of the tribal area and, two, the law and order problem where the Centre and the States have got to cooperate. The Central Government cannot fight and the State Governments also cannot fight either terrorism or the Maoist threat in central India alone. The Centre and the States have to work together.

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Tribal development has not been taking place at a speed at which it should have taken place. On the contrary, alienation of Tribals is the root cause of the problem, is becoming more serious by the day, and there is no real progress happening on this front. One reason is, the law and order situation is bad, development authorities cannot work there and no progress can be achieved. There is another problem about Tribal welfare. In each State where Tribals are there, they are supposed to have a State Tribal Council. There has to be a National Tribal Council also. It was decided in 2010 that the Prime Minister should preside over the National Tribal Council. State Tribal Councils have to be presided over by the Governor, under the Constitution. Under the Constitution, the Governor has been given a special responsibility to preside over the State Tribal Council every year and monitor what is being done or not done on the ground for Tribal welfare and tribal area's development. I am sorry to report to this House that over the years, all the Governors have abdicated that authority and the State Chief Ministers presided over State Tribal Councils. Once you give it to the State Chief Minister, the function of presiding, over the Tribal Development Council, (a) it is against Section 5 of the Constitution, and (b) it gets subjected to various lobbies who have interest in tribal land and the development of Tribal areas on different lines. The Tribals have no say in the development of the tribal areas in most States because the Governors have given up their authority and responsibility. I would suggest that the Home Minister should particularly look into this aspect that the Governors should exercise their Powers under Section 5 of the Constitution, which the Governors have been given, for tribal development areas. On both, fighting Maoists as well as terrorism, you need to have more intensive coordination and consultation between the Centre and the States. The Central Government wanted to set up a National Centre for Combating Terrorism (NCTC). Some States refused to cooperate with the Centre and they invoked their right that they alone have the authority for law and order. Sir, law and order is certainly a State subject. But when terrorists strike any part of the country, it is no longer necessarily the State subject. No State can fight terrorism on its own. To expect Maharashtra alone to fight a terrorist threat like the 26/11 in 2008, frankly speaking, is too much. It would be a very inadequate response. The Centre has a primary duty, the States also have a primary duty and both have to function together. So a well-meaning suggestion was made to set up a National Centre for Combating Terrorism. That centre has still not come up, nor has a substitute body been created because the States are obstructing. Will the Home Minister, I would like to have a categorical answer, on this question call a meeting of the State Chief Ministers again and set up a Central authority like NCTC? If you require modifications in the old schemes by all means, it should be improved, if there are some areas where States have to be accommodated. Please do it. But there has to be

cooperation between the Centre and the States on fighting the Maoist threat as well as the terrorism threat by setting up this centre or a substitute body. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will take four to five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just two minutes more. There is one more speaker and I will have to be fair to him as well.

SHRI H.K. DUA: I will try to wind up. Sir, there are steps to be taken by the Home Minister. Maybe, Chief Ministers have to be called here and there has to be a more intensive consultation. The conflict between the rights of States and the duties of the Centre has to be resolved to tackle threat to the nation both the Maoist threat and the terrorist threat.

Sir, one area which I would like to emphasise is Police Reforms. The Dharam Vira Commission was appointed way back in 1970, and the Report was submitted in eight volumes. It is one of the world's most exhaustive inquiry into police system of a large country. But, I am sorry to say, Sir, even after nearly foriy-five years, this Report has not been implemented. There have been so many Committees and Sub Committees appointed to examine the Report of the Dharam Vira Commission, but the States are reluctant to implement the Report of the Dharam Vira Commission...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. There is another speaker.

SHRI H.K. DUA: The former Chief of the BSF, Mr. Prakash Singh, went to the Supreme Court with a PIL to demand its implementation. The Supreme Court appointed the Soli Sorabjee Committee to examine why States are reluctant to do this. They gave their recommendations. There are two or three points -- I will be very brief, why the matters are stuck and why some States are not implementing it or are refusing to implement it. One is, Sir, there is a nexus between Chief Ministers and the Directors General of Police of that State. The moment a new Chief Minister comes, he changes the Director General of Police. Also, there is no fixed tenure for the Director General of Police. The Director General of Police wants to oblige the new Chief Minister, and they in turn would like to have a convenient Police Chief so that he can do their bidding. So, a fixed tenure for the Director General of Police suggested. But that is not being accepted. Another key issue is — who is to appoint the Director General of Poiice? A Special Establishment Board was supposed to be set up for this purpose. There are other instances also where police was being given some autonomy ... (Time-bell rings)... But it seems I don't have time to go into that. The point which I am making is that unless the Home portfolio is handled well, this task will get more complicated; I don't envy his task. Then, there is a social cohesion 366

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which is needed where the Home Ministry has to keep vigil. Every communal riot, every social tension, will complicate his tasks further and the idea, of the independent India and its progress, will get slowed down.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : धन्यवाद। सर, आज हम गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

जब भी गृह मंत्रालय का विषय आता है, तो हम हमेशा सरदार पटेल को याद करते हैं। हमने सरदार पटेल को "लौह पुरुष" की उपाधि से विभूषित किया था क्योंकि उस समय के राष्ट्र-विरोधी और अराजक तत्वों से सरदार पटेल शक्ति से निपटते थे। यह इतिहास बताता है कि सरदार पटेल ने हैदराबाद के निज़ाम को घुटने टेकने को मज़बूर किया था और जूनागढ़ के नवाब की मस्ती उतारी थी।

सर, हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में हमारा प्रशासन राष्ट्रद्रोही और अलगाववादी ताकतों की छाती पर चढ़ जाएगा और ये खतरनाक लोग जो हमारे देश में, कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक जेहाद के नारे देते हैं, उनको पूरी तरह से कुचल दिया जाएगा। सर, खासकर स्टूडेंट्स इस्लामिक मूवमेंट यानी "सिमी" जैसा सबसे खतरनाक संगठन आज भी देश में मौजूद है। यह हमारे देश में आतंकवादियों को तैयार करने की नर्सरी है। इस संगठन पर अगले 5 साल के लिए प्रतिबंध है, फिर भी बहुत सी जगहों पर उनका कार्य आज भी जारी है। मुझे विश्वास है कि "सिमी" जैसी ताकतों को पूरी तरह से खत्म करने के लिए हमारा गृह मंत्रालय काम करेगा।

महोदय, इस देश के जो मुस्लिम युवा हैं, हमेशा उनको सिमी के माध्यम से फुसलाने का काम हो रहा है। इस देश के जो बच्चे हैं, युवा हैं, उनको अपने ही देश के खिलाफ खड़ा किया जाता है। इसमें पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश का सीधा हाथ है। हमारे देश का आतंकवाद पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के रास्ते से निर्यात हो रहा है और यह कोई गोपनीय बात नहीं है। आपके माध्यम से मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि इस समय पाकिस्तान तहरीक-ए-तालिबान से लड़ने में व्यस्त है और यही समय है कि हम लाइन ऑफ कंट्रोल पर इतनी मजबूती से अपनी पकड़ बना लें कि भविष्य में यहां कोई पाकिस्तानी परिंदा भी पर न मार सके। जो बंगलादेश के घुसपैठिए हैं, उनका संकट हमेशा हमारे देश में रहा है। यू.पी.ए. सरकार के समय बंगलादेश को लेकर, खासकर के असम और पश्चिम बंगाल में वोट बैंक की राजनीति चल रही थी। इन दोनों की राज्यों की सीमा को पूरी तरह से सील करना चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का भी इसमें निर्देश हो चुका है कि बंगलादेशियों को यहाँ से भगा दिया जाए, उनको उनके देश में वापस भेज दिया जाए। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्देश है और अब उनको बाहर निकालने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने लोक सभा चुनाव प्रचार के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल के कृष्णनगर में ललकार कर कहा था कि हम सत्ता में आएंगे, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश का पालन करेंगे और बंगलादेशियों को यहां से भगा देंगे। दूसरी बात, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि

2001 की राष्ट्रीय जनगणना के अनुसार लगभग चार करोड़ से भी ज्यादा बांग्लादेशी अवैध रूप से हमारे देश में रहते हैं और इंडियन स्टेस्टिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के समीर गुहा राय के अनुसार हर वर्ष औसतन एक लाख बंगलादेशी हमारे देश में घुस आते हैं। वर्तमान में जो आज के नेशनल सिक्य्रिटी एडवाइजर अजीत डोभाल जी हैं, उन्होंने 2006 में दावा किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग 200 लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए मतदाता बनकर चुनावों को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। इसलिए जब हम बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों को निकालने की बात करते हैं, तो कुछ लोग वोट बैंक के चक्कर में अपनी छाती पीटने लगते हैं। इस बार यह नहीं होना चाहिए। अजीत डोभाल साहब आज हमारे देश के नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एडवाइजर हैं और नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री है, तो हमें संकल्प लेना चाहिए कि हमारे कार्यकाल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बंगलादेशियों को उनके वतन भेज दिया जाएगा। हिंदुस्तान में हर दिन लगभग 200 बंगलादेशी घुसते हैं और सिर्फ 2000/- रुपए खर्च कर कोई भी बंगलादेशी मुंबई तक पहुंच जाता है। वहां उसको 200/-रुपए में राशन-कार्ड मिल जाता है और राशन-कार्ड मिलने के बाद उसे आधार-कार्ड मिलता है। यह मुंबई की परिस्थिति है। इस प्रकार से मुंबई जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में काम होता है। आज भी मुंबई शहर में, जिनमें मुंबई, थाणे, मोंगरा, नवी मुंबई में 40 लाख से ज्यादा बंगलादेशी मौजूद हैं। असम और पश्चिम बंगाल के कई जिलों में डेमोग्रॉफिक परिस्थिति को तो बंगलादेशियों ने पूरा बदल दिया है कि जब तक आप बंगलादेशियों से एलाइंस नहीं करेंगे, उनके लोगों के साथ एलाइंस नहीं करेंगे, आप चूनाव नहीं जीतेंगे। यह जो राजनीतिक सांठगांठ बांग्लादेशियों से होती है, उसे खत्म करने की जिम्मेदारी भी आज हमारी सरकार पर है।

महोदय, मेरी पार्टी शिव सेना ने हमेशा प्रखर राष्ट्रवाद की बात की है, राष्ट्रहित को सर्वोच्च प्राधान्य दिया है। हमारे शिव सेना प्रमुख आदरणीय बाला साहब ठाकरे जी और अभी उद्धव ठाकरे साहब ने भी सबसे पहले राष्ट्रवाद को पुकारा है। इधर हम जब राष्ट्रद्रोही शक्तियों के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं, बंगलादेशी और पाकिस्तानी के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं, अफगानिस्तान और इराक के टेररिस्ट के खिलाफ हम आवाज उढाते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर कुछ राज्यों में प्रांतवाद को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। मैं इस सदन में कर्णाटक के येल्लूर में जो हुआ, उसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। आपको मालूम होगा कि कर्णाटक और महाराष्ट्र का सीमा-विवाद बहुत पुराना है और भाषावाद को लेकर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मराठी भाषियों के ऊपर हमेशा अन्याय होता है, खासकर के बेलगाम की बात में करता हूं, निप्पणि की बात करता हूं, कारवार की बात करता हूं। हमेशा यहां की सरकार वहां के मराठी भाषियों का गला दबाने का काम करती है, लोकतंत्र का गला दबाने का काम करती है। इस बार भी येल्लूर में सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र राज्य का एक बोर्ड वहां था कि कर्णाटक सरकार की पुलिस वहां की जो ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, this is total interference in the functioning of Karnataka Government. There is no ground for alleging this. I object to this. Please expunge this, Sir. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

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श्री संजय राउत : जिस तरह से पुलिस ने वहां येल्लूर में घुसकर ...(व्यवधान)... जिस तरह से दहशतवाद किया है, वह गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, बेलगाम की महानगरपालिका में हमेशा वहां के मराठी लोगों ने जीत प्राप्त की है ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया है।

श्री संजय राउत : वहां भगवा झंडा फहराया है, लेकिन सर, भगवा झंडे की ताकत को अमेरिका भी मानता है कि यह भगवा झंडा शौर्य ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री संजय राउत : और ऊर्जा का प्रतीक है, लेकिन जिस तरह से कर्णाटक सरकार बार-बार वहां अन्याय करती है, मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि यह पूरा मामला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में पेंडिंग है। जब तक वहां फैसला नहीं होता है, तो उस पूरे भाग को केन्द्रशासित करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की है ...(समय की घंटी)... और मुझे लगता है कि यह कोई अन्याय नहीं है, यह न्याय करना है ...(समय की घंटी)... इस तरह से आपको करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please sit down.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, यह महाराष्ट्र की जनता की मांग है। यह पूरे देश की बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Sir, the time is not over. सर, मेरे दो मिनट बाकी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह न्याय की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपके ऑलरेडी seven minutes हो गए हैं।

श्री संजय राउत: जिस तरह से कर्णाटक के कुछ भागों में मराठीभाषियों के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है, तो वहां किसी की भी सरकार हो, चाहे हमारी मित्र पार्टी की हो या कांग्रेस पार्टी की हो, हमेशा वहां के लोगों के खिलाफ एक षडयंत्र की तरह अन्याय किया जाता है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Please conclude.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, they are disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the border areas. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it should be condemned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raut, your time is over.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, it should be expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Raut, your time is over. आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया, बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, 26/11 को छ: साल हो गए हैं। आज भी मुम्बई की सुरक्षा राम भरोसे है, भगवान भरोसे हैं। अब तक वहां न सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लगे हैं, न सुरक्षा का कोई इंतज़ाम हुआ है। सर, आज भी गेटवे ऑफ इंडिया से हमेशा की तरह कितने भी कसाब अंदर आ सकते हैं और मुम्बई पर हमला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन न समुद्री सुरक्षा की बात है, न सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरों की बात है, न वहां की हमारी ए.टी.एस., जो टेररिस्ट्स के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए बनाई गई थी, उस ए.टी.एस. को अब तक कोई ताकत नहीं दी गई है ...(समय की घंटी)... तो मैं मानता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. Your time was seven minutes but you have taken nine minutes.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र से ...(व्यवधान)... अबू जिंदाल पाकिस्तान में गया और वहां से 26/11 का जो हमला हुआ, उसका कमांडर अबू जिंदाल था, जो मराठवाड़ा से गया था और आज भी मराठवाड़ा में टेररिस्ट्स रिकूटमेंट की बहुत बड़ी साजिश चलती है और ऐसे बहुत से ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

ऐसे बहुत से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you; now take your seat,.

श्री संजय राउत : मराठवाड़ा से पाकिस्तान में जाते हैं और पूरे देश का टेररिज्म कंट्रोल करते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्रालय से विनती करूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा के आसपास के इलाकों में जिस तरह से सिमी और अल कायदा का ...(समय की घंटी)... जो कंट्रोल बना हुआ है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, take your seat.

श्री संजय राउत : केन्द्र सरकार को उन्हें निर्देश देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, kindly expunge the portion relating to Karnataka.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. If anything unparliamentary is there, I will expunge it. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत : सर, एक जो ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raut, I am going to adjourn the House, please sit down. It is over. ... (Interruptions)... That is over. Nothing more is going on record.

श्री संजय राउत : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

^{*}Not recorded.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Ashwani Kumar.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (पंजाब): धन्यवाद उपसभापित महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया। आज गृह मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सही मायनों में गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से हमें देश की अंदरूनी स्थिति का दर्शन प्राप्त होता है। हमें यह बताया जाता है कि देश की सुरक्षा की स्थिति क्या है, देश के समाज की स्थिति क्या है और देश का भविष्य किस ओर जा रहा है। इस संदर्भ में में चार-पांच मुखर बिन्दुओं को सामने रखकर अपनी बात कहने की अनुमित चाहूंगा और एक बड़े परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस मुद्दे पर, इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करूंगा।

महोदय, मैं चार मुख्य मुद्दों पर आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान दिलवाना चाहता हूं। पहला, जिस तरह से देश में अपराध दर बढ़ रही है, महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति जुर्म बढ़ रहे हैं। दूसरा, नशे से ग्रस्त हमारी युवा पीढ़ी का जो मसला है, मैं उस पर चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी बात करना चाहूंगा कि देश में जो साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति है, वह किस ओर बढ़ रही है और अंत में मानव अधिकारों का जो हनन हमारे देश में हो रहा है, मैं उसके मुताल्लिक चर्चा करना चाहुंगा। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूं कि ये चारों मुद्दे देश के भविष्य के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और जिस तरह का ध्यान हम सबको इन पर देना चाहिए, किसी न किसी वजह से हम वह नहीं दे पाते हैं। मैं पहली बात नशे को लेकर करना चाहूंगा जिससे मेरा पंजाब प्रांत परी तरह से ग्रस्त है। उपसभापित जी, अगर हम केवल आंकडों की तरफ न जाएं और बुनियादी बात करें, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस देश और समाज की युवा पीढ़ी अपने पतन और अंत की ओर जा रही हो, उस समाज और देश का कोई भविष्य नहीं होता। बी.बी.सी. के एक मुख्य कमेंटेटर, जिनका नाम Markummit है, उन्होंने कहा है कि यह पाकिस्तान की सोची-समझी साजिश है कि पंजाब के जो समृद्ध परिवार हैं, उनके बच्चों को नशाग्रस्त करें। तहलका ने एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि 1971 की जंग के बाद पाकिस्तान ने एक सोची-समझी नीति के तहत बड़े पैमाने पर नशे की तस्करी शुरू करवाई, जो हमारे बॉर्डर्स से हमारे देश में आई, जिसका पहला खामियाजा मेरे प्रांत पंजाब को भूगतना पड़ा। आज स्थिति यह है कि 10 में से 7 युवा किसी न किसी तरह का नशा पंजाब में कर रहे हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि model code of conduct लगने के 40 दिन के अंदर 700 करोड़ की नशीली दवाइयां पुलिस ने बरामद कीं। इससे सीधा यह साबित होता है कि हमारे इलेक्शन में भी नशे का दुरुपयोग लोग कर रहे हैं जिससे हमरे लोकतंत्र पर भी सवाल खड़े होते हैं। हमको यह बताया गया है कि तीन लाख केपसूल, 2 हजार इंजेक्शन, 3 हजार कफ सीरप के केस, 110 पाउंड हेरोइन और हजारों poppy husk बरामद की गई और यह चुनाव के दिनों में बरामद की गई। इससे सीधा यह नि ष्कर्ष निकलता है कि कहीं न कहीं हम नशे को बंद करने में एक राष्ट्र की

तरफ से नाकामयाब रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहीं इस बात की चर्चा नहीं है कि हम और क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं या उठायेंगे जिससे हम नशाखोरी पर लगाम लगा सकें। उपसभापति महोदय, 14564 केस नारकोटिक्स एक्ट के तहत केवल पंजाब में दर्ज कराए गए हैं। आज ड्रग्स का ट्रेड 60 हजार करोड है।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस मुद्दे पर बहुत चर्चा हुई। यह कहा गया कि पालिटिकल पार्टीज़ और उनकी लीडरशिप इसमें इन्वॉल्ड है। मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से आपसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा, सदन से दरख्वास्त करूंगा, राष्ट से दरख्वास्त करूंगा, सरकार से दरख्वास्त करूंगा, कि यह कोई दलगत नीति पर आधारित मुद्दा नहीं है, यह देश का मुद्दा है। इसको देश का मुद्दा मानकर, सब लोग एकजुट होकर, जो देश की युवा पीढ़ी को नष्ट करने के गुनाहगार हैं, उन सब को हम दंडित करें। दंडित ही नहीं, हम सब मिल-जुलकर प्रयास करें कि ऐसी व्यवस्था बने कि इस देश से नशाखोरी सदा के लिए खत्म हो जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति जो अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसका उल्लेख इस रिपोर्ट में है, उसकी ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलवाना चाहूंगा। बच्चो के खिलाफ जो अपराध हो रहे हैं, उनमें 15.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। देश में महिलाओं के खिलाफ जो अपराध हो रहे हैं, उनमें 6.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और 95 फीसदी से ज्यादा अपराध आई.पी.सी. के तहत हो रहे हैं। अपहरण, बलात्कार, कत्ल, डकैती जैसे अपराध लगातार बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। हालांकि 1912-13 में कुछ कमी आई, मगर जो ट्रेंड है, वह बढ़ोतरी की ओर है। 2014 के आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से साम्प्रदायिक घटनाएं देश में हो रही हैं, आगजनी की घटनाएं हो रही है और कत्लेआम का सिलसिला चल रहा है, इसके आंकड़े बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए देश की स्थिति चिंताजनक है और अत्यंत नाजुक है। मैं सदन से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस पर भी ऐसी चर्चा हो, जो कि एक रचनात्मक चर्चा हो। यहां किसी पर दोष लगाने की बात नहीं है। यह देश का मुद्दा है, देश के मुद्दे को समझकर सब देशवासियों को, सरकार को और विपक्ष को एक होकर प्रयास करना होगा कि जिस मुद्दे से सारा राष्ट्र ग्रसित है, सारा राष्ट्र पीड़ित है, उसके लिए हम क्या उपाय करें, ताकि देश में ऐसे हालात न हों। मुझे दुख है कि हमारे देश के निर्माताओं ने, महात्मा गांधी ने, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, अम्बेडकर साहब ने, मौलाना आजाद ने और सरदार पटेल ने, सबने मिलकर इस देश की जो परिकल्पना की थी, क्या आज वह देश हमारे सामने है? जिस देश में महिलाओं को देवी के समान पूजा जाता था, आज वह हर जूर्म की, हर कुकर्म की शिकार हो रही है। आज मुझे कुछ पंक्तियां याद आ गईं,

> ''मदद चाहती है ये हव्वा की बेटी यशोदा की हमजिस राधा की बेटी। पयम्बर की उम्मत ज़ुलेखा की बेटी, जिन्हें नाज़ है हिन्द पर वो कहां है?"

ये बातें लिखी गई थी, यह बात सच है, पर आज वे बातें हम खत्म नहीं कर सके। देश का जो एहसास है, वह पीड़ित है, देश की जो conscience हैं, वे खंडित हैं, यह सदन जो देश के लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च सदन है, मैं इसमें दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठाकर अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं।

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

उपसभापति जी, मैं एक तीसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जो मानवाधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, मैं उसके मुताल्लिक चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। बतौर नागरिक के, बतौर वकील के मेरा यह स्पष्ट मत है कि अगर हम अपने लोकतंत्र में अपने आपको गौरवान्वित समझना चाहते हैं, तो हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा कि जिस पैमाने पर तरह-तरह से इस देश में मानव अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, हमें उसको खत्म करना है। यहां पर स्नूपगेट की बहुत चर्चा हुई। मैं स्नुपगेट की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं, केवल दो मुद्दों को समक्ष रखकर। निजता के अधिकार को सामने रखकर, प्राइवेसी के मूल अधिकार को, ह्यूमन राइट को सामने रखकर। इस देश में यह माना जाता था कि हमारा घर हमारा किला है और उस किले के अंदर किसी को जाने की इजाजत नहीं है। आज टेक्नोलॉजी प्लेटफार्म के माध्यम से, सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से सरकारी तंत्रों के माध्यम से और कॉरपोरेट तंत्रों के माध्यम से इस देश में कोई व्यक्ति अछूता नहीं है, जिसकी प्राइवेसी या निजता के अधिकार का हनन रोज नहीं हो रहा हो। मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की नजर के तहत, हमें बार-बार राडिया टेप और Bommon जजमेंट में हमें हर वक्त यह बताया गया कि इस देश के नागरिकों का निजता का आधार मूल अधिकार है, लेकिन देश के नागरिकों के इस अधिकार का हनन हो रहा है और सब चूप हैं। चूप इसलिए हैं, अब मैं क्या कहं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट को अपनी गाइडलाइंस को इन्फोर्स करने में भी मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं मुश्किल आ रही है। "इंसाफ के तराजू पै लहू किसको। दिखाऊं, मुसिफ है गुनाहगार, मैं कुछ सोच रहा हूं।" यह स्थिति बन गई है कि जिनको देश के लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करनी है, आज हम सब मिलकर अपने आपको विफल महसूस कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं एक दूसरी बात और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे आत्मसम्मान के साथ हमारा निजता का अधिकार जुड़ा है, डिग्निटी के साथ जुड़ा है, अगर इंसान अपना आत्मसम्मान खो दे, तो उसको जीविज रहने का भी अधिकार नहीं है। महाभारत में भी यह लिखा है। हमारे वेदों ने हमें बताया और हमारी संस्कृति ने यह बताया है। बहुसांस्कृतिक ढांचे ने हमें बताया है कि अगर जीवन का कोई मतलब है, तो life of dignity में है, आत्मसम्मान के जीवन में है। अगर उस आत्मसम्मान पर ही सरकार चोट लगाए, तो हम कहां जाएं? मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। स्नूपगेट के मामले में मंत्रियों पर जासूसी की बात आई, तो यहां केवल निजता का सवाल नहीं है, सर्विलेंस या जासूसी से देश की सुरक्षा का मसला भी खड़ा होता है। अगर मंत्री ही सुरक्षित नहीं है, कोई ऑफिशियल सीक्रेट सुरक्षित नहीं, तो हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में कैसे चिंता कर सकते हैं? ये मूल बातें हैं और इन मूल बातों पर चर्चा होनी जरूरी है और दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर होनी जरूरी है। उपसभापति जी, मैं Presumption of innocence की बात जरूरी करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि आप भी इस मुद्दे पर बहुत विश्वास रखते हैं। हमारी मूल धारणा है कि कोई भी नागरिक तब तक गुनहगार नहीं है, जब तक कानून के माध्यम से और सबूतों के आधार पर उसको गुनहगार नहीं ठहराया जाए। पर आज क्या हो रहा है? आज रोज मीडिया ट्रायल हो रहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने नरेश श्रीधर मिराजकर के केस में पांच जजों की कांस्टीट्यूशनल बेंच ने यह फैसला दिया कि 'trial by media offends the basic structure of the Constitution' लेकिन आज देखते ही देखते, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के कहने के बाद भी

लोगों के अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, उनके आत्मसम्मान पर चोट लग रही है। न कोई इल्ज़ाम है, न कोई सबुत है, सिर्फ मनगढंत बातों पर लोगों आत्मसम्मान का हनन हो रहा है। अगर हम इस पर बात नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा? इसलिए आज मैंने आपके माध्यम से यह कोशिश की है कि देश के लोगों को यह बताया जाए कि देश में जो हो रहा है, उसको लेकर सांसद भी चिंतित हैं। हम यहां केवल अपनी पार्टियों की लड़ाई करने के लिए ही नहीं हैं, हम मुद्दों की लड़ाई करने के लिए भी हैं। मेरी यह मान्यता रही है कि देश का लोकतांत्रिक शासन मुद्दों पर आधारित होना चाहिए। आज मैं इस मान्यता को आपकी अनुमति से दोहराना चाहता हूं।

हम मानव अधिकारों की बात करते हैं, तो पुलिस की हिरासत में जो अत्याचार होते हैं, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं। 2010 में इस सदन की सिलेक्ट कमेटी, जिसकी अध्यक्षता करने का मुझको गौरव प्राप्त हुआ था, हमने उसमें एक बिल पास किया था, The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010. हमने वह बिल 2010 में पास किया था, लेकिन सर्वसहमति के बावजूद भी वह आज तक कानून नहीं बन पाया। छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में थानेदार गरीबों के ऊपर जिस तरह का अत्याचार करते हैं, जिन पर कोई केस नहीं बनता, जिनको हिरासत में लेने का किसी पुलिसकर्मी को अधिकार नहीं है, उनको न केवल हिरासत में लिया जाता है, अपितू उन पर अत्याचार भी किया जाता है। उनका जो उत्पीड़न होता है, शोषण होता है, आज उसकी चर्चा करने की जरूरत है। मंत्री जी, मैं कहूंगा कि Prevention of Torture Bill का लागू होना, उस एक्ट का पास होना, उसको क्रियान्वित करना आज आपकी सरकार की सबसे बडी जिम्मेदारी है। जब तक इस देश में मानव अधिकार कायम हैं, तब तक इस देश का लोकतंत्र कायम है। मेरा यह मान्यता है कि जिस दिन हम मानव अधिकारों को चोट लगने से नहीं बचा सकेंगे, उस दिन हम लोकतंत्र को भी नहीं बचा सकेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आखिर में उस मुद्दे पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूं, जिस मुद्दे को लेकर सारा देश, सारे देश की राजनीति आहत है। यह सांप्रदायिकता है। जिस देश की सोच राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की सोच के साथ वाबस्ता है, जिस देश की सोच "सर्वधर्म समभाव" की सोच के साथ वाबस्ता है, जिस देश का अक्स हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई सभी धर्मों में श्रद्धा से वाबस्ता है, जिस देश का एहसास इस बात के साथ वाबस्ता है कि हम अनेकता में एकता ढूंढ़ते हैं, हम डायवर्सिटी में यूनिटी ढूंढ़ते हैं, आज उस देश में इतने अधिक सांप्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं। क्या यह महज़ एक इत्तफ़ाक है? नहीं, यह महज़ इत्तफ़ाक नहीं है, बल्कि संकीर्ण राजनीति का नतीजा है। आज जब हम यू.पी. में दंगों की बात करते हैं – मैं केवल यू.पी. के दंगों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, बाबरी मस्जिद, विंधवश से बात शुरू करें, स्टेन्स हत्याकांड, 2002 में गुजरात के दंगें, मुजफ्फरनगर के दंगों की, पुणे की घटना की, सानिया मिर्ज़ा की, मथुरा की, चपाती की बात करें, तो बात हमारी भावना की है। यह भावना कहीं न कहीं अवश्य उत्पन्न हो रही है। यह सिर्फ सरकार की बात नहीं है। सरकार का फर्ज़ है कि इन भावनाओं से उत्पन्न हुई पीड़ा और सांप्रदायिक दंगों को रोके, मगर जो सबसे अधिक जरूरी है, वह यह है कि इस भावना का अंत कैसे होगा? यूपी में 600 से ज्यादा कम्युनल इंसिडेंट्स हुए हैं। क्या यह महज़ इत्तफ़ाक है कि इनमें से 300 घटनाएं वहां पर हुईं, जहां से हमारे बी.जे.पी. के 12 सांसद जीते हैं और जहां चुनाव होने वाले हैं? यह महज़ इत्तफ़ाक नहीं है। इसलिए हमें देशवासियों को भ्रमित नहीं करना

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

है। कहीं न कहीं ऐसी विचारधारा उत्पन्न हो रही है, जो इस देश को विभाजित कर सकती है। इस देश को इकट्ठा रखने के लिए संविधान के निर्माताओं ने हमारे संविधान के प्रिएम्बल में सेक्यूलर के अस्पेक्ट को रखा है। इसको जो धर्मनिरपेक्ष पंथ, पंथ निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र बनाया, वह इसलिए बनाया कि जिस राष्ट्र में इतने धर्मों से संबंधित लोगा इतनी बड़ी संख्या में रहते हों, वह राष्ट्र सिवाय धर्मनिरपेक्षता के, पंथिनरपेक्षता के अतिरिक्त कुछ और हो ही नहीं सकता है। क्या भिन्नता के प्रति असहनशीलता समन्वय और राष्ट्रीय एकता की पहचान हो सकती है? यदि अनेकता की बात में यूनिटी ढूंढ़ें तो क्या उसको तुष्टीकरण कहा जा सकता है? एक दूसरे के खिलाफ नारेबाजी करके देश के सामने जो अहम मुद्दे हैं, उन अहम मुद्दों से देश की नजर को हम ओझल नहीं कर सकते। देश के सामने से इन मुद्दों को ओझल नहीं किया जा सकता। इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इस पर सरकार को कदम उठाने चाहिए, नहीं तो अगर यह नासूर आगे बढ़ गया, तो देश की आत्मा इससे इतनी पीड़ित होगी कि हम सब लोग उसको बचा नहीं पाएंगे।

मैं विनम्रता के साथ एक बात प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अभी हाल में अपने एक वक्तव्य में कहा कि कांग्रेस वाले अभी भी अपनी हार से सबक नहीं सीखे। मोदी जी, मैं मानता हूं कि हमें सीटें कम मिली हैं, मगर आज भी 69 फीसदी लोगों ने आपको वोट नहीं दिया है। आज भी 31 फीसदी लोगों ने ही वोट दिया है। उनका एहसास धर्मनिरपेक्ष है। चुनाव में हार होती है, जीत होती है, लेकिन अगर देश का एहसास हार गया, अगर देश की आत्मा खंडित हो गई, तो कौन हार और कौन जीता? ये सवाल उठाने हैं, उठाने होंगे, नहीं तो देश के लोग आज हम सबको, जो यहां मौजूद हैं, कभी माफ नहीं करेंगे। रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी ने कहा था-

"समर शेष है, नहीं पाप का भागी केवल व्याध, जो तटस्थ हैं, समय लिखेगा उनका भी इतिहास।"

आज हम तटस्थ नहीं हो सकते, न्यूट्रल नहीं रह सकते। हमको आवाज बुलंद करनी होगी, वोट मिलें, न मिलें, कोई हारे, कोई जीते। यह देश की कल्पना थी, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की कल्पना थी, यह इन्दिरा गांधी की कल्पना थी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू की कल्पना थी, राजीव गांधी की कल्पना थी। यह सोनिया गांधी की कल्पना है, हम सभी की कल्पना है। आपकी भी कल्पना होगी, मगर इस कल्पना पर पूरा उतरने, इस उद्देश्य पर पूरा उतरने का दायित्व हम पर है।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... Sir, two more minutes. भारत का जो बहु-सांस्कृतिक और बहुलवादी ढांचा है, उसमें क्या जायज है कि हम बहुसंख्यकवाद की बात करें, मेजोरिटेरियनिज्म के ऊपर चलें? हमारे संविधान की रचना में कुछ अधिकार ऐसे हैं, जिनको हमने ट्रांज़िएंट अधिकारों से ऊपर बना कर नॉन-नेगोशिएबल अधिकारों का दर्जा दिया है। कोई सरकार आए, कोई सरकार जाए, लेकिन सेकुलरिज्म, धर्मनिरपेक्षता इस देश का बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर है, इस देश की मूल बुनियाद है। उसको कोई सरकार अपनी नीतियों से तोड़ नहीं सकती। मान्यवर, इसलिए यह चर्चा एक बहुत अहम चर्चा है। देश के जिस रूप को हमने देखा है, सालों-साल, सदियों-सदी, हम अपने बच्चों को देश के उसी रूप को दिखाना चाहते हैं।

"मज़हब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना. हिन्दी हैं हम वतन है हिन्दोस्तां हमारा।"

सर, अल्लामा इक़बाल ने जब ये बातें लिखी थीं, तो उस भारत की कल्पना को समझ कर लिखी थीं, जो भारत युगों-युगों तक रहने वाला था। आज उस भारत पर इतनी चोट लग रही है, दिन-प्रतिदिन इतनी चोट लग रही है कि अगर दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर देखें, तो कभी-कभी तो यह महसूस होता है कि हम इतने तटस्थ कैसे रह सकते हैं? ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: आखिरी में, साहिर ने एक बात कही है, वह कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा-

> "देश के आधार की बातें करें, अजनबी सरकार की बातें करें, अगली दुनिया के फ़साने छोड़ कर, आओं इस जहन्नुम ज़ार की बातें करें।"

जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा कि उनको बहुत बड़ा बहुमत मिला है, तो उसके मुताल्लिक बह्त से विद्वानों ने एक बात कही है। मैं एक कोटेशन पढ़ना चाहता हूं। किसी ने कहा, "No election in the country's history has left the moral, social and political Iandscape of India so profoundly divided as this."

With this, मैं आखिरी में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन मुद्दों पर, जिनकी ओर मैंने ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है, दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर देखें और देश को बचाने का काम करें। देश बचेगा, तो सभी बचेंगे। मोदी जी, देश की जीत होगी, तो आपकी भी जीत होगी, हमारी भी जीत होगी। देश का जीतना जरूरी है, भविष्य का प्रखर होना जरूरी है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आप सबका धन्यवाद करता हूं। जय हिन्द।

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat)*: Thank you. The previous speaker Shri Ashwini Kumar talked about the victory of Hon'ble Prime-Minister Shri Narendra Modi in the Lok-Sabha elections. But I would like to talk about the other aspect of it. The eminent leaders in the Congress have now come to Rajya Sabha. And hence in Rajya Sabha, the standard of debate should be higher. This year, 15th August falls on Sunday. After completing 67 years of Independence, we would be celebrating 68th Independence Day. And whenever we would celebrate our Independence Day, whenever we would take up the discussion on Home Ministry, we would remember the name of one person - Sardar Patel. The immortal name of this great leader is associated with the Home Ministry. Everybody remembers him. Our nation became independent on

^{*} English translation of the original speech made in Gujarati.

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15th August 1947. In November 1947, Sardar Patel met Gandhiji to discuss the project of building the Somnath temple in Gujarat. Gandhiji gave him consent on the condition that the Government fund should not be used for this purpose. After getting the consent of Mahatma Gandhi, Hon'ble Jawaharlal Nehru, who was then the Prime Minister of India, was approached. Gandhiji discussed the matter with Nehruji he agreed upon this issue. The Cabinet meeting was called to discuss this issue and a resolution was passed in the Cabinet so as to construct the temple of Somnath in Gujarat which would raise the dignity of Indian culture and heritage. The temple of Somnath was built and Sardar Patel passed away after that. Thereafter Shri K.M. Munshi, the one who was a Minister in Nehru's Cabinet, requested Hon'ble Rajendra Prasad, the then President of India for inaugurating the newly built temple. Rajendra Babu agreed to this, Jawaharlal Nehru was also conveyed the same but he did not reply. Hon'ble Rajendra Babu went to Gujarat and inaugurated the temple of Somnath. In this way, he brought glory to the Indian Culture and Heritage. In my very first sentence I said that the think tank of the congress is here. Ninety percent of the think tank of the Congress is here now. So, I would like to ask them that Hon'ble Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Kanaiyalal Munshi were the members of Indian National Congress. Today, I would like to ask the people of Indian National Congress that these great people had put in enormous efforts to build the Somnath temple and now how would you evaluate the work accomplished by these great people? Would you call this task Secular or Non-secular? Whether you approve it or not? Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and Kanaiyalal Munshi had a great ideology. I want to ask whether today's Indian National Congress is in agreement with the ideology of these great leaders or not?

We are visualizing Hon'ble Sardar Patel in our present Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh. I request him that the files related to Somanth temple should be made public. What was the mindset of the people of Congress at that time? What discussion took place in Parliament at that time? What was the matter that was debated upon? The people of our country have a right to know all these things. Because, every now and then, the issue of communalism is raised. We were being labeled as communal. The question arises whether Gandhiji was communal or not? Whether Jawaharlal Nehru was non-communal or not? Whether Rajendra Babu was communal or not? What is this? Every time you say that BJP will come and eat away. BJP is in power in Gujarat for the last twelve years. And the relations with the Muslims have improved a lot. The economic condition of Muslims have improved. During the past twelve years, curfew has not been imposed on a single day at a single place. Today we celebrate Eid with Muslims. And today when the

procession of Rath Yatra takes place in Jamalpur of Ahmedabad, Muslims organize lunch for the devotees. Muslims welcome us. And are you going to teach us what secularism is? Are you going to teach Hon'ble Narendra Modiji what the meaning of secularism is? He is secular right from his birth. For an ascetic what secularism and what non-secularism. Friends, we have to seriously debate upon this issue. Friends, can we build Ram Temple in Ayodhya on the path of Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, K. M. Munshi and Rajendra Babu. Should a Ram Mandir be built according to their ideology or not? Our country should debate upon this issue. Please don't shout without any reason. Whenever the issue of Article 44, Uniform Civil Code, and article 370 comes before the country, you give it a communal colour. You start talking about the Hindu-Muslim conflict. Continuously for sixty years, you have done this. You have instigated the Muslims. You just talk about Hindu-Muslim violence. Hon'ble Sir, you said that communal violence took place. Let this be investigated. Who was responsible for this violence? Why did it occur? Let the truth come out. And I demand that the issues related to Uniform Civil Code and Article 370 should be debated upon. These issues must be studied. Hon'ble Tulsiji is sitting here. He is an eminent lawyer. I have high regards for him. When the constitution was being framed, Article 44 was inserted in the Indian Constitution in the Directive Principles of State Policy. After that, Article 370 was also inserted into the Constitution. I request you to throw some light on these articles, whether the discussion upon them should take place or not. BJP has never evaluated Article 370 as a Hindu-Muslim issue. Grave injustice is done to the women of Jammu and Kashmir and hence we should debate upon the issues related to Article 370. I therefore would like to read out the manifesto of Bharatiya Janata Party with which it had contested the Lok Sabha elections.

Article 44 of the Constitution of India lists Uniform Civil Code as one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy. BJP believes that there cannot be gender equality till such time India adopts Uniform Civil Code.

Gender equality. Men and Women should be given equal rights. One of your Ministers got married to a lady from Jammu and Kashmir. This happened just two to three years ago. The young lady said that all her rights as a citizen of Jammu and Kashmir had been seized. If the sister of the Chief-Minister of Jammu and Kashmir gets married to a person belonging to some other state then her rights as a citizen of Jammu and Kashmir are seized. Anywhere in the world you go it is seen that after marriage the rights of the husband are extended to his wife and the rights of the wife are extended to her husband. And just now you were talking about the freedom of women then kindly answer whether women of Jammu and Kashmir should be given freedom or not? Whether they should be given equal rights to that of men or not? The nation should discuss this issue in the near

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future. We contested the Lok-Sabha elections with the slogan – Ab Ki Baar Modi Sarkar. In Jammu-Kashmir we are going to say – Ab Ki Baar BJP Sarkar. We shall make the best use of Article 370 by forming the Government in Jammu and Kashmir. Believe me that except two to three families no one has been benefitted by Article 370.

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गूजरात) : एन.डी.ए. के टाइम में क्यों बंद रखा था? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : राष्ट्रपाल जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Mr. Pandya, you had only eight minutes. Eight minutes are over. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Sir, he is interrupting. Please check the time. अगर ऐसे उनको बुरा लगता है, तो मैं धीरे बोलूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are other speakers also. Your time was eight minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Oh Great! Are you present in the house! Really Great!

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आज ही के पेपर में आया है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Pandya, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Rashtrapalji, what are you doing? This is not your time. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : वह फ्रंट पेज में आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rashtrapalji, don't waste the time. You are wasting the time. Please don't do that.

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Sir, I knew that the good people of Congress were listening to me. Senior Members like Ashwini Kumar, Law Minister, and Ex-Ministers are patiently listening to my speech. You may feel that someone should listen to me in Gujarat. But nobody is listening in Gujarat. Your deposit in Vadodara was about to be lost. You didn't even win a single seat in Gujarat. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rashtrapal, when your party's time comes, you can speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : *

^{*}Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. When your party's time comes, you can speak then, but not now. Please, sit down. Mr. Pandya, आपके आउ मिनट ही थे, लेकिन 10 मिनट हो गए हैं, इसलिए अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया : उसमें से पांच मिनट तो बेकार हो गए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया: सर, मेरी गुजराती में यह मेडन स्पीच है, राज्य सभा में सबसे पहले में गुजराती में बोल रहा हूं, आज तक कोई बोला ही नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Rajya Sabha, others have also spoken. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude.

श्री दिलीपभाई पंडया : सर, मैं गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित गुजरात के दो-तीन प्रश्न रखकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। First question is related to the establishment of a hub of the National Security Guard -- NSG in Gujarat. Gujarat shares an international boundary with Pakistan. It shares a marine as weil as a territorial boundary with Pakistan. Hence NSG should be formed and for this the Government of Gujarat has identified places in Bhavnagar and Anand districts. We request you to take up this task at the earliest. Such issues should be taken at War footing. Decisions must be taken in a month or two. But such matters remain pending for a long period of four to five years. The NSG must be appointed in Gujarat at the earliest. Government is ready to allocate land for this. Similarly, the task of fencing the border should be accomplished. There is a total of 508 kilometers of International boundary out of which 404 Kilometers of boundary has fencing and 104 Kilometer of the boundary falls in the Creek area. I request the Hon'ble Home Minister to kindly explain the meaning of the Creek area so that people come to know how this area has a great danger from Pakistan. Hence the issue of Creek should also be discussed. The last question. A Marine Academy must be established in Gujarat. Thank you.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, अगर गृह मंत्री जी भी स्वयं इस समय होते, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता, क्योंकि हम कुछ चीजें और मजबूती के साथ उनके सामने रखना चाहते थे। 2017 में गांधी जी के भारत में आने के बाद के पहले सत्याग्रह के सौ वर्ष पूरे होने जा रहे हैं, जिसे हम "चंपारण सत्याग्रह" के नाम से जानते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार उसको समूचे देश में राष्ट्रीय दिवस के रूप में मनाएं। चूंकि 2011 में यू.एन.ओ. ने गांधी जी के साउथ अफ्रीका के सत्याग्रह की सौवीं वर्षगांठ के मौके को पूरी दुनिया में अहिंसा दिवस के रूप में मनाया था, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि 2017 का सत्याग्रह जो हिन्दुस्तान में आने के बाद का गांधी जी का पहला सत्याग्रह ''चंपारण सत्याग्रह'' है, उसकी सौवीं वर्षगांठ आने वाली है, केन्द्र की सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि उसको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मनाया जाए। चूंकि गांधी जी भी एक ऐसी विचारधारा

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

है, जो आज पूरी दुनिया के गरीब लोगों के हाथ में मजबूत लोगों से लड़ने का एक मात्र हथियार है और गांधी जी माने अंबर-चरखा नहीं है, गांधी जी माने मद्य निषेध भी नहीं है, गांधी जी माने सत्याग्रह है। लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए, बराबरी के अधिकार के लिए, समता के लिए, संपन्नता के लिए एकमात्र जो औजार है, वह सत्याग्रह है, इसलिए इस सत्याग्रह की सौवीं वर्षगांठ को सरकार ऊंचे पैमाने पर मनाए। इस संबंध में इनसे एक तो मेरा यह आग्रह है और दूसरा आग्रह यह है कि 1975 के जो लोकतंत्र सैनानी हैं, जो आपातकाल में जेल गए थे और एमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल के मुताबिक लगभग 01 लाख 10 हजार लोकतंत्र समर्थक जेल में रहे थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात सरकारों की तर्ज पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): राजस्थान भी है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: राजस्थान सरकार ने समाप्त कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : राजस्थान में शुरू हो गया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आपने इसकी जानकारी दे दी, यह अच्छा किया। उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल और राजस्थान में समाप्त हो गया था। मेरा यह कहना है कि सिर्फ उनको सम्मानित करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के बजाय लोकतंत्र सेनानी के समकक्ष मान्यता देकर उनको भी इस देश में सम्मानित किया जाना चाहिए। मान्यवर, मैं अपनी बात पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी के वक्तव्य से शुरू करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने वर्ष 2009 में नक्सलवाद के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया था, 'most serious internal threat to India.' इसी तरह का वक्तव्य देश के गृह मंत्री की तरफ से भी आया है। सर, मैं मानता हूं कि नक्सलवाद नहीं, बल्कि गरीबी और असमानता इस देश की सबसे बड़ी लानत और सबसे बड़े खतरे हैं। उपसभापित महोदय, मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में ऐसे 10 राज्य और 180 जिले हैं, जो नक्सल प्रभावित माने जाते हैं। मैं पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की पार्टी के लोगों को यह बताना चाहता हं कि जब "मनरेगा" लागु हो गया तो इन 180 जिलों के बजाय 83 जिले रह गए और 10 राज्यों के बदले 9 राज्य रह गए। उनको मानना चाहिए कि नक्सलवाद नहीं, बल्कि गरीबी और गैर-बराबरी इस समय की सबसे बडी मुसीबतें हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन के आंकड़ों और उसकी रपट के मुताबिक 99.99 परसेंट लोग दलित और आदिवासी हैं। उनके साथ जात-पात से लेकर आर्थिक विपन्नता तक की जो गैर-बराबरी है, उनमें से एक लो वेज़ेज भी है। उनसे उन इलाकों में लम्बे समय तक काम कराया जाता है जहां श्रम कानून लागू नहीं हैं। वे कर्ज़ा लेते-लेते बंधुआ मजदूर हो जाते हैं। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए बता दूं कि आदिवासी इलाकों में बैंक की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां पर कोई बैंक नहीं होता है। जो प्रोड्युसेज़ हैं, जो जमीनें हैं, उन पर उनका हक नहीं है। उनके साथ अमानवीय बर्ताव होता है, फिजिकल एसॉल्ट होता है और मालिक की तरह हुक्म देकर जनजातीय लोगों से काम कराया जाता है। सर, उनमें से 77 परसेंट के आसपास लोग लैंडलेस हैं और जिन आदिवासियों के पास ज़मीनें हैं, वे कल्टिवेशन के लिए फिट नहीं हैं। वहां फूड इनसिक्योरिटी है। 71.6 परसेंट ट्राइबल्स फूड डिफिशिएंसी में रह रहे हैं। उनके बच्चे जब पैदा होते हैं तो तीन महीने से लेकर पांच साल तक के बच्चों की जैसे ग्रोथ होनी चाहिए, वैसी ग्रोथ उनकी नहीं हो पाती है। वहां पर स्टारवेशन डेथ सबसे ज्यादा हैं। वहां से ऐसे भी केसेज़ प्रकाश में आए हैं, जिनके अनुसार उन्हें अपने बच्चों को बेचकर अपना गुजारा करना पड़ रहा है।

सर, जहां मैं रहता हूं, उसके सामने खान मार्केट है और वहां कृत्तों को पालने का एक केन्द्र है, जिसका नाम Jaws and Paws है। मैंने अपने इस वक्तव्य के लिए उस केन्द्र की रपट मंगवायी, जिससे यह पता चला कि जो पपी है उसके खाने के लिए 2.5 के.जी. का puppy large food आता है, जो 1250 रुपये का एक पैकेट है और वह एक पपी पर दो दिनों में खर्च होता है। इसका जिक्र कभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया था। उस पपी के लम्बे-लम्बे बाल होते हैं और उसके लिए Bio-Groom नामक एक शैम्पु आता है, जिसकी कीमत 1029 रुपये है। पपी के बाल इतने लम्बे होते हैं कि वह शैम्पू दो दिन में ही समाप्त हो जाता है। इसके अलावा, पपी स्नैक्स भी खाता है। आदिवासी या जनजातीय लोगों को चाहे खाने को मिले या न मिले, लेकिन पपी को रनैक्स जरूर मिलने चाहिए और वे स्नैक्स 150 रुपये से 200 रुपये प्रतिदिन के होते हैं। वह पपी ट्वायज़ से भी खेलता है और उसे 200 रुपये से 400 रुपये तक के ट्वायज़ भी चाहिए। इसके अलावा, जाड़े के दिनों के लिए उसका बिस्तर 1800 रुपये में मिलता है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बड़े लोगों का जो पपी है, वह हमारे इतवारी और जुम्मा, जो हमारे आदिवासी और दलित हैं, उनसे ज्यादा बेहतर स्थिति में हैं। इसलिए जब आप नक्सलवाद पर चर्चा करें, तो उनके बारे में यह ध्यान रखें कि ये जो 90-98 परसेंट लोग हैं, ये इंसान के रूप में पशुओं से भी बदतर, कुत्ते-बिल्लियों से भी खराब जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। और यहां पर कहते हैं हम लोग, जो सभ्य समाज के लोग हैं कि वह गरीबी कोई खतरा नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह समाज सभ्य कैसे हो गया, आप इतने गृण बतला रहे हैं?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी : लो पर केपिटा इन्कम, लिट्रेसी और 67 परसेंट जो लोग हैं वे अनएजुकेटेड हैं। हैल्थ की बहुत बुरी हालत है। इन्फेंट, छोटे बच्चे पैदा होने पर सबसे ज्यादा वहां मरते हैं। 98 परसेंट चिल्ड्रेन डेफिसिएंसी के शिकार हैं। सर, मैं कहना यह चाहता हूं कि मालन्युट्रीशन सबसे ज्यादा है। वहां पर ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां पर पानी का कोई निकास नहीं है। Infrastructure is the first casualty in tribal and dalit areas. Infrastructure includes roads, bridges, transportation, telecommunication, schools, health centres, water supply, power distribution, etc. सर, मैं कहना यह चाहता हूं कि जब तक यह गैर-बराबरी रहेगी, हम किसी महल में रहने वाले के खिलाफ नहीं, हम किसी की सम्पन्नता के खिलाफ नहीं, लेकिन सम्पन्नता के बीच में और विपन्नता के बीच में थोड़ी दूरी कम हो, यह हम चाहते हैं। हम किसी के महलों की रोशनी के खिलाफ नहीं, लेकिन जो झुग्गी में चिराग जलता है तो उस दीया बाती के अंदर भी थोड़ा बहुत तेल पड़ा रहने दिया जाए। हम इसलिए भी कहना चाहते हैं कि महलों की जो रोशनियां हैं, तब तक ही सलामत हैं जब तक झुग्गी में जलते हुए दीये के अंदर तेल सलामत रहे। जिस दिन वह तेल समाप्त होगा रोशनियों में और जगह भी गड़बड़ होगी। इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि गरीब और अमीर के बीच की दूरी कम की जाए।

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

दुसरा जो विषय है गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित, वह केन्द्र राज्य संबंधों को लेकर के है। पिछले 60-70 वर्षों में लगभग 80 बार इस देश में इम्मेच्यॉर राष्ट्रपति शासन लगे हैं। राज्यपालों पर नए तरीके से बहस हो रही है। तेलंगाना के मुख्यमंत्री ने सवाल उठाया है और दर्जनों बैठकें देश के अंदर हुई हैं। कैसे-कैसे * राज्यपाल आए हैं। कई बार तो मन करता है कि इस पद को ही समाप्त कर दिया जाए। * जी थे, उन पर भ्रष्टचार के आरोप थे, बिल्कुल ऑन रिपोर्ट कह रहा हूं, चूंकि एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्म्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। एन.टी. रामाराव की निर्वाचित सरकार थी। 167 एम.एल.ए. उनके साथ थे। उनको बर्खास्त कर दिया। नर बहादुर भंडारी सिक्किम के मुख्यमंत्री थे। उनकी राज्यपाल से नहीं बनती थी। चुंकि आजकल राज्यपाल को लेकर बड़ी बहस चल रही है। उनको बर्खास्त कर दिया। ऐसे ही फारुक अब्दुल्ला साहब थे, कश्मीर के हमारे भाई बैठे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... देवी लाल जी पर भी आ रहा हूं। शरद यादव जी के नेतृत्व में हम मिलने के लिए गए तपासे साहब से। 5 बजे देवी लाल जी की शपथ होनीथी। जब शरद शदव जी, रवि राय जी और मैं तथा देवी लाल जी गए तो पता लगा कि भजन लाल जी ओथ ले चुकें हैं। ऐसा कभी दुनिया में हुआ? पश्चिमी बंगाल के हमारे साथी बैठे हुए हैं। ये चिल्लाते रहे * की जुल्म-ज्यादितयों के खिलाफ, हटाने का नाम नहीं। तो राज्यपाल का पद यह कोई शालीनता का पद नहीं बचा, यह कांस्टीट्युएशनल मामलों को ठीक करने का भी पद नहीं बचा। यह केन्द्र के लोगों के द्वारा अपनी मनमानी थोमने और वहां की सरकार को अस्थिर करने का इंस्ट्रमेंट है। लिहाज़ मेरा सुझाव है कि जो आगे से गवर्नर बनें, वे एमिनेंट हों, Governor should be eminent in some walk of life. वह उस राज्य से बाहर का हो-नम्बर दो। यह सरकारिया कमीशन की रिकमण्डेशन में है, जो मैं बतला रहा हूं। तीसरा, पब्लिक लाइफ में किसी स्टेचर के पद पर भी वह रहा हो। चौथा, राजनीतिक जोड़-तोड़ में हिस्सा अगर कम लिया हो तो अच्छा है। * साहब हमारे यू.पी. के गवर्नर बने थे। एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्म्स कमेटी ने कहा कि इन पर भ्रष्टाचार के मामले चल रहे हैं। इसकी रिपोर्ट है सेंट्रल एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्म्स कमेटी में कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is expunged. You cannot say that.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, इसमें मैं कोई अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल या ऐसी खराब बात तो नहीं कर रहा हूं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot say that about fromer Governors.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: पांच-पांच साल की लीगली इलैक्टेड गवर्नमेंट को आप 80 बार बरखास्त करोगे और फिर भी आप इनकी शालीनता के चक्कर में पड़े रहोगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is a personal allegation.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, सेंट्रल एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्म्स कमेटी जिसके * चेयरमैन हैं, उनका लिखा हुआ है कि * लोगों को राज्यपाल बनया जाता है और उनके द्वारा की गई ज्यादितयां हमने देखी हैं।

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपने नाम बताया और * भी कहा, इसे तो मैं expunged करता हुं। अब बोलिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है और दर्जन भर राज्य हैं, मैं किसी एक राज्य के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं, उनके निर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्रियों को धमकियां दी जाती हैं। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि जब आगे से आप राज्यपाल नियुक्त करें, तो उनकी नियुक्ति राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री को विश्वास में लेकर करनी चाहिए। सर, ये राज्यपाल * और * नहीं हैं। इनके vested interests भी हैं। इन्हें अपने उपकूलपति भी चाहिए, इन्हें और कई जगहों पर अपने मनोनयन भी चाहिए। इसलिए इन्हें नियुक्त करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि ये कोई गड़बड़ न करने पाएं। सर, मैं अपने भाजपा के मित्रों से क्षमा-याचना सहित कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि फिर मुझ पर तुष्टीकरण का आरोप लगेगा, मैं विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के कुछ साथियों के एक-दो बयान उन्हें बता दं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि हम चार साल देश के निर्माण का कार्य करेंगे और बाद के एक साल में राजनीतिक करेंगे सर, * विश्व हिन्दू परिषद के स्वघोषित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महामंत्री हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनोर (राजस्थान): आप इंस्टीट्युशन का नाम ले सकते हैं, लेकिन उनका नाम न लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down, let me listen. आप बैटिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप सुन लीजिए, एक मिनट धैर्य रखिए। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के * के उस बयान की भी निंदा करता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी * करने की मांग की है। अब तो ताली बजा दीजिए। मुझे सब के लिए बोलने दीजिए। ये * हो रही हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, please ...(Interruptions)... Don't criticise anybody who cannot come here and defend himself. ...(Interruptions)... That's all. आप नाम नहीं लीजिए।

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: It is said, "If he does not relent, go with stones, tyres and tomatoes to his office. There is nothing wrong in it. I have done it in the past and Muslims have lost both property and money."

नहीं, यह नहीं कहना चाहिए। यह हमारे देश की साझी विरासत है और आप कहते हैं सब का विकास! सर, मेरे पास सरकार के द्वारा गठित तीन बी.जे.पी. के नाम हैं, महाराष्ट्र के * हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के * हैं और तमिलनाड़ के * हैं। इन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी है that Muslims think that they are *. ये पुलिस के तीन डी.जी.पीज़ की रिपोर्ट सारे देश की आंख खोलने वाली है। इसका उन्होंने बड़ा कारण यह बताया है कि मायनॉरिटी के लोगों का फोर्सेज में effective representation नहीं है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री महोदय से मेरा यह भी निवेदन होगा कि स्पेशल तरीके से उनकी भर्ती की जाए।

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

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सर, यह विषय कई बार उठा है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर आप अलग से बहस करा लीजिए कि धारा 37-0 किन परिस्थितियों में लगेगी। सर, यहां कर्ण सिंह जी नहीं हैं, उनके वालिद साहब राजा हरि सिंह जी, उन्होंने 15 अगस्त 1947, को अपनी रियासत का भारत में विलय नहीं कराया था। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान — दोनों की सरकारों को चिट्ठी लिखी। भारत सरकार ने उनकी मांगें नहीं मानीं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने उनकी छः की छः मांगें मान लीं और यह लगभग तय था कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत पाकिस्तान के साथ भी जा सकती है। यहां अपने मित्र जितेन्द्र जी बैठे हुए हैं, इनको दिल्ली में टोटल 12 हजार वोट मिले हैं और 9 लाख वोट उन लोगों को मिले हैं, जो कहते हैं कि धारा 370 रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे मित्र जितेन्द्र जी को सर्टिफिकेट मिल गया कि धारा 370 खत्म होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं बहस के खिलाफ नहीं हूं और यह गलत प्रचार है। महात्मा गांधी, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल, जवाहर लाल नेहरू और शेख अब्दुल्ला – ये चारों एक राय के थे। जब शेख अब्दुल्ला जेल में थे और जवाहरलाल नेहरू उनसे मिलने गए। राजा हिर सिंह की जेल से उन्हें छुड़वाया और तब उन्हें persuade किया क्योंकि वह मुस्लिम मेजॉरिटी स्टेट थी। मुसलमानों का उन पर दवाब पड़ा... कि हम जिन्ना के पाकिस्तान में नहीं, हम गांधी के धर्मनिरपेक्ष हिन्दुस्तान में रहेंगे। तब भारत में कश्मीर का विलय हुआ ऐसा नहीं है, यह तुष्टीकरण नहीं है। इसलिए रोज-रोज जो बहस उठती है, जितेन्द्र जी, आपको वहां का पता है, लेकिन आपके हमारे माइंडसेट अलग-अलग होंगे। आप सोचते हैं कि सबके सब पाकिस्तान समर्थक हैं, हम कहते हैं कि दिल टूटे हैं। ये आपने नहीं तोड़े, हमारे इन मित्रों ने भी तोड़े हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू और शेख अब्दुल्ला के बीच जो इकरारनामा हुआ था, वह 1953 में इन्होंने तोड दिया। जो-जो चीजें तय हुई थीं, जितेन्द्र जी आप तो शायद वकील भी हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... डॉक्टर हैं, फिर इलाज क्यों अच्छा नहीं करते? मैं कहना चाहता हं कि जो-जो इकरारनामें जवाहरलाल नेहरू और शेख अब्दल्ला के बीच हुए थे, उन सभी इकरारनामों को कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग लगातार तोड़ते रहे हैं। सदन-ए-रियासत बने थे, यहां पर कर्ण सिंह जी बैठते हैं, जब शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब वजीर-ए-आज़म बने थे, उससे पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी वैली में नहीं थी। कांग्रेस पार्टी वैली में तब बनी, जब शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब जेल चले गए थे। उसके बाद जब इंदिरा गांधी का शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ एकॉर्ड हुआ, तो अब्दुल्ला साहब इंदिरा गांधी को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं। इंदिरा जी ने मना नहीं किया, उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले बीस साल से वैली में फ्री एंड फेयर पोल नहीं हए। जब मोरारजी भाई देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो तीस साल बाद 1978 में वैली में फ्री एंड फेयर इलेक्शन हुए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां का जो नौजवान है, उसे आप समझें। आप क्यों नहीं अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाते, जिन्होंने कश्मीर में जाकर कहा था कि यह सवाल इंसानियत से जुड़ा हुआ है। आप प्यार से और मोहब्बत से ही दुनिया को जीत सकते हैं। अगर ताकत के बलबूते पर दुनिया जीती जाती, तो अमरीका वियतनाम से नहीं भागता। वहां इतने लड़के हैं, बेरोजगारी है, उनके दिल टूटे हुए हैं, ऐसी आजादी की आड़ में दुनिया भर में घूम रहे हैं, तकलीफें उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको भी देखना चाहिए। पहले जो गृह मंत्री थे चिदंबरम साहब और शिवराज जी, वे लोग ऑल पार्टीज़

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डेलिगेशन लेकर गए थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वक्त आ गया है, आप जम्मू भी जाइए, आप लद्दाख भी जाइए, लेकिन कश्मीर के बाशिंदों से मिलकर उनकी तकलीफों को जानने का प्रयास कीजिए कि वे क्यों दर्द में हैं। जिस तरह के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून हो गए हैं और जिस तरह की बात है, आप गंभीरता के साथ कभी सोचना। वहां से 2014 में अमरीका चला गया, जिस तरह की फोर्सेज एक्टिव हैं, हम आपसे कम कंसर्न किसी चीज में नहीं हैं। यह वतन हम सब का है। आज जो पाकिस्तान के हालात हो गए हैं, जिस तरह की ताकतें अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान पर कब्जा कर रही हैं, पश्चिम एशिया जिस तरह से लहुलुहान है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप कश्मीर को बचाना चाहते हो, तो बगैर कश्मीर की अवाम का दिल जीते, डंडे के जोर पर कभी उनको अपने साथ नहीं ला सकते, इसलिए आप उनसे डायलॉग कीजिए। हम यह नहीं कहते कि अलगाववादी ताकतों के सामने झुकिए। बिल्कुल नहीं कहते, लेकिन कुछ लोगों का दिल वैली में मजबूत कीजिए। उनकी ईद नहीं मनी, उस समय भी हड़ताल रही। आप कृछ ऐसे प्रोविजन्स कीजिए, यह कोई तुष्टीकरण नहीं है, यह यथास्थितिकरण है। आप हर चीज में ऐसा कह देते हैं। अगर कोई भी जरा अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में, गरीब लोगों के बारे में कहे, तो कह देते हैं कि यह तृष्टीकरण नहीं है। यह तृष्टीकरण नहीं है, कश्मीर के लोगों का भारत में तृष्टीकरण है और उसी के बगैर जो शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब ने किया था, ...(समय की घंटी)... इस देश का इंटीग्रेशन होगा, वरना इंटीग्रेशन नहीं होगा।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। प्लीज़ वाइंडअप, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, देश के सामने इतनी दिक्कतें हैं और गृह मंत्रालय से जुड़े हुए 18 तो डिपार्टमेंट्स के अंदर डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं। दो-दो मिनट भी अगर बोलेंगे, तो कितना समय लग जाएगा।

महोदय, एक तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, गृह मंत्री जी, नेता सदन होते, तो अच्छा होता। जिस तरह की वारदातें हुईं, मैं इस पर भी बहस नहीं करता कि कौन कर रहा है, कौन करा रहा है, मगर कुछ लोगों का दिल टूटा है, चाहे महाराष्ट्र सदन की घटना हुई हो। मैं परसों मूजफ्फरनगर गया था, कहा गया कि खरगौधा में कांड हो रहा है, मैं जब वहां गया तो काफी लोग इकट्ठे हुए। मेरे पीछे खड़े एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि इसको मुजफ्फरनगर करा दीजिए। मुजफ्फरनगर किसी शौर्य का नाम नहीं है, यह हिन्दू शौर्यता का नाम नहीं है। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कंधमाल के दंगों के बाद कहा था कि मुझे शर्म आ रही है। हम सारे विश्व की मानवता के लिए चिंता करने वाली कौम हैं। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मैं हिन्दू तब तक हूं, जब तक भारतीय समाज और हिन्दू समाज सहिष्णु है। जिस दिन हिन्दू समाज की सहिष्णुता समाप्त हो जाएगी, मैं हिन्दू होना बंद कर दूंगा। गांधी से बड़ा कोई पुरखा हमारा नहीं था। आज समाज में तनाव है, लोगों के दिल टूटे हुए हैं, यह कोई मुस्लिम तुष्टीकरण नहीं है। जिनके घर पर पर्दे डले हुए हैं ...(**समय की घंटी**)... जिनके घर में दरवाजे भी नहीं हैं, उनके लिए आप कह रहे हैं कि वहां स्टेनगन रखी हुई है?

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री के.सी त्यागी: जिनकी बहु-बहन-बेटियों को हम पर्दों के बाहर झांकते हैं,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: वहां पर भी आपको शक है कि वहां उग्रवादी आ गए! जो उग्रवादी आए हैं, कानून बनाइए, आप सज़ा दीजिए, लेकिन पूरी की पूरी कौम को, इस आधार पर कि उनका धर्म अलग है...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: आप इस तरह से उनको एंटी-नेशनल नहीं कह सकते हैं और अगर कुछ लोगों के दिल टूटे हैं, तो दो रास्ते हैं - मार-पीट करो या प्यार से दिल जीतने का काम करो। चार दिन के बाद देश की आज़ादी का दिन है और मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा कि यह आजादी हमें गांधी जी के प्रयासों से मिली थी, लेकिन 15 अगस्त, 1947 को गांधी जी उस आज़ादी का जश्न देखने के लिए यहां नहीं आए थे। वे नोवाखाली में थे। हिन्दू के मोहल्ले में जाते थे, तो हिन्दू गाली देते थे और मुसलमानों के मोहल्ले में जाते थे, तो मुसलमान गाली देते थे, लेकिन बापू डरते नहीं थे, वे सत्याग्रह में बैठे थे। पटेल साहब और जवाहरलाल उनको मनाने के लिए गए, लेकिन वे बोले-नहीं, जब तक लोग प्रायश्चित नहीं करेंगे, मैं अपना अनशन समाप्त नहीं करूंगा। तो सर, जिनकी बदौलत यह देश आजाद हुआ, जिनकी बदौलत हम यहां बैठे हैं, उनको चार दिन बाद स्मरण करने का दिन है, 15 अगस्त, 1947 का दिन, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि 15 अगस्त पर प्रधान मंत्री जी लाल किले से कहें कि चुनावों के अंदर जो हुआ, वह हुआ, लेकिन अब यह देश सबका है। जाति, धर्म, भाषा, लिंग किसी भी आधार पर ...(समय की घंटी)... अब कोई भेदभाव नहीं होगा, तो शायद ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: लाल किले की प्राचीर पर खड़ा हुआ नरेन्द्र मोदी प्रधान मंत्री के पद से बड़ा लगेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापित जी, यह अच्छी बात है कि आज हम गृह मंत्रालय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। गृह मंत्रालय देश का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है और जितना यह महत्वपूर्ण है, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, उतना ही आपके लिए यह कांटों का ताज भी है, क्योंकि आपको तो बहुत सारी समस्याओं को झेलना ही पड़ता है, देश की जनता के प्रति संसद के माध्यम से और अन्य तरीकों से जवाबदेह होना पड़ता है, लेकिन आप अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों से न मिल पाते हैं, न उनके लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं, इसलिए आम तौर पर जो गृह मंत्री होते हैं, वे चुनाव हार जाते हैं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि यह कांटों का ताज भी होता है, लेकिन यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है और बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, इसलिए मैं अपना समय देखते हुए nutshell में, बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ बिन्दुओं पर आपसे बात करूंगा।

महोदय, देश के सामने आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या है आंतरिक सुरक्षा की, हालांकि बाहर से आने वाले आतंकवादी भी बहुत बड़ी समस्या हैं, लेकिन देश के अंदर, चाहे वह नक्सलवाद हो, माओवाद हो, पी.डब्ल्यू.जी. हो या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बहुत सारे इस तरह के गूप्स हों, जो देश को तोडने या लोगों के साथ मनमानी करने के लिए काम कर रहे हों, यह ऐसी समस्या है जो आए दिन आपके लोगों को, क्योंकि मिलिटरी से भी आगे पोस्ट होती है बी.एस.एफ., जो आपके अधीन आती है। जो मिलिटरी पोस्ट होती है, उससे आगे भी मिलिटरी और दूसरे बॉर्डर के बीच में बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के लोग होते हैं। उस पर सबसे पहले आपका, जो बाहर से आने वाले आतंकवादी हैं, उनसे पाला पड़ता है और देश के अंदर तो आप देख ही रहे हैं, चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र का गढ़िचरौली हो, चाहे झारखंड हो या बिहार का कुछ हिस्सा हो – उत्तर प्रदेश के दो जिलों में भी यह आ गया था लेकिन वह नियंत्रित हो गया था, वहां लम्बे अरसे से इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई। इन सब चीजों को रोकने के लिए, जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा, इसकी जड़ तक जाने की जरूरत है कि आखिर ऐसा हुआ क्यों? क्यों आदिवासी लोगों ने अस्त्र उढाए? वक्त के साथ-साथ उसमें कुछ असामाजिक तत्व भी घुस गए जो गरीबों से जुड़े थे, वे गरीबों की ही मारने लगे, लोगों को ही मारने लगे। उनकी जमीन-जायदाद, जो बाप-दादा के ज़माने से जोतते चले आ रहे थे, सात-सात पुश्तों से जोतते चले आ रहे थे, उसके मालिक वे नहीं थे। उनके बच्चे जब पढ़-लिखकर बड़े हुए तो उन्हें यह लगा कि हमारा तो इसमें कुछ है नहीं। फिर उन्होंने हथियार उठा लिए। इसलिए भूमि सुधार और तमाम तरह की बातें हैं - न वहां पढ़ाई की कोई सुविधा है, न उनके गांव तक सड़कें हैं, न उनके लिए पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था है - इन सारी उपेक्षाओं से नाराज़ होकर कुछ लोगों ने यह शुरू किया और कुछ स्वार्थी तत्व लूटपाट के उद्देश्य से उसमें जुड़ गए और जिस उद्देश्य से उन लोगों ने हथियार उठाए थे, वह उद्देश्य ही बेकार हो गया। नतीजा यह है कि सरकारें भी बहुत सख्त कदम उठाने से डर रही हैं। अच्छी बात यह है कि पहली बार गृह मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि हम छत्तीसगढ़ और अन्य राज्यों को हेलीकॉप्टर्स भी उपलब्ध कराएंगे और अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो इन हेलीकॉप्टर्स का प्रयोग इन नक्सलवादियों या माओवादियों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कर सकते हैं। एक तो यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की स्थिति यह है कि आप अपने बजट में earmark करते हैं कि इतना परसेंट नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को जाएगा। एक बार Public Accounts Committee के सामने उस वक्त के नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के इंचार्ज मंत्री थे, आपकी सरकार थी, अरुण शौरी साहब, वे हम लोगों के सामने आए। उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया कि अगर हर व्यक्ति को पैसा दे दिया जाता, दो-दो, चार-चार, दस-दस लाख, तो सब लखपित हो जाते और पैसे का सद्पयोग हो जाता, लेकिन जो यह पैसा जा रहा है, जो वहां के आतंकवादी किस्म के लोग हैं, secessionist हैं, वे इसमें से हिस्सा लेते हैं और सही बात तो यह है कि जो अफसरों का वेतन है, उसमें से भी कुछ परसेंट पैसा वे लोग लेते हैं, वरना काम नहीं करने देते। एक ही प्रोजेक्ट को अलग-अलग नाम से बार-बार दिया जाता है, जब कि कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है और काम दिखा दिया जाता है। पूरा बजट ऐसे ही चला जाता है। इसको कैसे सुधारेंगे, इस संबंध में हम तो ज्यादा सुझाव नहीं दे सकते, लेकिन स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है, आप उस इलाके से भी आते हैं, आप देखें कि जो पैसा आपकी [प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

गवर्नमेंट देती है, वह, जो उग्रपंथी लोग हैं, उनसे हटकर जनता के बीच कैसे जाए, कैसे डेवलमेंट के काम हों।

महोदय, राज्यों में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की स्थिति का सवाल उटता है। यह सही है कि यह विषय तो राज्य का होता है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार को, केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री को राज्यों से रिपोर्ट मांगने, उनको एडवाइजरी देने का हक होता है। बार-बार उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा होती है। अभी अश्विनी कुमार जी और अन्य सदस्य बोल रहे थे, तब भी उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा हुई। युनाइटेड नेशंस की और नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के हिसाब से 2013 में जो रेप की घटनाएं हैं, वे उत्तर प्रदेश में 3,050 हैं, जबकि मध्य प्रदेश में, 4,355, राजस्थान में 3,285 और महाराष्ट्र में 3,063 हैं। डकैती की महाराष्ट्र में 833, उत्तर प्रदेश में 596, बिहार में 579, ओडिशा में 436 घटनाएं हुई हैं। हत्या की घटनाएं उत्तर प्रदेश में 5047, बिहार में 3441, महाराष्ट्र में 2512, मध्य प्रदेश में 2112 हुई हैं। आप देखेंगे कि प्रति एक लाख पर जो क्राइम रेट है, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का स्थान 23वां है। उत्तर प्रदेश से ऊपर असम, केरल, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, जम्मु-कश्मीर, मेघालय, हरियाणा, मणिपूर, ओडिशा, बिहार, कर्णाटक, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, गोआ, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम, उत्तराखंड़, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु हैं, उनके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश आता है। इसके अलावा महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध की भी बहुत चर्चा होती है। बड़े शहरों में - दिल्ली, मुम्बई, बंगलौर, अहमदाबाद, कोलकता, हैदाराबाद, विजयवाड़ा, जयपूर, लखनऊ हैं। पिछले वर्ष दिल्ली में 11449 घटनाएं हुई, मुम्बई में 2946 घटनाएं हुईं, बंगलौर में 2608 घटनाएं हुईं, अहमदाबाद में 2449 घटनाएं हुईं, वह प्रधानमंत्री जी के राज्य की राजधानी है, कोलकता में 2399 घटनाएं हुईं, हैदाराबाद में 2132 घटनाएं हुई, विजयवाड़ा में 2071 घटनाएं हुई हैं, जयपुर में 2033 घटनाएं हुई हैं, लखनऊ में 1431 घटनाएं हुई हैं। यह रिपोर्ट क्राइम ब्यूरो की है। दंगों के बारे में भी एक रिपोर्ट है जो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की रिपोर्ट है। इसमें आपको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जुडिशियल सिस्टम में जब लोगों को लगता है कि वे अपराध करेंगे तब भी मुकदमे से छूट जायेंगे, जब उन्हें लगता है कि अपराध करने के बाद भी वे छूट जायेंगे, तो उन्हें कानून का कोई खौफ नहीं होता है और वे बेखौफ होकर अपराध करते हैं। जब उन्हें लगता है कि वे अपराध करेंगे और छूट नहीं पायेंगे, तभी अपराधों में कुछ कमी आती है। दोष सिद्ध का जो रेट है, जिसमें सजा हुई, वह रेट उत्तर प्रदेश में 50.9 परसेंट है। यह हत्या के मामलों में है। महाराष्ट्र में 27.4 परसेंट है, कर्णाटक में 17.7 परसेंट है, गुजरात में 22.8 परसेंट है, छत्तीसगढ़ में 35.7 परसेंट है, बिहार में 24.7 परसेंट है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 31 परसेंट है। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर हत्या जैसे गंभीर मामलों में लोग छूट जाते हैं। बार-बार उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा होती है।

माननीय उपसभापित जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि देश को मिडिया के माध्यम से बदनाम करने की बहुत कोशिश की गई, दुनिया भर में बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई। यह यू.एन. की रिपोर्ट है जिसके हिसाब से बलात्कार में जो दर है प्रति एक लाख पर वह हिन्दुस्तान में 1.8 है, अमेरिका में 27.3 है, स्वीडन में 63.5 है, फ्रांस में

16.2 है, युनाइटेड किंगडम में 28.8 है। यह स्थिति है। जब कोई घटना घट जाती है, तो हमारा मीडिया इतना चिल्लाता है कि हमारे यहां जो आने वाले लोग हैं, जो टूरिस्ट्स आते हैं, उनकी संख्या में 30 परसेंट की कमी आ गई है। इसके बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। जब WTC पर हमला हुआ तब 25 हजार लोग मारे गए, क्या किसी ने एक लाख भी टी.वी. पर देखा, क्या कभी एक डैड बॉडी दिखाई गई? यहां अगर गोधरा में लाखों को निरंतर टी.वी. पर न दिखाया जाता तो गुजरात में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होती।

ऐसी तमाम घटनाएं हैं, जो टेलीविजन और मीडिया की वजह से इतने बड़े पैमाने पर फैलती हैं कि उनको नियंत्रित करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, हमें इस चीज पर भी ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि मीडिया पर कोई पाबंदी लगे, लेकिन मीडिया के लोगों को भी राष्ट्रहित में यह सोचना चाहिए कि दूसरे देशों में हिन्दुस्तान की तूलना में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ज्यादा अपराध हो रहे हैं, चाहे वह बलात्कार हो, चाहे हत्या हो। या केवल एक मामला नहीं है। यू.एन. की रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से हत्या के मामले में भी हिन्दुस्तान का रेट एक लाख में 3.5 है, जबिक दूसरे देशों में बहुत ज्यादा है। दस-बारह बड़े देशों में से इंडिया में यह सबसे कम है, दूसरी जगह यह इससे भी कई गुना ज्यादा है। इसलिए आपको यह सोचना पड़ेगा और मीडिया के लोगों से मिलकर यह कहना पड़ेगा कि देश को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बदनाम करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। बदायूं का मामला यू.एन. तक चला गया और जब सी.बी.आई. ने जांच की तब क्या निकला? तब यह मामला ऑनर किलिंग का निकला। यह मामला युनाइटेड तक नेशन्स में चला गया। जब इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ये चीजें होंगी, देखिए पोलिटिकल इन्टरनेट अलग चीज होती है, लेकिन देश बड़ा है। देश राजनीतिक दल से या किसी व्यक्ति से बहुत बड़ा है। देश के हितों के खिलाफ या देश का सम्मान दुनिया की नजर में गिरे, ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होनी चाहिए, हमारा यह प्रयास होना चाहिए।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश से ही आते हैं। मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहुंगा कि बिल्कूल डिस्पेशनेट होकर, इसमें कोई राजनीतिक नहीं है कि वे अपनी पार्टी के पदाधिकारियों से, मैंने उनको एक दिन यहां कहा भी था कि उनको यह निर्देश दें कि जब केन्द्र में उनकी सरकार है, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में दंगा कराने की कोशिश करोगे, तो उसके छींटे आप पर आएंगे, आप बच नहीं सकते। इसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश न करें और गृह मंत्री होने के नाते उनके दल के लोगों की भी जिम्मेदारी है कि वे यह देखें कि जब देश का गृह मंत्री हमारा है, तो हम कोई ऐसा काम न करें कि जिसकी वजह से अंगुली उठे कि इनकी वजह से यह गड़बड़ी हो रही है। मैं उनको अकेले में सारे सुबृत दे दूंगा। उनके लोग क्या बात करते हैं, सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे की फुटेज, उनके स्टिंग ऑपरेशन्स और किस तरह से कैसा दंगा कराया जाए, कैसे और कहां हमला किया जाए, ये सारी बातें हैं, जो कभी अकेले मिलकर मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को दुंगां। इसके साथ ही यह भी बताऊंगा कि लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। बहुत प्रचार होता है कि लोगों को अपीज़ करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है। अभी सहारनपुर में एक झगड़ा हुआ और उस झगड़े में दो लोग मारे गए। सारे देश में ऐसे दिखाया गया कि बहुत बड़ा दंगा हुआ है और कहा कि एक पक्ष के साथ, मतलब मंशा यह थी कि जो माइनॉरिटीज के लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती और जो दूसरे लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती है। बिना जानकारी प्राप्त किए, ऐसा प्रचार करते हैं। मैंने

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

पता किया तो पता चला कि जो 17 लोग गिरफ्तार हुए, वे सभी मुस्लिम्स थे और उनमें एक भी सिख गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ। लेकिन बी.जे.पी. के लोग सब प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि अपीजमेंट की पॉलिसी चल रही है, एक पक्ष के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होती है। जो दोषी होगा, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होगी। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा IPS का जो ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर है, जहां पर उनको ट्रेनिंग देते हैं, उसमें उनको एक ऐसी ट्रेनिंग और दिलवाइए, क्योंकि जब दंगे-फसाद होते हैं, तो हमने यह देखा कि निर्दोष हमेशा मारे जाते हैं और दंगा कराने वाला हमेशा बच जाता है। कोई ऐसा सिस्टम होना चाहिए, आई.पी.एस. ऑफि सर्स के लिए कोई ऐसी ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई मरे तो दंगा कराने वाला मरे, निर्दोष कोई न मरे। दंगे रुक जाएंगे। हमने एक-दो जगहों पर देखा है, जहां पर इस तरह की कार्यवाही हुई है, वहां बाद में कभी दंगा हुआ ही नहीं। में आपसे एक और अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि आप पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए पैसा तो बहुत दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आप उसको मॉनिटर कीजिए। हथियार हल्के होने चाहिए, उनकी मार बहुत अच्छी होनी चाहिए, जैसे विदेशों में हैं। हमारा कांस्टेबल दस किलों की राइफल लेकर किसी के पीछे नहीं दौड़ सकता है। आप उनको बहुत बढ़िया किस्म के वैपन्स दीजिए, उनको लाभ दीजिए। गाडियां ऐसी हैं कि आप मंत्री हैं, आपके साथ जब एस्कॉर्ट चलता है, तो आपकी गाड़ी आगे निकल जाती है और एस्कॉर्ट मीलों पीछे रह जाता है। गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए, असला बहुत अच्छा होना चाहिए। सभी राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर जो पुलिस फोर्स की कमी है, आप उसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दीजिए कि जितनी भी एपूब्ड पोस्ट्स हैं, उनके अगेंस्ट एपोइन्टमेंट्स होनी चाहिए। वहां पुलिस फोर्स की कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपने ही आंकड़ा दिया है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी भी दो लाख से ज्यादा वैकेन्सीज़ हैं। हम भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बात करेंगे कि आखिर इतनी अधिक कमी क्यों है? हमको जो एडिशनल एस.पी. पोस्ट यानी आई.पी.एस. मिलता है, वह यहां से मिलता है, आपको यहां भी अपने विभाग से कहना पड़ेगा कि जिनकी प्रमोशन ड्यू है, उनको जल्दी प्रमोट करके नोटिफाई करें।

आज जेलों में सुधार की बहुत जरूरत है। उसके लिए राज्यों को पैसा दीजिए। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि इसकी वजह से अपराधी बढ़ और जाते हैं। यदि अच्छा आदमी भी जाए, तो वह अपराधी बनकर ही निकलता है।

आज लोगों के हाथ में साइबर क्राइम सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक औजार आ गया है। मनचाहे तरीके से, जैसा चाहें, वैसा वीडियो भेज देंगे, तनाव पैदा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। आज सांप्रदायिक दंगा कराने, बढ़ाने, आग लगाने में सबसे बड़ा काम साइबर क्राइम का है। इसलिए आप साइबर क्राइम से संबंधित जो कानून है, उसको सख्त बनाइए, अपराधियों पर जल्दी कार्रवाई हो सके, उसके लिए कानून के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दीजिए तथा पुलिस वालों को यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि किस तरीके से इनको गिरफ्तार करके कार्रवाई की जाए।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दे दिया है कि अगर किसी को सात साल से कम सजा होती है, तो पुलिस उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकती है। इसने ऐसा झमेला पैदा कर दिया है कि अगर कोई लाठी मारकर आपकी बांह तोड़ दे, तो पुलिस मुकदमा लिख लेगी, चार्टशीट देगी, मुकदमा चले और सजा हो जाए, वह अलग बात है, But the police can't arrest you. इसको रिव्यू करने के लिए मेरी आपसे अपील है कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट से कहें कि यह जो फैसला है, जिसमें सात साल से कम सजा वाले लोगों को गिरफ्तार न करने के लिए कहा है, इस पर पुनर्विचार करे और पुलिस को लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की छूट मिलनी चाहिए।

एक संसदीय राजभाषा समिति होती है, जिसके गृह मंत्री अध्यक्ष होते हैं। आपने संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के लिए जो कानून बनाया, वह 1963 में बना था और 1976 में लागू हुआ था, लेकिन अभी भी, कानून होने के बाद भी, केन्द्रीय भाषाओं में हिन्दी का चलन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। गृह मंत्री जी उस समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं, वे देखें कि इस पर सही तरीके से अमल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

फेडरल सिस्टम को बचाये रखना हमारे गृह मंत्री जी की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी बनती है। इस ओर त्यागी जी और अन्य लोगों ने भी इशारा किया है। लोगों को बार-बार डायरेक्ट या इन-डायरेक्ट वे में धमिकयां दी जाती हैं। आपकी पार्टी के उत्तर प्रदेश के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, वे रोजाना धमकी देते हैं, जैसेकि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कोई गाजर या मूली हो, जिसको उखाड़कर फेंक देंगे। यह जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार है। यह कहना कि यह नवंबर से पहले खत्म हो जाएगी, इसके बाद नहीं चल सकती है, ऐसी धमिकयां देना बंद कीजिए। हम लोग डॉ. लोहिया के अनुयायी हैं, हमने जीवन भर संघर्ष किया है। जब कुछ नहीं थे, तब से संघर्ष किया है। संघर्ष किया है, इसलिए कभी किसी की परवाह नहीं की। आप जानते हैं कि जब आप बहुत बड़ी ताकत में थे, हमने तब भी परवाह नहीं की। आप 73 हैं, आपको उत्तर प्रदेश में 60 से 8 पर लाने का काम भी समाजवादी पार्टी ने कर दिया है। आप इस गलतफहमी में मत रहिएगा कि 73 सीटें जीत गए तो दोबारा जीत जाओगे। This performance will never be repeated.

इसलिए घमंड में आकर आपके प्रदेश के पदाधिकारी अपनी सीमाओं से बाहर जाकर राज्य सरकार को अस्थिर करने के लिए जनता की निगाह में ...(समय की घंटी)... अगर धमकियां देने काम करेंगे, तो इसके परिणाम ठीक नहीं होंगे। गृह मंत्री देश की एकता का प्रतीक होता है। गृह मंत्री का राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री को चाहिए कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी पार्टी के पदाधिकारियों को इंस्ट्रक्ट करें कि वे न तो दंगा फैलाने की बात करें, न राज्य सरकार को बर्खास्त करने की धमकी देने की बात करें। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मैंने आपको सेंट्रल एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट सुनाई थी वह लोक सभा की प्रोसीडिंग्स का हिस्सा है। इसमें * और * का ज़िक्र है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप रिपोर्ट मंगवा लीजिए और अगर उस रिपोर्ट में इन दोनों के नाम हों, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि यह सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा बने और अगर नाम नहीं हैं, तो आप इन्हें निकाल दीजिए, लेकिन I am on record to say this. इसलिए इनको काटा न जाए। मैं बाकायदा शपथपूर्वक आपसे कह रहा हूं कि सेन्ट्रल एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के तहत * वहां के गवर्नर थे, जिन्होंने एन.टी. रामाराव जी को हटाया था। मैं ऑन रिकार्ड कह रहा हूं। *, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

थे...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, आप बैठिए। You have made your point.

श्री के.सी त्यागी: यह कार्यवाही का हिस्सा बने।

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपनी बात कह चूके। ठीक है, आप बैठिए। डा. अशोक एस. गांगूली।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman and hon. Members, through you, Sir, I address the Department of Home and the Minister of State who is there. ...(Interruptions)... The Home Ministry ...(Interruptions)... Excuse me, please. ...(Interruptions)...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) in the Chair.]

The Home Ministry is the guardian of the quality of glue of national unity and integrity. I want to raise a few points within the time given to me on the following issues for your kind attention, hon. Minister.

I think the biggest priority today in the minds of the people is the safety of women on our streets.

The second big worry that the person on the road has is the political influence on the police virtually across the country. I think this issue is reaching levels where unless the Home Ministry takes some initiatives along with the States, it will get from bad to worse.

The next issue that I wish to bring to your kind attention is the challenge that we face in the North-Eastern States of India. The creeping influence of China and the dumping of huge amounts of cheap goods are creating an environment which is not conducive to the security of the country.

In this regard, I will move to my third point and which is the ISI surveillance from Sri Lanka on US and Israel Consulates in Tamil Nadu and on the creation of a network of Indian moles which, I think, is a dangerous beginning to what some neighbours wish to do not only in the North East but across our boundaries, including the South of India as well.

The eventual aim is to create a Nov. 2008 Bombay-type terrorist attacks in other parts of India. I think we should learn a very important lesson from the Hedley episode. In this regard, 1 would request you to kindly share with this House, Mr. Minister, the snooping by the United States which was discussed, apparently, with Mr. Kerry during his recent visit to Delhi and to also share with this House the issues of security that transpired

which can be put in the public domain. The next point, which I wish to raise, is with regard to rise in social unrest and communal riots in this country, which the other speakers have also referred to, combined with naxalism, the LET especially after withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan in 2015 and the disturbances that will ensue from now onwards, until all the US troops are withdrawn. These are all extremely disturbing issues. The Home Ministry has a particular responsibility to give the top-most priority to deal with the disturbances that will be caused from across border, even with greater intensity than in the past.

I think, we would like the Home Ministry to share with this House whether the funds, which are being allocated to modernize our police forces and other civil agencies, are sufficient. Are we doing enough or are we still continuing with the spectacle that I personally witnessed on 26th November, 2008, in Mumbai?

Finally, I would request you to share with us some of the measures that you are able to do regarding domestic security, public safety and the independence and freedom of the citizens of India and those who visit this country. You have come new in the Government and you have a special responsibility for reinforcing our faith in our Home Ministry. When you reply to the discussion in this House, I would particularly like you to focus on some of the issues that I have raised. I don't want to repeat a number of issues which have been brought up by the speakers who spoke before me. ...(Time-bell rings)... They cannot be ignored. We depend on the Government and its pronouncements and its actions to reassure us that our national unity and integrity will not only sustain, but will be further strengthened.

Thank you very much.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, when we are talking about the Home Ministry, it is some kind of an umbrella Ministry. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You have seven minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This is what exactly troubles me. The moment you say I have seven minutes, my thoughts run faster than the words and I get confused. Every time, so, this is the problem. Seven minutes are given to a party Member who is, perhaps, the seventh largest political party in Parliament! ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Arguing this way, you are wasting your time. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I will not speak on this subject, but let me clarify you. I belong to a newly-created State. It is a ruling party. The issue is whether the Home Ministry will deal with the State legislations or with the Government on many issues. Naxalite issue concerns me. So, at least, give me some more time and give me a hearing.

As I have said, it covers all the things. I had, in fact, listed five-six issues. But I will drop all of them because Mr. Ashwani Kumar talked about the first perception. When you got elected, we all congratulated you. You have full mandate. You have people with you. And you have raised hopes in them. They have a lot of expectations. But let us also remember there is a strong perception in the people. The perception comes when the consciousness becomes fixed. This perception is about communal divide, communal polarisation or your own views on that.

How you act, it is for you to decide. Because, mere slogan mongering or ritual things will not help us. If there is an action, perhaps, it will be able to overcome it. That is why I wanted to refer to what Ashwani Kumar said. He spoke at length and deserves your attention. I shall drop that subject now.

Sir, my next point is this. There is a report here. It speaks of Centre-State relations. It says we will have best relation and cooperation built. As far as the States are concerned, it said that you will be the best model for federalism. Nobody can be more happy than us as a new State when we know we will have that kind of a cooperation. The Prime Minister talked to us; he gave us special time, met us personally, again, took us inside and said 'I have been the Chief Minister for long. I know the problems of the State. So, 1 care for the best relations.' Sir, this was only 90 days ago. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, believe me. Today, Now I have a missive in my hands. There is a letter which I may not like to dwell at length. Because, this morning, I believe in the Lok Sabha when this issue was raised, the Home Minister said, "I have not looked into it. I will consider it. I will revisit it." But what does the letter say? It says that the 29th new State created out of Andhra Pradesh whose powers, that are drawn from the Constitution, will be curtailed. Powers are there in the Constitution. Nobody needs to give us. The Seventh Schedule tells us about the powers that go to State. The law and order is in the hands of the State. That is a well-settled matter. I am not trying to repeat it. It is a fact. However, in the Reorganisation Bill, section 8 uses the word 'special responsibility of the Governor'. It shall be read like Article 162(2) in a particular scheme, not in the self-effacing system. Today, we received a letter, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, which says that a Sub-Inspector and an Inspector will be appointed by the Governor in the State of Telangana. Can there be a greater shame than this? I am a Constitutionalist. I like democracy, I like federalism, I like my own governance. I am an elected Government, I can understand the Governor coming and trying to advise us or being helpful to us in governance if there is something wrong because there have been two regions that really are at loggerheads. You may try to solve it. You are sitting with us because that is exactly what 'special responsibility' meant. Special responsibility on law and order meant that. It did not mean the Governor will come and appoint the Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors. We were talking yesterday to West Bengal and Odisha leaders on that issue. We are not trying to cope with it. So, that is the question how this is being dealt with. You must look into this. Mere words will not help you. Talking high about federalism will not help you unless you have understood what exactly the federalism is in a Parliamentary democratic system. Anyway, I am not trying to stretch this long, because the Home Minister seems to have intervened in other House and said 'He will look into the letter'. This is about the first letter. They have also sent another letter. When the first letter was referred to the Home Minister, he said, "He has not seen that letter. He would not agree to the wordings of the letter." Again, the second letter came. Today, it was raised in the Lok Sabha. So, I would not dwell on it. But I would only caution ... (Time-bell rings)... as I had requested you that let us have a better understanding.

Sir, now I come to another issue. Everybody is talking about naxalism. Telangana was one of it. Mr. Dua had raised it. Mr. Tyagi spoke about the conditions of tribal. There is Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Of the 83 districts, he must have gone to 40 or 50 districts. He made many reports. But what is it that government have done? We always talk about naxalism. All right. But what is naxalism? It is only a 'label'. It is a delayed response to development. You have developed yourselves. We had come to know of it only today, after 50 years of Independence. When we come and assert ourselves now, we become naxalites to the people. What exactly is this naxalism all about? Have you read the reports? At least, I ask because there is a Member here who has said that there are 50 reports that he made. Have you read them to know why had they come at all? They are not asking for mere development, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. They are seeking empowerment. There is a difference between development and empowerment. The nuances between development and empowerment are well known. They want you to deal with them as equals. They want you to understand their sentiments. What is happening? What is PESA? We have the PESA in the statute. It is in the law books. But what did you do to the PESA? I will give you the example of Polavaram. Shri Jairam Ramesh will be unhappy with it, but I will quote it. Without asking tribals, you took their lands and 2 lakhs of them are being sent out. Did you talk to them? Are they not worth talking? Is it not necessary that their economic conditions to be factored in every scheme of yours? This has not been factored in. You all sit here and decide about it. Somebody talked about development. ... (Time-

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

bell rings)... I don't know what that development is. Sir, I was in charge of Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, we did attempt the development. We did have the roads. But hardly anybody uses those roads. The roads are around the hills but the tribal take the shortest route to come down.

Sir, I don't want to take much of your time: I straightway come to the main point. How do we tackle it? In the MHA Consultative Committee, Mr. Dua and I had given one proposal to the then Home Minister. Why don't MPs go there? I have gone there. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Your time is up.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I will take only one minute. There are two things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Take one minute only.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: In Andhra Pradesh's case, the Prime Minister did not agree to have a talk with the Naxalites. I, as the President of the Congress Party, held the first peace talk in the country with the Naxalites. Today none of your reports speaks about Naxalites in Telangana. Why? I don't say Naxalism has vanished. But, nonetheless, we don't have that kind of serious problem. In West Bengal, when Mamtaji and others went to Jangalmahal, everybody criticized it. There was a hue and cry in the entire nation as if sky was falling. ... (Time-bell rings)... What happened? She won the Tribal hearts. We have seen its results today. We are not talking about the Naxalites todays, but deprived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: It is the people of the remote areas who should be taken into confidence. You should blend with them. You should understand them. You should understand their sentiments.

Then only will we be able to solve their problem. Otherwise, mere words won't help.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

DR. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, last one sentence only. Whenever we talk of Police, whenever we talk of Naxalism, we talk about modernization of police. What is this modernization, I don't know. That means, mere guns; that means, weaponry. What kind of weaponry is this? Instead, we need to go to them to understand their hearts, understand their needs. That will help you and not your guns and weaponry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. Keshava Rao, I have to call the next speaker now. Thank you very much.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: So, in conclusion, Sir, first, I would say that it is high time the Central Government thought of having some kind of Council for inter-state issues, wherever the new States are in trouble, when there are differences between the two States. They should work on it.

As far as Naxalism is concerned, mere police and modern weaponry will not help you. Think of identifying yourself with their sentiments. Thank you.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज गृह मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन मुझे अच्छा तो तब लगता, जब माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी यहां मौजूद होते। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल, इस देश के पहले गृह मंत्री जी को अपना एक आदर्श माना है और वे आदर्श के लायक थे भी, क्योंकि उन्होंने सही तरीके से संघ की विचारधारा को समझा था और उस पर प्रतिबंध लगाया था, लेकिन उस समय सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल गृह मंत्री थे, पूरे गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकार उनके पास थे, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकार कम होते चले गए। सी.बी.आई. को हटा लिया गया, आई.बी. चीफ प्रधानमंत्री को रिपोर्ट करने लगा और अटल जी के समय एन.एस.ए. का गठन करके, चाहे वह अटल जी ने अपने राजनीतिक तरीके से किसी के पर काटने के लिए सोचा हो, लेकिन एन.एस.ए. के गठन के बाद सिक्यूरिटी के सारे मसले प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में समाहित हो गाए।

महोदय, सरकार और सत्ता इक़बाल से चलती है और उस दिन राजनाथ सिंह जी का इक़बाल कम हो गया, जिस दिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को आपना निजी सचिव नियुक्त करने का अधिकार उनसे छिन गया।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, और तो और उस समय जख्म में और नमक लगा दिया गया, जब प्रधानमंत्री सचिवालय से दूसरी घोषणा यह हुई कि अब माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के निजी सचिव फलां-फलां होंगे। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ए.सी.सी., यानी Appointments Committee of the Cabinet की पहले यह प्रक्रिया होती थी कि डी.ओ.पी.टी. के सेक्रेटरी डी.ओ.पी.टी. के मिनस्टर को फाइल भेजते थे, फिर डी.ओ.पी.टी. के मंत्री उसे गृह मंत्री जी को भेजते थे, उसके बाद गृह मंत्री जी उसे कैबिनेट सचिव को भेजते थे और तब कैबिनेट सचिव उसे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को भेजते थे। यह प्रक्रिया रही है। मोदी जी के आने के बाद उस प्रक्रिया में परिवतन हुआ और डी.ओ.पी.टी. के मिनस्टर को उससे अलग कर दिया गया। यही नहीं, उसके बाद उसमें एक और परिवतन यह किया गया कि डी.ओ.पी.टी. के सेक्रेटरी अब फाइल को सीधे कैबिनेट सचिव के पास भेजते हैं, कैबिनेट सचिव के बाद वह फाइल माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के पास जाती है और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के पास सूचनार्थ पहुंच जाती है कि फलां व्यक्ति की एप्वाइंटमेंट फलां जगह हो गई है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की * इस सरकार ने बता दी। यही नहीं, में नहीं जानता कि यह बात कहां तक सही है, लेकिन ऐसी चर्चाएं हैं कि दिल्ली पुलिस के थानेदार, ए.सी.पी. और डी.सी.पी. की नियुक्तियां भी अब प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय से...

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : आप इतना हल्का मत बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: ठीक है, गृह मंत्री को उत्तर देने दीजिए, आप उनकी पैरवी क्यों कर रहे हैं, थावर चन्द जी? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमेशा यह कहा है, "minimum Government and maximum governance." मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट, यानी प्रधानमंत्री सचिवालय और बाकी सब...

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी माननीय मंत्री जी को कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख अभी हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब और अश्विनी जी ने किया। हम लोगों ने यह पढ़ा कि नितिन गड़करी जी की फोन बिगंग हो रहा है और उसी के साथ-साथ अन्य मंत्रियों की भी फोन बिंग हो रही है। महोदय, यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है, क्योंकि सरकार में अब ऐसे लोग पहुंच गए हैं, जिनके ऊपर प्रथम दृष्टया इस प्रकार के आरोप हैं। स्वयं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे तो गृह मंत्रालय उनके पास था। वहां एक महिला की फोन टैपिंग हुई है, उन्होंने स्वयं एक कमीशन बिठाया है, इंडियन टेलिग्राफ ऐक्ट का उल्लंघन हुआ है, आई.टी. एक्ट का उल्लंघन हुआ है, वे अब प्रधानमंत्री हैं। इसी सरकार में एक राज्य मंत्री भी हैं, जिन्होंने सेना में Technical Support Division का गठन किया था। इसके साथ-साथ, मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात के एक तत्कालीन आई.जी. साहब ने 2002-2003 में यह बयान दिया था कि गुजरात के तत्कालीन गृह राज्य मंत्री के टेलिफोन बिगंग का आदेश मुख्य मंत्री ने दिया था और बाद में उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। यही नहीं, गुजरात के डी.जी.पी. पाठक साहब ने 2012 में यह बयान दिया था कि लगभग 97000 फोन टैपिंग के उदाहरण गुजरात के हैं, जिनमें जज़ेज भी शामिल हैं और राजनेताओं की तो होती ही होगी। मैं इस बारे में आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि Technical Support Division के गठन की सूचना के बाद तत्कालीन रक्षा मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अपने बयान में जो कहा था, उसे मैं क्वोट करता हूं, "The inquiry was conducted on the request of the Home Ministry, which is auditing phone tapping equipment imported by various stockolders, not only for the Army, but was taken all over India by many people." माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गंभीर विषय है, क्योंकि आज कई ऐसी कम्पनियां है और equipment अब केवल लैपटॉप पर आ रहा है। किसी का भी फोन टैप हो सकता है। अगर केन्द्र सरकार की प्राइवेसी रिपोर्ट में, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की वेबसाइट पर चले जाइए, तो आपको इस बात के उदाहरण मिलेंगे कि हजारों इस प्रकार की मशीनें इम्पोर्ट हुई हैं। आज किसी का भी फोन अभी भी टैप हो सकता है। स्वयं सेना ने भी, रक्षा मंत्रालय ने आठ इस प्रकार के offair interceptors इम्पोर्ट किए थे। सेना को disturbed zones में तो फोन टैंपिग के अधिकार हैं लेकिन इस डिविजन से दिल्ली के फोन भी टैप हो रहे थे और उस समय 2010 में मेरा भी फोन था, जब आर्मी के इसी डिविजन ने फोन टैप किया था। यह ऑन रिकार्ड है। माननीय, मुझे इसमें आपत्ति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे चिंता नहीं है। मुझे चिंता मंत्रियों की है। अगर मंत्रियों के फोन टैप हो रहे हैं तो एक अविश्वास की स्थिति बनी हुई है पूरी सरकार में। इसी के साथ-साथ अगर गृह मंत्रालय ने इसका ऑडिट किया है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपकी सरकार को आपसे ही डर था क्या?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय, मुझे सख्त आपत्ति है और मैं चेयरमैन साहब से शिकायत करुंगा कि चेयर ने इस प्रकार की टिप्पणी की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं मजाक भी तो कर सकता हूं न।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : मजाक आप घर में बैठ कर करें, सिर्फ बाहर करिए, यह रिश्ता है। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन चेयर पर बैठकर आपकी इस टिप्पणी पर मुझे घोर आपत्ति है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मजाक करने में भी तकलीफ हो गई।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: चेयर को मज़ाक करने का अधिकार नहीं है और इस प्रकार की टिप्पणी ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : I am sorry. अगर यह बात है तो।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : We know each other for a long time. यह मजाक आप बाहर करते तो हम लोग चाय पीते साथ में।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, यह भी हम गृह मंत्रालय से जानना चाहते हैं कि अगर इस ऑडिट रिपोर्ट में यह बात आई है, मेरी जानकारी कहां तक सही है, मैं नहीं जानता। जो आठ मशीनें इम्पोर्ट की गई थीं, रक्षा मंत्रालय ने वह दो मशीनें corporate sector को बेची हैं, नीलाम की गई हैं और उनका रिकार्ड इसलिए नहीं है कि सारा जो लेन-देन हुआ है वह SS funds के माध्यम से हुआ है और उस SS funds में डिफेंस सेक्रेट्री के आज तक हस्ताक्षर नहीं हैं, यह चिंता का विषय हम सब के सामने है, जिस पर गृह मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस देश में आज सबसे बड़ा खतरा आतंकवाद का है। आतंकवाद कहां से जन्म लेता है? यह घोर साम्प्रदायिक विचारधारा ही आतंकवाद को जन्म देती है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इन साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों से हमेशा लड़ाई लड़ी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी जहां एक तरफ हिन्दु साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ती रही है, इसी प्रकार मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ भी हम लड़ाई लड़ते रहे हैं। आजादी के पहले यहां हिन्दु महासभा और आर.एस.एस. के खिलाफ हम लड़ते थे तो मुस्लिम लीग के खिलाफ भी हम लड़ते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उसी का आपने हमेशा समर्थन लिया।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय प्रभात झा जी मेरे बहुत पुराने मित्र हैं। मैं उनको तब से जानता हूं जब ...(व्यवधान)... I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence please.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में मैं इस देश में पहला मुख्यमंत्री था जिसने एक तरफ बजरंग दल दूसरी तरफ SIMI के खिलाफ बैन करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को अनुरोध किया था, क्योंकि मेरी यह मान्यता है कि साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियां चाहे हिन्दुओं की हों, चाहे मुसलमानों की हों, चाहे सिखों की हों, चाहें ईसाइयों की हों, ये सब देश के लिए अहितकर हैं। इस विचारधारा से हमारी लड़ाई है। मैं तो आज भी इस बात को कहता हूं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में Wahhabi विचारधारा और तालिबान विचारधारा आज इस विश्व की शांति के लिए खतरा हैं। लेकिन उसी तरफ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि उतना ही खतरा हमें संघ की विचारधारा से भी है, जो इस देश में अशांति फैला रही है। अभी प्रोफेसर साहब बतला रहे थे और मैं इस बात को कहता हूं कि पूरे देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण निर्मित किया जा रहा है, पेम्फलेट के माध्यम से, पुस्तकों के माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, यह ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : The Chair is on his legs ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग विराजिए। The Chair is on his legs. आप लोग विराजिए।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ एक देशभक्त संस्था है ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बारे में ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बिल्कुल गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह एक ऐसा संगठन है जो रिजस्टर्ड बॉडी नहीं है, जिसकी मेम्बरिशप नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें इनको क्या आपत्ति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा स्वयंसेवी संगठन है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनोर): आप लोग विराजिए। अविनाश जी, विराजिए। देखिए, जब चेयर पर बैठे व्यक्ति खड़े होते हैं, तो आप लोगों को बैठ जाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उनको भी कहंगा। आप विराजिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय, इस प्रदेश में जो सांप्रदायिक विचारधारा को प्रतिपादित करने के लिए pamphlets छापे जा रहे हैं, किताबें लिखी जा रही हैं जिन पर publishing house का नाम नहीं है। मैं आपको दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। कंधमाल के विषय पर ये दो किताबें हैं। एक किताब का नाम है 'Harvest of Hate - Kandhamal in Crossfire' इसके लेखक का नाम Micheal Parker है। इसी प्रकार की दूसरी किताब word-to-word, 'Odisha in the Crossfire-Kandhamal Burning' by Brannon Parker. ये माइकल से हटकर ब्रेनन हो गए और मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जिस इंडिया फाउंडेशन ने इस किताब को छपवाया है और जो पता दिया है, उसका हमने द्वारका जाकर पता लगाया। एक निजी व्यक्ति उस फ्लैट में रहता है। वहां इंडिया फाउंडेशन का दफ्तर नहीं है। हमने इंडिया फाउंडेशन को नैट पर देखा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : आप गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी आपको चुनौती है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नैट पर इंडिया फाउंडेशन नहीं है। मैं चुनौती देता हूं और यह भी कहता हूं कि इस किताब का फौरवर्ड हमारी माननीया राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने लिखा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपका टाइम १५ मिनट था।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : ये लोग मुझे डिस्टर्ब करते हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि मुझे बोलने का समय दीजिए।

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपकी पार्टी के हिसाब से आपको 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: इस पर हमें रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है, इस पर भी जांच कराने की आवश्यकता है। यदि आपने इस विचारधारा के लोगों की किताबों को ऐसे बंटने की इज़ाजत दे दी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में सांप्रदायिकता का ज़हर और तेज़ी से फैलेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : थैंक्यू। आपकी पार्टी ने ही आपको 15 मिनट का समय दिया है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मेरे 10 मिनट तो इन्होंने बिगाड़ दिए। महोदय, आज सोशल मीडिया सब से बड़ा खतरा बना हुआ है। अगर आप सोशल मीडिया की बात को देखेंगे तो अभी प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने कहा है कि पुणे में, मुजफ्फरनगर में, जितने भी ऐसे प्रकरण हैं, उनके अंदर इस प्रकार की बातें आई हैं। गृह मंत्री जी, आपसे निवेदन है कि इस पर अंकुश लगाया जाना आवश्यक है। हर कोई फेक आइडेंटिटी बनाकर कुछ भी लिख सकता है। इसलिए आपको इस बारे में ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाकर इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे टेरर केसेज के बारे में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं। टेरर केसेज को फास्ट ट्रैक में डालना आवश्यक है, लेकिन अज़मेर ब्लास्ट और समझौता एक्सप्रेस ब्लास्ट के अंदर जिस व्यक्ति का एफ.आई.आर. में नाम दर्ज है, वह आज बयान देता है कि जो हिन्दु आतंकवाद के केसेज में हैं उनको तो बेल दे दी जाए, लेकिन मुसलमानों को न दी जाए। इस प्रकार की विचारधारा ही इस देश के लिए खतरा बनी हुई हैं। मैं आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जो फाल्स एनकाउंटर्स हुए हैं और इस देश में आज जिन लोगों पर चार्जशीट लगी है, उनमें इस बात को देखना आवश्यक है कि चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, इनके केसेज का तत्काल निराकरण होना चाहिए।

हमारे अनिल दवे साहब 'गुड गवर्नेंस' की बात करते रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या गुड गवर्नेंस का मतलब यह है कि गुजरात के अंदर 50 हजार कांस्टेबल्स के पद खाली हैं? क्या गुड गवर्नेंस यह है कि वहां के कांस्टेबल्स और थानेदारों को कांट्रेक्ट जॉब दिया जाता है? पांच साल के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

4.00 р.м.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप सून लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, हमारे यहां बुंदेलखंड में एक कहावत है कि "सौ के सत्तर दे दो, नाम दरोगा धर दो"। आप गुड गवर्नेन्स की बात करते हो, पचास से ज्यादा पुलिस ऑफि सर्स जेलों में बंद हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या गुड गवर्नेन्स यह है कि थानेदारों को आप कांट्रेक्ट पर लाएं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : प्लीज़, जब आप लोगों को मौका मिलेगा, तब आप जवाब दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : मैं दो चीजों पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : प्लीज़, प्लीज़, बैठिए, विराजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... The Chair is on his feet. ...(Interruptions)... The Chir is on his feet.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि आम्स लाइसेंस की नयी guidelines के ऊपर हमारी आपत्ति है। हमारे पूर्व के माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने आम्स एक्ट की जो गाइडलाइन्स हैं, उनके विपरीत निर्णय ले लिया, जिसकी वजह से पूरे देश में आम्स-लाइसेंसधारियों को काफी दिक्कत हो रही है। पार्लियामेंटर की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने यूनेनिमस उन गाइडलाइन्स को विद्ड्रा करने का निर्णय लिया, लेकिन अभी तक उसमें कुछ नहीं हुआ है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। यदि ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस लाइफ टाइम का दे सकते हैं, जो आम्स लाइसेंस को भी आप लाइफ टाइम का क्यों नहीं कर सकते?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): क्या यह निर्णय अभी किया गया है या पहले किया गया था? आप जरा यह समझा दें।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: तो मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध कर रहा था। आपके हित की भी बात कर रहा था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : यह निर्णय पहले किया गया था, या बाद में किया गया?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: जी, जैसा मैंने कहा था कि पूर्व सरकार ने किया। आपके हित की बात कर रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनोर): मेरे हित की नहीं, सबके हित की बात आप कीजिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : माननीय, अपराध जो इल्लीगल आर्म्स हैं, उनसे ही होते हैं, 95 परसेंट क्राइम इल्लीगल आर्म्स के माध्यम से होते हैं। इसलिए आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

सर, नक्सल की समस्या के बारे में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की उस टिप्पणी पर मुझे आपत्ति

है, जो उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कह दिया था कि जीरम घाटी के अंदर जब घटना हुई, तो कांग्रेस के नेताओं को कह दिया गया था कि आप मार्ग बदल दीजिए। तो यह और भी गंभीर विषय हो जाता है, अगर वहां की सरकार ने वहां पर मार्ग बदलने का उनको नहीं कहा और उसके बाद यह घटना हुई। इसमें तो छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार इससे कटघरे में खड़ी होती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : धन्यवाद।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आखिर में यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सहानुभूति माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के साथ है। ईश्वर से यही प्रार्थना है कि इनका पुरुषार्थ, इनका क्षत्रित्व जागृत हो, यही मैं कामना करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, एक मिनट।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप कुछ बोलना चाह रहे हैं या खाली इंटरवीन करेंगे? आपका तो टाइम है, आप ले लेना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव : सर, अभी मुझे जाना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप दो मिनट में खत्म करेंगे।

श्री शरद यादव : जी, दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं इस बहस में पूरी तरह से शिरकत न करते हुए एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो पुलिस है, उसका बहुत बुरा हाल है। आज जो अपराध हैं, जो देश की परिस्थिति है, वह लगातार बिगड़ती जा रही है और जो पुलिस है, जो उसकी हालत है, उसके जवान बहुत बुरी हालत में रहते हैं। आजकल एक और बात हो गई है कि हमने पुलिस के मामले में पूरे देश में यह मन बना लिया है कि इसको किसी तरह से कंडम करके बाहर करो। इसमें बहुत अच्छे लोग भी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप सुझाव दे दें।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है। आजकल तो सभी नौकरियां बंद हो गई हैं, फौज के सिवा, पुलिस के सिवा कोई नौकरी नहीं बची है। भारत सरकार आजकल ऐसी नौकरियां ज्यादा दे रही है। आजकल यह अकेली पुलिस की एक फोर्स बची है, जिसमें लोगों की, बच्चों की नौकरियां लगती हैं, लेकिन उसकी हालत इतनी विकट है, इतनी बुरी है और उसे आप बगैर सुधारे कानून-व्यवस्था को सुधारने का काम कर रहे हो। यह अजीब बात है। यह अजीब बात है कि कुएं में पानी नहीं है और बालटी डालते जा रहे हैं। तो इसको कम से कम इतना तो कीजिए कि यह फौज जिस दुर्गति के दौर से गुजर रही है - उनकी गाड़ी बेकार है, उनका असला बेकार है, उनकी सब चीजें बेकार हैं और आप सोचते हैं कि वह हर तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की सारी कानून व्यवस्था को ठीक करेगी...करना चाहिए उसको, उसकी जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन उसके प्रति मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए, और उनके ऊपर जब हमला होता है, तो आजकल ऐसा

[श्री शरद यादव]

दिखाया जाता है, आजकल तो मीडिया बहुत बढ़ गया है। पुलिस के आदमी को कोई मार रहा है, तो वह सबसे ज्यादा दिखाया जाता है और राजनीतिक आदमी के ऊपर कोई हमला हो जाए, तो उसको भी दिखाया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, यह मामला गंभीर है और मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से ये इंसान हैं ...(समय की घंटी)... हमारे ही लोग हैं, वे या तो खेत में काम करते हैं या पुलिस में काम करते हैं।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने मुझे देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मान्यवर, यह मेरा बोलने का पहला अवसर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : क्या आपकी मेडन स्पीच है?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: जी हां, इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : श्रीमान् जी, यहां पहली बार मेरा भाषण है। पंद्रह मिनट दे दीजिएगा, धन्यवाद। श्रीमान् जी, सदन में मेरी आयु मात्र दो महीने की है या यह कह दूं कि मेरा शिशु काल चल रहा है। मैं आपके सहयोग की अपेक्षा रखूंगा, साथ ही मेरे सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्यों का सहयोग, समर्थन और आशीर्वाद भी चाहूंगा। मैं अब अपनी बात को शुरू करता हूं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे इस महान देश की जागरूक जनता को कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिसने भारत को भय, भूख और भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त करने के लिए आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी देश के प्रधानमंत्री बनें, इस भावना के साथ भारतीय जनता पार्टी को उदार हृदय से आशीर्वाद दिया। मैं ऐसा सोचता हूं कि बहुत लंबे अंतराल के बाद किसी एक दल को स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला है।

मान्यवर, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, देश के जन-जन के नेता और हमारे लोकप्रिय प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी सिहत हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व को और राजस्थान की मुख्यमंत्री वसुन्धरा राजे जी, हमारे प्रदेश के नेतृत्व को, जिन्होंने पश्चिमी राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिले जोधपुर से 140 किलोमीटर दूर एक गांव फलौदी में रहने वाले मेरे जैसे एक सामान्य कार्यकर्ता को राज्य सभा का सदस्य बनाकर यहां पर भेजा है। मान्यवर, मैं पेशे से वकील हूं, इसलिए नियमाविलयां पढ़ने की मेरी स्वाभाविक रुचि है और मैंने उनका ठीक प्रकार से अध्ययन भी किया है। मैं लगातार इस गरिमामय सदन में हो रही सारगर्भित चर्चा को सुन रहा हूं, समझ भी रहा हूं। मान्यवर, एक दिन सदन में एक ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा हुई उस समय मेरे मन-मस्तिष्क में कुछ विचार आए, आपकी अनुमित से मैं वे विचार आज प्रकट करना चाहूंगा। चर्चा चल रही थी कि सपने देखने चाहिए या नहीं। इस गरिमामय सदन के माध्यम से सपने न देखने का संदेश अगर इस देश के अंदर जाएगा, तो मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि युवा वर्ग के साथ भारी अन्याय होगा। देश में युवा वर्ग एक आशा के साथ सपने देखता है, माननीय महोदय, इस संदर्भ में में एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। मैंने सुना था कि आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी ने सन् 1975 में, इस देश में जब आपातकाल की भारी त्रासदी का दौर चल रहा था, उस समय के युवा नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी ने एक सपना देखा था। वह सपना देखने के बाद लक्ष्य तय किया था और मन में एक विचार किया किया कि

'लक्ष्य तक पहुंचे बिना पथ में पथिक विश्राम कैसा, लक्ष्य है अति दूर, दुर्गम मार्ग हम जानते हैं, किन्तु पंथ के कंटकों को, हम सुमन ही मानते हैं।

वह सपना क्या था? वह लक्ष्य क्या था? वह सपना था, कांग्रेस मृक्त भारत। वह सपना साकार हुआ और लक्ष्य प्राप्त हुआ - सन् 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश के लोगों को कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : उनकी maiden स्पीच है। ...(व्यवधान)... maiden स्पीच है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : सपने देखो, लक्ष्य तय करो, परिश्रम की परिकाष्टा करो। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : उनकी maiden स्पीच है। प्लीज़, बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : सपना साकार होगा। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, परेशानी तब होती है जब हम मुंगेरी लाल की तरह सपने देखने लग जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... देश में 'मैं और मेरा' - इस प्रकार की राजनीतिक संस्कृति का अंत हो चुका है। अब 'हम और हमारा' का दौर चला है। ऐसा दौर शुरू हो चुका है। इसी विचार को आदरणीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी ने चुनाव के दौरान एक स्लोगन के नाते, एक नारे के रूप में जनता के सामने रखा। वह नारा था, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास।' उस नारे को जनता ने समर्थन दिया, जनता का आशीर्वाद मिला। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री महोदय जो कहते हैं, वह करके दिखाते हैं। आपने देखा है, देश में ही नहीं, विदेश में भी आज सबको साथ लेकर निरंतर आगे बढ़ने के संकल्प का दौर चल रहा है। महोदय, अब मैं गृह मंत्रालय की कार्यकरण की चर्चा पर आ रहा हूं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय गृह मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने देश की ज्वलंत समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष 2014-15 के आम बजट में गृह मंत्रालय को 65,775 करोड़ रुपया आवंटित करवाया है, जो पिछले साल के आवंटन से 6,504 करोड़ रुपए अधिक है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांग, क्रमांक ५५, जो अति महत्वपूर्ण मद है, उस पर चर्चा करना चाहूंगा जिसका हेड है - पुलिस, जिसका सीधा संबंध देश की आंतरिक और बाह्य सुरक्षा से है। पुलिस में विभिन्न नामों से दल, बल और ब्यूरो होते हैं, जिसमें केन्द्रीय रि जर्व पुलिस बल, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड, सीमा सुरक्षा बल, असम राइफल्स, सशस्त्र सीमा बल सहित उनकी कुल 18 शाखाएं हैं। इसमें कुल 41,152.80 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान बजट सत्र 2014-15 में किया गया है, जो गत वर्ष की तुलना में 2,971.88 करोड़ रुपए से भी अधिक है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने देश में पुलिस तंत्र को मजबूती प्रदान करने हेतू कदम बढ़ाया है ताकि देश के नागरिक सुख, शांति और अमन चैन की जिंदगी बसर कर सकें।

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

दूसरा विषय आता है, सीमा प्रबंधन। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में पड़ोसी देशों के साथ भू-सीमा की लम्बाई कुल 15106.7 किलोमीटर की है, जिसमें से विशेषकर बंगलादेश, चीन और पाकिस्तान के सीमा प्रबंधन को अत्यधिक मज़बूत करने की आवश्यकता है। बंगला देशी घुसपैठियों की समस्या आज भी हमारे सामने विकराल रूप लिए खड़ी है। उसका साम्यिक समाधान भी ढूंढ़ना होगा। माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय, भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारत-पाकिस्तान की सीमा कुल चार राज्यों से लगती है। पंजाब, राजस्थान, जम्मू और कश्मीर और गुजरात की कुल लम्बाई 2308 किलोमीटर है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं मेरे प्रदेश की 1037 किलोमीटर की सीमा पाकिस्तान से लगती है और मेरे पड़ोसी राज्य पंजाब की 553 किलोमीटर सीमा पाकिस्तान से लगती है।

जहां तक सीमा पार से घुसपैठ का सवाल है। इन दोनों राज्यों में सीमा पार घुसपैठ पर काफी हद तक रोक लगी है। लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या सीमा पार से हमारे सामने खड़ी है, जिसे मैं आतंकवादी घुसपैठ से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक मानता हूं। वह समस्या सीमा पार से नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी की है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत वर्षों में गृह मंत्रालय ने नशीले पदार्थों की जब्दी की है। जो पाकिस्तान की सीमा से लगे हुए भारतीय राज्य हैं - गुजरात, राजस्थान, पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर, उनके आंकड़े बताते हैं कि किस कदर नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी हमारे देश में होती है, जिनमें गांजा, कोकीन, हेरोइन, हशीश, जिसे हम स्मैक भी कहते हैं, अफीम और डोडा इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश युवाओं का देश है। युवाओं का देश कहलाने वाले भारत देश पर यह जबरदस्त आक्रमण हो रहा है। हमारे देश का युवा वर्ग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में नशे की चपेट में आ चुका है। मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूं, केवल शहरों में ही नहीं, बिल्क गांवों तक नशीले पदार्थों की पहुंच होने लगी है। हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा युवा वर्ग नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन करके अपने स्वास्थ्य को कमजोर कर रहा है। साथ ही देश में बेरोजगारी की मार के कारण वह आपराधिक प्रवृत्तियों की ओर भी बढ़ रहा है। देश में लगातार अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, चाहे चोरी हो, डकेती हो, बलात्कार हो, हत्या हो, यदि अपराधी की जांच करवाई जाए, तो उनमें से अधिकतर अपराधी किसी न किसी नशे की लत से ग्रसित निकलेंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपके विभाग में कोई ठोस कार्य योजना बनाकर सीमा पार से हो रही नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी पर रोक लगाई जाए। ...(समय की घटी)... मैंने गृह मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट का भी अध्ययन किया है। वर्ष 2013-14 की रिपोर्ट को देखने से साफ पता चलता है कि भारत माता का मुकुट कहा जाने वाला हमारा जम्मू-कश्मीर, जिस प्रकार कश्मीर घाटी में पिछले 10 वर्षों में सीमा पार से घुसपैठ और आतंकवादी हिंसा की घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनका यदि कोई एकमात्र कारण है, तो वह राजनैतिक इच्छाशक्ति का अभाव है। सन् 2005 से लेकर मार्च, 2014 तक जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवादी हिंसा की कुल 7220 घटनाएं हो गईं। भारत माता के सपूत 778 सुरक्षा बलों के जवान शहीद हो गए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को दो मिनट में पुरा करूंगा। इन आतंकवादी हिंसक घटनाओं में 1378 नागरिक मारे गए हैं। जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में सुरक्षा की स्थिति का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा और सीमा पार से नियंत्रण रेखा से घुसपैट के साथ प्रत्यक्ष संबंध रहा है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में जम्मू और कश्मीर में 3818 बार घुसपैट के प्रयास किए जा चुके हैं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री, श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपनी राजनैतिक इच्छा-शक्ति का प्रकटीकरण कर सीमा पर तैनात हमारे नौजवानों को 'सिंहनाद' करने की अनुमति दें ताकि सीमा पार से घुसपैठ तथा आंतकवादी हिंसक घटनाओं पर विराम लग सके। ...(समय की घंटी)...

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक विनम्र निवेदन माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहूंगा कि आप गृह मंत्रालय की 2013-14 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ संख्या 6 को देखिए। ऐसे मेरे देश के जवान, ऐसे भारत माता के लाडले, आतंकवादियों से लड़ते हुए, जब शहीद हो जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए लिखा गया है कि 'मारे गए सेना के कर्मी' आतंकवादियों द्वारा मारे गए सैनिकों के लिए, मेरा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस 'मारे गए' शब्द को हटाकर, शहादन देने वाले जवानों के आगे 'शहीद हुए सेना कर्मी' शब्द को जोड़ने का आदेश दीजिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीमा प्रबंधन के संबंध में मैंने अभी चर्चा की है। मांगपत्र के क्रमांक 55 के कॉलम संख्या 3 पर सीमा प्रबंधन के बारे में पहली बार व्यवस्था की गई है। और तो और कुल मिलाकर 2150 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी ने किया है। साथी ही क्रम संख्या ३६ पर पुलिस बल व अन्य बलों के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु पहली बार ११७ करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसी प्रकार सीमा क्षेत्र के विकास कार्यक्रम हेत् ...(समय की घंटी)... प्रथम बार ९९० करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं एक अंतिम बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। श्रीमान् जी, मैं राजस्थान की धरती से आता हूं। आप बार-बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बात श्रीमान जी के सामने रखकर ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : अब आप समय का ध्यान रखिए।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया : मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि इस सदन के अंदर और मेरे प्रदेश राजस्थान के करोड़ों लोग बरसों पुरानी एक जायज मांग को लगातार उठा रहे हैं। मैं आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थानी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करने हेतू निश्चित तौर पर कार्यवाही करवाएं। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस समय सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार राजस्थानी भाषा बोलने वालों की संख्या पूरे भारतवर्ष में 5,47,79,000 है। जो हमारी मान्यता प्राप्त सची है, उसके अंतर कम से कम 17 ऐसी भाषाएं हैं, उनसे अधिक राजस्थानी बोलने वालों की हमारी संख्या है।

में एक निवेदन और करूंगा कि यह मांग मैं पहली बार सदन में रख रहा हूं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इससे दो वर्ष पूर्व 17 मई, 2012 की तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री जी ने एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्तान के उत्तर में स्पष्ट कहा था कि हम मानसून सत्र में भोजपुरी और राजस्थानी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं सूची में सम्मिलित कर देंगे। महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान की [श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मित से एक प्रस्ताव पारित करके केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेज दिया है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता देने में आप सहयोग करें। मैं अंत में दो पंक्तियां कहने के लिए आपकी अनुमित चाहूंगा। महोदय, मेरा ऐसा मत है कि सदन में अंदर जितने भी माननीय सदस्य विराजमान हैं, चाहे मेरे इधर बैठे हों, चाहे इधर हों या फिर चाहे बीच में विराजमान हों, अगर उन सबसे यह पूछा जाए, अगर किसी धार्मिक व्यक्ति से पूछा जाए कि आपका लक्ष्य क्या है, तो वह एक ही बात कहेगा कि मोक्ष प्राप्त करना मेरा लक्ष्य है। अगर राजनीतिज्ञों से पूछा जाए कि आपका लक्ष्य क्या है, तो सबका लक्ष्य मात्र एक ही होगा, सब कहेंगे कि देश का विकास हो, ...(समय की घंटी)... और भारत सर्वोच्च स्थान पर पहुंचे, तो सभी सदस्य मिलकर आज यह संकल्प लें ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत माता के लिए भारत का विकास हो, देश का विकास हो।

'जीवन पुष्प चढ़ा चरणों में मांगें मातृभूमि से यह वर। तेरा वैभव अमर रहे मां, हम दिन चार रहें ना रहें।'

भारत माता की जय।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, thank you for allowing me to participate in this important debate on the Working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Maintenance of law and order and protection of lives and properties of citizens has been the most important responsibility of the modern nation State and, it is carried out through the Home Ministry, which is, variously called the Interior Ministry or the Internal Security Ministry in some of the countries. Already, there are a number of challenges before the Home Ministry. The menace of Naxal violence, lack of women safety and security because of various kinds of attacks, including rapes, that are growing in number in the country which is always saying, 'जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी॥' No other country in the world is having so much difference, as Dr. Lohia used to say, between 'उक्ती और कृती' that is, preaching and practice. Recently, it was reported that there is nearly 30 per cent drop in the number of tourists in the city of Delhi alone. Lakhs of children are missing every year, many of whom remain unnoticed, and the Police, sometimes, do not even register-cases. Atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are growing in a multiple way. In a year, nearly 2,000 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women are raped and the entire society is, unfortunately, indifferent, insensitive and callous.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

Every year, more than 20 lakh females are, unfortunately, becoming victims of human trafficking and put into the profession of prostitution. Sir, there are shameful

incidents of honour killings, mostly in the Northern parts of the country, due to perverse arrogance of caste superiority and purity of blood. Sir, ail these are grave challenges in their own ways, and the Ministry of Home Affairs will have to deal with them in all sorts of firmness and determination. But, Sir, the most formidable challenge in the country today, before the Government and before the entire nation, is that of growing instances and intensity of the communal violence. I shall be speaking on this one point only because many of the Members of this August House, who spoke before me, have dealt with many aspects as far as this challenge is concerned.

Sir, the demolition of Babri Masjid, nearly 430 years old, was the darkest event in India's post-independent political history. It changed the social, political and cultural discourse of the country. I, being a democrat to the core, congratulate the Bharatiya Janata Party on coming to power by getting 283 seats. I say this because when the country was discussing about the continuation of the coalition era, the BJP has proved it wrong. And, in their own strength, they managed to get 283 seats. But this is one side of the story. I had written personal letters to all, including the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister, and the Home Minister was very prompt to send me the 'thanks' note. But the other side of the story is that after the BJP's coming to political power, there is growing tendency of divisive politics along religious lines. That has come to threaten the social, religious and cultural harmony in the country which is the most formidable challenge before the nation. Talking about the BJP's thinking to eliminate the Indian National Congress, after 1952, when we started the first General Election, there has not been a single political party, having a diverse political ideology, which has used this language of 'elimination of another political party'. Parliamentary democracy is the battlefield for competitive political ideologies. Political parties come and political parties go. They lose and win. But elimination of a particular political party, this language has never been spoken before 16th May, 2014. Sir, elimination implies two kinds of elimination. The first one is physical elimination and the other one is ideological elimination. So far as physical elimination is concerned, I think, the BJP has not started speaking that kind of language. When they are speaking of elimination, they are speaking, I think, about ideological elimination of the Indian National Congress. Now, I do not think that BJP has seriously thought about the meaning, content and the essence of ideological elimination of Indian National Congress.

Sir, BJP and all other political parties come to power at the Centre through Parliamentary democracy. But, let us not forget the fact that Parliamentary democracy, which has been embodied in the Indian Constitution, is the single biggest gift of the Congress Party to this nation, because it is the product of the Indian Freedom Movement in

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

which, regretfully, BJP and its earlier incarnation, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, did not participate. Therefore, elimination of INC means, elimination of Parliamentary democracy, throwing away the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of the State Policy. Elimination of Congress Party means, no protection to weaker sections through affirmative action. It means no protection of religious and cultural rights to linguistic and religious minorities. And, Sir, most importantly, I would like to bring to the notice of the BJP and its all brotherly and sisterly organisations that elimination of INC means, elimination of Indian nationalism, which is based on India's 5,000 year old composite culture. Sir, BJP generally calls cultural nationalism which is a changed name for Hindu nationalism. Let me make one thing clear in this house. Hindu nationalism has nothing to do with common Hindus in this country; there is nothing like Hindu Nationalism, The question is: This kind of cultural nationalism, replacing the broad Indian nationalism, based on composite culture, there is no doubt in my mind, I beg to submit with maximum humility at my credit, based on the predominance of any particular religious community, ... (Time-bell rings)... Sir, I have got ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nine minutes are already over.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: How can it be nine minutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the display board.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: It is only seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the display board.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Okay; I will take three minutes. Now, let us not waste time on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, see the display board also.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I will take two minutes, okay.

Replacing the Indian nationalism with cultural nationalism, there is no doubt in my mind, is Indian version of fascism. Sir, fascism in any country, particularly in India, will not come through the way it came in Germany and Italy. Sir, let me give a few instances. Recently, it is reported that there are nearly 600 incidents of communal violence, in UP.

AN HON. MEMBER: Also in Maharashtra.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I am reducing 200. It is in Maharashtra and everywhere in the country. Right now, we are discussing UP, because you have emerged

as the single largest party with 72 out of 80 Lok Sabha seats. See the casual attitude. Sir, be slightly lenient towards me. The hon. Prime Minister said -- the hon. Home Minister should note this -- that there have been some small incidents in certain parts of the country. A single instance of violence is not acceptable to BJP. ! Now, Sir, 600 incidents of communal violence, out of which 2/3rd took place in the 12 constituencies where elections are due and the hon. Prime Minister calling them 'small instances' surprises me. Does he mean that he wants to repeat what happened in Godhra in different parts of the country? One is not happy with the 600 incidents of communal violence? Sir, there are two or three other instances. Sir, two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, just two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many speakers are to speak.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I can understand. I will be finishing within two minutes.

One question is, hon. Minister, Sushri Uma Bharati is here. I learnt from a newspaper that she is a devotee of Sai Baba. The chief of an organization of the Hindu Parivar said that Sai Baba belonged to the Muslim community and, that is why, she should not be a devotee of Sai Baba. Ninety-five per cent of devotees of Sai Baba are Hindus. Nobody remembers that Sai Baba belonged to which religion.

* Mahabharata is one of the classic epics in the world. * That is my suggestion, Sir. * ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... See, even though you have not mentioned the name *, it is very clear. So, such a name can be brought only by a substantive motion. Therefore, that portion is expunged.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: If you want to expunge, you are free to expunge. * There is no doubt in my mind. In your own right, * you can take the decision*.

Sir, the question, again, is that incidents of this kind of ... (Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, instead of ten minutes, you have ... (Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, my last point.

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I can't allow. If I allow like this, the discussion will not be over today. There are fifteen more speakers.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, lastly, I have only one suggestion. The Bharatiya Janata Party does not have anything to do with Mahatma Gandhi, does not have anything to do with Nehru, does not have anything to do with Sardar Patel but for the big statue. But, they should not forget, at least, the legacy of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Ramdas Athawale. He is not present. Shri Vijay Goel.

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापित जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। गृह मंत्रालय एक बहुत बड़ा मंत्रालय है। इसके अंतर्गत आंतरिक सुरक्षा, सीमा प्रबन्धन, जम्मू-कश्मीर, नक्सलवाद, राजभाषा आदि बहुत सारे विभाग आते हैं। इनका काम भी बहुत बड़ा है और वह नये गृह मंत्री के बहुत सबल कन्धों पर है।

उपसभापति जी, रामायण में एक कहनी आती है। जब ऋषि विश्वामित्र राम जी और लक्ष्मण जी को ताड़का का वध करने के लिए ले गये थे, तो रास्ते में जाते हुए उन्होंने राम जी और लक्ष्मण जी को समझाना शुरू किया कि देखो, दशरथ जी तुम्हारे पिता हैं, लेकिन वे राजमहलों में बैठे हुए हैं। उनको पता नहीं है कि ये जितने भी जंगल है, ये जितनी भी सीमाएं हैं, किसी समय में ये सभी तुम्हारे राज्य की ही सीमाएं थीं। इनके ऊपर धीरे-धीरे रावण के लोगों ने अपने आतंकवाद को दिखा-दिखा कर कब्जा कर लिया, अधिकार कर लिया।

उपसभापति जी, इसी तरह से पिछले 60 सालों के अन्दर जो भी सरकारें रही हों, उनके ध्यान न देने की वजह से इस देश के अन्दर आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद पनपा और पता नहीं कितनी-कितनी जगहों पर कब्जा हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसमें 7 साल तो अटल जी की सरकार थी।

श्री विजय गोयल: मैं भी 60 साल कह रहा हूं, अभी 67 साल हुए हैं, उनमें से 7 घटा दीजिए, तो 60 ही आता है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने अभी सरकार का नाम नहीं लिया, वे तो सरकार का नाम लेना चाह रहे थे।

इन सालों में आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद खूब बढ़ा। अभी गुलाम नबी जी की पार्टी के नेता दिग्विजय सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि सरकार का इक़बाल होना चाहिए। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन 60 सालों के अन्दर कांग्रेस का इक़बाल कहां था? वे कह रहे थे कि इकबाल पी.एस. लगाने में मत देखों कि पी.एस. लगा सकते हैं या नहीं लगा सकते। अगर इकबाल लगाना था, तो आपको आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए लगाना था। अगर इकबाल लगाना था तो जम्मू-कश्मीर में, जहां से आप आते हैं, वहां आपको लगाना था कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में किस प्रकार से लगातार आतंकवादी घटनाएं बढ़ती रहीं और हम इसे रोक नहीं पाए। अगर इकबाल लगाना था तो नॉर्थ-

ईस्ट में लगाते, जहां विभिन्न राज्यों में अन्दर ऐसी-ऐसी जगहें बन गई हैं, जहां पर पुलिस और आर्मी आज घुस भी नहीं सकती है।

सर, मैं स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के साथ मेघालय में गया था। मैं एक व्यापारी के घर गया, तो उसने अपने दोनों दरवाजे बन्द किए, मुझे अन्दर बुलाया और कहने लगा कि यहां पर एक्सटॉर्शन बहुत है। तो मैंने पूछा कि वे कैसे मांगते हैं? तब वह कहने लगा कि यह लेटर पैड है, इस लेटर पैड पर लिख कर कहते हैं कि दो लाख रुपये अभी दे जाओ और हर महीने एक-एक लाख की किश्त बंधवाते हैं। वहां इस तरीके से खुलेआम होता है। मैंने त्रिपुरा में यही देखा और यही मैंने दूसरे राज्यों में देखा। उपसभापति जी, मैं कहता हं कि अगर इनको इकबाल लगाना था, तो यह देश लूट गया, नक्सलवाद, आतंकवाद के अन्दर फँस गया, हिंसाएं होने लगीं, साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो गए, तब इन सरकारों का दायित्व बनता था।

उपसभापति जी, इन सबको रोकने के लिए जिन आदिमयों को सबसे ज्यादा सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए थीं, जिनका सबसे ज्यादा ख्याल रखना चाहिए था, मैं आज उन लोगों की बात करने जा रहा हं। सर, मैंने देखा है कि हमारे इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स, सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स, इंडो-तिब्बतियन बॉर्डर फोर्स, सशस्त्र सीमा बल, नेशनल सिक्योरिटी गार्ड, सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स, सेंट्रल पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स वगैरह बहुत सारी फोर्सेज़ हैं। परन्तु इन फोर्सेज़ के ऊपर आज ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वह बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स, जो इंडो-तिब्बतियन बॉर्डर फोर्स है, वह इंडो-चाइनीज़ बॉर्डर पर रहती है, चाइना से लगी हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा करती है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। पिछले कई सालों से इनके लोग 15 हजार फीट ऊंचाई पर भी काम कर रहे हैं, उनको पूरी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। उपसभापति जी, इन फोर्सेज़ का लगभग वही काम है, कम से कम मैं यह कह सकता हूं, जो बी.एस.एफ., इंडो-तिब्बतियन बॉर्डर फोर्स, सी.आर.पी.एफ. और दूसरी फोर्सेज का है, जो की आर्मी की फोर्सेज़ हैं, किन्तु आर्मी के मुकाबले इनको बहुत कम सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। सर, जो बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश से लगे हुए बॉर्डर पर काम करती है, वहां पर पानी नहीं है, बिजली की कमी है, टेलिफोन की सुविधा नहीं है और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इनको अपनी लाइफ लोनली बितानी पड़ती है। इनके पास इनकी फैमिलीज़ नहीं रहती हैं। इनको छूट्टियां नहीं मिलती हैं। अगर ये छुट्टी मांगते हैं, तो छुट्टी लेने पर भी इनको बहुत कम समय मिलता है। समय-समय पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से बॉर्डर पर फायरिंग हो सकती है, यह होती रहती है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इनको ये सारी सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए। अभी भी आज-कल के अन्दर हमारे दो जवान मारे गए हैं। इसी तरीके से इंडो-तिब्बतियन बॉर्डर फोर्स है, इसको भी ठंड से बचने के लिए हम कपड़े तो देते हैं, परन्तू उनकी क्वालिटी ऑर्मी के जवानों से भी इनफीरियर होती है। ये फ्रीज़ हो जाते हैं। इनकी राशन मनी भी फौज के मुकाबले बहुत कम है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं दिल्ली से आता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो फोर्सेंज़ इनमें अब डीमोरेलाइजेशन है। अब इनमें आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। और इनमें से बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जो बीस साल की अपनी सर्विस पूरी करने से पहले ही इसको छोड़ देते हैं, जिससे फोर्सेंज को भी बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। उपसभापति जी, अगर आप आंकड़े उटाकर देखें तो पाएंगे कि जिस

[श्री विजय गोयल]

तरीके से अभी दिल्ली के अन्दर डकैती की घटनाएं, जो पिछले साल 32 थीं, इस साल 58 हो गई हैं, मर्डर्स 621 से 656 हो गए हैं और रेप के केसेज में भी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मेरा यह कहना है कि आज जो दिल्ली पुलिस का जवान है, उसके पास किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली पुलिस को सुविधाएं देनी बहुत आवश्यक है। आये दिन होने वाले बलात्कार, हत्या, चोरी फिरौती, कार चोरी, लूटपाट, बच्चों के अपहरण आदि सारी घटनाएं पुलिस को रोकनी होती हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि अपराधियों में भय नहीं है। नयी सरकार आने के बाद, मैं समझता हूं कि इतनी सख्ती होनी चाहिए कि जनता में पुलिस का भय खत्म हो और अपराधियों के अन्दर पुलिस का भय हो।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय दिल्ली पुलिस का कोई सिपाही काम करे तो कैसे? हमें उनसे अपेक्षाएं बहुत हैं, किन्तु उनको सुविधाएं बहुत कम हैं। दिल्ली में 87000 की पुलिस फोर्स है। आपको जानकार आश्चर्य होगा कि इनमें से 10 परसेंट लोग मानसिक रोग से पीड़ित हैं, जो ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर पाते और बहुत से लोगों ने तो आत्महत्या भी की है। आज अपराधियों के पास तेज वाहन हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि हमारे पास जो वाहन थे, उन जिप्सीज़ को बदल कर दूसरे वाहन आ गये हैं, किन्तु हमारे पास पहले वर्षों तक घिसी-पीटी जिप्सीज़ ही रहीं। हमारे पास रॉयल इन्फील्ड थी जिसको हमारा कोई पलता सिपाही खड़ा भी नहीं कर सकता था। किन्तु अभी दोबारा से इन्होंने एक अच्छी मोटरसाइकिल दी है, उसके लिए मैं इनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं। आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि आज भी हवलदार को साइकिल का एलाउंस मिलता है, वह भी 20 रुपए प्रतिमाह मिलता है और अगर उसके पास अपनी मोटरसाइकिल भी है, तब भी उसको 20 रुपए प्रतिमाह साइकिल एलाउंस मिल रहा है। आज जिनके पास कार भी है, उनको मोटरसाइकिल का एलाउंस मिल रहा है और वह भी 150 रुपए प्रतिमाह मिल रहा है, जिससे आज सिर्फ दो लीटर पेट्रोल आता है। आज भी सरकारी युनिफॉर्म ऐसी मिलती है, जिसको कि पहनने का मन नहीं करता है। अब ये दिल्ली पुलिस के लोग, फोर्सेज के लोग अनुशासित फोर्स होने के कारण खुद तो कह नहीं सकते, इसलिए सदन में मैं उनका मामला उठा रहा हूं क्योंकि सरकार को इनके ऊपर ध्यान देने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। आज भी 87 हजार पुलिसमैनों पर पांच प्रतिशत भी मकान नहीं है, इसके कारण उनके परिवार दिल्ली से बाहर रहते हैं और जब वे दिल्ली से बाहर रहते हैं, तो आप समझिए हम दिवाली, होली, रक्षा बंधन आदि सब त्योहार मनाते हैं और ये जो पुलिस वाले हैं, ये 24-24 घंटे ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं। इनको छुट्टियां नहीं मिलती है, ये छुट्टी नहीं कर सकते और जब आदमी 8 घंटे की जगह 24 घंटे ड्यूटी करेगा, तो वह अपना खर्चा भी पूरा करता है। तब हम कहते हैं कि पुलिस भ्रष्ट है, किन्तु पुलिस के भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना है, तो उनके ड्यूटी ऑवर्स में कमी करनी चाहिए। महान किराया बेसिक सैलेरी का सिर्फ 15 परसेंट है और एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर को किराए के नाम पर सिर्फ दो हजार रुपए मिलते हैं। राशन मनी केवल 15 सौ रुपए महीने मिलती है, किन्तु ये 24 घंटे काम करते हैं।

महोदय, जैसा मैंने आपको कहा कि इनकी छुट्टियां बिल्कुल न के बराबर हैं, लेकिन इनकी छिव ऐसी बना रखी है कि मानो कि पुलिस के अंदर सारे के सारे लोग भ्रष्ट हों। मैं यह ध्यान

दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ये जितनी भी फोर्सेज़ है और जितनी भी पुलिस हैं, जो हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आती हैं, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, अब ऐसे गृह मंत्री, ऐसे प्रधानमंत्री आए हैं, जो इन फोर्सेज़ का भी ध्यान रखेंगे।

महोदय, मैं एक और मुद्दे के ऊपर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह मुद्दा यह है कि पूरे विश्व में जहां-जहां भी हिन्दु रहता है, जब वह वहां से तंग आ जाए, जब उसके ऊपर atrocities हो जाएं, जब उनकी देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं हो, तब उसके पास शरण लेने के लिए सिर्फ एक ही देश बचता है और वह भारत देश है, जहां पर कि आ सकता है। किन्तु पिछले दिनों यह जाती-जाती सरकार सिटिजनशिप के लिए जो पांच सौ रुपए की फीस थी, उसको 20 गुना बढ़ा करके गई है और आज उसकी फीस 10 हजार रुपए हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैंने 2003 में यह कहा था कि हम कैम्प लगा कर इन लोगों को सिटिजनशिप देंगे, किन्तु अभी पिछले सालों में इसके ऊपर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और इसकी फीस 20 गुना बढ़ा दी गयी है। जब एक-एक परिवार 15-15 जनों के साथ मजबूरी में आता है, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि वे यहां पर अपना लालन-पालन किस तरह से कर पाएंगे, क्योंकि उनको यहां पर कोई नौकरी भी नहीं मिलती है। अंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं दिल्ली में, देश में और खास तौर से असम में या सभी जगहों पर बड़ी संख्या में अवैध घुसपैठ हो रही है। उस समय कहा गया था कि एक नेशनल रजिस्टर फॉर सिटिजनशिप बनाया जाएगा। मैं यह जानना चाहुंगा कि असम के अन्दर जो इसकी शुरुआत हुई थी, वह किन कारणों से बंद हो गई? पिछली सरकार वोट बैंक पॉलिटिक्स पर काम करती थी, इसलिए इसमें उनकी किसी प्रकार की कोई रुचि नहीं थी कि इन लोगों को identify करके इनको वापस भेजा जाए, किन्तू यह जो सरकार आई है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान देगी, क्योंकि बड़ी संख्या में दो से पांच करोड़ लोग अवैध रूप से इस भारत देश के अंदर रह रहे हैं। जिसके कारण जगह-जगह पर संबंधित क्षेत्र की डेमोग्राफी बदल गई है, संस्कृति बदल गई है, कल्चर बदल गया है और इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जितने भी लोग अवैध रूप से यहां पर रह रहे हैं, उनको जल्द से जल्द यह सरकार बाहर करे, उनको identify करे। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूं। आपने मुझे पूरा समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Thank you, Sir. I am grateful that you have given me the time. I am sorry that my friend, the hon. Home Minister, has just got up and gone. I hope he comes back quickly. ... (Interruptions)... I will explain why I am saying this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come back.

DR. M.S. GILL: I will explain why I am saying this because the House knows that I come from another background and another experience in administration. So, I want to put a few points, which are of interest to the Home Minister. That is why, I would like to see him present here. I won't take too much time, Sir. The other day, the Home Minister gave an answer to a question here on the 'police'. I have kept those papers since then. [Dr. M.S. Gill]

It was a very detailed answer which gave us a lot of information. There is a clear basic idea for the 125 crore Indians. The number of policemen and police officers is abysmally small, totally inappropriate and you cannot do the job of giving security to the Indian people. Look at these figures. Italy has 550 policemen, per one lakh of citizens; Japan has 200; America has 225; New Zealand has almost 200; Spain has more than 300. All of them have this and their challenges, their conditions are not as bad, as difficult as ours. I see from the table he gave me, India has 136 policemen, per one lakh of population. These are all Government's figure. But I am talking beyond Government, from my background on subject that is relevant. That is why, I am missing him. Bad luck! The sanctioned police strength of India, by various Governments of the past, is 182 policemen, per one lakh of population. But, 'in position' is only 136 for the total country. And, look at the States. Bihar has only 68, and you know the problems they have. UP, about which we talk so much, has only 81. West Bengal has 77. I remember Bengal, when I was CEC, had something around 70. How difficult was it, to hold any elections in such a difficult State of 9 crore population. This is our position. Actually, the sanctioned strength by the Home Minister is absolutely poor. The officers and whoever have been in those chairs, I think, have something to answer for and something to correct quickly.

India has a vast number of law and order and security problems. All States have this problem. When I look at the IPS officers, the Indian Cadre, in 2014, of total police is 4,728. Even the British had more than this level of officers for governing an India of 30-40 crores then. As against the sanctioned strength, what you have in place is less than 4,000 - you can say 3,800. And, when I look at the States, particularly, Bihar there are only 193 officers. There is a great shortage. In Uttar Pradesh, there are. 384. officers. The State of Uttar Pradesh is bigger than almost all countries in the world. It has a population of almost 20 crore. In West Bengal, there is again a huge shortage of more than 100. But the total strength sanctioned by the Home Ministry is not acceptable, if you really look at it. But, as far as constables' strength is concerned, you know it, the States have to do it. They don't like to spend the money, or, they don't have it. So, who is going to do it? The Home Ministry say that they have written to them and they do whatever they do, or, they don't do it. This is a major problem. The Home Minister should find a way, to even give them assistance, to overnight add, say, 50,000 constables in UP. Let us recruit them. Let us give a minimum. Instead of 136, India should have, at least, 200 to 250 policemen per one lakh of population. Unless you correct this, you are not going to go anywhere. Some States have more problems, but nobody has less problems. You can take any State. The same is the case with IPS and IAS.

I left the IAS a long time ago. I still remember, when I was a young officer, we dreamt of coming up as Joint Secretaries. The Government of India would choose sometimes fairly, by grade selection, mostly, and sometimes by nepotism, whatever that might be. But we dreamt and we were wanted here. I have been a Minister. I had the IAS people working with me. Most of them were from the Postal Services, and other services. Those were all great services. I am not an IAS man looking down upon them. But they are not trained for this job. But now in all Ministries, an IAS officer who has that general background -- is a rarity. Therefore, all these cadres need to be given a big recruitment jump. I am glad the Home Minister is here. How does the Home Ministry work? There is a Ministry of Personnel for the matters of IAS, IPS and other services, and that is with the Prime Minister. Some time back, it was taken away from the then Home Minister. I am not sure it was a good idea. There is the Home Ministry and the Home Minister, who has to answer to everybody in India. Sir, I believe, it is an unpopular job now. Be it any Government, any Party, they all want something else. The poor Home Minister wants a Policeman, the IPS and the IAS, etc. The Personnel Minister is looking somewhere else, and he is somebody else and nothing is moving. I am aware that the new Government and the new Prime Minister says, हम तो इसको आगे ले जाएंगे but, Sir, unless you and the Prime Minister sit down together, and override a lot of my colleagues, Civil Servants -- I am one of them -- you will get nowhere. And the States also find a way, give money and then direct that it be used to recruit more people immediately more people and not be put in another scheme. Now, for recruitment also, there is the UPSC. I have appeared before them. They are still in the old system, 1951 Constitution, absolutely 'stick in the mud', as we call it in English! And, then they have to deal with the Finance Ministry, the Home Ministry, the Personnel Ministry, and if Finance Ministry says they won't give them money, then nothing moves. I am glad my friend is shaking his head, because I think he agrees with me. He can go on writing and talking to them. वह कहते हैं गाली तो इनको ही मिलेगी अगर बलवा हो गया। we will carry on doing what we are doing. So, how to get not just India moving, but this business also moving, this is my question.

Sir, who do you recruit and how do you recruit? First, there is a clear idea in this country to have more women. The Government of India for the last 10 years have been saying this. I hope you are going to push it, and give at least 30 per cent women quickly. Your problems of women, their security and all sorts of crime will not go away, be it Delhi or any other town anywhere, wherever it happens, unless there is that strength of women in the Police force, in the jobs of SHO, DSPs and District SPs. I have watched over a long time; Kiran is not the only I.P.S., now it is a common business. There are plenty of girls, mostly, better than the men. This is a general [Dr. M.S. Gill]

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perception in all jobs. We know it. Therefore, Sir, if you manage somehow to quickly recruiting a lot of more IPS and DSPs, the cutting edge, and put them in position, you will see your law and order will be taken care of. आदमी भी कैसे भी हों, किस जगह के भी हों आपके या मेरे, लेकिन वे डरते हैं जब थोड़ी गिनती में औरतें खड़ी हों। इसीलिए we want more women in the Lok Sabha and that too will change. ...(Time-bell rings)... So, Sir, you need to do this. Sir, I will finish quickly. I am sorry I have taken more time.

Sir, now I come to recruitment. We have been arguing here over questions of which language, and how much of which language. Sir, I will say only-one thing. India is a sub-continent. It is not a unilingual State. Every language is regional and not known elsewhere. Therefore, whoever you recruit for the superior services, Police or Civil, they have to be able to function in deep Karnataka, in deep Tamil Nadu, in deep Assam and in deep UP, on the Assam border. They have to.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) in the Chair.]

Sir, one is the question of language. We have 22 languages. All are equal under the Constitution. If you are going to focus on that, please do it, but, then all of them will have to be used.

The second issue is CSAT, what exam and how we take it. On that also, whatever mechanism the UPSC and you decide should be there. I do not want to go into the details. Sir, on that also, whatever mechanism the UPSC and you decide – I don't want to go into the details – please make sure that you get the bodies you want. If you take a 'fish' for a 'fowl' or 'cheese' for 'chalk' or 'a man like me' for 'an engineer', how will I work? So, whoever goes and works in far-off India–India is a subcontinent—he has to be able to talk to the people there, the leaders there and the remote villagers. So, let us not say, I will have my language,' Never mind, if we all are talking Greek to each other, it won't work. That is all I have to say on that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I am aware, I won't waste your time. Sir, take Delhi which is important for all sorts of things. When I was the Minister of Youth -- women from Eastern States had a terrible time here, even men. Because they look different, people from roundabout here want to bash them up and beat them up. They come here for jobs because Delhi is a magnet. It attracts most from the neighbouring States. But now

people from Eastern India, all our brothers from those States, are coming क्योंकि दाल-रोटी के लिए यहां चांस है। This is all right. We want it. But, then, how do you give them security? I know every Home Minister and everyone tries, tries as hard as he can. When I was the Minister for Youth Affairs, something happened to a girl. I was the only Minister who called all the student leaders of all the Eastern States, and I spent two hours listening to them. Even that was a relief to them कि चलो किसी ने तो बात सुनी। I wrote long letters to Mr. Chidambaram then, and I must say that something got done. Sir, the Delhi Police is a national police. The mechanism somehow -- and the way it has been kept in that control; I won't say manipulation -- is that they are all neighbourhood people. I recognize them and I am one of them. No, there have to be enough Constables, enough DSPs and SHOs from Eastern States; and also from South India, from, elsewhere. I also see that after 1984, I don't see certain people who look like me at all in Delhi. Why? Surely, they also have a right to come back. Or, is that now a 'line has been marked' against them.

So, Sir, please give us a national police here. I will give you a technical reason for that. Men of Kerala do not want to come, because they can't live here. Today, your criminal and often your men in the Police are from the same village and cousins. ... (Timebell rings)... I want a Keralite or a Tamil or an Assamese. But they need some place to stay. Organize staying for those people who come from far and take a job here as Constables. If you do that and give the National Capital a National Police of an effective mix, you will see all your crimes disappear. Otherwise, we all go and visit the victims and give them relief. But nothing will happen.

Sir, I have taken too much time. I thank you and I thank everyone, and I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into this.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री की पिछले साल की कारकर्दिगी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। उसमें दिए गए आंकड़ों के हिसाब से जम्मू कश्मीर के हिंसा की तशद्द की लेवल कम होती जा रही है और पिछले साल में बहुत तेज़ी से कम हुई है। खुशी की बात है कि हिंसा के वाकयात में कमी हुई है, इसमें मरने वालों की तादाद में कमी हुई है और यह रियासत तेजी से नॉर्मल मामूल-ए-सूरते-हाल की तरफ बढ़ रही है। इसके बरअक्स देश के दूसरे कई हिस्सों में माओस्टि वॉयलेंस और Left extremism के वाकयात बढ़े हैं। उन्हों रोकने के लिए पिछले साल के दौरान जो कार्रवाई की गई है, उसके यकीनन कुछ अच्छे असरात निकले हैं।

रियासते जम्मू कश्मीर में कानून की सूरते हाल का जायज़ा रेगूलरली यूनीफाइड कमांड लेती है जिसके सरबराह चेयरमैन और रियासत के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं। उसमें होम मिनिस्ट्री के इंटैलिजेंस एजेंसीज व डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के नुमाइंदे भी शामिल होते हैं। और कोशिश यह होती है, जैसा कि हमें बताया गया है, फैसले कॉनशिएन्स से लिए जाते हैं और कॉनशिएन्स में चेयरमैंन का

[श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी]

लफ्ज हरफ़े आखिरी लास्ट वर्ड होता है, लेकिन पिछले दस-बारह साल से देख रहे हैं कि रियासत के चीफ मिनिस्टर बार-बार यह मुतालबा कर हैं कि यूनिफाइउ कमांड के अंदर AFSPA को हटाया जाए, यूनिफाइड कमांड से बाहर किया जाए। खामोशी के साथ अपने खत्तो-किताबत में, करस्पोंडेंस में, प्रेस में, असेम्बली में हर जगह यह बात उठी और पार्लियामेंट में भी यह बात उठी, लेकिन इसमें शायद फोर्स की वीटो को आख्तियार है। यूनिफाइड कमांड में चेयरमैन को जो हरफ़े आखिरी लास्ट वर्ड हासिल होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं है। इसके बुरअक्स वे हर बार बेबस दिखाई देते हैं।

सर, मैंने यहां इस सदन में कई बार सवाल उठाया और होम मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में और कई सवाल उठाए। जैसे जो चार वर्किंग गुप्स प्रधानमंत्री ने बनाए थे, उनकी सिफारिशात के बारे में मैंने सवाल उठाए, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि जवाब में कुछ ज्यादा रिवील करने के बजाय बहुत ज्यादा छिपाने की कोशिश की गई। इस सेशन में भी मैंने सवाल रिपीट किया और मैंने यह जानना चाहा कि स्पेसिफिकली मुझे बताइए कि वर्किंग ग्रप्स की कौन सी रिंकमडेशंस हैं, कौन सी सिफारिशात हैं, तो लागू की गई हैं? अब तक मुझे बताया गया था कि जितनी भी जरूरी हैं, वे लागू की गई हैं? मैंने अब पूछा था कि स्पेसिफिक एक, दो, तीन करके मुझे बताइए कि क्या सिफारिशात लागू की गई हैं, लेकिन अब की बार भी यही जवाब मिला कि जो जरूरी था वह किया गया। जब इस एवान में यह हाल हो कि हमें सवाल का जवाब मिलने के बजाय हमसे छुपाए जाने की कोशिश की जाए, तो बाकी जो फोरम हैं उनमें क्या हाल होगा? इससे कौनसी रियासत और मरकज़ के दरमियान कांफीडेंस बढ़ेगा? यह कोई भी सोच सकता है। जो वर्किंग ग्रूप खास तौर से सेंटर स्टेटस रिलेशन की जांच करने के लिए जस्टिस सगीर अहमद की कयादत में कायम किया गया था, उसने सिफारिश की थी रियासते-जम्मू और कश्मीर की आटोनॉमी बहाल की जाए। उसने यह सिफारिश की थी कि दफा 370 को हटाने की बात न की जाए, बल्कि वह इस रियायत की अवाम पर छोड़ा जाए, जब वह इसमें कोई नज़रे-सानी चाहेंगे तो उस वक्त की जाए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि रियासत में उस वक्त की सरकार ने जितने भी स्टेकहोल्डर्स हैं उनके साथ बात करके मरक़जी हुकूमत के नुमायंदों के साथ बात करके, असेम्बली में बहस करके एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी। रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने के बाद फिर असेम्बली में मुकम्मल अकसरीयत साथ कॉनशिएन्स के साथ मरकज़ी सरकार को पेश की थी और मरकज़ी सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बजाय रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया जाए।

एक वक्त था, जब इस ऐवान में जितनी भी जमायतें हैं उनकी नुमाइंदी करने वाले लीडरों ने दिल्ली आकर यह कहा था कि रियासते-जम्मू कश्मीर की अवाम अलाहदगी से जो भी चाहें, मिल सकता है। एक वक्त था भूटान स्टेप्स की बात होती थी और आज यह मरहला आया है कि कोई बात सुनने के लिए, कोई बात डिस्कशन्स करने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है और एरोगेन्स का यह हाल है कि इस ऐवान में भी सवालों के जवाब देने के बजाय टाले जाते हैं। एक और वर्किंग ग्रुप ने रियासते-जम्मू कश्मीर में इक्तिसादी तरक्की के लिए जो पिछले बीस-बाईस वर्षों के दरमियान तबाही हुई थी, उसका अज़ाला करने के लिए और रिकंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए सिफारिशात की थीं, जिसके नतीजे में उस वक्त के प्रधानमंत्री ने 24000 करोड़ के रिकंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम ऐलान किया और वह भी अभी तक इंप्लीमेंट नहीं हुआ है। इस सिलसिले में जब भी हमने जानने की कोशिश

की तो इरेसिव जवाब मिला, जबकि हमने स्पेसिफिक जवाब जानने की कोशिश की थी। इसी वर्किंग गुप ने रियासते जम्म-कश्मीर के जवानों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए एक स्कीम स्किल्ड डेवलमेंट की तय की थी। इरादा यह था, टारगेट यह था कि 40 हजार जवानों को पांच वर्षों के अंदर-अंदर तरिबयत दी जाएगी, तािक उन्हें मुनासिब रोजगार हासिल हो। इनमें इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट्स, डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स और ग्रेजुएट कोर्स शामिल थे। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक और जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके मुताबिक 40 हजार के बजाय सिर्फ 7919 शॉर्टलिस्ट हुए, उनमें से 4314 को चुना गया। 1,451 ने ट्रेनिंग कंप्लीट की, 942 को jobs दिए गए और मुझे कोई यह नहीं बताया कि वे jobs में क्यों हैं, क्योंकि मेरी जानकारी यह है कि जिन लोगों को jobs दिए गए, उनके लिए वे jobs attractive नहीं थे and most of them have opted out.40,000 में से सिर्फ 942 और 942 भी कहीं पर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, वापस भेजे गए हैं।

इस सदन में उक्त के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने डॉ. अभिजीत सेन की कयादत में एक कमेटी बनाई थी, लद्दाख और जम्मू रीजन्स की कम-तरक्की की शिकायतों का जायज़ा लेने के लिए। उसने एक सिफारिश की थी, कुछ प्रोजेक्ट उन्होंने आइडेंटिफाई किए थे। उनके लिए वित्त मंत्री ने डेढ़ सौ करोड़ जम्मू के लिए और एक सौ करोड़ लद्दाख के लिए मरकजी बजट पेश करके ऐलान किया, लेकिन बाद में यह पता चला कि पिछले तीस वर्षों से यह रकम, जो प्रोजेक्ट मरकजी सरकार ने आइडेंटिफाई किए, जिनकी तरजीहात प्रॉयोरिटीज़ मरकज़ी सरकार ने दीं और जिनके लिए फंड्ज़ का ऐलान इस पार्लियामेंट में हुआ, लेकिन पैसा फिर रियासती सरकार को अपने बजट से देना पड़ा और इस पैसे का बोझ उस रिक्ते पर पड़ा, जो लेफ्ट आउट था, जो टास्क फोर्स ने जायजें में नहीं लिया था और इसके बारे में भी, जितने भी सवाल हमने कभी यहां पूछे, उनका जवाब भी यहीं से मिला। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... कभी इसमें हमें कुछ ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपूरी: मुझे थोड़ा टाइम दे दीजिए। मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है, जो मेरा तजुर्बा यहां रहा, मरकज़ी सरकार ने जब भी रियासते जम्मु-कश्मीर के मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की, तो शायद यह जानकारी कि जम्मु-कश्मीर में कोई भी कौमपरस्त नहीं है, नेशनलिस्ट नहीं है, इसलिए शायद हमेशा लाइकीज़ और एजेंट्स को पाने की, कोलेबोरेटर्स को पाने की कोशिश की। आज जब भाजपा यह कह रही है कि हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर में 44+ का आंकड़ा रखा है, हम जम्मू-कश्मीर में आने वाले इन्तिखाबात में भाजपा की सरकार चाहते हैं, तो वह allies की तलाश में नहीं है, वह कोलेबोरेटर्स की तलाश में है, वह लाइकीज़ की तलाश में है, वह एजेंटस की तलाश में है। यहां से भाजपा के जो बड़े नेता जाते हैं, वे अलहदगी पसंदों से मिलते हैं। जो लोग आज़ादी से कम कुछ नहीं चाहते, उन्हें किस बात के लिए, किस बात पर, किस सौदे में ये तैयार कर रहे हैं कि भाजपा की सरकार अगर कभी बनती है, तो वे उसका हिस्सा बनें और इसके लिए अगर दियानतदारा कोशिशें की जाएं, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है अगर भाजपा कोशिश करती है कि जम्मु-कश्मीर में उसकी सरकार बने, लेकिन उसके लिए ट्रांसपेरेंट और दियानतदाराना पुरखुलूस कोशिशें होनी चाहिए, या नहीं कि आज ...(समय की घंटी)... मैनिपुलेशन्स और मैकिनेशन्स की कोशिश की जा रही है, यह देखा जा रहा है कि वादी में कौन-कौन सी कंस्टीट्यूएंसीज़ में नॉन-मुस्लिम्स की थोड़ी सी कंसंट्रेशन, चार परसेंट या पांच परसेंट जो ग्रोथ है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी: वहां मैनिपुलेट किया जाए, बॉयकॉट और ऐसी कोशिश की जाए कि अक्सरियती तबका जो है, वहां वोट न दे और चार परसेंट और तीन परसेंट वोटों की बुनियाद पर [श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी]

कुछ ...(व्यवधान)... को ढूंढ़ कर लाया जाए और एक सरकार बनाई जाए। यह बहुत बड़ा खतरनाक खेल है। यह इन्तहाई खतरनाक खेल है। मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ध्यान दें। मेरी नज़र से एक तसवीर गुजरी, एक कैम्प में एक सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के कंपनी हैडक्वार्टर पर बड़े अक्षरों में लिखा है- Catch them by their balls, hearts and minds will follow'. यह इन्तहाई अफसोसनाक और शर्मनाक बात है कि सिक्योरिटी फोर्सज के कैम्प पर लिखा हो, ऐसी नसीहत दी गई हो। इनको आइडेंटिफाई किया जाए और जिस अफसर ने यह किया है, उसे ऐसी सज़ा दी जाए कि बाकी के अफसर ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Ratanpuri ji, please conclude.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी: आप क्या कहते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के ...(व्यवधान)... देखने की कोशिश करना है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Ratanpuri ji, please conclude.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी: अगर आप इसमें मुखलिस हैं, अगर आप सच में चाहते हैं, अगर आपको यक़ीन है कि हां, जम्मू-कश्मीर में यक़ीनन नेशननिलस्ट इंडियन्स हैं, तो उनके साथ बात कीजिए। कोलेबोरेटर्स और एजेंट्स को तलाश करने की बात छोड़ दीजिए। इसी के साथ मैं एक गुजारिश और करूंगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की असेंबली में, जम्मू-कश्मीर की अवाम ने बाकी मुल्क की आवाम के नुमाइन्दों के साथ बात करके जो autonomy की रिपोर्ट पेश की है, जिसकी प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से कायम वर्किंग ग्रुप ने सिफारिश की है, उस autonomy को बहाल करने की कोशिश कीजिए ओर एक मैसेज दीजिए कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की आईनी हैसियत में कोई भी तब्दीली वहां की आवाम की मरजी के बगैर नहीं होगी, शुक्रिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Now, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan; you have five minutes.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): शुक्रिया वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आपने वज़ारते-दाखला की इस बहस में मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं आपका बहुत ही शुक्रगुज़ार हूं। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, इस बहस का जब आगाज़ हुआ था, जुम्मे के दिन, तब मैंने बर्सरे-इक्तिदार पार्टी के एक मोज्जिज रुक्त को मैंने सुना। बड़ी खुशी हुई। उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी की जानिब से अपना हवाला देते हुए कहा कि हम इस देश को मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं और इस देश को हम यकजेहती के दायरे पर लेकर जाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं याद दिलाता चलूं, जब इलेक्शन करीब आ रहा था तो इस देश के नौजवानों के साथ यह वायदा किया गया, इस देश की आवाम के साथ यह वायदा किया गया कि हम इस देश से, भारत के करप्शन को पाक करेंगे, तो अच्छा एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन लाएंगे और आवाम के नौजवानों की जो उम्मीदें हैं, उन उम्मीदों को पूरा करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे। बिल्कुल, यह जरूर कीजिए, लेकिन जब इलेक्शन में जीतकर बी.जे.पी. की सरकार इक्तिदार में आयी तो उन्होंने अपना पैतरा बदलकर फिर यह शुरू किया कि चार रियासतों के अंदर इलेक्शंस हैं, इन इलेक्शंस के बाद हम फिर इसको मद्देनजर रखेंगे। मुकरिंर ने अपनी बहस का आगाज़ करते हए एक बात का इशारा जरूर दिया था कि भारत का जो आईन बना है, वह आईन अंग्रेजों की चर्बी की नक्ल है, मैं इसकी सख्ती से मजम्मत करता हं क्योंकि यह जो आईनन बना है, इसको आईन बनाते समय हिन्दुस्तान के बुजुर्गों ने, हिन्दुस्तान की हमारी जो बड़ी पीढ़ी थी, उन्होंने आजादी में अपनी कूर्बानी देकर इस हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ाद करवाया था, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इक्तिदार में जो लोग हैं, उस आज़ादी की जंग के अंदर और जंग के वक्त उनका कहीं नामों-निशान नहीं था। मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि वह दर्द है, दस्तुरे-हिन्द की बका और उसकी हिफाज़त करने का दर्द, जिसमें आज़ादी-ए-मूल्क के बाद हमारे बुज़ुर्गों ने गंगा-यमुना तहज़ीब की सलामती के लिए इस दस्तूर को मुरत्तब किया था। हमारे बुजुर्गों में मौलाना आज़ाद, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर और डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जैसे कौमपरस्त और वतन के तई वफादार थे। सदियों से पनपती, संवरती, परवान चढ़ती हिन्दुस्तान की गंगा-यमुना तहज़ीब दुनिया भर में अपनी मिसाल आप है। इस तहज़ीब के रखवाले इस मुल्क के बाशिंदे रहे हैं। सुफी और संतों की तालीमात ने हिन्दुस्तान को ऐसी हम आहंगी बख्शी कि हम अपने ईमान की हिफाज़त करते हुए भी एक-दूसरे से मोहब्बत की डोर में बंधे रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि आज की सरकार इन बातों को नज़रअंदाज करते हुए सिर्फ अपने इक्तिदार के लिए अवाम को गुमराह करके एक बात लेकर जाना चाहती है। में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जो जमात हो या कौमपरस्त हो, हुब्बुल-वतनी का दावा तो करती है, लेकिन इस समाज को जोड़ने का काम नहीं तोड़ने का काम करती है। बी.जे.पी. की बुनियादी पालिसी आर.एस.एस. और उसकी फैक्टरी में तैयार होती है। तशदुत और फिरका परसती की पालिसी। इन लोगों को कम से कम मूल्क और कौम की मफ़ाद में बदलने की जरूरत है। एक हकीकी कौमपरस्त, हुब्बूल-वतन वही होता है जो तमाम तबक़ात को साथ लेकर मसावी दर्जा देते हुए पसमादा तबकात अक्लियतों को साथ लेकर चलता है, जिससे मुल्क में अमन और शांति कायम रह सकती है। मूल्क की तरक्की के लिए यह जरूरी है कि चारों तरफ से अवाम और भाईचारे का माहौल बना रहे। अवाम को नॉर्मल हालात में काम करने के मौके मौजूद रहें। इसके अलावा मुल्क में सनअती इनकिलाब लाने के लिए बेहतरीन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और बढिया किया जाए ताकि तरक्की याफता मुमालिक हिन्दुस्तान में कसीर सरमाया मशगूल कर सके, जिससे मुक़ामी लोगों के लिए रोज़गार के मौके भी पैदा हों। बदिकरमती से संघ परिवार की जमातें हर हिन्द त्योहार के मौके पर अपनी तकरीरों के जिरए इस मुलक को कमज़ोर करने की बातें कहते हैं। राम मंदिर तामीर करने की बात होती है, तो कभी यकसां सिविल कोड की बात होती है तो कभी कश्मीर के खुसूसी मोक़फ़ को लेकर इस मुल्क की तहज़ीब को बिगाड़ने की बात कही जाती है। यह मुल्क के मफाद में नहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के अलावा समाजवादी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी, राष्ट्रीय जनता दल, बीजू जनता दल, सी.पी.आई. सी.पी.एम.., तुणमूल कांग्रेस, जनता युनाइटेड दल, डी.एम.के., अन्य डी.एम.के. - कई ऐसी जमातें हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान की सियासत में अपना पुरा हक रखती हैं और काम करती आ रही हैं। ये लोग हमेशा जम्हरियत और सेक्युलरिज्म पर अपना यक़ीन रखते हैं। मुसलमान हो या दीगर तबक़ात हो, उनको साथ लेकर चलने की बात करते हैं। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके तवस्सृत से इस सरकार से और खुसूसन वज़ीरे दाखला साहब से यह कहने की जुर्रत करूंगा क्योंकि आप हालात को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए देखिए, आज हिन्दुस्तान के हालात हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम के दिल में एक शक-ओ-शुबहा की नज़र से सरकार के बीच में हैं, माहौल को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी हूं और मैं फंख के साथ कहता हूं कि मैं एक मुसलमान हूं। इसलिए हर हिन्दू भाई को, हर सिख को, हर

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

ईसाई को अपने साथ लेकर चलना चाहता हूं। इस देश को अगर वाकई आप मजबूती के साथ, यकजेहती के साथ, इस मुल्क को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो आपको हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम का दिल जीतना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान की यकजेकती को बरकरार रखते हुए, आपको दिलों को जोड़ना पड़ेगा। चाहे बाहर के आतंकवादी हों, चाहें अंदर के फंसादी हों, इनका मुकाबला करने के लिए मजबूत इरादे के साथ, आपको यकजेहती कायम करनी पड़ेगी। आपको पुलिस फोर्स को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा। पुलिस को तबको में बांटकर नहीं, आपको यकजेहती के लिए काम करना पड़ेगा। महिलाओं को इसमें ज्यादा मौके फराहम किए जाएं। जो लोग गुनहगार हैं, जो लोग फ़सादात करते हैं, जो लोग फ़सादी बयान देते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। मैं आपसे अपील करूंगा जब आतंकवादी घुसपैठ की बात आती है, तो एक जुमला, एक बात मैं दोहराये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी आतंकवादियों से या फसादियों से हस्बे तसफ़िया कर लेती, तो मैं आपके सामने इस हाउस में, सारी दुनिया में, फख से कहता हूं कि मेरी काइद इंदिरा गांधी हमारे बीच में होतीं। हमने कभी घुसपैठियों से, फसादियों से या आतंकवादियों से समझौता नहीं किया। हम अगर किसी मुल्क के साथ दोस्ताना माहौल पैदा करते हैं, तो उसके मायने यह नहीं है कि हम किसी से दुश्मनी को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हम दोस्ताने के तौर पर इस मुल्क को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं।

† [جناب محمد علی خان (آندهرا پردیش): شکریہ وانس چینرمین صاحب، آپ نے وزارت داخلہ کی اس بحث میں مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، میں آپ کا بہت ہی شکر گزار ہوں۔ وانس چینرمین صاحب، اس بحث کا جب آغاز ہوا تھا، جمعہ کے دن، تب برسراقتدار پارٹی کے ایک معزز رکن کو میں نے منا، بڑی خوشی ہونی، انہوں نے اپنی پارٹی کی جانب سے اپنا حوالہ دیتے ہونے کہا کہ ہم اس دیش کو مضبوط بنانا چاہتے ہیں اور اس دیش کو ہم یکجہتی کے دائرے پر لے کر جانا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن میں یاد دلاتا چلوں، جب الیکشن قریب آ رہا تھا تو اس دیش کے نوجوانوں کے ساتھہ یہ وعدہ کیا گیا کہ ہم اس دیش سے، یہ وعدہ کیا گیا، اس دیش کی عوام کے ساتھہ یہ وعدہ کیا گیا کہ ہم اس دیش سے، بھارت سے کرپشن کو پاک کریں گے، ایک اچھا ایڈمنسٹریشن لائیں گے اور عوام کے نوجوانوں کی جو امیدیں ہیں، ان امیدوں کو پورا کرنے کی ہم کوشش کریں گے۔ بالکل، یہ ضرور کیجنے، لیکن جب الیکشن میں جیت کر ہی جےپی کی مرکار اقتدار میں آئی تو انہوں نے اپنا پینترا بدل کر پھر یہ شروع کیا کہ چار ریاستوں کے اندر الیکشنس ہیں، ان الیکشنس کے بعد پھر اس کو مدّنظر رکھیں گے۔ مقرر نے اپنی بحث کا آغاز کرتے ہوئے ایک بات کا اشارہ ضرور دیا تھا کہ بھارت مقرر نے اپنی بحث کا آغاز کرتے ہوئے ایک بات کا اشارہ ضرور دیا تھا کہ بھارت

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کا جو آئین بنا ہے، وہ آئین انگریزوں کی چربی کی نقل ہے، میں اس کی سختی سے مذمت کرتا ہوں کیوں کہ یہ جو آئین بنا ہے، اس کو آئین بناتے وقت بندوستان کے بزرگوں نے، ہندوستان کی ہماری جو بڑی پیڑھی تھی، انہوں نے آزادی میں اپنی قربانی دے کر اس ہندوستان کو آزاد کروایا تھا، لیکل مجھے افسوس کے ساتھہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ آج اقتدار میں جو لوگ ہیں، اس آزادی کی جنگ کے اندر اور جنگ کے وقت کہیں نام و نشان نہیں تھا۔ میں یہ ضرور کہوں گا کہ وہ درد ہے، دستور بند کی بقا اور اس کی حفاظت کرنے کا درد، جس میں ملک کی آزادی کے بعد ہمارے بزرگوں نے گنگا جمنی تہذیب کی سلامتی کے لئے اس دستور کو مرتب کیا تھا۔ ہمارے بزرگوں میں مولانا آزاد، ینڈت جواہر لال نہرو، ڈاکٹر بھیم راؤ امبیڈکر اور ڈاکٹر راجندر پرساد جیسے قوم پرست اور وطن کے تئیں وفادار تھے۔ صدیوں سے پنیتی، سنورتی، پروان چڑھتی بندوستان کی گنگا جمنا تہذیب دنیا بھر میں اپنی مثال آپ ہے. اس تہذیب کے رکھوالے اس ملک کے باشندے رہے ہیں۔ صوفی اور سنتوں کی تعلیمات نے ہندوستان کو ایسی ہم آہنگی بخشی کہ ہم اپنے ایمان کی حفاظت کرتے ہوئے بھی ایک دوسرے سے محبت کی ڈور میں بندھے رہے ہیں، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ آج کی سرکار ان باتوں کو نظر انداز کرتے ہوئے صرف اینے اقتدار کے لئے عوام کو گمراہ کرکے ایک بات لے کر جانا چاہتی ہے۔ میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو جماعت قوم پرست ہو، حب الوطنى كا دعوى تو كرتى ہے، ليكن اس سماج كو جوڑنے كا كام نہيں توڑنے كا كام کرتی ہے، بی جے پی کی بنیادی بالیسی آر ایس ایس اور اس کی فیکٹری میں تیار ہوئی ہے تشدد اور فرقہ پرستی کی ہالیسی ان لوگوں کو کم سے کم ملک اور قوم کے مفاد میں بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایک حقیقی قوم پرست، حب الوطن وہی ہوتا ہے جو تمام طبقات کو ساتھہ لے کر مساوی درجہ دیتے ہوئے پسماندہ طبقات، اقلیتوں کو ساتھہ لے کر چلتا ہے۔ جس سے ملک میں امن اور شانتی قائم

کا جو آئین بنا ہے، وہ آئین انگریزوں کی چربی کی نقل ہے، میں اس کی سختی سے مذمت کرتا ہوں کیوں کہ یہ جو آئین بنا ہے، اس کو آئین بناتے وقت بندوستان کے بزرگوں نے، ہندوستان کی ہماری جو بڑی پیڑھی تھی، انہوں نے آزادی میں اپنی قربائی دے کر اس ہندوستان کو آزاد کروایا تھا، لیکل مجھے افسوس کے ساتھہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ آج اقتدار میں جو لوگ ہیں، اس آزادی کی جنگ کے اندر اور جنگ کے وقت کہیں نام و نشان نہیں تھا۔ میں یہ ضرور کہوں گا کہ وہ درد ہے، دستور بند کی بقا اور اس کی حفاظت کرنے کا درد، جس میں ملک کی آزادی کے بعد بمارے بزرگوں نے گنگا جمنی تہذیب کی سلامتی کے لئے اس دستور کو مرتب کیا تھا۔ ہمارے بزرگوں میں مولانا آزاد، ینڈت جواہر لال نہرو، ڈاکٹر بھیم راؤ امبیڈکر اور ڈاکٹر راجندر پرساد جیسے قوم پرست اور وطن کے تئیں وفادار تھے۔ صدیوں سے پنیتی، سنورتی، پروان چڑ هتی بندوستان کی گنگا جمنا تہذیب دنیا بھر میں اپنی مثال آپ ہے. اس تہذیب کے رکھوالے اس ملک کے باشندے رہے ہیں۔ صوفی اور سنتوں کی تعلیمات نے ہندوستان کو ایسی ہم آہنگی بخشی کہ ہم اپنے ایمان کی حفاظت کرتے ہوئے بھی ایک دوسرے سے محبت کی ڈور میں بندھے رہے ہیں، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ آج کی سرکار ان باتوں کو نظر انداز کرتے ہوئے صرف اپنے اقتدار کے لئے عوام کو گمراہ کرکے ایک بات لے کر جانا چاہتی ہے۔ میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو جماعت قوم پرست ہو، حب الوطنى كا دعوى تو كرتى ہے، ليكن اس سماج كو جوڑنے كا كام نہيں توڑنے كا كام کرتی ہے، بی جے پی کی بنیادی بالیسی آر۔ایس۔ایس۔ اور اس کی فیکٹری میں تیار ہوئی ہے تشدد اور فرقہ پرستی کی پالیسی. ان لوگوں کو کم سے کم ملک اور قوم کے مفاد میں بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایک حقیقی قوم پرست، حب الوطن وہی ہوتا ہے جو تمام طبقات کو ساتھہ لے کر مساوی درجہ دیتے ہوئے بسماندہ طبقات، اقلیتوں کو ساتھہ لے کر چلتا ہے۔ جس سے ملک میں امن اور شانتی قائم

یکجہتی کے ساتھہ، اس ملک کو قائم رکھنا چاہتے ہیں، تو آپ کو بندوستان کی عوام کا دل جینتا ہوگا۔ ہندوستان کی یکجہتی کو برقرار رکھتے ہوئے، آپ کو دلوں کو جوڑنا پڑے گا۔ چاہے باہر کے آتنک وادی ہوں، چاہے اندر کے فسادی ہوں، ان کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے مضبوط ارادے کے ساتھہ، آپ کو یکجبتی قائم کرنا پڑے گی۔ آپ کو پولیس فورس کو مضبوط کرنا پڑے گا۔ پولیس کو طبقوں میں بانٹ کر نہیں، آپ کو یکجہتی کے لئے کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ مہیلاؤں کو اس میں زیادہ موقعے فراہم کئے جائیں۔ جو لوگ گناہ گارہ ہیں، جو لوگ فسادات کرتے ہیں، جو لوگ فسادی بیان دیتے ہیں، ان کے خلاف آپ کو کاروایی کرنی چاہئے۔ میں آپ سے ابیل کروں گا جب آننگ وادی، گهس بیته کی بات آتی ہے، تو ایک جملہ، ایک بات میں دوبر انے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا۔ اگر کانگریس بارٹی آئنک وادیوں سے یا فسادیوں مسر حسب تصفیہ کر لیتی، تو میں آپ سامنے اس باؤ ہس میں، ساری دنیا میں، فخر مسر کہتا ہوں کہ میری قائد اندرا گاندھی ہمارے بیچ میں ہوتیں۔ ہم نسر کبھی گھس بیتهیوں سے، فسادیوں سے یا آتنک وادیوں سے سمجھوتہ نہیں کیا. ہم اگر کسی ملک کے ساتھہ دوستانہ ماحول بیدا کرتے ہیں، تو اس کے معنی یہ نہیں ہیں کہ ہم کسی سے دشمنی کی آگے بڑ ھانا چاہتے ہیں۔ بم دوستانے کے طور پر اس ملک کو آگے لے جانا چاہتے ہیں۔ آ

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : कांग्रेस पार्टी ने 60 साल इतना काम किया जो आज भी एक मिसाल है। कई मुल्क चाहते थे कि इस हिन्दुस्तान को तबकों के बीच में, मजहबों के बीच में बांटा जाए, लेकिन वे लोग आज तक, 60 साल में ऐसा नहीं कर सके।

[جناب محمد على خان: كانگريس پارٹى نے 60 سال اتنا كام كيا جو آج بھى ايك مثال ہے۔ کئی ملک چاہتے تھے کہ اس بندوستان کو طبقوں کے بیچ میں، مذہبوں کے بیچ میں بانٹا جائے، لیکن وہ لوگ آج تک، 60 سال میں ایسا نہیں کر سکے۔ کیوں کہ ہماری آیسی بھائی چارگی، یکجہتی اور ہم تمام لوگوں کا مذہبی عقیدہ بہت مثبت ہے،

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: मेरी आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से अपील है कि आप मजहबों को, तबकों को बांटने की बात मत कीजिए, सिविल कोड की बात मत कीजिए, हिन्दुत्व की बात मत कीजिए, देश को जोड़कर रखने की बात कीजिए। देश जुड़कर रहेगा, तो आने वाले हर गठजोड़ से, आने वाले हर मुकाबले से, आप फसाद को रोक सकेंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)... हम आपसी भाईचारगी को बरकरार रख कर, आने वाले हर मुकाबले का डटकर सामना करेंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। जय हिन्द।

† [جناب محمد علی خان: میری آپ کے مادھیم سے اس سرکار سے اپیل ہے کہ آپ مذہبوں
- کو، طبقوں کو بانٹنے کی بات مت کیجئے، یکساں سول کوڈ کی بات مت کیجئے، ہندوئو
کی بات مت کیجئے، دیش کو جوڑ کر رکھنے کی بات کیجئے۔ دیش جڑ کر رہے گا، تو
آنے والے پر باہر کے گھس پیٹھ سے مقابلے کریں گے، آپ اندرون فساد کو روک سکیں
گے ۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔ ہم آپسی بھائی چارگی کو برقرار رکھہ کر، آنے والے پر
مقابلے کا ڈٹ کر سامنا کریں گے۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں
آپ کو بہت بہت دھنیواد دیتا ہوں۔ جے ہند۔

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. The Home Ministry is a crucial Ministry in nation building. It has been headed by a galaxy of leaders, starting from Sardar Patel. Even during the United Front Government, Communist leader, Indrajit Gupta, headed the Home Ministry. Now, history has given an opportunity to my friend Mr. Rajnath Singh. Sir, I have listed some eleven issues before the Home Ministry -- crime and police, Supreme Court guidelines on police reforms, internal security, terrorism, left wing extremism, internal security in Jammu and Kashmir, security situation in North-East, international land borders, coastline security, Disaster Management and National Population Register. But I will be confining myself to a few issues which I think are very crucial at this point of time. Firstly, India is a democratic republic. It is not a theocratic state; it is not a theocratic nation. It is a democratic republic. Thanks to Dr. Ambedkar and others, we have a Constitution which is a republican Constitution. But India's tryst with destiny began with a tragedy; the tragedy is Gandhiji's assassination. Gandhiji's assassination was not just an event in history. It really symbolized the path that India should take. Sir, after Gandhiji's assassination, we witnessed several conflicts in the country. But demolition of Babri Masjid in 1992 was described by the former President Shri K.R. Narayanan as the second biggest tragedy after Gandhiji's assassination. In 1984, Indira Gandhi was assassinated and anti-Sikh riots took place in Delhi and other parts. After 1992, we had riots in Bombay in 1993. Then in 2002, we had riots in Gujarat. Why am I listing out all these tragedies? Because still we are not able to overcome these

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

tragedies. Communal conflicts are there in different parts of the country, particularly in the State of Uttar Pradesh from where you come. Unless we put an end to this communal menace, we cannot save our country and we cannot keep our country united. There I think India as a democratic republic should be preserved and its secular democratic values must be protected.

I know there are forces which indulge in hate speech and hate ideological propaganda against minorities, particularly the Muslim community. It is a fact of life. Let us not argue whether Muslims are right or others are wrong.

Sir, as a party, CPI, has been fighting against communalism of all kinds. Religious fundamentalism of all shades and kinds is bad. They are detrimental to the unity of the country. But there are forces which, in the name of majoritarianism, want to question the patriotism of the Muslim brethren. That is not good for the country. That is what I want to tell you. As Home Minister, you should take note of this. And the Government should protect the secular democratic structure of our governance, of our society. This is point number one.

Two, the NDA Government is invoking Sardar Patel's name frequently. But I would like to remind you that the spirit of cooperative federalism was significant to Patel's method of political mobilisation by which he could successfully persuade more than 492 princely States to join the Indian Union. It was the greatness of Sardar Patel. He had the spirit of cooperative federalism.

Now when you talk of cooperative federalism, I think you will have to carry that forward. Here I think the Centre-State relations assume very crucial importance. We should have strong States. Then only can we have a strong Centre. To have a strong Centre, there should be strong States. There is a need for a fair share of economic and political powers with the State Governments. There is a need for frequent meetings of Inter-State Council. There is an apprehension, you can say it is a misplaced apprehension, that the Centre is not giving adequate attention to the problems of South or East or North-East. There are some grievances. You cannot say that there is nothing like that. There are grievances. But to overcome these grievances, I think the Inter-State Council should meet frequently.

Now I come to Left Wing Extremism. It is not that there is just Left Wing Extremism. We have Right Wing Extremism also. The Left Wing Extremism poses a challenge to the State, the Government. Even they question all fundamental principles. I agree there. But the Right Wing Extremism poses a grave threat to the idea of India as a nation. That is where the danger should be understood. We will have to work out a mechanism how to curb the activities of right-wing extremists and these forces.

[Shri D. Raja]

Sir, most of the law and order problems are alleged to be happening both in Schedule V areas and Schedule VI areas. What is the reason behind this? Mining and other projects are taken up by private corporates either on their own or in the name of PPP. But the *adivasis* and the poor people are ultimately devastated, they are evicted and their livelihood is devastated. That is the breeding ground for other forces. You may call them extremist forces.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: They are not just law and order problems. You will have to address the socio-economic root causes of these problems. Unless we address the question of poverty or the question of inequality, we can't overcome that trend. It is a trend. Left-wing extremism is a political trend. We have been fighting that trend ideologically and politically. We will continue to fight that trend. But you should understand that it is not just a law and order problem.

Sir, on the issue of the North-East, I met you. There are problems and there is a demand for the repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. The Centre should review the situation. You are the best judge to assess the security threats in the North-Eastern Region. You can assess the situation. But there is a demand from the people that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act be repealed. That demand is there in Jammu and Kashmir also. That demand is there. So, the Centre will have to review that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding. That is one problem which is there. Then, in the case of Manipur, the Central Government has entered into an agreement with Naga organisation on ceasefire. But what is the status of that ceasefire? Manipur is opposing that ceasefire extended to Manipur region and the Centre will have to take note of that. In the same way, there is a question of inner line permits because Manipur's demographic composition is changing. It is a very strategic and sensitive State and the Union Government is aware of the problems. The Centre should also take note of this.

Then, Jammu and Kashmir Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is one issue. The other issue is Article 370. Jammu and Kashmir has been given that with a specific purpose and a specific need. We cannot come to a conclusion that there is no necessity for Article 370. You will have to take the elected popular Government into confidence. You will have to take the people of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. In fact, they are asking for more autonomy. Finally, I would like to add one point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude within one minute.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is the last point. Again, I go to Sardar Patel because you have invoked Sardar Patel's name. You have given ₹ 200 crore to erect a huge monument. We have no problem. In fact, we have many more personalities to honour like that. But the point is, Congress also should note that once a session of the Indian National Congress was organised by earmarking a separate enclosure for dalits. When Sardar Patel came to attend that session, he did not approve the earmarking of a separate enclosure. Therefore, when Sardar Patel's turn to address them came, he went to the enclosure of dalits and addressed them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding. That affinity and identification with dalits, which we learnt from Sardar Patel's life, has to be learnt for giving them due justice. When Mr. K.R. Narayanan, as President of India, unveiled the statue of Sardar Patel, he cited the example in his speech, "Sardar Patel stood for social justice and by serving the cause of social justice, we can strengthen the cause of cooperative federalism". As the Home Minister, you should keep this in mind. But the reality is something different. I can tell you that in 1991, the number of cases of atrocities against dalits including rapes, arson, kidnapping, dacoity, robbery, etc. was 17,646.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding. In 2013, it was 39,480. During the entire period, one can say, 6,34,319 cases have been reported. There has been an increase of 223 per cent. This has been done by one civil society, NACDOR. On the basis of that, The Times of India has published, Crimes against Dalits rise by 245 per cent in the last few years. So, the situation is very bad. This year is the 25th anniversary of the SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act. In fact there is a need to strengthen that Act, in order to protect Dalits and Adivasis. So as the Home Minister, you must address some of these crucial issues. When we discuss about the functioning of the Home Ministry it should not go as a ritual discussion, or, debate. It should lead to fruitful action by the Ministry. I hope you will undertake this. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Thank you very much Rajaji. Next Shri Shantaram Naik. You have five minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was going through the rules of the business of the Government of India. It appears that there are almost

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

100 items which are allotted to you under various Departments. How you will manage them is up to you. Hundred items in hundred various Departments! I hope you will go as per the rules for all your activities. I am mentioning this because, at the beginning itself, when this Government was installed by nominating Modi*ji* as the Prime Minister of India, we know the procedure; the Constitution provides one procedure, but the procedure followed by you was different. The Constitution provides that those MPs who get elected, they assemble at one place, and then they elect a person, may be, through consensus. Sometimes it depends on consensus in our party also. But the first criterion is the elected Members gather together and then they elect the leader, ऐसा कोई सिच्युएशन नहीं है कि यह हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर होगा। This is totally unconstitutional. You have started the Government by such a procedure. That is why I am mentioning this.

Secondly, the RSS from which you are taking the inspiration, one man rule is not the concept we are to follow. But yesterday in your National Council meeting, somebody has been named as the umpire, somebody has been named as the man of the match. What is this? Who is the man of the match? Who is the umpire? What is the game plan? ...(Interruptions)... Don't say it is an internal matter. It was on TV channels. ...(Interruptions)... It was shown on TV channels. It was a live telecast.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर बोलिए, यह होम मिनिस्ट्री का विषय है।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Thirdly, in your business we were told that there would be three layers. Now in the administration there will be three layers. Have you amended the rules of business to reduce earlier layers to three layers? You have said that there would be three layers. Let us know which those three layers are. Or is it like Gujarat which has only one layer? There are no layers. One person will decide all matters. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, we would like to know in the administration how many layers are there. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't spoil my time. I have got limited time.

Fourthly, you are a cadre controlling authority for all India services. Therefore, you have to look after the interest of the cadre and the administration because if cadre is dislodged, your administration will be dislodged. The cadre controlling authority has a very important role to play. In this connection, I am mentioning about my State of Goa wherein the Chief Minister has also approached you for a separate cadre for Goa for which I have been fighting for the last six years; and the Chief Minister said, "I am not interested in the cadre." The former Minister said here, "The BJP Chief Minister does not want cadre. Therefore, how can I give you?" Now, the BJP Chief Minister himself is

interested and he has approached you. It is a good thing. Kindly look into this aspect also so that the cadre in Goa can be strengthened.

My next point is in regard to foreign contribution. There are many NGOs who take foreign contribution and do their activities. That is fine. There is no problem. Are you keeping a watch on all those who take foreign contribution? In some cases we have found that those who take foreign contribution, also indulge in anti-national activities. They oppose public projects. They also instigate people to indulge in communalism. Therefore, it is your duty to see that foreign contribution is used properly. Secondly, you are also incharge of the Contempt of Courts Act. These days, it has become a fashion that if anybody speaks against judges or the Judiciary, he is hauled up for contempt. The Contempt of Courts Act needs to be amended so that there is total transparency.

You are also managing the Citizenship Act. I have got a list of hundreds of people, but I will mention only a few. Can you imagine there are also legislators in the country who are not the citizens? If they are not citizens, is it not the duty of your Department to expedite the proceedings with respect to the citizenship of elected representatives?

Then Commissions of Inquiry are instituted for various purposes. It is seen that whenever a Commission of Inquiry is instituted in a case, then other proceedings or normal criminal proceedings are stalled. A Commission of Inquiry takes years. Therefore, the people go unpunished. I am speaking it from a general point of view. It is said that if you want to stall the proceedings or an inquiry against anybody, then appoint a Commission. That should not be the approach. The scope of the Commission is different and proceedings in a criminal law are totally different.

Sir, they have brought Ram into politics. During Rajiv*ji's* time in 1988, the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988 was passed, according to which nobody was allowed to use religious places for political purposes. There is a long Section which talks about it. How many of your party people are not indulging in this? They use *mandir*, other religious places and precincts of religious institutions, for the purposes of – whoever he is and whatever may be the religion – holding meetings. That should also stop.

Lastly, my point is in regard to snoopgate. Who is the authorized person for doing tapping of phones? Is it your Home Secretary? Have you delegated this power to some other authority? Is there only one person who authorizes the tapping? In the country, so many activities are going on. As Shri Digvijaya Singh has said, there are instruments now through which anybody can go on doing the tapping. I am talking more in your interest, rather than in our own interest.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Please ensure that your Ministers are safe. That is why I am saying this. See to it that your Ministers are safe and their activities are not tapped. As far as tapping is concerned, you have to be very transparent and people should be told which authority has been authorized for tapping the phones of individuals. Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : धन्यवाद, सर। समय कम है, इसलिए मैं सीधे कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूं। आज गृह मंत्रालय की वर्किंग के विषय पर बात चल रही है। मैं विशेषकर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो समस्याएं हैं, उन पर कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट बहुत बुरी हालत में है, इस बात को हर समय यहां पर उठाया जाता रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक उसको सुलझाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है।

हम लोग मुख्य रूप से एक्स्ट्रिमिस्ट्स के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं और सबसे ज्यादा एक्स्ट्रिमिस्ट्स नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के ही रहने वाले हैं। ये वहां की सब स्टेट्स में फैले हुए हैं, जैसे नागालैंड, मणिपुर, असम, मेघालय। इन राज्यों में सारे एक्स्ट्रिमिस्ट्स ही एक्स्ट्रिमिस्ट्स हैं। त्रिपुरा में भी एक्स्ट्रिमिस्ट्स थे, लेकिन अभी त्रिपुरा थोड़ा नॉर्मल है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि पिछले 15 सालों से भी ज्यादा समय से हमारा गृह मंत्रालय वहां के एक्स्ट्रिमिस्ट ग्रुप्स के साथ बात करता आ रहा है, लेकिन आज तक वहां की जो समस्या है, उस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए कोई भी ऐसी व्यवस्था या कोई भी ऐसा सूत्र नहीं निकाल पाया है, जिससे इस समस्या का परमानेन्टली समाधान हो सके।

नागालैंड का जो NSCN (IM) है और NSCN (K) है, जो खाप्लांग ग्रूप का है, आज उनके साथ बहुत साल हो गए, लेकिन अब तक उसे सुलझाया नहीं जा सका है। वहां पर एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स की जो गतिविधियां हैं, वे अभी तक खत्म नहीं हुई हैं, जो वहां के लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। असम में एन.डी.एफ.बी. (नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट ऑफ बोडोलैंड) के साथ लगभग दस सालों से बात चल रही है, लेकिन अभी तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। आज उल्फा के साथ भी बात चल रही है, लेकिन अभी तक उसका समाधान नहीं हुआ है। आदिवासियों के कोबरा, बिरसा कमांडो फोर्स जैसे एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट ग्रूप के साथ बात हो रही है, लेकिन अभी तक उस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। मेघालय में गारो का ANVC, जो गारोलैंड की डिमांड कर रहा था, उसके साथ भी बात चल रही है, लेकिन अभी तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। तो ऐसे बहुत सारे संगठन हैं, जो मणिपुर में भी है, लेकिन इनके कारण आज समस्या ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। एक एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट ग्रुप दूसरे-तीसरे ग्रुप्स में स्पिलट होते जा रहे हैं। पहले एन.डी.एफ.बी. (नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट ऑफ बोडोलैंड) एक ग्रुप था, लेकिन आज यह तीन ग्रुप्स में बंट गया है। तो मैं सोचता हूं कि जितनी डिले होती रहेगी, एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट के गूप्स में उतने डिवीजंस होते रहेंगे, ये और बढ़ते जाएंगे तथा इस समस्या का हम कभी समाधान नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसके लिए उस पर स्पेशल अटेंशन देना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि स्पेसिफिकली किसी को इसके लिए दायित्व दिया जाए, चाहे वह कोई ऑफिसर हो या कोई भी व्यक्ति हो। यह जो

सीज़फायर करने के बाद एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स के साथ डिस्कशन चल रहा है, तो उनके साथ जितना जल्दी हो सके हर महीने बात की जाए और दो साल के अन्दर सारी समस्याओं का समाधान करने की एक व्यवस्था की जाए।

सर, इन लोगों ने अभी तक अपने आर्म्स सरेंडर नहीं किए हैं। वहां पर यह एक तरह से लीगलाइजड हो गया कि आर्म्स लेकर घूमना वहां इल्लीगल बात नहीं है। तो वह भी एक तरह से वैध हो गया। आज शायद आप लोगों को यह चमत्कार ही लगेगा कि लोक सभा का जो लास्ट इलेक्शन हुआ है, उसमें एक बैन्ड आर्गेनाइजेशन उल्फा के एक रीजनल कमांडर ने, जिसने आर्म्स भी सरेन्डर नहीं किए जबकि वह एक निषिद्ध आर्गेनाइजेशन का है, उसने आराम से लोक सभा चुनाव में नॉमिनेशन फाइल किया, जोकि एक्सेप्ट हो गया और वह इलेक्शन जीत कर आज पार्लियामेंट में है। एक बैन्ड आर्गेनाइजेशन, अभी मुझे पता नहीं, हमारे गृह मंत्रालय में आज जितने भी निषिद्ध उग्रपंथी संगठन हैं, जैसे सिमी हो या कोई और हो, क्या उन लोगों को इसी तरह से इलेक्शन जीत कर यहां पर एम.पी. बनने के लिए एलाउ करेंगे? अगर यही होगा, तो इस विषय पर बात करने की जरूरत क्या है? आज ही इसकी इन्क्वायरी कीजिए। आज भी उसने सरेंडर नहीं किया है। इंडिया में यह अद्भुत बात है। जो उल्फा है, उसे शायद आप सब जानते हैं। उल्फा आर्ग्रेनाइजेशन, इलेक्शन लड़ने के कारण, क्योंकि वह मेनस्ट्रीम में आ गया है, इसलिए उसको एक्सपेल कर दिया, लेकिन इसने अभी तक सरकार के पास या पुलिस के पास अपने आर्म्स सबिमट नहीं किये हैं। तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? अगर आज वह किसी को उठा ले या किसी को गोली मार दे, तो इसके लिए कौन रेस्पांसिबल होगा? यह बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक विषय है। इसके उपर ध्यान देना चाहिए, मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूं। इसके लिए जितने भी उग्रपंथी संगठन है, जो सीज़फायर में हैं, लेकिन सीज़फायर में होते हुए भी वे लोग आज खुलेआम आर्म्स लेकर घूमते रहते हैं, उनको भी थोड़ा अपने काबू में रखना हमारे लिए जरूरी है। आज उन्हें आइडेंटिफाई करना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। अगर कोई एक्ट्रीमिस्ट आर्म्स के साथ नहीं देखा जाए, तो वे लोग सीज़फायर में हैं या नॉन सीज़फायर में हैं, इसे जानना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसलिए जो लोग सीज़फायर में हैं, उन पर आप दबाव डालें, ताकि वे लोग डिजिग्नेटेड कैम्प पर आर्म्स लेकर ठीक तरह से रहें, तो इस सिच्एशन को सम्भालने में हम कामयाब हो जाएंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, अभी वहां की पुलिस की हालत बहुत खराब है। उनके मॉडर्नाइजेशन की बात की जा रही है, पैसा भी दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन पुलिसवालों के रहने के लिए अच्छी जगह नहीं है, अच्छी गाडी नहीं है और वहां पर अच्छे आर्म्स नहीं हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में वहां पर जो इतने एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स वगैरह हैं, पुलिस कैसे वहां की सिचुएशन को कंट्रोल कर सकती है? यह एक चिंताजनक विषय है, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। सिक्स्थ शेड्यूल के आधार में बोडोलेण्ड टेरिटोरियल काउंसिल एक एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्यवस्था है, लेकिन जो बोडोलैण्ड टेरिटोरियल काउंसिल, सिक्स्थ शेड्यूल एरिया है, वहां के लिए जितनी भी सिक्यूरिटी लगाई गई है, उसका खर्चा वहां की डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल को देना पड़ रहा है। क्या गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के या किसी स्टेट की पुलिस के लिए वहां की काउंसिल को एक्स्ट्रा पैसा देना चाहिए? क्या उन लोगों की सिक्युरिटी की व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की होम मिनिस्ट्री या असम का

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट नहीं लेगा? इस तरह से बोडोलेण्ड का इंडिया के साथ क्या संबंध रहा? यह एक प्रश्न है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस संबंध में आप सूचना प्राप्त करें कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ऐसा क्यों कर रही है? संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंदर रहने वाली एक काउंसिल की सिक्युरिटी की जिम्मेदारी वहां का पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट क्यों नहीं ले सकता है? यदि वहां सिक्युरिटी दी गई, तो इसके लिए काउंसिल को पैसा क्यों देना पड़ रहा है? वहां के काउंसिल के जो ई.एम. वगैरह हैं, उन लोगों को संविधान के अनुसार मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट का स्टेटस दिया गया, उसी तरह इस्कॉर्ट वगैरह भी दिए गए, लेकिन उसको दिए गए सारे इस्कॉर्ट वगैरह को विदड्रॉ कर लिया गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Now, please conclude.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: सर, वहां के लोगों को उनके PSO को एके-47 दिया गया था, लेकिन वह विदड्रॉ कर लिया गया। एक जगह के लोगों के PSO एके-47 यूज कर सकते हैं और दूसरी जगह के लोगों के PSO को एके-47 नहीं मिल सकता है? यह किस तरह की बात है? यह बहुत छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन इनसे एक संदेह उत्पन्न होता है कि वहां के लोगों के प्रति गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की दृष्टि, गृह मंत्रालय की दृष्टि क्या है? अभी वहां पर सिचुएशन बहुत खराब है, वहां एक्टॉर्शन, किलिंग वगैरह हो रही है। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले गोयल साहब ने भी बोला है। इस सिचुएशन को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाए?

आज NDFBSonbijit नामक एक ग्रुप निकला है और यह ग्रुप हर समय एक्टॉर्शन कर रहा है, लोगों को टॉर्चर कर रहा है, किडनैप कर रहा है, इसलिए वहां पर गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से सीधे सेन्ट्रल फोर्सेज़ भेज कर इस पर कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि जैसे भी हो, इस पर कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। यह ग्रुप केवल असम में ही काम नहीं कर रहा है, बल्कि असम के बाहर भी यह ग्रुप काम कर रहा है, इसलिए इस पर जल्द से जल्द कंट्रोल किया जाए। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, बल्कि इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी वहां जो extremism problems हैं, वहां जो सिचुएशन हैं, जैसे भी हो, इसको कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। उसके लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इतना ही अनुरोध करके मैं अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया। दवे जी ने यहां पर इस चर्चा की शुरुआत की थी और मुझे बहुत ही दुख हो रहा है कि उन्होंने भारतीय संविधान की धिज्जियां उड़ाईं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने यूरोप के देशों की बुक उठाई, उदाहरण के लिए वहां से हमने एक संविधान उठाया, उसका प्रीफेस और बैक कवर फाड़ा, उसका कवर निकाला और उस पर हमने अपना कवर लगा दिया, यह हमारा संविधान है। कितनी गलत बात आप करते हैं? मैं आपको विनती करूंगा राजनाथ जी कि जरा अपने कुछ लोगों को यह बताइए कि यह राज्य सभा है, कोई शाखा में आप प्रचार की सभा नहीं ले रहे हैं। आपको जरा ध्यान रख कर बोलना चाहिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, मेरे भाषण की प्रति मेरे पास है, कृपया आप इसको पढ़ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवई : मेरे पास भी है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने जो पढ़ा है, वह आपके भाषण में से पढ़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : यह समस्या ही ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Are your yielding?

श्री हुसैन दलवई: मैं आपका भाषण पढ़ रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तोड़-मरोड़ कर नहीं कह रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा भाषण होने के बाद मैं आपको दिखाऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): No cross talking, please.

श्री हुसैन दलवई : दवे जी, मैं, आपको दिखाऊंगा और राजनाथ जी यहां पर हैं, उनको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): He is not yielding.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : अगर आप दिखा देंगे, मैं सदन की सदस्यता छोड़ दूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं तो आपको छोड़नी होगी, क्या आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवई : मैं देता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please address the Chair.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : आप सदन को गलत बात बता रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please address the Chair.

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सर, भाजपा वाले आजकल गांधी जी का नाम लेने लगे हैं, बड़ी खुशी हुई। गांधी जी ने कहा और गांधी जी की प्रार्थना रहती थी और हम आज भी वह बोलते हैं, "वैष्णव जन तो तेने किहए, जो पीर पराई जाने रे।" दूसरे की पीड़ा को जानने वाले ऐसे वैष्णव होने चाहिए, "पर दुःखे उपकार करे तोये मन अभिमान न आने दें।" जरा सी सत्ता मिलने के बाद इतना अभिमान मत कीजिए। जैसे-जैसे लोग ऊपर जाते हैं, वैसे-वैसे वे नीचे देखने का काम करते हैं। ...(यवधान)... मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमें स्वाधीनता मिली, तब इस देश के दो टुकड़े हो गए। जब स्वाधीनता मिलने के बाद पाकिस्तान से बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे भाई लोग यहां आ रहे थे, तब कई लोगों के खून हो गए थे, खून की निदयां बह रही थीं। पंडित नेहरू जी और पटेल जी रोज सुबह इसी चीज़ पर काम करते थे कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को कैसे ठीक रखा जाए। तब वे कितनी टेंशन में होते थे! जब दोपहर में कांस्टिट्यूशन किमटी की मिटिंग चलती थी तो उसमें आकर वे यह देखते थे कि वह संविधान किस तरह से उदारमतवादी होगा। वे हर कानून को ठीक ढंग से देखते थे। इसे हम लोगों को अपने ध्यान में रखना बहुत जरूरी है। वे कितने बड़े लोग थे, वे छोटे लोग नहीं थे, इसलिए यह संविधान बना।

[श्री हुसैन दलवई]

6. P.M.

गांधी जी ने एक और बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आप ईगो को छोड़ने की बात मत करो, आप ईगो का त्याग करो। ...(व्यवधान)... ईगो का त्याग करने से ही आप आगे जा सकते हैं। राजनाथ सिंह जी, मेरे मन में आपके लिए बड़ा आदर है। अगर आप करना चाहें तो आप जरूर कुछ करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। नूरजहां नाम की एक औरत हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को हमेशा राखी बांधती है। मेरी बीवी जो कि हिन्दु है, जब नरौदा पाटिया में फसाद हो रहे थे, तब वह वहां थी। उन्होंने रात के साढ़े 12 बजे मुझे फोन किया और बताया कि यहां जो मुस्लिम औरतें आ रही हैं, उनके अंग के ऊपर वस्त्र नहीं हैं। यह हमारी संस्कृति नहीं है। आप चाहे उसे जो बोलें, हिन्दू संस्कृति बोलिए या भारतीय संस्कृति बोलिए, यह इस संस्कृति की परम्परा नहीं है। जब द्रोपदी की साड़ी खींचने का काम हुआ तब श्रीकृष्ण ने साड़ी दी थी। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं आपसे दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। वाजपेयी जी ने राजधर्म की बात की थी। यह राजधर्म यहां चलेगा, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं।

एक तीन डीजीज़ की रिपोर्ट है। महाराष्ट्र, यू.पी. और तिमलनाडु के डायरेक्टर्स जनरल ऑफ पुलिस ने यह बताया है कि जब फसाद होते हैं तो पुलिस को मुसलमानों के बारे में बड़ी फिक्र रहती है, इसलिए उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मुसलमानों की रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी पुलिस में रहना चाहिए। इसलिए इसको आप देखिए। आप यह करेंगे, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं।

अगर कोई यह कहता होगा, गुजरात भूल गए होंगे तो आप मुजफ्फरनगर याद कीजिए। इस तरह की बातें करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके बारे में आपको कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ेगा। मैं आपको याद दिलाता हूं कि जब मुंडे साहब महाराष्ट्र के होम मिनिस्टर थे, तब मैं उनसे मिलने गया था। उस समय वहां कुछ लोग जानवरों को पकड़ने का काम कर रहे थे और वहां वे बड़ी गड़बड़ी कर रहे थे। मैंने कहा, यह हो रहा है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह एक त्यौहार है और इस त्यौहार में कुर्बानी दी जाती है। तब उन्होंने मेरे सामने सारे एस.पीज. को फोन किया, सारे किमशनर्स को फोन किया और कहा कि खबरदार, अगर किसी ने ऐसा किया तो उनके तम्बू उखाड़ दीजिए और उनको अंदर कीजिए। उन्होंने उनको अंदर किया और ईद के बाद छोड़ा। वहां बिल्कुल शांति रही। हम आपसे यही अपेक्षा करते हैं। आपके पीछे कौन है, क्या है, लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि आप एक मजबूत नेता हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय हिन्दू सेना के नाम से...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव) : हुसैन जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: अब हो गया, सर। राष्ट्रीय हिन्दू सेना के नाम से अगर कोई मुस्लिम को मारे और वह मुस्लिम को केवल इसलिए मारे कि उसने अपने सिर पर टोपी डाली हुई थी, नमाज पढ़कर बाहर आया, यह उसका गुनाह था? उसको मारने का काम किया। यह कौन है, क्या है, यह देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

श्री हुसैन दलवई : डा. नरेन्द्र दाभोलकर का खून हुआ है। कौन है उसके पीछे, सबको मालूम है। यह सनातन प्रभाकर कौन है, सनातन धर्म संस्था कौन चलाते हैं, इसकी जरा मालूमात कीजिए। कई जगह ऐसे-ऐसे लोग हो गए हैं, उनको लगता है कि हमारी सत्ता आई है। मैं भाजपा के ऊपर एक शब्द नहीं बोला, मैं सरकार के ऊपर एक शब्द नहीं बोला। मेरा कहना खाली यह है कि आपके सत्ता में आने की वजह से कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि हम भी इस देश में कुछ कर सकते हैं। यह होगा नहीं, ऐसा देखिए। उनको समझा दीजिए कि सत्ता सबके लिए है, सब को लेकर सत्ता करनी पड़ती है। इस देश के 15-17 करोड़ लोगों को कोई भी समुद्र में नहीं डुबो सकता। यह होगा नहीं। आपको उनको भी साथ लेना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अगर मुसलमान गलत काम करता है, वह मुसलमान है इसलिए उसको रखो, ऐसा भी मैं नहीं बोलूंगा। बिल्कुल नहीं बोलूंगा। सिमी के ऊपर बंदिश लगाई थी, तो वैसी ही बंदिश अगर इस तरह के संगठन गलत काम करते होंगे, तो उन पर भी बंदिश लगाने का काम कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सारे देश में दलितों के ऊपर भी बड़े पैमाने पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है। आप कश्मीर की बात करते हैं, कश्मीर के साथ-साथ वहां पाकिस्तान से जो दलित शरणार्थी आते हैं, उनकी भी बात करते तो मुझे अच्छा लगता। उनकी भी हालत बुरी है। मैं चाहता था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर उधर गए हैं तो यह सवाल उठाएंगे कि वहां के हिन्दुओं को तकलीफ देने वाले कौन हैं, क्या हैं और ऐसी तकलीफ क्यों देते हैं? वे उटा सकते थे, लेकिन नहीं उटाया। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Now, Shri A.V. Swamy. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री हुसैन दलवई: आप कश्मीर के पंडितों का उठाते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन नीचे की जाति के जो शरणार्थी हैं, उनका भी आप ख्याल रखिए। मैं इतना ही बोलना चाहता था। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, thank you. Now. Shri A.V. Swamy.

श्री हुसैन दलवई: मैं बहुत सारी बात बताना चाहता था, लेकिन आप हड़बड़ी करते हैं तो मुझे भी जरा जोर से बोलना पड़ता है। लेकिन एक चीज को ध्यान में रखना दवे जी, मुझे आपके खिलाफ कुछ बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप मेरे लिए आदरणीय हैं। लेकिन जरा ध्यान रखिए कि यह राज्य सभा है, कोई आपकी शाखा नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Husainji, there are two more speakers from your Party. Thank you. Now. Shri A.V. Swamy.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, this is a very small intervention, and I may not take even five minutes that you have given me.

After taking oath as the 13th President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has warned that India and the world is engaged in the "Fourth World War". The 'third' was the Cold War that was very warm in Asia, Australia, Latin America etc., till 1990. The war against terrorism and Left Wing Extremism is the "Fourth World War" that he has referred to.

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

This warning is an indication of metamorphic change needed in the direction and priorities of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the arena of internal security and containing violence. If his advice is seriously taken, the approach to Left Wing Extremism would not be the conventional strategy of gun to gun but something beyond military and police action into one of unearthing the hidden causes of uprising of tribals and poorer sections that is engulfing the vast areas of the country.

Sir, I have no great knowledge about the CPI, CPI(M), CPI(ML), nor do I know much about the Peoples War Group, Maoist Community Centre of India, MCCI and all that. My own personal experience from childhood as an active member of *Vanar Sena*, child brigade for freedom struggle, at the age of 12, gives me an insight into the emergence of extremism and violence. I was working as a courier for the underground freedom fighters. Western most part of Odisha beginning from Umarkote, Dabugaon, Nabarangpur, Jeypore, Mathili and Malkangiri form part of the undivided Koraput district. This area borders with Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh, the three hotspots of Naxalism in the country. The above land mass predominated by tribals was a hotbed of freedom struggle more particularly after Gandh*iji's* call for Quit India Movement in August, 1942.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

Thousands went to jail, many were shot dead, properties of many of the freedom fighters were confiscated and one of them, Shri Lachman Nayak was sent to the gallows. He was the first among the freedom fighters of Odisha, who had been hanged and became a martyr. Stunned by the sacrifices made by the local inhabitants, I, as a member of *Vanar* Sena, asked them the folly of giving up their lives blindly following Mahatma Gandhi's call for Quit India Movement. The reply was simple. Please note, you may not have known the feelings of the country and the people who have sacrificed for the country. Their reply was simple. What will happen to you if white man goes after success of Quit India Movement? "if the white man goes, we will remove the Rajas, get our land and forest to our control and manage our communities on our own." This was an answer given to a 12 years bold boy. I was stunned. Then they said, "That is what Gandhiji's call for Quit India Movement and this is Gram Swaraj which we are going to get." The British went. Rajas were removed, even though they have reappeared as Ministers and administrators, but the people remained as they are without getting their rights over land and natural resources, power to manage their own affairs. I heard as a child after Independence the very same freedom fighters telling me one couplet: "Gora sarkar gola re bhai, aila sarkar kola, bodily jaichi chabi kathi, rohi jaichi talla." You must understand that is the feeling now amongst the tribals. What it means is that those whites have handed over the key to the black, but the lock remains as it is ... (*Time-bell rings*)... That is our country today with a lot of development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Yes, Sir. I will not take more than one minute....(Interruptions)... I would mainly suggest and it may look very simplistic that you establish a mechanism not of guns but a mechanism of consultation with the ultras, the communities and the State. One minute only. You should implement fully the PESA and 73rd Constitutional Amendment and fully transfer the functions, functionaries and finance to the Panchayati Raj institutions. You will find a new change. Many of them may not understand it. I live with them. I was born and brought among tribals. There will be peace and goodwill. Thank you very much.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, भारत को पूर्ण स्वराज हासिल करने के लिए "करो या मरो" का नारा दिया गया और 9 अगस्त के क्रांति दिवस को पार करके आज स्वाराज हासिल के स्थापना दिवस 15 अगस्त से चलते-चलते इस सदन में गृह मंत्रालय और देश में सुव्यवस्था और सुरक्षा के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। जो शहीद हुए हैं उनकी जरा याद करो कुर्बानी। The person who was being looked at as the apostle of the non-violence was, by name, known as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He became Mahatma Gandhi. He announced that the individual mattered the most to him. He preached that the State, which are unable to provide basic needs to its citizens, will face internal dissent. From here, I would like to mention a few points. The hon. Home Minister needs to pay attention towards the newly-formed 29th State of Indian Union, that is, the State of Telangana. Four crore people of Telangana are, now, in doubt that the Union Government is creating hurdles for the democratically elected Government of the State. Kindly have a large heart and try to provide all the democratic republican rights of the State.

Now, I come to the issue of internal security. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he is not telling facts. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Please try to understand and have ...(Interruptions)... Let us take up one important ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, he is not telling facts. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those are only his views, not yours. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: It has put us ...(Interruptions)... My dear friends, please ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Chowdary and Mr. Ramesh, please take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... These are only his views. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you worried? ...(Interruptions)... You don't worry about that. ...(Interruptions)... These are not the Government's views. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you worried? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Please, my friends. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ... (Interruptions)...

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Please do not waste time like this. ...(Interruptions)... I am pleading ...(Interruptions)... I am pleading ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ramesh, please sit down. ... (Interruptions)... These are Mr. Rapolu's views, not yours. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you wasting the time of the House? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't waste the time of the House. ... (Interruptions)... Sit down, Mr. Chowdary. ... (Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Rapolu says....(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record....(Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I request the hon. Minister to judiciously ...(Interruptions)... I plead the Union Home Minister to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)... What happened to you? ... (Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to listen to anything. ... (Interruptions)... You are all speaking simultaneously. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनंद भारकर रापोल : सर, वह समय आने वाला है, हर इंसान, हर भारतीय नागरिक को ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मुझे बोलने का राइट हासिल करने में भी इतनी दिक्कत हो रही है, तो वहां ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... That is only his view. Why are you worried? ...(Interruptions)... You know his views. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The Union Home Ministry has ...(Interruptions)... made an important study. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody knows that there is a disagreement. ...(Interruptions)... Then, why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Only what he says will go on record, nothing else. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. It is not going on record. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: It has been studied and reported to your Union Home Ministry, hon. Home Minister, that the two important even at 2030 ...(Interruptions)... challenges that India is going to face are poverty and unemployment. That is why I have mentioned about Mahatma. The internal dissent is having the basis of poverty and unemployment. I don't want to make any more points. You have inherited from the United Progressive Alliance Government, headed by Dr. Manmohan Singhji and guided, by, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji the e-governance plan. We have ensured the e-governance plan ... (Interruptions)... Kindly hear what I am saying; then if you wish to dispute, please do so. ... (Interruptions)... Be democratic. We are about to celebrate our Independence Day. Be democratic. Let us behave in a civilized manner. Let me submit my case. Now, your Union Home Ministry is in the mid way of implementation of the e-governance plan, that is, Crime and Criminal Tracking Networking and Systems. Out of 21,000 locations that were identified, by the time of demitting of the UPA Government, above 14,000 locations had been connected. This is the advancement that you have achieved now. I would now like to make a mention of your Departments that are within the Union Home Ministry. Way back in 1961, the rules were framed. Based on those things, the Divisions were formulated. Within those Divisions, the newly cropped up complications have been accommodated and being studied. My plea at this juncture is why don't you try to have a relook at and revisit the installation of the Divisions within your Home Ministry? In particular, there is every necessity to have a separate Division to look after the issues that are cropping up from the cyber crimes. ... (Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I will conclude in one or two minutes. Just in 2013, it was reported that about ₹ 24,000 crore worth of cyber crimes have occurred. This was the situation.

Now, I come to Census. Let us try to have an integrated and comprehensive Census, inclusive of social, caste-based, linguistic and mother-tongue based components....(Timebell rings)... That will be serving you to alleviate poverty as well. With these things, though I do have certain points to make before you, try to look at the study that has been made and ensure proper internal security of the nation. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to make a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now. Now, Shri Thangavelu. You have only five minutes.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude for permitting me to take part in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the most important Ministry. It is entrusted with various responsibilities which affect the heart and soul of our nation.

Article 355 of the Constitution of India enjoins upon the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbances and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Sir, terrorism and extremism are two major challenges for sustained economic growth of our country. The Ministry of Home Affairs is entrusted with handling these two utmost perennial issues which plague the growth and prosperity of our nation. Another thing is Left-Wing Extremism. I hope under the leadership of our Prime Minister and our Home Minister, these problems will be solved effectively.

Sir, another major aspect is internal security. If calm, peace, law and order are maintained, then only people will be able to live peacefully. In this regard, I wish to know from the Minister what steps have been proposed to strengthen the internal security of the country. Not only this. What steps are being taken to share intelligence inputs with the State Governments?

It has been observed that whenever any major terror attack happens in any part of the country, the first offered comment is 'States failed to adhere to our intelligence information pertaining to possible terror attack.'

Sir, we are a federal country. We should not blame each other. In order to sustain the vibrant democracy, communication should be both ways. Please ensure that.

Then, I am coming to crime against women. Sir, after the enactment of the Criminal Amendment Act after Delhi gang rape and announcement of the Nirbhaya Project, we were under firm belief that crime against women will come down. But we are wrong. Hardly a day passes without crime being committed against women. Badaun case is an example of this. Take adequate and sufficient steps so that our mothers and sisters go out without any fear.

Sir, timely filling up of posts in law-enforcing agencies is necessary to maintain the law and order. Sir, an answer to a Parliament question reveals that in IPS, 930 posts are

lying vacant. With this situation, how are we going to maintain the law and order? Same is the case with para military forces, Central police organizations also. The Government should act in a war-footing manner to fill all these vacancies. Then only will maintenance of law and order become a reality.

Finally, Sir, I come to policing. I feel that it will be appropriate to mention here that our DMK Party Leader in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar, always cared about the police personnel. So, he constituted the 'Police Commission' to make recommendations for the welfare of the police force. The Central Government should also come forward to prepare a comprehensive plan for the welfare of the police personnel and modernization of police force. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Chunibhai Gohel. Mr. Gohel, you agreed for two minutes.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): No, Sir, one-and-a-half minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh, thank you very much. Very good. This is a good example.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित मछुआरों का जो प्रश्न उठा है, उसके लिए मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। सर, गुजरात के मछुआरे 15 अगस्त से फिशिंग करने के लिए समुद्र में जाने वाले हैं। अब केवल चार दिन बचे हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक हमें बायोमेट्रिक कार्ड नहीं दिया है। बायोमेट्रिक कार्ड एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिसे लेकर वे लोग समुद्र में जाते हैं, तभी फिशिंग कर सकते हैं, वरना जो गुजरात कोस्ट गार्ड है, इंडियन कोस्ट गार्ड है और मेरिन पुलिस है, वे उन्हें फिशिंग करने के लिए नहीं जाने देते। जो बायोमेट्रिक कार्ड्स हैं, उन्हें बनाने का काम, M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited, जिसकी शॉर्ट फॉर्म BEL है, नामक कम्पनी को 2012-13 में यूनियन गवर्नमेंट ने दिया था। उसके बाद दो साल में 1,33,000 के करीब कार्ड्स बनाकर उन्होंने गुजरात गवर्नमेंट को दिए। सर, पोजिशन यह है कि अभी 50 परसेंट से अधिक कार्ड बनाने बाकी हैं। चार दिन के बाद फिशिंग करना चालू हो जाएगा, 15 अगस्त से मछुआरे फिशिंग करने के लिए समुद्र में जाएंगे। अगर 50 परसेंट से अधिक लोगों के पास कार्ड नहीं हैं, तो वे तो फिशिंग करने के लिए जा नहीं पाएंगे। गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने यूनियन गवर्नमेंट को एक पत्र लिखा है और उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited का सेटअप गुजरात में होना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसा न होने के कारण लाखों मछुआरे फिशिंग करने के लिए नहीं जा पाएंगे। उनकी प्रॉब्लम की वजह से मुछआरों को भूगतना पड़ेगा। मेरी गुजारिश है कि जो हमारा आईडेंटिटी कार्ड है, जिसे कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट जारी करता है और उसकी वैरिफिकेशन मेरिन पुलिस करती है, तो इस कार्ड के हिसाब से मछुआरों को फिशिंग करने की इजाजत दी जाए। मेरी आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से ऐसी विनती और निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Mohammed Adeeb. Please take only five minutes.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh): No, Sir; ten minutes, please. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no question. In 'Others' category, there is no time left. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, this is my last speech in this Parliament!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why?

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Because after that I am going to retire. Please allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you going to retire?

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I very much wish that you come back. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: I don't know, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I very much wish that. Don't say it is the 'last'.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Please give me some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I tell you, never say it is 'the last'. You cannot predict the future. You may come back. So, don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: I suppose, this is my last speech. So, please give me ten minutes time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; take seven minutes. A compromise, seven minutes! ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: उपसभापित महोदय, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की बहस में शायद तीसरी या चौथी बार बोल रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब पुलिस रिफार्म्स करने की हिम्मत या एलान कर सकते हैं, तो इस बहस से फायदा है, नहीं तो यह सिर्फ वही एक गुफ्तगू होकर रह जायेगी। मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ, यकीन के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस दुनिया में शायद सबसे ज्यादा मुतास्सिब और बायस्ड पुलिस होकर रह गई है। उसके कुछ

वजूहात हैं, जिन्हें मैं आपको दिखाना चाहता हूं। मुझे थोड़ा सा वक्त उपसभापति जी ने दिया है, इसलिए मैं बताना चाह रहा हूं कि आपकी होम मिनिस्ट्री में 22 अगस्त, 2012 को मैंने मालूम किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में आपने कितने लोगों को जेलों में बंद रखा है, कितने सालों से बंद रखा है, तो 22 अगस्त, 2012 के जवाब में यह कहा गया कि "Infromation is being collected, to be informed to you later on." दो साल हो गए, कोई खबर नहीं आई। इसी मसले पर पासवान जी ने दोबारा एक सवाल दिसम्बर, 2012 में किया, तो कहा गया कि ये कोर्ट के केसेज़ हैं, हम अभी बता नहीं सकते। मैं आपसे अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मैंने जो बात आपसे कही, वह यह कि अभिनव भारत, इसके जो लोग जेल में बंद हैं, हमारे महाराष्ट्र के ATS के चीफ रघुवंशी जी ने अगस्त, 2005 को एक खत लिखा कि आइए हमारी पुलिस को ट्रेन करिए। यह खत मेरे पास है। उस खत के बाद ट्रेनिंग दी गई और उस ट्रेनिंग के बाद फिर 5 सितम्बर को रघुवंशी जी ने रायकर को और पुरोहित को यह लिखा कि आपकी ट्रेनिंग से मेरी पुलिस फोर्स को बहुत फायदा हुआ है। मुझे नहीं मालुम, मैंने इस हाउस में जवाब किया कि वे कौन से लोग हैं, जो पुलिस के इस प्रोग्राम से मुतास्सिर हुए हैं, वे लोग जिनका कहना यह है, अब मैं आपको यह बता दूं कि यह हमारे कर्नल पुरोहित साहब और रायकर साहब के बारे में, उनके एक साथी जेल में बंद हैं, जिनका नाम रमेश उपाध्याय है। उन्होंने मुझे 15 फरवरी, 2013 को जेल से खत लिखा और यह कहा कि मैं कसूरवार नहीं हूं, लेकिन पूरोहित की वजह से जेल में बंद हूं। उन्होंने अपने खत में यह कहा कि पुरोहित वह शख्स है जिसने सुपारी ली है हमारे आर.एस.एस. की सेना को मारने की और वह शख्स आज भी 11 महीने से जेल में है। पुलिस और फौज़ आज भी उसे पैसे दे रही है। इसकी आर.टी.आई. भी निकाली और इसके पेपर्स भी मेरे पास हैं। यह जेल के खत भी मेरे पास हैं। आर.टी.आई. यह कहती है कि यह 14 महीने से जेल में बंद है। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज इनको पूरा पैसा और मुआवजा दे रही है। किससे कहें, किससे फरियाद करें, जब एक शख्स हमारे यहां का डी.आर.डी.ओ. में पकड़ा गया और उसके ऊपर इलज़ाम लगा, वह 15 दिन के बाद छूट गया, लेकिन डी.आर.डी.ओ. से उसकी नौकरी छोड़ दी गई। ये जनरल प्रोहित जो जेल में बंद है, इसकी आर.टी.आई. मेरे पास है, यह सब मैं कोर्ट में दे चुका हूं। मैंने एक खत मेजर उपाध्याय को भी लिखा और यह खत जेल से आया हुआ, मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह वह शख्स है, जिसका नाम अभी आपने अभिनव भारत कहा है, यह जो पकड़ा था करकरे ने और उसकी डेस्क से निकला था, यह उसकी रजिस्टर्ड एफ.आई.आर. है। इस एफ.आई.आर. में अभिनव भारत वाले कहते हैं कि हम इस कांस्टीट्युशन को मानते नहीं हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हम इस प्रजेंट गवर्नमेंट को नहीं मानते। हम जो इसमें सरकार बनाएंगे, वह हिन्दू राष्ट्र होगा, मनुस्मृति और वेदव्यास की बुनियाद पर यह बनेगा। ये सारे कागजात मैंने पिछली गवर्नमेंट के हवाले कर दिए, लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। 13 लोगों को बम ब्लास्ट केस में पकड़ा गया और ए.टी.एस. ने यह कहा कि ये 7.11.2006 में पकड़े थे। उसने कहा कि इनके टेलीफोन्स टैप किए गए और टैप करने के बाद पता लगा कि ये पाकिस्तान से राब्ता किए हुए थे। सन् 2012 में जब यह केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आया तो ए.टी.एस. ने कहा कि हमने वे टेप जला दिए हैं। वे बच्चे दस-बारह साल तक जेलों में बंद रहे, फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनको छोड़ा और यह कहकर छोड़ा

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

कि not found guily. मुझे यह बताया जाए कि आपने इनकी जिंदगी के बारह साल छीन लिए, तो इनकी जिंदगी का मुआवजा कौन देगा? आपने उन पुलिस वालों पर एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया? इसलिए नहीं लिया कि वे पुलिस वाले गलत इलजाम लगाकर, तगमात लेकर तरिक्कयां करते रहे और आप उनकी वाहवाही करते रहे। ये तो वे सब चीजें हैं, जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह काम उस ह्कूमत ने किया जो आज पावर में नहीं है। अब आपकी ह्कूमत आई है, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि आपकी ह्कूमत क्या करेगी? जिस दिन से आपकी ह्कूमत आई है, उस दिन से न जाने कैसे-कैसे कारनामें उठ रहे हैं। आप भी उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं और मैं भी उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं। जिस तरीके से सोशल मीडिया पर जो दिखाया जा रहा है, एक महीने पहले बुलंदशहर में एक फोटो आया कि प्रोफेट मोहम्मद माफ कीजिएगा, यह अल्फाज़ हमारी जुबान से निकालना मुनासिब नहीं है, लेकिन सोशल मीडिया से कहा गया कि उसने अपनी बेटी से शादी कर ली है। उसकी एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज की गई, लेकिन उस पर आज तक एक्शन नहीं हुआ है। आप बताइए कि आपसे क्या कहा जाए कि इन पुलिस वालों ने क्या किया है? होम मिनिस्टर साहब, हम मुसलमानों ने 65 सालों में कभी भी जिन्ना की तलाश नहीं की। हमने गांधी जी को ढूंढा तो आपने उसकी हमें यह सजा दी। हमसे यह पूछते हैं कि आज भी हम मुश्तुबा और मश्कूक हैं, इस मुल्क में। इस पुलिस का क्या हाल है? जिस दिन से आपकी हुकूमत आई है, आपने शहरों और गलियों में मुसलमानों का निकलना मुश्किल कर दिया है। न जाने कहां से तोगड़िया और सिंघल और कौन-कौन से लोग निकल पड़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए, इसलिए कि उनको खौफ नहीं है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि 'जब सैंया भए कोतवाल, तो अब डर काहे का।' आज जब यह कैफियत हो गई है, तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप दिलों को जीतने की बात करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे पास इतना खजाना है, ये क्या करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... इन लोगों को शर्म आनी चाहिए। मैंने जब यह रिपोर्ट पिछले होम मिनिस्टर को दी, तो उन्होंने यह कह दिया हिन्दु आतंकवाद हुआ है। अगर किसी मुसलमान का हो, तो कहा जाए जिहादी है, लेकिन अगर पुरोहित पकड़ा जाए, तो वह हिन्दू नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई पकड़ा जाए, तो वह मुसलमान है। इस दिल के अंदर झांक कर तो देखते। वह पुलिस, वह निजाम, जिसकी पुलिस बेईमान और मुतास्सिब हो जाए, वह मुल्क कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने इस मुल्क में कुछ ख्वाब देखे थे। इस मुल्क के लोगों के दिलों में ऐसे मत करिए, जहां हमें शक और शुबहे में रखा जाए। मैंने आपसे पहले भी कहा है कि कोई कौम ऐसी नहीं होगी, जिसने अपना खून बांटा हो और गांधी की आवाज पर कहा हो कि आओ हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... 65 साल के बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Adeeb ji, please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: इस तरह की पुलिस, कोई थाने चले जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Adeebji, please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूं। होम मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। मैं उनकी इज्जत भी करता हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि आप वही होम मिनिस्टर बिनए, जिसके आपने नारे लगाए हैं। अगर आपने सरदार पटेल के नारे लगाए हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के वाकई अच्छे होम मिनिस्टर बनना चाहते हैं, तो वह हरकत मत कीजिएगा, जो अब तक की गई है। हम लोगों को ऐसा एहसास मत दिलाए, हममें sense of belonging डेवलेप कीजिए, हमारे दिलों से खौफो हरास को दूर कीजिए, तभी आप तरक्की कर सकते हैं, नहीं तो आपके ख्वाब कभी पूरे नहीं होंगे। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

*[جناب محمد ادیب (اثر بردیش): اب سبها بتی مبودے، میں بوم منسٹری کی بحث امیں شاید تیسری یا چوتھی بار بول رہا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہون کہ اگر ہوم منسٹر صاحب پولیس ریفارمس کرنے کی ہمت یا اعلان کر سکتے ہیں، تو اس بحث سے فائدہ ہے ورنہ تو یہ صرف وہی ایک گفتگو ہو کر رہ جائے گی. مجھے بہت دکھہ کے ساتھہ، یقین کے ساتھہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہندوستان کی پولیس دنیا میں شاید سب سے زیادہ متعصب اور بائسڈ پولیس ہو کر رہ گئی ہے۔ اس کے کچھہ وجوہات ہیں، جنہیں میں آپ کو دکھانا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے تھوڑا سا وقت اپ سبھا پتی جی نے دیا ہے، اس لئے میں بتانا چاہ رہا ہوں کہ آپ کی ہوم منسٹری میں 22 اگست، 2012 کو میں نے معلوم کیا تھا کہ ہندوستان میں آپ نے کتنے لوگوں کو جیلوں میں بند رکھا ہے، کتنے سالوں سے بند رکھا ہے، تو 22 اگست، 2012 کے جواب میں یہ کہا گیا ی Information is being collected, to be informed to you later on" دو مال ہو گئے، کوئی خبر نہیں آئی۔ اسی مسئلے پر پاسوان جی نے دوبارہ ایک سوال دسمبر، 2012 میں کیا، تو کہا گیا کہ یہ کورٹ کے کیسیز ہیں، ہم ابھی بنا نہیں سکتے۔ میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے جو بات آپ سے کہی، وہ یہ کہ انوبھو بھارت، اس کے جو لوگ جیل میں بند ہیں، ہمارے مہاراشٹر کے اے ٹی ایس۔ کے چیف رگھوونشی جی نے اگست، 2005 کو ایک خط لکھا کہ آئیے

[†]Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

ہماری پولیس کو ٹرینڈ کرئیے۔ یہ خط میرے پاس ہے۔ اس خط کے بعد ٹریننگ دی گنی اور اس ٹریننگ کے بعد پھر 5 ستمبر کو رگھوونش جی نے رانےکر کو اور یر وہت کو یہ لکھا کہ آپ کی ٹریننگ سے میری یولیس فورس کو بہت فائدہ ہوا ہے۔ مجھے نہیں معلوم، میں نے اس باؤس میں جواب دیا کہ وہ کون سے لوگ ہیں، جو پولیس کے اس پروگرام سے متاثر ہوئے ہیں، وہ لوگ جن کا کہنا یہ ہے، اب میں آپ کو یہ بتا دوں کہ یہ ہمارے کرنل پروہت صاحب اور رائےکر صاحب کے بارے میں، ان کے ایک ساتھی جیل میں بند ہیں، جن کا نام رمیش ایادھیائے ہے۔ انہوں نے مجھے 15 فروری، 2013 کو جیل سے خط لکھا اور یہ کہا کہ میں جیل میں قصوروار نہیں ہوں، لیکن پروہت کی وجہ سے بند ہوں۔ انہوں نے اپنے خط میں یہ کہا کہ پروہت وہ شخص ہے جس نے سپاری لی ہے ہمارے آر ایس ایس۔ کی سینا کو مارنے کی اور وہ شخص آج بھی 11 مہینے سے جیل میں ہے۔ پولیس اور فوج آج بھی اسے پیسے دے رہی ہے۔ اس کی آر ٹی۔آئی۔ بھی نکالی اور اس کے بیپرس بھی میرے پاس ہیں۔ یہ جیل کے خط بھی میرے پاس ہیں۔ آر ٹی آئی۔ یہ کہتی ہے کہ یہ 14 مہینے سے جیل میں بند ہیں۔ ہندوستان کی فوج ان کو پورا پیسہ اور معاوضہ دے رہی ہے۔ کس سے کہیں، کس سے فریاد کریں، جب ایک شخص ہماری یہاں کا ڈی۔ار ۔ڈی۔او۔ میں پکڑا گیا اور اس کے اوپر الزام لگا، وہ 15 دن کے بعد حموث گیا، لیکن ڈی آر ڈی او . سے اس کی نوکری جهوڑ دی گئی۔ یہ جنرل ہر ویت جو جیل میں بند ہے، اس کی آر ٹی۔آئی۔ میرے پاس ہے، یہ سب میں کورث میں دے چکا ہوں۔ میں ایک خط میجر ایادھیانے کو بھی لکھا اور یہ خط جیل سے أیا ہوا، میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ وہ شخص ہے، جس کا نام ابھی آپ ا نے ابھینو بھارت کہا ہے، یہ جو پکڑا تھا کرگرے نے اور اس کی ٹیسک سے نکلا " تھا، یہ اس کی رجسٹرڈ ایف آنی آر۔ ہے۔ اس ایف آنی آر میں ابھینو بھارت والے کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس کانسٹی ٹیوشن کو مانتے نہیں ہیں۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس حالیہ گوورنمینٹ کو نہیں مانتے۔

ہم جو اس میں سرکار بنائیں گے، وہ بندو راشٹر ہوگا، منواسمرتی اور ویدویاس کی بنیاد پر یہ بنے گا۔ یہ سارے کاغذات میں نے پچھلی گوورنمینٹ کے حوالے کر دئے، لیکن آج تک اس پر کونی عمل نہیں ہوا ہے۔ 13 لوگوں کو ہم بلاست کیس میں پکڑا گیا اور اے شی۔ایس۔ نے یہ کہا کہ یہ 2006-07-11 میں پکڑے تھے۔ اس نے کہا کہ ان کے ٹیلی فونس ٹیپ کئے گئے اور ٹیپ کرنے کے بعد پتہ لگا کہ یہ پاکستان سے رابطہ کئے ہونے تھے۔ سن 2012 میں جب یہ کیس سپریم کورٹ میں آیا تو اےٹی۔ایس۔ نے کہا کہ ہم نے وہ ٹیپ جلا دنے ہیں۔ وہ بچے دس بارہ سال تک جیلوں میں بند رہے، پھر سپریم کورٹ نے ان کو چھوڑا اور یہ کہہ کر چھوڑا کہ not found guilty مھجے یہ بتایا جانے کہ آپ نے ان کی زندگی کے بارے سال چھین لغے، تو ان کی زندگی کا معاوضہ کون دے گا؟ آپ نے ان پولیس والوں پر ایکشن کیوں نہیں لیا؟ اس لنے نہیں لیا کہ وہ پولیس والے غلط الزام لگاکر، تمعات لے کر ترقیاں کرتے رہے اور آپ ان کی واہ وابی کرتے رہے۔ یہ تو وہ سب چیزیں ہیں، جو میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہون. یہ کام اس حکومت نے كيا جو أج پاور ميں نہيں ہے۔ اب آپ كى حكومت آئى ہے، مجھے نہيں معلوم كم آپ کی حکومت کیا کرے گی؟ جس دن سے آپ کی حکومت آئی ہے، اس دن سے نہ جانے کیسے کیسے کارنامے اٹھہ رہے ہیں. آپ بھی اتّر پردیش کے رہنے والے ہیں اور میں بھی اتر پردیش کا رہنے والا ہوں۔ جس طریقے سے سوشل میڈیا پر جو رکھایا جا رہا ہے، ایک مہینے پہلے بلند شہر میں ایک فوٹو آیا کہ پیغمبر محمد، [श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

معاف کیجئے گا، یہ الفاظ ہماری زبان سے نکالنا مناسب نہیں ہے، لیکن سوشل میڈیا میں کہا گیا ہے کہ اس نے اپنی بیٹی سے شادی کر لی ہے۔ اس کی ایف آئی آر۔ درج کی گئی، لیکن اس پُر آج تک ایکشن نہیں ہوا ہے۔ آپ بتانیے کہ آپ سے کیا کہا جانے کہ ان پولیس والوں نے کیا کیا ہے؟ ہوم منسٹر صاحب، ہم مسلمانوں نے 65 سالوں میں کبھی بھی جنّاح کی تلاش نہیں کی۔ ہم نے گاندھی جی کو ڈھونڈھا تو آپ نے اس کی ہمیں یہ سزا دی۔ ہم سے یہ پوچھتے ہیں کہ آج بھی ہم مشتبہ اور مشکوک ہیں، اس ملک میں۔ اس پولیس کا کیا حال ہے؟ جس دن سے آپ کی حکومت آئی ہے، آپ نے شہروں اور گلیوں میں مسلمانوں کا نکلنا مشکل کر دیا ہے۔ نہ جانے کہاں سے توگڑیا اور سنگھل اور کون کون سے لوگ نکل پڑے ہیں ...(مداخلت)... مهجے اپنی بات کہنے دیجئے، اس لئے کہ ان کو خوف نہیں ہے. میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ "جب سینیا بھے کوتوال، تو اب ڈر کاہے کا" آج جب یہ کیفیت ہو گئیہے، تو ہوم منسٹر صاحب، آپ دلوں کو جیتے کی بات کرئے ...(مداخلت)... میرے باس اتنا خزانہ ہے، یہ کیا کریں گے؟ ...(مداخلت)... ان لوگوں کو شرم آنی چاہئے۔ میں نے جب یہ رپورٹ بچھلے ہوم منسٹر کو دی، تو انہوں نے یہ کہہ دیا ہندو آتنک واد ہوا ہے۔ اگر کسی مسلمان کا ہو، تو کہا جائے جہادی ہے، لیکن اگر پروہت پکڑا جائے تو وہ ہندو نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اگر کونی پکڑا جائے، تو وہ مسلمان ہے۔ اس دل کے اندر جھانک کر تو دیکھتے۔ وہ یولیس. وہ نظام، جس کی پولیس ہے ایمان اور متعصب ہو جائے، وہ ملک کبھی ترقی نہیں کر سکتا۔ میں آپ سے دوخواست کے ساتھہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے اس ملک میں کچھہ خواب دیکھے تھے۔ اس ملک کے لوگوں کے دلوں میں ایسے مت کرنے، جہاں ہمیں شک و شبہ میں رکھا جائے۔ میں نے آپ سے پہلے بھی کہا ہے کہ کوئی قوم ایمسی نہیں ہوگی، جس نے اپنا خون بانٹا اور گاندھی جی کے آ. از پر کہا کہ آؤ ہم تمهارے ساتھہ ہیں ...(مداخلت)... 65 سال کے بعد ...(مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Adeeb ji, please conclude.

*[جناب محمد ادیب : اس طرح کی پولیس، کوئی تھانے چلے جائیے ... (مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Adeeb ji, please conclude.

* [جناب محمد ادیب: میں اپنی بات ختم کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب میرے اتر پردیش کے ہیں۔ میں ان کی عزت بھی کرتا ہوں۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ وہی ہوم منسٹر بنئیے، جس کے آپ نے نعرے لگانے ہیں۔ اگر آپ نے سردار پٹیل کے نعرے لگائے ہیں اور ہندوستان کے واقعی اچھے ہوم منسٹر بننا چاہتے ہیں، تو وہ حرکت مت کیجئے گا، جو اب تک کی گنی ہے۔ ہم لوگوں کو ایسا احساس مت دلانیے ہم میں sense of belonging ڈیولپ کیجئے، ہمارے داوں سے خوف و حراس کو دور کیجئے، تبھی آپ ترقی کر سکتے ہیں، نہیں تو آپ کے خواب کبھی یورے نہیں ہوں گے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔ (ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D.P. Tripathi; please take only 3-4 minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस मिनिस्ट्री पर डिस्कशन आठ घंटे का है या दस घंटे का है?

श्री उपसभापति : मेरा ख्याल है कि आठ घंटे है, लेकिन मैं देखूंगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, दस घंटे तय हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी पार्टी से भी दो लोग बोलना चाहते हैं। टाइम बढ़ गया है, इसलिए हमें भी मौका दे दें।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी अपकी पार्टी का टाइम बाकी नहीं है, मैं क्या करूं?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जब दस घंटे हो गए हैं, तो ...(व्यवधान)... आप दो को बुलवा ही देंगे। यह मेरा राइट है, इस वजह से बात कर रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Please.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी: चलिए ठीक है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अवधी में बोलिए।

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी : आप कहेंगे तो अवधी में बोल दूंगा, बहरहाल हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, गृह मंत्रालय हर अर्थ में किसी भी देश का सबसे अहम और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। जब तक घर मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक बाहर हमारी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं होगी। हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। उन्होंने अपने कार्यालय में जाने से पहले सरदार पटेल की प्रतिमा पर माल्यार्पण किया और प्रणाम किया। मैं अपनी बात सरदार पटेल के ही उद्धरण से शुरू करता हूं। लौह पुरुष ने कहा था कि, 'भारत की एकता और अखंडता हमारे शासन का मूल सूत्र है। वास्तव में एकता और विश्वास पर ही देश चलता है।'

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी]

उपसभापित जी, मैं आपके समय का ख्याल रखते हुए, बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के विचार के लिए कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। पहली बात, जो माननीय सदस्य श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कही कि देश में जो सांप्रदायिक स्थिति है, उसको राज्यों के सहयोग से संभालना माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार का कर्तव्य है। राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करते हुए, देश में कानून व्यवस्था की जो परिस्थिति है, उसे शांत और स्थिर रखना गृह मंत्री, गृह मंत्रालय और सरकार का कर्तव्य है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 600 से अधिक सांप्रदायिक घटनाएं हुई हैं। ये घटनाएं बिहार में, बंगाल में, महाराष्ट्र में, जहां हम शासन में हैं - में भी हुई हैं। राज्यों में ये जो तमाम घटनाएं हुई हैं, इनके जो सारे कारण हैं, वातारण में जो परिवर्तन हुआ है, उसको देखते हुए यह आलोचना का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि आज इस समस्या को संभालने की जरूरत है।

उपसभापित जी, मैं जो दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि जब देश के तमाम न्यायालयों ने जिन लोगों को निर्दोष करार दिया है, ऐसे लोग अभी तक जेलों में क्यों बंद हैं? वे किसी भी समुदाय या संप्रदाय के हों, अगर न्यायालय ने उन्हें दोषमुक्त करार दिया है, तो फिर उन्हें जेल में क्यों रखा गया है? हमारी ही सरकार ने, इस सरकार ने एक बहुत बढ़िया काम किया है। विदेश मंत्री जी और सरकार ने जनता दल एकीकृत के कुछ सदस्यों के सुझाव पर बहुत तेजी दिखाते हुए सऊदी अरब में बंद और सजा काट चुके हमारे देश के लोगों को चौदह दिन के अंदर छुड़ाया, जिसके लिए हमने आपकी प्रशंसा भी की है। इसलिए जो निर्दोष लोग जेलों में बंद हैं, आप उनको छुड़ाकर कम से कम देश में न्याय व्यवस्था को मजबूत कीजिए।

दूसरी बात, अभी एक टी.वी. चैनल ने एक खबर दिखाई और प्रमाण के साथ यह खबर दिखाई कि बहुत से बैंक और टेलीफोन कंपनियों के जो तमाम अधिकारी हैं, उनके जो कस्टमर्स हैं, वे उनके पर्सनल डेटा बेच रहे हैं। सिर्फ यही बात नहीं है कि एक अपराध है, बल्कि यह आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा है। आपको इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं आखिर में इटली के प्रसिद्ध चिंतक Antonio Gramsci ने जो एक बात कही थी, उसको कहना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने फासिस्ट शासकों के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए, जेल में अपनी प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक 'Prison Notebooks' लिखी थी। उन्होंने उसमें लिखा था कि राज्य के दो कार्य होते हैं - एक समझाना-बुझाना और दूसरा दमण करना। 'Presuasive or coercive functions of the State'. Gramsci ने यह भी लिखा था कि जिस राज्य के persuasive functions ज्यादा होते हैं, वह ज्यादा सिविलाइज्ड और ंडेमोक्रेटिक स्टेट होता है, और जिसके coercive functions ज्यादा होते हैं, वह निश्चित तौर पर दमनकारी राज्य होता है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, एमरजेंसी की जेल से निकलने के बाद मैंने भारतीय पुलिस की एक परिभाषा दी थी। मैं माननीय सदस्य विजय गोयल जी से सहमत हूं कि पुलिस के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को सारी सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। खास तौर से पुलिस में जो नीचे के स्तर के कर्मचारी हैं, जो लोग सिपाही हैं, जो लगातार कम स्विधाओं में काम करते हैं, उनको ज्यादा सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। लेकिन मैंने एमरजेंसी की जेल से निकलने के बाद कहा था कि 'police' is a very meaningful word in India. Every letter has a meaning. 'P' stands for perjury, 'O' for oppression, 'L' for loot, 'I' for insult and intimidation, 'C' for cruelty and crime, 'E' for elimination and encounter. That's 'police' in India. So, we

have to be very careful when we are handling issues जैसे माओवाद की समस्या, जो देश में बड़ी प्रमुख समस्या है, जब आप उसको हल कर रहे होंगे, तो उसके सामाजिक पहलू को देखे बगैर ...(**समय की घंटी**)... सिर्फ यातना से काम नहीं लीजिएगा।

एक आखिरी वाक्य कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर देता हूं, क्योंकि आपकी घंटी बज गई है। इसलिए मेरा आखिरी वाक्य यही है कि भारत को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए डा. लोहिया ने जो कहा था कि सुरज की सतरंगी किरणों की तरह यह जो देश की बहलता है, उसे हम जितना बरकरार रखेंगे, हमारा गृह मंत्रालय ही नहीं, हमारी सरकार भी और हमारा देश भी उतना ही सशक्त होगा। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Tripathiji. Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary. Take only three or four minutes.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Thank you very much for allotting me time, Sir. I request this august House to get sensitized as to what is happening in the State of Telangana. As you are all aware, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was happened, I cannot say in an undemocratic manner because it was passed by both the Houses, but definitely in an unscientific manner, which has got blessings of both the national parties at that point of time. However, Sir, what is happening in the State of Telangana today is that they have stopped admissions into EAMCET in engineering colleges. We have already brought to the notice of this House that they have stopped it and opened their own Telangana Board, which is against the Act we have passed here. Then, Sir, they have mentioned certain institutions in Schedule X, which are very clearly mentioned in the Act. They have violated that also. One more thing, Sir, the day before yesterday, we had about two-and-a-half hours' discussion on the Freedom of Press. In spite of the commitment and instructions given by the hon. Minister, they have not taken up. Above all these things, the hon. Chief Minister of Telangana, the day before yesterday, after referring to the Home Ministry about the Section 8 rules, mentioned our Prime Minister as a * which itself is against the country's interests. At the same time, one more hon. MP from the party mentioned very clearly that prior to 1948, Telangana and Jammu and Kashmir were not parts of India and by using police action, they were taken over. All these things are against the interests of the country, Sir. About media, we have spent two-and-a-half hours, but of no use. I request this House to understand that if one State of Union of India goes like this, with an attitude of either a princely State or a dictatorship, it is dangerous to our federal structure and federal spirit. I request this House and the Home Ministry to take immediate steps to correct this kind of actions by the Chief Minister of one of our States. At the same time, if the hon. Members over here bring to this House a wrong

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

information saying that Section 8 conditions are not supposed to have been given to the Governor, which is actually mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, if that is true, then the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill can be sent as *de novo* and both the States can be merged. That should be the solution. Otherwise, this has to be taken up very seriously. I request the Home Ministry to take up these matters seriously and take some appropriate action. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury. You have maximum five minutes.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Yes, Sir. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. Though I was listed, but on that particular day, a colleague of mine has already spoken and has covered most of the points. Therefore, I will not make you ring the bell today. So, please do not ring the bell. I would focus only on one point. Many of the other issues have been covered.

सर, मैं वहीं से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहूंगा, जहां हमारे पुराने मित्र और साथी, कॉमरेड श्री त्रिपाठी जी ने राम मनोहर लोहिया जी की सूर्य किरणों के बारे में बात करते हुए अपने देश का विवरण दिया था। इसी संदर्भ में आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में काफी चिन्ताजनक घटनाएं हो रही हैं।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि वे इसमें हस्तक्षेप करें क्योंकि शान्ति और व्यवस्था की स्थापना करना बहुत जरूरी है। सर, आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं?

According to the Home Ministry's statistics, Sir, during 2013, there were 823 incidents of communal disturbance and violence in the country. During the run-up to elections, we have seen what happened in Muzaffarnagar. We have all spoken about it. I don't want to repeat that. Now, what are we seeing, Sir? That in the State of Uttar Pradesh alone, there were 247 incidents in 2013. I am quoting Home Ministry's figures. In 2014, in the second quarter between April and June, 149 communal clashes were reported across the country. Apart from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Maharashtra, where assembly elections are now due, closely follows Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, but what is of greater concern is that in the ten weeks since May, 16, when this new Government assumed office in Delhi, 605 incidents of communal nature took place in Uttar Pradesh alone and significantly two-thirds of these took place in or around the 12 assembly constituencies due for by-elections now. Similar reports are coming from around the constituencies that are due for by-elections in the State of Bihar.

Sir, my point is this. Clearly, we cannot have a situation where communal polarisation

is sharpened keeping in view forthcoming elections and thereby try and reap electoral benefit or political benefit from this. This does not help the unity and integrity of our country. That is why I am urging the hon. Home Minister, through you, to take this issue seriously because these are the facts from his own Ministry.

It is in this background, Sir, that a very disturbing report has appeared in today's newspapers of what was said by the RSS Chief in one of the meetings in Cuttack on Sunday yesterday. According to it, I would just quote from it, he says, "If inhabitants of England are English, Germany are Germans and USA are Americans, then why all inhabitants of Hindustan are not known as Hindus,..." Then it follows and I quote, "The cultural identity of all Indians is Hindutva and the present inhabitants of the country are descendants of this great culture."

Sir, I would like to say that we adopted this secular democratic foundation for our Constitution after a great deliberation in our Constituent Assembly. We adopted it after we had a great degree of discussion and finally came to a conclusion on what we would call our country. There was a great discussion on whether it should be Hindustan, or, whether it should be Bharat, or, whether it should be Bharatvarsha, or, whether it should be Bharatkanda. If you go through the entire discussion in the Constituent Assembly, you will find that finally in the Constitution, all of us accepted on the 26th January, 1950 what Article 1 says. I quote, "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." Finally, we said that India, that is Bharat, and 'that is' in the Constitution is not used with an acronym 'i.e.', it is fully spelt out 'India, that is Bharat,...'

We have defined Bharat a number of times in this House and I have said that it does not belong to any one religion, one caste, one sect, one ethnic group, but is the crucible of the civilisational advance of humanity itself. This is where everybody intermingled, every culture came into contact with each other, and that is what produced the idea of India. Today, if that is under threat, there is something very, very dangerous that we cannot allow in our country. That is why, through you, Sir, I want the hon. Home Minister to take a serious note of these developments. The reason why I am saying this is our own ancestors have said this. हमारे पूर्वजों ने खुद कहा है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने खुद कहा है कि जैसे अलग-अलग नदियां अपने-अपने रास्तों से एक ही महासागर में जा डूबती हैं, वैसे ही अलग-अलग इंसान अपने-अपने रास्तों से अपने परमात्मा के पास जाते हैं। ऐसे भी इंसान हैं, जो किसी धर्म में विश्वास नहीं रखते। हमारे जैसे नास्तिक भी हैं, लेकिन अपने समाज में हम पहले नास्तिक नहीं हैं। सबसे पहले नास्तिक एक ब्राह्मण हुआ करते थे - चार्वाक। आप इस परम्परा को ध्यान में रखिए। मैं यह परम्परा आपको इसलिए बता रहा हूं, क्योंकि धर्म आखिर क्या है? यह एक आत्मा और परमात्मा के बीच में एक पवित्र सम्बन्ध है। वह परमात्मा

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

कौन होगा, यह सिर्फ आत्मा चुनेगी। उसमें कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता, न आप और न वह परमात्मा। अगर यह आत्मा एक नास्तिक बनना चाहती है, तो कोई उसके अन्दर हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता। तो इसलिए यह हम यही चाहेंगे कि अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए ये धर्म का दुरुपयोग न करें। अब आज ये जो बातें हो रही हैं...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : आप ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अखबारों में जो बात छपी है, उसी के आधार पर मैं आपको बोल रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैं इसलिए आग्रह कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इस सरकार के आने के बाद मंत्रियों से आर्टिकल 370 के बारे में, युनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड के बारे में और अयोध्या के अन्दर मन्दिर बनाने के बारे में प्रकटन आए हैं। आप जरूर चर्चा कीजिए। हमें इसमें आपित नहीं है। ...(समय की घंटी)... आप इन पर चर्चा कीजिए, लेकिन यह हार्ड कोर हिन्दुत्व का एजेंडा आपने खुद कहा था कि यह बैक बर्नर पर रहेगा, लेकिन अब आप इन सबको ले आए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is important. You also know. Even the State you come from has tensions that are now growing in Northern Kerala, which is claiming innocent lives. This is something which our country can't afford. We want to be an emerging country; we want to be an emerging economy. We want to sit on G-20 high table in the world and we have all those aspirations. That will all be ruined if our internal unity and integrity cannot be maintained. That is why, Sir, remember, the same Vivekananda had once said, "The Islamic body and the vedantic mind is the future of India". So, please remember that and maintain that ethos, and do not destroy it for the sake of some partisan electoral victory.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I urge upon the Home Ministry and the Home Minister himself to please take this thing seriously and ensure that the idea of India as the leader of the world's knowledge society is something that will not be compromised by internal strife. So, I only wish that the hon. Home Minister and his Government will pay attention and take necessary steps to ensure that equality, irrespective of creed, caste and sex, as ordained in the Constitution, is scrupulously maintained. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mr. Parida. Three minutes. On your special request, I am allowing you three minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, many thanks to you for your kindness. Through you, Sir, I want to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Home Minister and of the House. Two days back, we celebrated 9th August as the 'Quit India Movement Day'. That reminds that the heroic struggle of our freedom movement was full of sacrifices of our people and our leaders. But you will mark one thing that in India, during this time, after Independence, many memorials or monuments have been built by people in different places in the name of our martyrs and freedom struggle leaders. But now you will see that those memorials, statues, etc. are unprotected and uncared for. Gradually, it is becoming ruined. The travelogue of our freedom movement since 1856 to 1947 is a saga of great struggle. And it is the modern Mahabharata of this country which depicts the glorious freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi. We are talking of teaching our students of Mahabharata. But this Mahabharata of freedom struggle is the greatest source of our inspiration. Whatever we have enshrined in our Constitution is the product of our freedom movement. So, my request, through you, to the Home Minister is the Government should take care of these monuments of the freedom struggle, and places where the firing took place and people were killed. Those places must be maintained and protected. That is one thing. The other thing is to maintain those monuments and memories. The District Collectors should take up the responsibility. The death anniversary or birthday anniversary of our leaders of the freedom movement should be celebrated by the District Collectors by garlanding their statues. In this connection, a gazette notification should be published. The District Magistrate or the State Government should enlist the places of monuments and statues which are already there. If necessary, new monuments or statues should be built where they are not there.

For your information, Sir, from my MPLAD funds nine such monuments and memorial places were built up in order to help our new generation to know the struggle of our freedom movement.

Regarding the language, I am very proud of my Oriya language. It has been accorded a classical language status last year. In order to make this language more popular and more developed there is a provision to give ₹ 100 crore to the State for research, collection of documents and publications. I request the Home Minister to release these funds to my State through the Centre of Indian Languages, Mysore, at the earliest. ...(Time-bell rings)...

Another thing I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister is that many of the regional languages are dying because the lack of its use. Due to the impact of the English language on our regional languages, the middle class and upper middle class are

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

7.00 р.м.

attracted towards English language. In Odisha, after 67 years of Independence, English is the State language of the administration. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... It is a very shameful thing, in Odisha we have started a movement to replace English language by Oriya language in administration, judiciary and trade.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please resume your seat.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I am requesting the Home Minister to help this language and release ₹100 crore for building infrastructure and research of my rich language further. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, दस घंटे की डिबेट हो गयी है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी पार्टी के दो सदस्यों के नाम मैंने दिए थे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I checked up. It is eight hours debate.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारी पार्टी के दो सदस्यों के नाम मैंने दिये थे, उनको दो-दो मिनट बुलवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको दो-दो मिनट बुलवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will they confine to two minutes only? What is the guarantee? You are asking for two minutes each. But they will take five minutes each. If it is two minutes, I can allow.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हमारे जो सदस्य हैं, वे बहुत अनुशासित हैं, उनसे ज्यादा अनुशासित कोई नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, after two minutes I will cut off.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मुझे दो मिनट नहीं चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका नाम इसमें नहीं है, मैं क्या करूं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: महोदय, मैं केवल तीन वाक्य बोलूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं ऐसे विषय पर बोलूंगा, जिसे किसी ने अभी तक नहीं उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, नरेश भाई ने हमारी पार्टी से दो लोगों के नाम दिए थे। हमारे एक साथी चले गए हैं, इसलिए उनका समय भी मुझे मिलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)... आपके पास सिर्फ दो मिनट हैं।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा और बाहरी सुरक्षा को लेकर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपनी मौजूदगी में जिस चर्चा को शुरू किया है, यह बड़ी गम्भीर है। मैं इस तरफ वाले दोस्तों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब वे हुकूमत में हैं। मैं एक शेर से अपनी बात शुरू करता हूं:

"चलो आओ मिल-जुलकर सरहद पर जान देते हैं, बहुत आसान है कमरे में वन्दे मारतम् कहना"।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं जब हम आंतिरक सुरक्षा पर बहस करेंगे तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपको इतिहास के आइने में जाना होगा। जब आप इतिहास के आईने में जाएंगे तो आप पाएंगे कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों से यह पूछा गया था कि तुम अपना राष्ट्रिपता एक टोपी वाले को बनाओगे या एक चोटी वाले को बनाओगे? यानी, तुम एक मुसलमान को मानोगे या एक हिन्दू को मानोगे? हम उनकी औलादें हैं, जिन्होंने एक हिन्दू को अपना बाबा-ए-कौम माना था। राष्ट्रिपता महात्मा गांधी ने हमसे वायदा किया था कि न तो तुम्हें कोई भाषा से आतंकित करेगा, न तुम्हें कोई हथियार से आतंकित करेगा और न तुम्हारे साथ कोई जुत्म करेगा।

महोदय, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं। मेरा दर्द है, जिसे मैं बयान करना चाहता हूं। मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से माननीय प्रोफेसर साहब की तक़रीर के बाद कुछ बाकी नहीं बचा है, लेकिन जो मेरा दर्द है माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, चूंकि आप गम्भीरता से सुन रहे हैं इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप इस बात की स्कूटनी करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की 65 साल की आज़ादी में आज तक किस समुदाय के लोग दंगे से सबसे ज्यादा मारे गए हैं, तो मैं पूरे विश्वास और पूरी जानकारी के साथ कहता हूं कि उनमें हम मुसलान निकलेंगे। यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि हमें इंसाफ चाहिए और इंसाफ हमें तब मिल सकता है जब पुलिस में हमारा परसेंटेज कायम किया जाए। अगर आप हमारा परसेंटेज हमारी आबादी के एतबार से पुलिस में कायम कर देंगे तो हमारे साथ होने वाली नाइंसाफी रुक जाएगी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आतंकवाद भाषा से भी फैलता है, आतंकवाद नारों से भी फैलता है और आतंकवाद हथियारों से भी फैलता है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, अब आप बैठिए।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: मैं सिर्फ एक आतंकवाद की बात नहीं करता। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं उस आतंकवाद की भी बात करता हूं जब अभी कुछ दिन पहले बोट क्लव पर जिहादी दस्तों को इराक़ भेजा जा रहा था, जो कि आपकी जानकारी में है, वह भी एक आतंकवाद है।

श्री उपसभापति : सलीम जी, अब आप बैठिए।

चौधरी मुनव्बर सलीम: माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे पुनः अपील करता हूं कि पुलिस में अगर हमारा परसेंटेज़ कायम करवा देंगे तो आप एक ऐतिहासिक व्यक्ति के रूप में स्थापित हो जाएंगे और कमजोर लोगों को इंसाफ दिलाएंगे।

*[چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): مانئے آپ سبھا پنی مہودے،، نریش بھائی نے ہماری پارٹی سے دو لوگوں کے نام دنے تھے۔ ہمارے ایک ساتھی چلے گئے ہیں، اس لئے ان کا وقت بھی مجھے ملنا چاہئے ... (مداخلت)...

اپ سبھا پتی : آپ بولئے ... مداخلت) ... آپ پاس صرف دو منت ہیں۔

چودھری منور سلیم: ماننے آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ بھارت کی آنترک سرکشا اور باہری سرکشا کو لے کر مانئے گرہ منتری جی نے اپنی موجودگی میں جس چرچا کو شروع کیا ہے، وہ بری گمبھیر ہے۔ میں اس طرف والے دوستوں سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آب وہ حکومت میں ہیں۔ میں ایک شعر سے اپنی بات شروع کرتا ہوں۔

چلے آؤ مل جل کر سرحد پر جان دیتے ہیں، بہت آسان ہے کمرے میں وندے ماترم کہنا،

مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہم آنترک سرکشا پر بحث کریں گے تو ماننے گرہ منتری جی، آپ کو اتباس کے آئینے میں جاتا ہوگا۔ جب آپ اتباس کی آئینے میں جاتا ہوگا۔ جب آپ اتباس کی آئینے میں جاتا ہوگا۔ جب آپ اتباس کی آئینے میں جانیں گے تو آپ پائیں گے کہ 15 اگست، 1947 کو ہندوستانی مسلمانوں میے یہ پوچھا گیا تھا کہ تم اپنا راشٹر پتا ایک ٹوپی والے کو بناؤگے یا ایک چوٹی والے کو بناؤگے؟ یعنی، تم ایک مسلمان کو مانوگے یا ایک ہندو کو مانوگے؟ ہم ان کی اولادیں ہیں، جنہوں نے ایک ہندو کو اپنا بابائے قوم مانا تھا۔ راشٹر پتا مہاتما گاندھی نے ہم نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ نہ تو تمہیں کوئی بھاشا سے آتنکت کرے گا، نہ تمہیں کوئی بتھیار سے آتنکت کرے گا، نہ

مہودے، میں دو منٹ میں اپین بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں، میرا درد ہے، جسے میں بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میری پارٹی کی طرف سے ماتئے پروفیسر صاحب کی تقریر کے بعد کچھہ باقی نہیں بچا ہے، لیکن جو میرا درد ہے، ماتئے گرہ منتری جی، چونکہ آپ گمبھیرتا سے سن رہے ہیں اسلنے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب آپ اس بات کی اسکروٹنی کریں گے کہ ہندوستان کی 65 سال کی آزادی میں آج تک کس سمودانے کو لوگ دنگے میں مسب سے زیادہ مارے گنے ہیں، تو میں پورے وشواس اور پوری جانکاری کے ساتھہ کہتا ہوں کہ ان میں ہم مسلمان نکلیں گے۔ یہ اس بات کا پرتیک ہے کہ ہمیں انصاف چاہئے اور انصاف ہمیں تب مل سکتا ہے جب پولیس میں ہمارا فیصد قائم کیا جانے۔ اگر آپ ہمارا فیصد ہماری آبادی کے اعتبار سے پولیس میں قائم کر دیں گے تو ہمارے ساتھہ ہونے والی ناانصافی رک جانے گی۔

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

مانَنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آتنک واد بھاشا سے بھی پھیلتا ہے، آتنک واد نعروں سے بھی پھیلتا ہے. ...(وقت کی گھنٹی)...

اب سبها بتی : ثیهک ہے، اب آپ بیثهنے۔

چودھری منور سلیم: میں صرف ایک آتنک واد کی بات نہیں کرتا۔ ماننے گرہ منتری جی، میں اس آتنک واد کی بهی بات کرتا ہوں جب ابھی کچھہ دن پہلے بوٹ کلب پر جہادی دستوں کو عراق بھیجا جا رہا تھا، جو کہ آپ کی جانکاری میں ہے، وہ بھی ایک آتنک واد ہے۔

اب سبها پتی : سلیم جی، اب آپ بیتهنے۔

چودھری منور سلیم: ماننے گرہ منتری جی، میں آپ سے پھر اپیل کرتا ہون کہ پولیس میں اکر ہمارا فیصد قائم کروا دیں کے تو آپ ایک اتباسک شخص کے روپ میں استہاپت ہو جائیں گے اور کمزور لوگوں کو انصاف دلانیں گے۔

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would like to just raise two points. I was a little disturbed by the deliberations especially when issues of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were being discussed. Sir, Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 specifically mentions that the Governor shall have special responsibility for security of life, liberty and property of all those who reside in the Common Capital Region, *i.e.* GHMC. Sir, it also mentions, "The Governor shall exercise his individual judgement, the decision of the Government in his discretion shall be final." The Home Ministry had piloted this Bill. I do not want to go into the details of the background in which it was passed. Sir, for the sake of keeping permanent peace, we requested that the Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Area should be declared a Union Territory, but it could not be done because the major political party, BJP and the Telugu Desam opposed it. Otherwise, these problems would not have been there. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I request the hon. Home Minister to have a meeting with both the Chief Ministers. We want conciliation, not confrontation because the people of both the regions, Telangana as well as Andhra Pradesh, want a peaceful living. We have already lost so much. There are issues of education, admission of students in educational institutions, and now, the responsibility of the Governor, as provided for in the Act. I request both the Chief Ministers to refrain from using words which are emotive in nature and which creates unnecessary confusion in the minds ... (Interruptions)... I have every right to say, Mr. Chowdary. Let me say what I want.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you only address the Chair. Your time is getting over.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Both the Chief Ministers have made some promises. Let them fulfil these promises. I appeal to the Home Minister to implement the provisions of the Act *in toto* along with the promises made by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House. If this is not sufficient, let the Chief Ministers of both the States come out with amendments, but I would urge upon them not to give statements which are confusing. People want peace, prosperity and development. I appeal to both the Chief Ministers and also the hon. Home Minister ... (*Time-bell rings*)... Just a minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Just one sentence, Sir. The Home Secretary is making his best efforts. But Chief Secretaries cannot solve the problems. It is not an administrative matter but a political one. Let the Home Minister be kind enough to call a meeting with both the Chief Ministers and discuss the issues and, if necessary, we will assist him ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. ...(Interruptions)... That is all. Only what Mr. Athawale says will go on record.

श्री रामदास अटावले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलुंगा, मैं आपकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूं, बहुत रिस्पेक्ट करता हूं। मैं तीन बार उधर के हाऊस में रहा हूं और अब आपका अनुभव ले रहा हूं। यहां मिनिस्ट्री पर चर्चा चल रही है। होम मिनिस्ट्री, राजनाथ सिंह जी जैसे मजबूत आदमी को मिली है और देश के 125 करोड़ लोगों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी आप पर है। जिस तरह 125 करोड़ लोगों की सुरक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी आप पर है, उसी तरह उधर के लोगों की भी सुरक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी आप पर है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि दलित समाज पर अत्याचार ज्यादा बढ़ने के कारण 1989 में प्रिवेंशन ऑफ एट्रोसिटीज़ एक्ट बना। सभी जाति के, सभी धर्म के, सभी पार्टी के मेंबरों ने दलितों पर बढ़ रहे अत्याचार के कारण इस एक्ट को मान्यता दी और प्रिवेंशन ऑफ एट्रोसिटीज़ एक्ट 1989 में बना। तो मुझे लगता है कि यह एक्ट किसी पर अत्याचार के लिए नहीं है, दलित और सवर्णों को नजदीक लाने के लिए यह एक्ट है। अगर महाराष्ट्र में यह एक्ट लगाते हैं तो एन्टीसिपेटरी बेल मिल जाती है। इसका मतलब ऐसा था कि अगर दलित समाज और आदिवासी समाज पर अत्याचार होता है तो इस कानून के अन्तर्गत दो-ढाई-तीन महीने तक बेल नहीं मिलती थी। इसके कारण ही लोग डरते थे कि अगर मैं इन समाज के लोगों पर अत्याचार करूंगा तो मुझे तीन महीने अंदर रहना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अभी उनको वहां एन्टीसिपेटरी बेल मिलती है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा यह कहना है कि इसको थोड़ा रिव्यू करें और इसका मिसयुज नहीं होना चाहिए और निर्दोष आदमी पर यह केस नहीं लगना चाहिए। किसी गांव में काफी लोग अच्छे होते हैं। लेकिन आठ-दस लोग ऐसे होते हैं कि वे गांव बदनाम

कर देते हैं। इसलिए हमारा कहना है कि गांव में एक शांति समिति, दलित सुरक्षा समिति का भी निर्माण होना चाहिए। एक जिले में एक एडिशनल एस.पी. की पोस्ट हो, जो दलित, आदिवासी और महिलाओं पर अत्याचार की जो घटनाएं हैं, उनको हैंडल करे और हर पुलिस स्टेशन चार-पांच पुलिस का स्टाफ ऐसा रखे, क्योंकि बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि दलित समाज के लोग पुलिस थाने में एप्लीकेशन देते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम पर हमला होने की सम्भावना है। वैसी ही एप्लीकेशन दूसरी बार देते हैं, फिर कभी-कभी तीसरी बार भी देनी पड़ती है, लेकिन पुलिस वाले बोलते हैं कि अभी तक हमला नहीं हुआ है तो फिर हमारे पास क्यों आते हो? वे फिर बतलाते हैं हमला कल होने की सम्भावना है, लेकिन पूलिस के पास स्टाफ नहीं होता है और न गाड़ी ही होती है तो इसीलिए दलित के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए एक अलग से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अत्याचार होने से पहले अगर आप उनको arrest करते हैं, उनको समझाते हैं, compromise कराते हैं, तो हमला नहीं होता। उपसभापति महोदय, इस बारे में भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। देश में नक्सलाइट मुवमेंट बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। मेरा इन नक्सलवादी लोगों को कहना है कि हम तुम्हारी मांगों से सहमत हैं कि ट्राइबल एरियाज का डेवलपमेंट होना चाहिए, उनको न्याय मिलना चाहिए। हम तुम्हारी मांगों का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन आपने जो हिंसा का मार्ग अपनाया है, उस हिंसा के मार्ग से आपको अंतिम लक्ष्य मिलने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि अगर आप जमींदार को मारेंगे तो उसका बेटा थोड़े ही अपनी जमीन छोड़ने वाला है, आप किसी कारखानेदार को मारेंगे तो उसका कारखाना तो वहां है ही। इसीलिए अगर आप समस्या का न्यायपूर्ण समाधान चाहते हैं, तो आप लोकतंत्र में हमारे साथ आइए। हम यहां कंधे-से-कंधा मिलाकर संघर्ष करेंगे। आप चुनाव लिंडए और चनकर आइए और सत्ता में भागीदार बिनए। अब जिस तरह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को सत्ता मिली है, वैसी सत्ता तो आपको नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन अगर आप हमारे साथ आओगे, तो सत्ता मिलेगी और उधर जाओंगे तो हार जाओगे। इसलिए मैं नक्सलवादियों का आह्वान करता हूं कि हम आपकी रिस्पेक्ट करते हैं, लेकिन आपने जो मार्ग अपनाया हुआ है, वह मार्ग ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; please conclude.

श्री रामदास अठावले : इसलिए मेरा कहना उनको यही है कि वे इस बारे में विचार करें। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि अगर मैं ज्यादा बोलूंगा तो आप मुझे अगली बार मौका नहीं देंगे। मैं आपका आदर करता हूं और अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. The Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, he will speak only three sentences.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said only three sentences.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं एक ऐसे विषय की ओर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, हमारे अन्य सदस्यों ने तमाम विषयों पर चर्चा की, लेकिन उनमें राजभाषा का विषय छूट गया।

महोदय, इस देश का गृह मंत्री इस देश की संसदीय राजभाषा समिति का पदेन अध्यक्ष होता है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वह विषय हमने उठाया है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अगर आपने उठाया है, तो मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। सर, मैं दूसरे वाक्य में केवल इतना बोलूंगा कि अभी तक राजभाषा का जो मौजूदा हाल है, वह औपचारिकता से अधिक कुछ नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि राजभाषा के बारे में जो काम होना चाहिए, वह काम ईमानदारी से नहीं हो रहा है और मुझे इस बात का दुःख है क्योंकि मैं उस संसदीय समिति से बहुत वर्षों से जुड़ा हूं, इसलिए मुझे इस बात का और भी दुख है कि राजभाषा की सबसे ज्यादा दुर्दशा हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में है। महोदय, दक्षिण के क्षेत्रों में फिर भी अपेक्षाकृत अच्छा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन यहां सब से ज्यादा दुर्दशा है। मुझे आपसे सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना है कि अगर आप इस बारे में व्यक्तिगत रुचि लेंगे और कुछ-न-कुछ वास्तविक काम कराने के लिए प्रयास करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि राजभाषा के काम को प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there are many issues relating to language. ...(Interruptions)... It is not the question of Hindi alone.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Now, hon. the Leader of the Opposition ... (*Interruptions*)... What do you want? You have already spoken. Hon. LOP.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we should have a Committee on national languages comprising all languages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right ...(*Interruptions*)... What Chaturvedi said is only his views. You don't worry about that. Sit down ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we support the growth and development of the Indian languages.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All Indian languages will be promoted and encouraged. Don't worry; Tamil will also be encouraged and promoted.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, Telugu should also be encouraged and promoted.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, Telugu should also be promoted.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, Malayalam also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Malayalam also. I will speak in Malayalam then ...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि पूरे दो दिन गृह मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर सदन में चर्चा हुई है। उपसभापति जी, गृह मंत्रालय एक ऐसा मंत्रालय है जिस पर कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक और सिक्किम से गुजरात तक के सभी माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में बोलना चाहते हैं क्योंकि सभी का संबंध कहीं-न-कहीं गृह मंत्रालय से पड़ता है। यहां इन दो दिनों में चर्चा हुई। हमारे कांग्रेस के बहुत सारे नेताओं ने भाषण किए और विशेष रूप से प्रमोद तिवारी जी, दिग्विजय जी और अश्विनी कुमार जी, जो हमारी पार्टी के सीनियर लीडर्स हैं, इनके भाषण मैंने सुने, दूसरे नेताओं के भी भाषण सुने। हमारे पक्ष की तरफ से, हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से जो भावनाएं थीं, उनको उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से रखा है। मैं उनको दुबारा दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं और उनसे बराबर सहमत हूं। विशेष रूप से फोन टेपिंग के बारे में, स्नूपिंग के बारे में, जिसको तमाम विपक्ष के लोगों ने पिछले दिनों यहां उठाया, टेरर केसेज़ के बारे में, गलत केसेज़ में एक विशेष समुदाय के लोगों को फंसाने की कोशिश और बाद में कोर्टों से छूट जाना, उस पर चर्चा हुई। फाल्स एनकाउंटर्स पर चर्चा हुई, पुलिस ट्रेनिंग पर चर्चा हुई। किस तरह से देश में सांप्रदायिकता बढ़ रही है, किस तरह से बलात्कार की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, उस पर चर्चा हुई। ये तमाम चीजें इस देश के लिए और इस सदन के लिए, चाहे वह विपक्ष हो या सत्ताधारी पार्टी हो, सबके लिए बहुत चिंता के विषय हैं। देश मजबूत होगा, तो हम मजबूत होंग। देश कमजोर होगा, तो न तो सत्ताधारी पार्टी रहेगी और न विपक्ष ही रहेगा। इसलिए जरूरत इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देने की है।

सर, देश में ढ़ाई-तीन महीने पहले इलेक्शन हुआ, रिजल्ट निकला। यह एक अलग एजेंडे पर यह इलेक्शन हुआ। तकरीबन 35 सालों से मैं भी इलेक्शन लड़ रहा हूं, अपनी पार्टी से लोगों को लड़ा भी रहा हूं, लेकिन एक नए मुद्दे को लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर यह इलेक्शन हुआ और इतने बड़े पैमाने पर वह मुद्दा नहीं उठा। आज जो सत्ताधारी पार्टी है, जो रूलिंग पार्टी है, इसने मुद्दा उठाया था कि पुरानी सरकारें भ्रष्ट थीं, इन्होंने मुद्दा उठाया था कि पुरानी सरकारों ने कोई काम नहीं किया, इन्होंने मुद्दा उठाया था कि पुरानी सरकार की जो लीडरशिप थी वह सक्षम नहीं थी, उस लीडरशिप का इकबाल नहीं था और कहा कि एक नई लीडरशिप आएगी, नई पार्टी आएगी, नए जोश के साथ आएगी, जो दूध का दूध पानी का पानी करेगी, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि सत्ता में आने के बाद उनकी जो गाड़ी थी, वह पटरी से बिल्कुल नीचे उतर आई और अगर उनको दक्षिण जाना था तो उत्तर की तरफ जा रही है। उनको पता ही नहीं है कि क्या चल रहा है? सर, मैं पहले दिन से लेकर आज तक सुन रहा हूं और सबसे बड़ा आश्चर्य तो मुझे परसों हुआ, जब मैं जम्मू में था और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का भाषण मैंने सूना। यहां तो मैं रोज सुनता हूं, आप भी सुनते हैं, हमें बताया जाता है कि आप डिफीटेड हो, आपको अपनी हार याद नहीं है, इसलिए आप बोलते हैं। राजनीति में तो हार और जीत होती है। यहां भी लोकतंत्र होता है, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है। दुनिया में अमरीका और ब्रितानिया सबसे पुराने लोकतंत्र हैं। कितने दिन किस पार्टी की सरकार रहती है? दुनिया का सबसे ताकतवर राष्ट्रपति अमरीका का होता है। वह भी आठ साल से ज्यादा नहीं होता, बदल जाता है। दूसरी पार्टी आती हैं। ब्रितानिया, जिसने पूरी दुनिया पर राज किया, वहां भी पाटियां पांच साल के बाद, दस साल के बाद बदल जाती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है। स्वाभाविक है कि यहां भी पार्टियां बदलेंगी, यहां भी बदलाव आएंगे।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

सर, हमने 350 की संख्या भी देखी है, हमने 414 की संख्या भी देखी है। आज से तीस साल पहले संख्या ४१३ या ४१४ थी, मैं उस सरकार में पहला पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स का मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट था और जहां तक मुझे याद है, कभी भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने एक दफा भी भारतीय जनता पार्टी को यह याद नहीं दिलाया कि आप दो सीटों पर आए हैं, कभी याद नहीं दिलाया। कभी हमने यह जताया नहीं कि आप हारे हैं और हम शक्तिमान हो गए, हमारे पास 413 या 414 सीटें आ गईं, हमारे allies को छोड़कर, लेकिन यहां पता नहीं, वह arrogance है और कभी-कभी तो मुझे लगता है...और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का परसों ऐसा ही भाषण था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इलेक्शन से छह महीने पहले कैम्पेनिंग की थी, स्वाभाविक है कि जब इलेक्शन होता है, तो इलेक्शन कैम्पेन के चेयरमैन होते हैं। हम भी कई जगह लक्ष्मण रेखा को पार कर गए, लेकिन आज के माननीय प्रधानमंत्री, बी.जे.पी. की उस वक्त की कैम्पेन कमेटी के चेयरमैन, जरा ज्यादा ही लक्ष्मण रेखाएं पार गए. लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद वे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रधानमंत्री नहीं हैं, वे भारत की 125 करोड़ जनता के प्रधानमंत्री हैं। वे कश्मीरियों के भी प्रधानमंत्री हैं, वे तमिल लोगों के भी प्रधानमंत्री हैं। वे सिक्किम के भी प्रधानमंत्री हैं और वे अरुणाचल, असम के भी प्रधानमंत्री हैं, केरल के भी हैं और उत्तर-दक्षिण-पूर्व-पश्चिम सबके प्रधानमंत्री हैं। वे हिन्दुओं के भी प्रधानमंत्री हैं, मुसलमानों के भी, सिख, ईसाई, बौद्ध और जैनों के भी प्रधानमंत्री हैं। वे किसी एक विशेष पार्टी के प्रधानमंत्री नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: नासिक के भी...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हां, नासिक के भी। आज हमारे सी.पी.एम. के लीडर से आत्मा और परमात्मा के बीच के संबंध के बारे में सुनकर बहुत अच्छा लगा कि वे कुछ हम लोगों के बीच में आ रहे हैं, कुछ नज़दीक आ रहे हैं।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे देश में लोगों के धर्म हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार का धर्म नहीं है। हमारा रिलीजन है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार का कोई रिलीजन नहीं है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का रिलीजन है, मेरा रिलीजन है, हमारे बहुत सारे भाइयों का अलग-अलग रिलीजन है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार का कोई रिलीजन नहीं है, हमारी सरकार का कोई धर्म नहीं है, चाहे हम सरकार में हैं या हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सरकार में हैं। सरकार का धर्म इसलिए नहीं है कि सरकार सभी धर्मों के लिए है। अगर धर्म के आधार पर न्याय बांटेंगे, तो फिर इंसाफ नहीं होगा।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने इसीलिए कहा कि मैं वे तमाम चीज़ें नहीं उठाऊंगा जो हमारे साथियों ने उठाई हैं। मैं एजेंडा देख रखा हूं। वह एजेंडा तो चल रहा था इलेक्शन के बीच में, लेकिन मैं सोच रहा था कि वह एजेंडा इलेक्शन के साथ खत्म हुआ। इलेक्शन के बीच में कैम्पेनिंग चल रही थी - 'कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत', इंडिया को मुक्त करना है कांग्रेस पार्टी से। परसों यही भाषण हमारे नवनिर्वाचित भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष का था और ऑनरेबल प्रधानमंत्री जी की मौजूदगी में किया, तो लगता है कि एजेंडा बदला नहीं, अपोज़िशन में यही एजेंडा था और सरकार में यह एजेंडा बराबर है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कहता हूं कि 'कांग्रेस मूक्त भारत' क्या हुआ? कांग्रेस किसी एक व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं है। कांग्रेस भारत का इतिहास है, इतिहास को आप निकाल कैसे सकते हैं? क्या आप महात्मा गांधी को हिन्दुस्तान से निकालेंगे? क्या आप सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की याद को हिन्दुस्तान से निकालेंगे? क्या सरदार पटेल को निकालेंगे, तिलक को निकालेंगे? पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले, मदन मोहन मालवीय और मौलाना आज़ाद, इन सबको निकालेंगे? अगर इन्होंने कांग्रेस में कुछ नहीं किया तो महात्मा गांधी दर्जनों बार, तीस-चालीस साल जेलों में क्या करते थे? अगर कांग्रेस ने कुछ नहीं किया तो सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की 'आजाद हिंद फौज' हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर क्या करती थी? हमारे जो तमाम लीडर्स हैं, जो कई दफा जेलों के अंदर और जेलों के बाहर रहे, वे किस पार्टी के थे? महात्मा गांधी किस पार्टी के थे, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस किस पार्टी के थे, गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले किस पार्टी के थे, सरदार पटेल किस पार्टी के थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: गांधी जी तो खुद कहकर गए थे कि कांग्रेस को समाप्त कर दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : एक नाम तो बताइए अपना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अगर आप देश को कांग्रेस मुक्त करेंगे तो आपको कांग्रेस की, देश की, हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री बदलनी पड़ेगी, तब कांग्रेस मुक्त होगा। क्या आप हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री से एक सौ साल निकालना चाहते हैं? क्या सवा-डेढ़ सेंचुरी को आप हिन्दुस्तान से निकालना चाहते हैं? यह एजेंडा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : अठावले जी, मैं आपका बड़ा आदर करता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अटावले जी, बैटिए। It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding, sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on recod. ...(Interruptions)... LoP is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर पर आता हूं। इस देश का बापू, "Father of the Nation" कांग्रेस का लीडर था। इस देश का कॉस्टीट्यूशन, जिसने हमें बिटाया, वह कांग्रेस की सरकार में पहला कानून मंत्री था। अगर कांग्रेस नहीं होती तो लॉ मिनिस्टर कहां से होते, लॉ मिनिस्टर नहीं होते तो हिन्दुस्तान का कॉस्टीट्यूशन कहां से आता? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

^{*}Not recorded.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

कॉस्टीट्यूशन का निर्माता भी उसी कांग्रेस की सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री का नियुक्त किया हुआ लॉ मिनिस्टर था, कानून मंत्री था। आप किस दुनिया की बात करते हैं? क्या आपने संविधान पर विश्वास नहीं करते? क्या आपने Father of the Nation पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं? उस पूरे चैप्टर को आप हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख से, हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास से, हिद्स्तान की हिस्ट्री से निकालना चाहते हैं? आज आपने कहा कि कांग्रेस मृक्त हिन्दुस्तान चाहिए, कल आपको बी.एस.पी. और समाजवादी मृक्त यू.पी. चाहिए, परसों आपको टी.एम.सी., सी.पी.आई. (एम.) और सी.पी.आई. मृक्त बंगाल चाहिए, तरसों आपको, ओडिशा के जो आपके साथी हैं, उनकी पार्टी मुक्त ओडिशा चाहिए। आपको डी एम के और ए.आई.डी.एम.के. मुक्त तमिलनाडू चाहिए, आपको हर पार्टी मुक्त देश चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पार्टी की इतनी भूख भी हो सकती है। एक सीमा तक पार्टी की भूख हो सकती है। पार्टी बनाने के लिए बहुत कुर्बानी देनी पड़ती है। जितनी पार्टी बढ़ाएंगे, उतनी ही कूर्बानी भी देनी पड़ेगी। यह देश, मैं हमारे साथी का शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं करूंगा- 'विचित्र' - लेकिन हमारा देश इतना बड़ा है, इतना विशाल देश है, जहां हर जाति के, हर धर्म के, हर विचारधारा के लोग रहते हैं, हमारा देश बडा सेंसिटिव देश है। यहां नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के हमारे जो ट्राइबल लोग हैं, एक-एक स्टेट में, 20-20, 25-25 ट्राइब्स हैं। अरुणाचल प्रदेश से हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री हैं, शायद मुझे याद नहीं है, आज से 28 साल पहले जब में गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री था, तब का मुझे याद है, शायद १६ ट्राइब्स आपके हैं। इसी तरह से नागालैंड की २० या 22 ट्राइब्स है। इनका सरकार चलाने का अपना एक सिस्टम है। कश्मीर एक अलग सेंसिटिव जगह है। उसका एक अलग तरीका है। आज, जब से यह सरकार बनी है, जम्मू-कश्मीर में प्लस-40, बी.जे.पी. का एजेंडा है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में प्लस और कुछ, अरुणाचल में प्लस और कुछ-क्या हम दुनिया जीतने की दौड़ में लगे हुए हैं? मैं माननीय भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लीडरों को बताना चाहता हूं कि Kaiser Wihelm बनने की कोशिश न करें, वे 100 साल पहले जर्मनी के Emperor थे। इसी अगस्त के महीने में 1914 में, and, to be precise, to be very precise, 4 अगस्त, 1914 में एक सौ साल पहले जर्मनी के Emperor, Kaiser Wihelm, उनकी भूख बढ़ गई, जर्मनी बड़ा ताकतवर था कि कुछ और मुल्कों को साथ में ले जाऊं और 8 साल के अंदर-अंदर जर्मनी भी खत्म हो गया और वे अपने देश से निकाल दिए गए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने जहां तक अपनी सीमा बनाई है, आप इसी तक सीमित रहिए। आप नार्थ-ईस्ट में जाने की कोशिश करेंगे, आप कश्मीर में जाने की कोशिश करेंगे फेयर और अनफेयर मीन्स से, आप अगर हिन्दुस्तान के हर रीजन में अपना झंडा लहराने की कोशिश करेंगे, ताकत के बलबुते पर आप करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि आप आग से खेल रहे हैं। यह हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी में आपको विशेष रूप से फिर बताना चाहुंगा कि कांग्रेस ने कुर्बानियां भी दी हैं इन राज्यों को अपने साथ रखने के लिए। वर्ष 1975 में कांग्रेस का पूर्ण बहुमत था, दो-तिहाई अक्सरियत थी, यहां नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के मोहम्मद शफी साहब मौजूद हैं, कांग्रेस को पूरा बहुमत ही नहीं था, बल्कि दो-तिहाई मैजोरिटी थी। नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस का एक भी एम.एल.ए. नहीं था, लेकिन नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के सबसे बड़े लीडर, जिनका नाम देश के सबसे बड़े लीडरों में नाम गिना जाता है शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला, उनके साथ श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का Accord हुआ कि वे मेनस्ट्रीम में आएं,

अलग न रहें। उनको मेनस्ट्रीम में लाने के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, इंदिरा गांधी ने यह फैसला लिया कि उसके लिए कांग्रेस को कुर्बानी देनी होगी। मीर कासिम, चीफ मिनिस्टर और तमाम कैबिनेट को कहा कि आप resign करो और शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर बने। शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला साहब एम.एल.ए. नहीं थे। मिर्जा अब्दुल बेग साहब डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर बने, वे भी एम.एल.ए. नहीं थे। कांग्रेस ने अपने दो सिटिंग एम.एल.एज़ को resign कराया और unopposed शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला साहब को और मिर्जा अब्दुल बेग साहब को असेम्बली में लाई। कांग्रेस ने कूर्बानी दी, कांग्रेस ने इसकी परवाह नहीं की, बल्कि वहां के जो voice of dissent थे, वहां के लोग जिस लीडर के साथ थे, उस लीडर को आगे लाने के लिए कुर्बानी दी।

आप आगे चलकर देखिए। जब राजीव गांधी जी प्रधानमंत्री बने और मुझे सौभाग्य से जिस तीन राज्यों का जिक्र करने का अवसर मिल रहा था, मैं उन तीनों जगहों का Minister of State in charge था for implementation of the Mizoram Accord, the Assam Accord and the Punjab Accord. यह 28 साल पहले की बात है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट थी। मिजोरम में लाल थनहावला, जो आज चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, यही नहीं चीफ मिनिस्टर लालडेंगा को हथियार छुड़वाए और उसको मेनस्ट्रीम में लाए। लाल थनहावला का इस्तीफा लेने के लिए और रिक्वेस्ट करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री की ओर से मैं ही गया था। मैंने उनसे बात की और लाल थनहावला ने इस्तीफा दिया तथा लालडेंगा चीफ मिनिस्टर बने। वह दूसरी बात थी कि लालडेंगा कितनी देर तक चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे। वह हमारा कसूर नहीं था, जितनी उनकी क्षमता थी, उतने दिन तक वह चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे। आज हम कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे शांति वाला नार्थ-ईस्ट में अगर कोई इलाका है, तो वह मिजोरम है। हमने कुर्बानी दी, लेकिन देश ने तो कुछ पाया। अगर कांग्रेस ने कुछ खोया, तो देश ने कुछ पाया। इसी तरह से हमारे नौजवान असम में तमाम कालेज, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बंद थीं, तोड़फोड़ चल रही थी, AGP के लड़के मैदान में आ गए। प्रफुल्ल महंत, उस वक्त उनके लीडर थे, उनके साथ एकॉर्ड हुआ। उनको हुकूमत दी और पंजाब में लोंगोवाल साहब के साथ एकॉर्ड हुआ और आज आप पंजाब को देखिए कि वह किस तरह से खुशहाल स्टेट है। कांग्रेस को जब-जब भी जरूरत पड़ी, कांग्रेस ने देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए अपनी पार्टी की कुर्बानी दी है। पार्टियां ऐसी कुर्बानियों के बगैर नहीं बनती हैं और इस देश को जब व्यक्तियों की कुर्बानियां करनी पड़ीं, तो तब भी महात्मा गांधी, इंदिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी ने अपनी जान की कुर्बानी दी, किसी दूसरे नेता ने नहीं दी। कांग्रेस का इतिहास 1885 से लेकर आज तक सिर्फ बलिदान का इतिहास रहा है, चाहे वह देश के लिए हो, चाहे प्रदेश के लिए हो, चाहे एकता के लिए या फिर अखंडता के लिए हो। उसी इतिहास को, उसी तारीख को आज हमारी सत्ताधारी पार्टी हिस्ट्री से निकालना चाहती है, यह कैसे होगा?

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपसे बहुत अपेक्षाएं हैं, उम्मीदें हैं। आप एक ऐसे शहर लखनऊ से संबंध रखते हैं, जो एक तहजीब का, कल्चर का शहर है। जो गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब है, उस गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब में आप पले हैं और आप इस पार्लियामेंट में उसको रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई, जब मैं इलैक्शन के टाइम अपनी पार्टी के लिए वहां कैम्पेन करने के लिए गया। मैं रात

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

को नौ बजे वहां के कुछ मुस्लिम मोहल्लों में कैम्पेन करने के लिए चला गया था। उन मुस्लिम मोहल्लों से आपकी पत्नी निकली, जो वहां पर कैम्पेन कर रही थीं। हमारे इसी सदन की एक महिला एम.पी. ने मुझे उनसे मिलवाया और कहा कि हम यहां कैम्पेन कर रही हैं। मुझे उससे यह तो खुशी हुई कि कम से कम आपका इतना रिश्ता तो है कि आप उनके बीच में कैम्पेन कर सकते हैं, इसलिए आपके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी और ज्यादा है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हमारे बहुत से लीडर्स शायद उस वातावरण में, उस माहौल में, उस गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब में नहीं पले हैं, जो भारत की तहजीब है। जिसको बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में हमारे सी.पी.एम. के लीडर्स येचुरी साहब ने डिस्क्राइब किया, मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूं। यह भारत की तहजीब है, जो लखनऊ का कल्चर है, यही पूरे भारत की तहजीब है। हमारी ताकत, हमारे भारत की शक्ति, हमारे ये पहाड़, दरिया ये झरने नहीं हैं, हमारे भारत की ताकत और शक्ति 125 करोड़ आबादी नहीं है। हमारे भारत की शक्ति और ताकत, आप भी विदेश में जाते हैं, मैं भी बहुत विदेश में जाता हूं और जाता रहा हूं, हमारी ताकत और शक्ति इसलिए है, लोग हमारा आदर और इज्जत इसलिए करते हैं, आज हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी, हमारे देश में चाहे कल हमारे प्रधानमंत्री हों, हमारी पार्टी के हों, कोई भी प्रधानमंत्री हो, क्यों अमरीका उनसे बात करना चाहता है, क्यों ब्रितानिया उनसे बात करना चाहता है, क्यों जर्मनी, फ्रांस उनसे बात करना चाहता है, क्यों चाइना उनसे बात करना चाहता है कि हम एक कम्पोजिट कल्चर को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। यह हमारी सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हमारे देश की ताकत हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, बौद्ध और जैन हैं। यह जो हमारी 125 करोड़ की आबादी की इमारत खड़ी है, यह इसलिए खड़ी है, क्योंकि इसकी जड़ें इसकी जमीन में हैं। जो इसकी नींव है, जो इसकी बुनियाद है, वह एक मजबूत फाउंडेशन है। कृष्ठ लोग जो जल्दी में हैं, इस फाउंडेशन को कमजोर करके इमारत बनाना चाहते हैं, बिल्डिंग बनाना चाहते हैं। अगर फाउंडेशन मजबूत होगी, बुनियाद मजबूत होगी, तो आप उस पर चालीस-पचास मंजिल बिल्डिंग बना सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर उसकी जड़ें नहीं होंगी, बुनियादी नहीं होगी, फाउंडेशन नहीं होगी, तो एक मंजिल की बिल्डिंग या दो मंजिल की बिल्डिंग भी गिर सकती है। मेरा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध होगा कि आपको कैप्टन भी पुकारा गया है, 'मैन ऑफ दि मैच'.. नहीं, 'मैन ऑफ दि मैच' कोई और है, लेकिन मुझे खतरा है कि अगर 'कैप्टन' भी वही है और 'मैन ऑफ दि मैच' भी है, तो खतरा वहां से है, आपसे कोई खतरा नहीं है। इसलिए आपकी जो प्रानी कैप्टनिशप है, उसको बहाल रखिए, उससे हटिए नहीं। गृह मंत्रालय में जो आपकी कैप्टनशिप है, वह उसी तरह बरकरार रहेगी तो अच्छा होगा। आप यहां भी कैप्टनशिप दिखाइए और आपका कौन खिलाडी है, जो बीच में आना चाहता है, उसको मत आने दीजिए, वहां कैप्टनशिप का इस्तेमाल कीजिए, तब हम खुश हो जाएंगे। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपसे यही अपेक्षा रखुंगा कि इस देश में हर धर्म, हर जाति और हर मजहब के लोग सुरक्षित रहें और अपने आपको महसूस करें कि वे भारतीय हैं। उन्हें भारत पर हमेशा गौरव था, आज भी है और हमेशा रहेगा। हमारी सबसे बड़ी ताकत यही है और आपको इसकी तरफ सबसे अधिक ध्यान देना होगा।

أَلْقَاتُدُ حزبِ اختلاف (شرى غلام نبي آزاد): مانئے أب سبهايتي جي، مجهے بہت خوشی ہے کہ پورے دو دن گرہ منتر الیہ کے کام کاج پر سدن میں چرچہ ہوئی ہے۔

أب سبها بتى جى، گره منتر اليہ ايک ايسا منتر اليہ بے جس بر كشمير سے کنیاکماری تک اور سکم سے گجرات تک کے سبھی مانئے سدستے اس کے بارے میں بولنا چاہتے ہیں کیوں کہ سبھی کا تعلق کہیں نہ کہیں گرہ منترالیہ سے پڑتا ہے۔

یہاں ان دو دنوں میں چرچہ ہوئی۔ ہمارے کانگریس کے بہت سارے نیتاؤں نے بھاشن کیے اور وشیش روپ سے پرمود تیواری جی، دگ وجے جی اور اشونی کمار جی، جو ہماری پارٹی کے سنئیر لیڈرس ہیں، ان کے بھاشن میں نے سنے، دوسرے نیتاؤں کے بھی بھاشن سنے۔ ہمارے پکش کی طرف سے، ہماری پارٹی کی طرف سے جو بھاؤنائیں تھیں، ان کو انہوں نے اچھی طرح سے رکھا ہے میں ان کو دوبارہ دوبرانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں اور ان سے بر ابر سہمت ہوں۔ وشیش روپ سے فون ٹیپنگ کے بارے میں، اسنوپنگ کے بارے میں، جس کو تمام ویکش کے لوگوں نے بچھلے دنوں یہاں اٹھایا، ٹیرر كيسز كے بارے ميں، غلط كيسيز ميں ايك خاص فرقہ كے لوگوں كو پهنسانے کی کوشش اور بعد میں کورٹوں سے چھوٹ جانا، اس پر چرچہ ہوئی۔ فالس انکاؤنٹر پر چرچہ ہوئی، یولیس ٹریننگ پر چرچہ ہوئی۔ کس طرح سے دیش میں سامیردائکتا بڑھ رہی ہے، کس طرح سے بلاتکار کی گھٹنائیں بڑھ رہی ہیں، اس پر چرچہ ہوئی۔ یہ تمام چیزیں اس دیش کے لئے اور اس سدن کے لئے، چاہے وہ ویکش ہو یا ستّہ دھاری پارٹی ہو، سب کے لئے بہت چنتا کے

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

وشے ہیں۔ دیش مضبوط ہوگا، تو ہم مضبوط ہونگے۔ دیش کمزور ہوگا، تو نہ تو ستّہ دھاری پارٹی رہیگی اور نہ وپکش ہی رہیگا۔ اس لئے ضرورت ان چیزوں کی طرف دھیان دینے کی ہے۔

سر، دیش میں ڈھانی تین مہینے پہلے الیکشن ہوا، رزلت نکلا۔ ایک الگ ایجنڈے پر یہ الیکٹن ہوا۔ تقریباً بینتیس سالوں سے میں بھی الیکٹن اڑ رہا ہوں، اپنی پارٹی سے لوگوں کو لڑابھی رہا ہوں، لیکن ایک نئے مدعے کو لیکر راشٹریہ سطح پر یہ الیکشن ہوا اور اتنے بڑے پیمانے پر وہ مدعہ نہیں اٹھا۔ آج جو ستّہ دھاری پارٹی ہے، جو روانگ پارٹی ہے، اس نے مدعہ اٹھایا تھا کہ پر انی سرکاریں بھرشٹ تھیں، انہوں نے مدعہ اٹھایا تھا کہ پر انی سرکاروں نے کوئی کام نہیں کیا، انہوں نے مدعہ اٹھایا تھا کہ برانی سرکار کی جو لیڈرشپ تھی وہ سکشم نہیں تھی، اس لیڈرشپ کا اقبال نہیں تھا اور کہا کہ ایک نئی لیڈرشپ آئے گی، جو دودھ کا دودھ اور پانی کا پانی کریگی، لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ستہ میں آنے کے بعد ان کی جو گاڑی تھی، وہ پٹری سے بالكل نيچے اتر آئى اور اگر ان كو دكشن جانا تھا تو اتر كى طرف جارہى ہے. ان کو پتہ ہی نہیں ہے کہ کیا چل رہا ہے؟ سر، میں پہلے دن سے لیکر آج تک سن رہا ہوں اور سب سے بڑی حیرت تو مجھے پرسوں ہوئی، جب میں جمّوں میں تھا اور مانئے پردھان منتری جی کا بھاشن میں نے سنا۔ یہاں تو میں روز سنتا ہوں، آپ بھی سنتے ہیں، ہمیں بتایا جاتا ہے کہ آپ ڈفیٹیڈ ہو، آپ کو اپنی ہار یاد نہیں ہے، اس لنے آپ بولتے ہیں. راجنیتی میں تو ہار اور جیت ہوتی ہے۔ یہاں بھی لوک تنتر ہوتا ہے، جو دنیا کا سب سے بڑا لوک تنتر ہے۔ دنیا میں امریکہ اور برطانیہ سب سے پرانے لوک تنتر ہیں۔ کتنے دن کس پارٹی

کی سرکار رہتی ہے؟ دنیا کا سب سے طاقتور راشٹریتی امریکہ کا ہوتا ہے۔ وہ بھی آٹھ سال سے زیادہ نہیں ہوتا، بدل جاتا ہے۔ دوسری پارٹی آتی ہیں۔ برطانیہ جس نے پوری دنیا پر راج کیا، وہاں بھی پارٹیاں پانچ سال کے بعد، دس سال کے بعد بدل جاتی ہیں۔ ہندستان آبادی کے حساب سے سب سے بڑا لوک تانترک دیش ہے۔ سوابھاوک ہے کہ یہاں بھی پارٹیاں بدلیں گی، یہاں بھی بدلاؤ آئیں گے۔

سر، ہم نے 350 کی تعداد بھی دیکھی ہے، ہم نے 414 کی تعداد بھی دیکھی ہے۔ آج سے تیس سال پہلے تعداد 413 یا 414 تھی، میں اس سرکار میں يملا يارليمنٹرى افئيرمنسٹر آف اسٹيٹ تھا اور جہاں تک مجھے ياد ہے، كبھى بھی ہمارے پردھان منتری راجیو گاندھی جی نے ایک دفعہ بھی بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کو یہ یاد نہیں دلایا کہ آپ دو سیٹوں پر آئے ہیں، کبھی یاد نہیں دلایا۔ کبھی ہم نے یہ جتایا نہیں کہ آپ ہارے ہیں اور ہم شکتی مان ہوگئے، ہمارے پاس 413 یا 414 سیٹیں آگئیں، ہمارے allies کو چھوڑکر، لیکن یہاں پتہ نہیں، وہ arrogance ہے اور کبھی کبھی تو مجھے لگتا ہے... اور مانتے پردھان منتری جی کا پرسوں ایسا ہی بھاشن تھا۔ مانئے پردھان منتری جی نے الیکشن سے چھ مہینے پہلے کمپیننگ کی تھی، سوبھاوک ہے کہ جب الیکشن ہوتا ہے، تو الیکشن کمپین کے چئیرمین ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم بھی کئی جگہ لکشمن ریکھا کو یار كرگئے، ليكن آج كے مانئے پردھان منترى، بى جے پى كى اس وقت كى کمیین کیٹی کے چئیر مین، ذرا زیادہ ہی لکشمن ریکھانیں یار گئے، لیکن بر دھان منتری بننے کے بعد وہ بھارتیہ جنتا یارٹی کے پردھان منتری نہیں ہیں، وہ

بھارت کی 125 کروڑ جنتا کے پردھان منتری ہیں۔ وہ کشمیریوں کے بھی پردھان منتری ہیں، وہ تمل لوگوں کے بھی پردھان منتری ہیں، وہ سکم کے بھی پردھان منتری ہیں اور وہ اروناچل، آسام کے بھی پردھان منتری ہیں، كيرل كے بھى ہيں اور اتر دكشن يورب يشجم سب كے پردھان منترى ہيں۔ وہ بندؤوں کے بھی پردھان منتری ہیں، مسلمانوں کے بھی، سکھ، عیسانی، بودھ اور جینوں کے بھی پردھان منتری ہیں۔ وہ کسی ایک خاص پارٹی کے پردھان منتری نہیں ہیں ...(مداخلت)...

شری سیتارام یچوری : ناسک کے بھی ...

شری غلام نبی آزاد : ہاں، ناسک کے بھی۔ آج ہمارے سی بی ایم کے لیڈر سے آنما اور پرماتما کے بیچ کے سمبندھ کے بارے میں سن کر بہت اچھا لگا کہ وہ کچھ ہم لوگوں کے بیچ میں آرہے ہیں، کچھ نزدیک آرہے ہیں۔

مانئے ڈپٹی چندرمین صاحب، ہمارے دیش میں لوگوں کے دھرم ہیں، لیکن ہماری سرکار کا دھرم نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا ریلیجن ہے، لیکن ہماری سرکار کا کوئی ریلیجن نہیں ہے۔ مانئے گرہ منتری جی کا ریلیجن ہے، میرا ریلیجن ہے، ہمارے بہت سارے بھائیوں کا الگ الگ ریلیجن ہے، لیکن ہماری سرکار کا کوئی ریلیجن نہیں ہے، ہماری سرکار کا کوئی دھرم نہیں ہے، چاہے ہم سرکار میں ہیں یا ہمار کرہ منتری جی سرکار میں ہیں۔ سرکار کا دھر م اس لئے نہیں ہے کہ سرکار سبھی دھرموں کے لئے ہے۔ اگر دھرم کے آدھار پر نیائے بانٹیں گے، تو پھر انصاف نہیں ہوگا۔

مانئے ڈپٹی چئیرمین صاحب، میں نے اسی لیے کہا کہ میں وہ تمام چیزیں نہیں اتھاؤں گا جو ہمارے ساتھیوں نے اٹھائی ہیں۔ میں ایجنڈا دیکھ رہا ہوں۔ وہ ایجنڈا تو چل رہا تھا الیکشن کے بیچ میں، لیکن میں سوچ رہا تھا کہ وہ ایجنڈا الیکشن کے ساتھ ختم ہوا۔ الیکشن کے بیچ میں کمپیننگ چل رہی تھی۔ "كانگريس مُكت بهارت"، انديا كو مُكت كرنا بر كانگريس يارثي سرـ پرسوں یہی بھاشن ہمارے نونرواچت بھارتیہ جنتا یارٹی کے ادھیکش کا تھا اور آنریبل پردھان منتری جی کی موجودگی میں کیا، تو لگتا ہے کہ ایجنڈا بدلا نہیں، اپوزیشن میں یہی ایجنڈا تھا اور سرکار میں یہ ایجنڈا برابر ہے۔

مانئے أب سبھايتي جي، ميں كبتا بوں كم "كانگريس مُكت بھارت" کیا ہوا؟ کانگریس کسی ایک شخص کا نام نہیں ہے۔ کانگریس بھارت کا اتہاس ہے، اتہاس کو آپ نکال کیسے سکتے ہیں؟ کیا آپ مہاتما گاندھی کو ہندستان سے نکالیں گے؟ کیا آپ سبھاش چندر بوس کی یاد کو بندستان سے نکالیں گے؟ کیا سردار یٹیل کو نکالیں گے، تلک کو نکالیں گے؟ يندُّت جوابر لعل نبرو، لال بهادر شاسترى، گويال كرشنا گوكهار، مدن موبن مالویہ اور مولانا آزاد سب کو نکالیں گے؟ اگر انہوں نے کانگریس میں کچھہ نہیں کیا تو مہاتما گاندھی در جنوں بار، تیس-چالیس سال جیلوں میں کیاکرتے تھے؟ اگر کانگریس نے کچھہ نہیں کیا تو سبھاش چندر بوس کی "آزاد بند فوج" بندوستان کے باہر کیا کرتی تھی؟ ہمارے جو تمام لیڈرس ہیں، جو کئ دفعہ جیلوں کے اندر اور جیلوں کے باہر رہے، وہ کس پارٹی کے تھے؟ مہاتما گاندھی کس پارٹی کے تھے، سبھاش چندر بوس کس پارٹی کے تھے، گوپال کرشن گوکھلے کس پارٹی کے تھے، سردار پٹیل کس پارٹی کے تھے؟ ۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری وجے گونل: گاندهی جی تو خود کہہ کر گئے تھے کہ کانگریس کو سمایت کر دو ...(مداخلت)...

شرى آنند شرما: ايك نام تو بتانيے اپنا ... (مداخلت) ...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اگر آپ دیش کو کانگریس مکت کریں گے تو آپ کو کانگریس کی، دیش کی، ہندوستان کی ہسٹری بدلنی پڑے گی، تب کانگریس مکت ہوگا۔ کیا آپ ہندوستان کی ہسٹری سے ایک سو سال نکالنا چاہتے ہیں؟ کیا سوا-ڈیڑھہ سینچیوری کو آپ ہندوستان سے نکالنا چاہتے ہیں؟ یہ ایجنڈا ...(مداخلت)...

شری رام داس اتھاولے : اپ سبھا پتی مہودے ... (مداخلت) ...

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

[جناب غلام نبی آزاد : النهاولے جی، میں آپ کا بڑا آدر کرتا ہوں ...(مِداخلت)...]

It is not going on record. بنتها بنی الهاولے جی، بینها بنی ... (Interruptions)... He is not yielding. sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

شری رام داس اٹھاولے :

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Lot is not yielding ...(Interruptions)...

^{*}Not recorded.

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

سے نکالنا چاہتے ہیں؟ آج آپ نے کہا کہ کانگریس مکت بندوستان چاہئے، کل آپ کو بی ایس ہی۔ اور سعلجوادی مکت یو ہی۔ چاہئے، پرسوں آپ کو ٹی۔ایمِسی، سینیں۔آئی۔ (ایم) اور سیبیں۔آئی۔ مکت بلگال چاہنے، ترسوں آپ کو، اوڈیشا کے جو آپ کے ساتھی ہیں، ان کی پارٹی مکت اوائیشا چاہئے، آپ کو ڈی ایمکے، اور اے آئی ڈی ایمکے مکت تعل نائو چاہئے، آپ کو ہر پارٹی مکت دیش چاہئے۔ میری سمجھہ میں نہیں۔ آتا کہ پارٹی کی اٹلی بھوک بھی ہو سکتی ہے۔ ایک سیما تک پارٹی کی بہوگ ہو سکتی ہے۔ ہارٹی بنانے کے لئے بہت فربانی دینی ہڑتی ہے۔ جلتی پارٹی پڑھائیں گے، اتنی ہی قریقی بھی دونی پڑے گی۔ یہ دیش، میں بمارے ساتھی کا شید استعمال نہیں کرورن گا 'وجائر'۔ ٹیکن بمارا دیش انتنا بڑا ہے، انتنا وشال دیش ہے، جہاں پر جائی کے، پر دھرم کنے، ہر وچار دھارا کے لوگ ریتے ہیں، ہمارا دیش بڑا سینسٹیو دیش ہے۔ بہاں الله تهد ایسٹ کے ہمارے جو اثرائیل لوگ ہیں، ایک ایک اسٹیٹ میں، 20-20- 25-25 ٹرائیس ہیں۔ اروناچل پردیش سے ہمارے گرہ راجیہ منتری ہیں، شاید مجھے یاد نہیں ہے، آج سے 28 سال پہلے جب میں گرہ منتز الیہ میں راجیہ منتزی تھا، تک کا مجھے یاد ہے، شاید 16 ٹرائیس آپ کے ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے ناگائینڈ کی 20 سے 22 اورانیس ہیں۔ ان کا سرکار چلانے کا اپنا ایک سطم ہے۔ کشمیر ایک الگ سیسٹیو جگہ ہے۔ اس کا ایک الگ طریقہ ہے۔ اچ جب سے یہ سرکٹر بنی ہے، جموں و کائمبر میں ولس-40، بیجےیں۔ کا ایجاڈا ہے، فارتھہ ایمٹ میں یاس اور کچھہ، اروناچل پر دیش میں یاس اور کچھہ - کیا ہم دنیا جیننے کی دوڑ میں لگے ہوائے ہیں؟

میں مائلے بھارتائے جاتا پارٹی کے ٹیٹروں کو بتاتا چاپتا ہوں کہ
Kaiser Wilhelm باتے کی کوشش نہ کریں، وہ 1910 سال پہلے جرمنی کے
ایمیبرر تھے۔ اسی اگست کے مبینے میں 1914 میں، Kaiser Wilhelm
and. to be precise, میں 1914 میں ہیک نسو سال پہلے جرمنی کے
ایمیبرر، Kaiser Wilhelm کے اگست، 1918 میں ایک نسو سال پہلے جرمنی کے
ایمیبرر، Kaiser Wilhelm ان کی بھوک بڑھہ گئی، جرمنی بڑا طاقور تھا
کہ کچھہ ملکوں کو ساتھہ میں لے جازں اور 8 سال کے اندر اندر جرمنی
بھی ختم پر گیا اور وہ اپنے دیش سے ذکال دنے گئے ۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ
نے جیش تک اپنی سیما بنشی ہے، آپ اسی تک سیمت رہنے۔ آپ نارتیہ
ایسٹ میں جانے کی کوشش کریں گے، آپ کشمیر میں جانے کی کوشش
کریں گے فیئر اور ان-فیئر مینس سے، آپ اگر بندوستان کے ہر ریجن
میں اپنا جینڈا لیرانے کی گوشش کریں گئے، طاقت کے بل بوتے پر آپ
کریں گے، تو میں سمجھٹا ہوں کہ آپ آگ سے کیئل رہے ہیں،
پندوستان کی ایکٹا کے بالکل خلاف ہے۔ مائنے گرہ منتری جی میں آپ کو

وشیش روپ سے پھر بتانا چاہوں گا کہ کانگریس نے قربانیاں دی ہیں ان راجیوں کو اپنے ساتھہ رکھنے کے لئے۔ سال 1975 میں کانگریس کا پورا بہومت تھا، دو تہائی اکثریت تھی، یہاں نیشنل کانفرنس کے محمد شفیع صاحب موجود ہیں، کانگریس کو پورا بہومت ہی نہیں تھا، بلکہ دو تہائی میجورٹی تھی۔ نیشنل کانفرنس کا ایک بھی ایم ایل اے۔ نہیں تھا، لیکن نیشنل کانفرنس کے سب سے بڑے لیڈر، جن کا نام دیش کے سب سے بڑے لیڈروں میں گنا جاتا ہے شیخ محمد عبداللہ، ان کے ساتھہ شریمتی اندرا گاندھی کا ایکورڈ ہوا کہ وہ مین-اسٹریم میں آنیں۔ ان کے مین استریم میں لانے کے لئے کانگریس پارٹی نے، اندرا گاندھی نے یہ فیصلہ لیا کہ اس کے لئے کانگریس کی قربانی دینی ہوگی۔ میر قاسم، چیف منسٹر اور تمام کیبنیٹ کو کہا کہ آپ resign کرو اور شیخ محمد عبدالله صاحب چیف منسٹر بنے۔ شیخ محمد عبدالله صاحب ایم ایل اے۔ نہیں تھے۔ مرزا عبدل بیگ صاحب ٹپٹی اسپیکر بنے، وہ بھی ایم-ایل-اے- نہیں تھے۔ کانگریس نے اپنے دو سٹنگ ایم ایل اے کو resign کرایا اور unopposed شیخ محمحد عبداللہ صاحب کو اور مرزا عبدل بیگ صاحب کو اسمبلی میں لائی۔ کانگریس نے قربانی دی، کانگریس نے اس کی پرواہ نہیں کی، بلکہ وہاں کے جو voice of dissent تھے، وہاں کے لوگ جس لیڈر کے ساتھہ تھے، اس لیڈر کو آگے لانے کے لئے قربانی دی۔ آپ آگے چل کر دیکھنے۔ جب راجیو گاندھی جی پردھان منتری بنے اور مجھے سوبھاگئے سے جن تین راجیوں کا ذکر کرنے کا موقع مل رہا ہے، میں ان تین جگہوں کا Minister of State in charge تھا۔۔ implementation of the Mizoram Accord, the Assam Accord and the . Punjab Accord یہ 28 سال پہلے کی بات ہے۔ ہماری گوورنمینٹ تھی۔ ميزورم ميں لال-تهن-باولہ، جو آج چيف منسٹر ہيں، يہي نہيں چيف منسٹر لال- ثینگا کو بتھیار چھڑوائے اور اس کو مین اسٹریم میں لائے۔ لال-تھن-ہاولہ کا استعفی لینے کے لئے اور ریکویسٹ کرنے کے لئے پردھان منتری کی اور سے میں ہی گیا تھا۔ میں نے ان سے بات کی اور لال-تھن-ہاولہ نے استعفی دیا اور لال-ڈینگا چیف منسٹر بنے۔ وہ دوسری بات تھی کہ لال-ڈینگا کتنی دیر تک چیف منسٹر رہے۔ وہ ہمارا قصور نہیں تها، جتنی ان کی شمتا تهی، اتنے دن تک وہ چیف منسٹر رہے۔ آج ہم کہم سکتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان میں سب سے شانتی والا نارتھہ ایسٹ میں اکر کونی علاقہ ہے، تو وہ میزورم ہے۔ ہم نے قربانی دی، لیکن دیش نے تو کچھہ پایا۔ اگر کانگریس نے کجھہ کھویا، تو دیش نے کچھہ پایا۔ اسی طرح سے ہمارے نوجوان آسام میں تمام کالج، یونیورسٹیز بند تھیں،

توڑپھوڑ چل رہی تھی، اےجیپی۔ کے لڑکے میدان میں گئے۔ پرفل

مہنت، اس وقت ان کے لیڈر تھے، ان کے ساتھہ ایکورڈ ہوا۔ ان کو حکومت دی اور پنجاب میں لونگووال صاحب کے ساتھہ ایکورڈ ہوا اور آج آپ پنجاب کے دیکھنے کہ وہ کس طرح سے خوشحال استیث ہے. کانگریس کو جب جب بھی ضرورت پڑی، کانگریس نے دیش کی ایکتا اور اکھنڈتا کے لئے اپنی پارٹی کی قربانی دی ہے۔ پارٹیاں ایسی قربانیوں کے بغیر نہیں بنتی ہیں، اور اس دیش کو جب آدمیوں کی قربانیاں کرنی پڑیں، تو تب بھی مہاتما گاندھی، اندرا گاندھی اور راجیو گاندھی نے اپنی جان کی قربانی دی، کسی دوسرے نیتا نے نہیں دی۔ کانگریس کا اتہاس 1885 سے لیکر آج تک صرف بلیدان کا اتہاس رہا ہے، چاہے وہ دیش کے لنے ہو، چاہے پردیش کے لنے ہو، چاہے ایکنا کے لنے یا پھر اکھنڈنا کے لئے ہو۔ اسی اتہاس کو، اسی تاریخ کو آج ہماری ستّہ دھاری پارٹی ہسٹری سے نکالنا چاہتی ہے، یہ کیسے ہوگا؟

مانّنے گرہ منتری جی، آپ سے بہت اپیکشائیں ہیں، امیدیں ہیں۔ آپ ایک ایسے شہر لکھنؤ سے سمبندھہ رکھتے ہیں، جو ایک تہذیب کا، کلچر کا شہر ہے۔ جو گنگا-جمنی تہذیب ہے، اس گنگا-جمنی تہذیب میں آپ پلے ہیں اور آپ اس پارلیمنٹ میں اس کو ریپریزیٹ کرتے ہیں۔ مجھے بڑی خوشی ہونی، جب میں الیکشن کے ثانم اپنی پارٹی کے لئے وہاں کمپین کرنے کے لئے گیا۔ میں رات کو نوبجے وہاں کے کچھہ مسلم محلوں میں کمپین کرنے کے لئے چلا گیا تھا۔ ان مسلم محلوں سے آپ کی پتنی نکلی، جو وہاں پر کمپین کر ربی تھیں۔ ہماری اسی سدن کی ایک مہیلا ایمپی. نے مجھے ان سے ملوایا اور کہا کہ ہم یہاں کمپین کر رہے ہیں۔ مجھے اس سے یہ تو خوشی ہوئی کہ کم سے کم آپ کا اتنا رشتہ تو ہے کہ آپ ان کے بیچ میں کمپین کر سکتے ہیں، اس لئے آپ کے اوپر ذمہ داری اور زیادہ ہے۔ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے ہمارے بہت سے لیڈرس شاید اس ماحول میں، اس گنگا-جمنی تہذیب میں نہیں پلے ہیں، جو بھارت کی تہذیب ہے۔ جس کو بڑے اچھے شبدوں میں ہمارے سی پی ایم کے لیڈر یچوری صاحب نے ڈسکرائب کیا، میں انکو بہت بہت بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔ یہ بھارت کی تہدیب ہے، جو لکھنؤ کا کلچر ہے، یہی پورے بھارت کی تہذیب ہے۔ ہماری طاقت، ہمارے بھارت کی شکتی، ہمارے یہ پہاڑ، دریا یہ جھرنے نہیں ہیں، ہمارے بھارت کی طاقت اور شکتی 125 کروڑ آبادی نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کی شکتی اور طاقت، آپ بھی ودیش میں جاتے ہیں، میں بھی بہت ودیش میں جاتا ہوں اور جاتا رہا ہوں، ہماری طاقت اور شکتی اس لئے ہے، لوگ ہمارا آدر اور عزت اس لئے کرتے ہیں، آج ہمارے پردھان منتری جی، ہمارے دیش میں چاہے کل ہمارے پردھان منتری ہوں، ہماری پارٹنی کے ہوں، کوئی بھی پردھان منتری ہوں، کیوں امریکہ ان سے بات کرنا چاہتا ہے، کیوں کیوں برطانیہ ان سے بات کرنا چاہتا ہے، کیوں جرمنی، فرانس ان سے بات کرنا چاہتے ہیں، کیوں چاتنا ان سے بات کرنا چاہتا ہے کہ ہم ایک کمپوزٹ کلچر کو ریپریزینٹ کرتے ہیں۔ یہ ہماری سب سے بڑی طاقت ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کی طاقت بندو، مسلم، سکھہ، عیسائی، بودھہ اور جین ہیں۔ یہ جو ہماری 125 کروڑ کی آبادی کی عمارت کھڑی ہے، یہ اس لئے کھڑی ہے، کیوں کہ اس کی جڑیں اس کی زمین میں ہیں۔ جو اس کی نیو ہے، جو اس کی بنیاد ہے، وہ ایک مضبوط فاؤنڈیشن ہے۔ کچھہ لوگ جو جلدی میں ہیں، اس فاؤنڈیشن کو کمزور کرکے عمارت بنانا چاہتے ہیں، بلڈنگ بنانا چاہتے ہیں۔ اگر فاؤنڈیشن مضبوط ہوگی، بنیاد مضبوط ہوگی، تو آپ اس پر چالیس پچاس منزل بلڈنگ بنا سکتے ہیں، لیکن اگر اس کی جڑیں نہیں ہوں گی، بنیاد نہیں ہوگی، فاؤنڈیشن نہیں ہوگا، تو ایک منزل کی بلڈنگ یا دو منزل کی بلڈنگ یا۔

میری مائنے گرہ منتری جی سے انورودھہ ہوگا کہ آپ کو کیپٹین بھی پکارا گیا ہے، "مین آف دی میچ" ۔۔۔نہیں "مین آف دی میچ" کونی اور ہے، لیکن مجھے خطرہ ہے کہ اگر 'کیپٹین' بھی وہی ہے اور "میں آف دی میچ" بھی ہے، تو خطرہ وہاں سے ہے، آپ سے کوئی خطرہ نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے آپ کو جو پرانی کیپٹین شپ ہے، اس کو بحال رکھئے، اس سے بٹنیے نہیں۔ گرہ منترالیہ میں جو آپ کو کیپٹین شپ ہے، وہ اسی طرح برقرار رہے گی تو اچھا ہوگا۔ آپ یہاں بھی کیپٹین شپ دکھائیے اور آپ کا کون کھلاڑی ہے، جو بیچ میں آنا چاہتا ہے، اس کو مت آنے دیجئے، وہاں کیپٹین شپ کا استعمال کیجئے، میں آنا چاہتا ہے، اس کو مت آنے دیجئے، وہاں کیپٹین شپ کا استعمال کیجئے، ربیم خوش ہو جائیں گے۔ میں انہیں شبدوں کے ساتھہ آپ سے یہی اپیکشا رکھوں گا کہ اس دیش میں ہر دھرم، ہر جاتی اور ہر مذہب کے لوگ سرکشت رہیں اور اپنے آپ کو محسوس کریں کہ وہ بھارتی ہیں۔ انہیں بھارت پر ہمیشہ گورو تھا، آج بھی ہے اور ہمیشہ رہے گا۔ ہماری سب سے بڑی طاقت یہی گورو تھا، آج بھی ہے اور ہمیشہ رہے گا۔ ہماری سب سے بڑی طاقت یہی

(ختم شد) —

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यहां पर दो स्टेटमेंट्स किए गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I have called the Minister ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Sir, I wish to set the record straight. एक तो यह कहा गया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के जो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट्स लॉज हैं, वे discriminatory हैं against women. एक तास्सुर यह दिया जा रहा है कि कश्मीरी मुसलमानों ने यह कानून बनाया है। 1927 में महाराजा हिर सिंह की एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह कानून बनाया था। उस एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कोई कश्मीरी मुसलमान अफ़सर नहीं था, उसमें तीन-चार चपरासी थे। अब उसमें अमेंडिमेंट की गई है और जो against women discrimination थी, वह सारी हटाई गई है। This is one clarification. दूसरी क्लैरिफिकेशन. ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपूरी: दूसरी क्लेरिफिकेशन यह है कि जब यह 1975 में एकॉर्ड हुआ, उस वक्त कांग्रेस की दो तिहाई अकसरियत थी और लॉग डेलिबरेशन्स के बाद यह किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... यह नेशनल इंट्रस्ट में किया गया था ...(व्यवधान)... वे लोग बिना मुकाबला किए चूनकर आए थे, उनके एफिडेविट्स, जो उनके अपोनेन्ट्स थे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now Mr. Minister.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी: उनके चुराए गए थे ...(व्यवधान)... वे भी विद इन वन ईयर वापस किए गए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your points.

श्री जी.एन. रतनप्री: वह जो हिस्टोरिक अपॉर्च्युनिटी थी, उसको भी गायब किया गया था ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति : बस। आपका हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला अनअपोज्ड नहीं आए थे ...(व्यवधान)... वे इलेक्ट हुए थे ...(व्यवधान)... उनका इलेक्शन हुआ था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बस हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Okay. All right. That is okay. Now, take you seat. Yes, hon. Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन में शुक्रवार से गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित जो वर्किंग है, कामकाज है, उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। जब मैं यहां उपस्थित नहीं था, तब भी मैंने बहुत सारे सदस्यों के भाषणों को टेलीविजन पर सुना था। क्योंकि संसद के दूसरे सदन लोकसभा में भी मुझे कुछ काम करना था, इसलिए मैं सभी के भाषणों को नहीं सुन पाया हूं, लेकिन में कह सकता हूं कि मैंने अपने अधिकांश सम्मानित सदस्यों के भाषणों को बहुत ही गौर से सुना है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे सभी संसद सदस्यों ने बहुत ही विद्वतापूर्ण भाषण दिए हैं। मैं अपनी तरफ से उन सारे सदस्यों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। मैं इस समय अपने को असमंजस की स्थिति में पा रहा हूं कि अपनी बात की शुरूआत कहां से करूं? क्योंकि यह डिस्कशन होम मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर हो रहा है, इसलिए पहले हमारी यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास क्या मेंडेट है, इसका विज़न क्या है, इसकी फंक्शनिंग कैसे होती है, इसके कितने डिविजन्स हैं, क्या-क्या काम होते हैं, मैं संसद को इन सबकी जानकारी दुं। सामान्यतः यह परंपरा रही है कि जब कभी भी होम मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर चर्चा हुई है, और यदि संबंधित विभाग के गृह मंत्री खड़े हुए हैं, तो इस मिनिस्ट्री की किस प्रकार की फंक्शनिंग है, वे इसकी भी चर्चा करते रहे हैं। लेकिन यदि मैं उसकी बहुत विस्तार में जाकर चर्चा करूंगा, तो मैं समझता हं कि उसमें लंबा समय लगेगा। हमारे सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जो भी विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, इतने अल्प समय में, घंटे, डेढ़ घंटे या दो घंटे में उनके सभी मुद्दों पर विचार करना संभव नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ एक-एक या दो-दो, जो ऐसे प्रमुख मुद्दे हैं, जो उन्होंने इस सदन में उठाए हैं,

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

में उन पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा। मैं उसके पहले, केवल पंद्रह से बीस मिनट में ही होम मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग के बारे में, उसके विज़न और मेंडेट के बारे में आपके समक्ष दो बातें रखना चाहूंगा। उपसभापित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हो सकता है कि हमारी कोई ऐसी बात हो, कोई ऐसा विषय हो, जिस पर डिफरेंस ऑफ ओपिनियन हो, लेकिन मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस पर आपके मन में नाराजगी पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि मैं संवाद में विश्वास रखता हूं। यदि उस सम्बन्धित विषय पर कोई तर्क करना चाहता होगा, बहस करना चाहता होगा, बातचीत करना चाहता होगा, तो वह जब चाहेगा, तब मैं उसको समय देने के लिए तैयार हूं और उसके साथ संवाद करने को तैयार हूं। उपसभापित महोदय, यदि लोकतंत्र की सबसे बड़ी ताकत और सबसे बड़ी खूबसूरती कोई है, तो वह संवाद ही है। हम किसी के साथ संवाद नहीं तोड़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं पहले अपने मैनडेट और विज़न की थोड़ी चर्चा कर देना चाहता हूं।

उपसभापित महोदय, जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है, इसमें इंटर्नल सिक्योरिटी, बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट, सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशंस, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन, केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र बलों का प्रबंधन और साथ-ही-साथ आपदा प्रबंधन आदि बहुत सारे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं। इसके साथ ही इंटेलिजेंस सम्बन्धित जानकारी राज्यों के साथ शेयर करना, साथ ही आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उन्हें फोर्स मुहैया कराना, उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देना, ये सब हमारी प्रमुख जिम्मेदारियां हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की जो सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: इसमें फ्रीडम फाइटर्स का विषय भी है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: हां, सब विषय हैं। हमारे यहां लगभग 21-22 डिवीजंस हैं। यदि मैं सबके नाम की चर्चा करूंगा, तो लम्बा समय लगेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारे लोगों को जानकारी है, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यह होती है कि देश की अवाम, देश के नागरिक सम्मान की जिन्दगी जी सकें और सुरक्षित जिन्दगी जी सकें, यह एन्श्योर करना, यह सुनिश्चित करना, सब मिला-जुला कर विशेष रूप से गृह मंत्रालय की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है। चाहे वे किसी जाति के हों, चाहे वे किसी पंथ के हों, किसी मज़हब के हों, किसी धर्म के मानने वाले क्यों न हों, चाहे वे पुरुष हों अथवा स्त्री हों, चाहे छोटा मासूम बच्चा ही क्यों न हो, इतना ही नहीं यदि मां के गर्भ में भी बच्चा पल रहा है, तो वह भी सुरक्षित रहना चाहिए, इसकी भी चिन्ता करना, यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी बनती है, पूरे समाज की जिम्मेदारी बनती है। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के समक्ष इतना बड़ा लक्ष्य रहता है।

जहां तक फोर्सेज का सवाल है, सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमारे पास जो भी सेंट्रल आर्म्ड फोर्सेज हैं, हम सामान्यतः उनका प्रयोग करते हैं। समाज के गरीब लोगों को सुरक्षा मुहैया कराने के लिए भी जो आवश्यक कदम होते हैं, हम वे कदम उठाते हैं। यदि कानूनी स्तर पर भी मदद मुहैया कराने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो हम वह भी उपलब्ध कराते हैं। यदि उनके ऊपर कोई जुल्म और अत्याचार करने की कोशिश करता है, तो हम यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि चूंकि यह राज्य सरकारों की पहली जिम्मेदारी बनती है, तो वे कमजोर लोगों को सुरक्षा मुहैया कराएंगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त यहां पर पुलिस फोर्स को लेकर जो चर्चा हुई है, उसमें बहुत सारी बातें पूरी तरह से सच कही गई हैं। उसमें कहा गया है कि सचमुच पुलिस को जो आवश्यक सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए अथवा जो हमारा केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल है, उन्हें जो आवश्यक सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जानी चाहिए, वे नहीं हो पाई हैं। उनकी कमी के कारण भी उनके मनोविज्ञान पर असर पड़ता है, उनकी मनः स्थिति का असर पड़ता है। मुझे यह भी कहा गया कि दिल्ली में ऐसी लगभग 10 परसेंट पुलिस फोर्स है, जो मानसिक रूप से बीमार है। यह जानकारी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने दी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है कि अभी सच्चाई क्या है, लेकिन चूंकि वे मेरे संज्ञान में यह जानकारी लाए हैं, तो मैं इसे देखूंगा। हमारा गृह मंत्रालय इस हकीकत को समझता है कि कहीं-न-कहीं कोई कमी है और इसे दूर किया जाना चाहिए। हम पुलिस मॉडर्नाइजेशन का काम भी करते हैं। पुलिस के जवानों को और क्या सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जा सकती हैं, हम वह भी करने की कोशिश करते हैं। उनके अन्दर एक परसेप्शनल चेंज लाने की दृष्टि से हम समय-समय पर उनके प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम भी चलाते रहते हैं। यह कार्यक्रम गृह मंत्रालय बराबर करता रहता है।

महिलाओं के खिलाफ जो बढ़ते हुए अपराध हैं, यह भी केवल सरकार के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश के लिए एक गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों ने एक नयी परम्परा चलाई है कि onlione complaints, online FIR दर्ज कराने की व्यवस्था हो। हम लोगों ने कुछ स्थानों पर इसे प्रारम्भ भी कर दिया है, साथ ही साथ यूनिफाइड तरीके से इस सुविधा को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जा सके, इस सम्बन्ध में भी हम लोगों ने कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त इल्लीगल इमिग्रेशन, भारत देश में लोगों का जो अवैध आना हो रहा है, उसके संबंध में भी हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। हम लोगों ने फैसला किया है कि देश के हर नागरिक को, जो भारत देश का नागरिक है, उसे हम इंडियन सिटिज़न कार्ड जारी करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि तीन से लेकर चार वर्ष के अन्दर हम इस काम को पूरा करने में कामयाबी हासिल कर लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... जी हां, इसमें लम्बा समय लगेगा।

नॉर्थ-ईस्ट हमारे देश का एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील भाग है। मैं जानता हं कि वहां पर insurgency के कारण एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। वहां पर insurgency के कारण किस-किस प्रकार की प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, इसकी चर्चा न करते हुए, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में शान्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमने यह तय किया है कि जो इस प्रकार के गूप्स हैं, यदि वे हमसे डायलॉग करने के लिए तैयार होते हैं, तो भारतीय संविधान के दायरे में रहते हए हम उनके साथ सीधे डायलॉग करेंगे, सीधे बातचीत करेंगे और समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने की अपनी तरफ से भरपूर कोशिश करेंगे। हां, इसे मैं स्वीकर करता हूं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के डेवलपमेंट की तरफ पहले जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का ठीक तरीके विकास न होने के कारण भी वहां पर बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, लेकिन वहां के लोगों को भी हम यह एहसास कराना चाहते हैं कि वे भी भारत के नागरिक हैं और भारत के अन्य भागों में रहने वाले नागरिकों को जो सुविधाएं मुहैया होती हैं, उनसे कभी भी उन्हें वंचित नहीं रखा जाएगा।

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[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

उपसभापित महोदय, कुछ लोग आत्मसमर्पण, सरेंडर भी करते हैं, जो इस प्रकार की उग्रवादी गितविधियों में लम्बे समय तक शामिल रह चुके हैं और जिनको यह लगता है कि सचमुच इस प्रकार की गितविधियों में लिप्त रह करके समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसे लोगों को रीहेबिलिटेट करने के लिए भी गृह मंत्रालय की एक योजना है, जिसके माध्यम से हम उनका रीहेबिलिटेशन भी करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों का, वहां के नवयुवकों का हमारी Central Armed Price Force में समायोजन हो सके, इसके लिए हम लोगों ने तय किया है कि अलग से हम लोग दो सहायक बटालियन गठित करेंगे, जिसमें हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के नौजवानों की भर्ती की जाएगी।

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे रिश्ते दोस्ताना होने चाहिए, किसी के साथ भी हम अपने कट् रिश्ते बनाकर नहीं रखना चाहते। मैं भूल नहीं सकता कि हमारे नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी बराबर यह कहा करते थे, 'दोस्त तो बदल सकता है, लेकिन पड़ोसी कभी नहीं बदल सकता, इसलिए पड़ोसी के साथ बराबर बेहतर रिश्ते बनाकर रख जाने चाहिए।' सचमूचे यदि हम अपने देश में शांति और सुरक्षा के हालात बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे रिश्ते बेहतर होने चाहिए। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने सचमुच ऐसा ही किया है, इसमें कहीं दो रायें नहीं हैं। जिस तरीके से पडोसी देशों के साथ इस देश के रिश्ते बेहतर बनाने के लिए उन्होंने पहल की है, मैं कह सकता हूं कि उसकी जितनी भी सराहना की जाए, वह कम है। शायद आज़ाद भारत के इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जब भारत के किसी प्रधानमंत्री के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए पड़ोसी देशों के जितने भी प्रीमियर्स हैं, वे पहुंचे हों। पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है। इसका मतलब यह है कि शपथ लेने से पहले ही हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सारे पड़ोसी देशों को यह संदेश दे दिया कि हम आपसे अच्छे रिश्ते रखना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए हमने उनकी तरफ हाथ बढ़ाया है। यदि वे अपनी तरफ से थोड़ा-बहुत भी हाथ बढ़ाएंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो कामयाबी हमें अब तक हासिल नहीं हो पाई थी, वह कामयाबी निश्चित रूप से हमें हासिल होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि इल्लीगल माइग्रेशन पर भी अंकुश लगाने में उन देशों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। Left-Wing Extremism एक बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज है, जिसे हम माओवाद या जो कोलकाता में नक्सलवाद के नाम से शुरू हुआ था, तो उसे नक्सलवाद भी कह देते हैं। यह हमारे देश के लिए एक गम्भीर खतरा बना हुआ है। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस देश को नक्सलवाद भी समस्या से निजात दिलाने के लिए हम एकतरफा नहीं सोचते। इसके सामाजिक पहलुओं पर भी हमारी नज़र है कि जिन सामाजिक समस्याओं के कारण यदि यह समस्या पैदा हुई है, तो उनका भी समाधान होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस देश में किसी को बिल्कुल खुलेआम हिंसा करने की इजाजत नहीं देगी। उसके लिए चाहे जितने भी कठोर कदम उठाने होंगे, हम वे कठोर कदम उठाएंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, यदि कोई कहता है कि हम बातचीत करके समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं, तो यदि वह हथियार रख कर बातचीत करना चाहता है, तो हम बातचीत करने के लिए भी पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं, लेकिन हथियार लेकर हम किसी से बातचीत नहीं करेंगे। मैं जानता हं कि इसमें बहत सारे निर्दोष लोगो की भी जानें गई हैं। किसी माओवादी विद्रोह का

8.00 Р.М.

सामना करने के लिए वर्तमान में सरकार की जो स्ट्रेटजी है, उस पर हम एक बैठक कर चुके हैं और हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार से स्रक्षा और विकास संबंधी उपायों का एक कन्वर्जेंस बना कर हमारे उपेक्षित वर्ग के लोगों के सशक्तिकरण का उद्देश्य कैसे पूरा किया जा सके। हम लोग इस दृष्टि से भी अपनी तरफ से प्रयास कर रहे हैं, जैसे - वहां पर स्कूल्स खोलना, कॉलेजेज़ खोलना, हॉस्पिटल्स खोलना। ताकि वहां के उन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की जो बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं हैं, वे पूरी हो सकें, यह हमारी कोशिश है। इसके साथ ही साथ उस क्षेत्र में एक perceptional change लाने के लिए भी किस प्रकार का कैम्पेन चलाया जा सकता है, वह भी हम चलाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

सर, जम्मू-कश्मीर का मुद्दा बहुत संवेदनशील है। हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष जनाब गुलाब नबी आज़ाद साहब ने भी अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त अन्य कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने भी अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि कश्मीर में जिस प्रकार के हालात हैं, वहां से लगभग ५६ हजार से ज्यादा लोगों को माइग्रेट होना पड़ा है। महोदय, सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जो भी हमारे कश्मीरी माइग्रेंट्स हैं, हम सब की इच्छा है, हमारी सरकार की यह इच्छा है, केवल इच्छा ही नहीं है, बल्कि हमारा यह फर्म कन्विक्शन है कि जो हमारे कश्मीरी माइग्रेंट्स बाहर हैं, यदि वे आना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें हम फिर से कश्मीर में लाना चाहते हैं और हम उनका पुनर्वासन यानी उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन वहां करना चाहते हैं। यह हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है और उसके लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन भी हम लोगों ने इस बार के, 2014-15 के बजट में कर दिया है, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत ही जज्बाती सवाल है कि अपने देश का कोई नागरिक अपने ही देश में शरणार्थी बन कर रहे। मैं समझता हं कि कोई भारत का नागरिक इसे स्वीकार नहीं करेगा, बल्कि सभी को इसे चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि भारत के जो नागरिक अपने ही देश में शरणार्थी बन कर रह रहे हैं, ऐसे सारे लोगों को, जहां पर वे मूलतः रहते थे और वहां वे जाना चाहते हैं, तो वहां पर उनके रहने की मुकम्मल व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए। यह सब की इच्छा होगी। तो इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम लोगों ने यह कदम उठाया है कि हम कश्मीरी माइग्रेटस को फिर से वहां ले जाकर बसाने के लिए अपनी तरफ से कोशिश करेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक आतंकवाद और आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरों का मुकाबला करने के लिए एक एक्शन इंटेलिजेंस है, तो इसका भी हम कलेक्शन करते हैं, इसका डेटाबेस तैयार करते हैं और साथ ही साथ एक 'नेशनल इंटेलिजेंस ग्रिड' की भी हम स्थापना कर रहे हैं। यह भी मैं आपकी जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूं। इसके अतिरिक्त आतंकवाद संबंधी सभी अपराधों की जांच करने के लिए और प्रॉसीक्यूशनल वगैरह भी ठीक तरीके से हो और समय पर हो, इसके लिए 2008 में, जब पिछली सरकार थी, उस समय की एक एन.आई.ए. एक्ट के अंतर्गत 'एन.आई.ए.' का गठन किया गया था। जल्दी से जल्दी इन मामलों का निस्तारण हो सके, जल्दी से जल्दी इंसाफ मिल सके, इसके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स की भी स्थापना की गई थी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ स्पेशल फोर्स और अधिक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता आज महसूस की जा रही है। फेक इंडियन करेंसी का मामला भी एक चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है। फेक करेंसी की समस्या से

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

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निपटने के लिए चाहे हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हों और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो, दोनों की जो हमारी सिक्युरिटी एजेंसीज़ हैं, वे आपस में इंटेलिजेंस इनपुट की शेयरिंग करती हैं यानी शेयर करती हैं और ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना) : हैदराबाद में फेक नोट्स मिले हैं, आपको इसके बारे में इन्फॉर्मेशन मिली है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: और गृह मंत्रालय ने इसके लिए FCORD एक समन्वय समूह, एक कॉर्डिनेटिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन बनाया है। बॉडर मैनेजमेंट का जहां तक सवाल है, सबसे पहले वक्ता जो हमारे दवे जी थे, उन्होंने भी इस संबंध में अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की हे कि वहां पर फेंसिंग तो होती है, लेकिन फेंसिंग पुरानी पड़ जाती है, टूट जाती है और फिर उसके बाद जो फेंसिंग बदलनी चाहिए, वह बदली नहीं जाती है, नई फेंसिंग नहीं लगती है, लाइटिंग वगैरह आदि की बहुत सारी शिकायतें उन्होंने की थीं, लेकिन बॉर्डर की फेंसिंग की व्यवस्था कैसे मुकम्मल की जाए, हम लोग अपनी तरफ से इसकी भरपूर कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जो फेंसिंग पुरानी हो गई हैं अथवा जिन्हें आज बिल्कुल बदलने की आवश्यकता है, उनके बदलने की दिशा में भी हम लोगों की तरफ से efforts लगातार चल रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ बॉर्डर सिक्युरिटी को एन्श्योर करने और इसके लिए टेक्नॉलॉजिकल सॉल्यूशन क्या-क्या हो सकते हैं, इस संबंध में हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री बहुत ही गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है।

जहां तक कोस्टल सिक्युरिटी का सवाल है, कोस्टल सिक्युरिटी की दृष्टि से भी हम लोगों ने कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं और हमारा कानूनी और सुरक्षा का जो ढांचा है, इन दोनों में जो मौजूदा किमयां हैं, उन किमयों को भी दूर करने के लिए हम लोग पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध हैं। नारकोटिक्स, हेरोइन, गांजा, हशीश, इन सब चीजों की जो स्मर्गलेंग होती है, इसे भी रोकने के लिए कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं और भारत सरकार ने एक सेन्ट्रल आर्म्ड पुलिस फोर्स के लिए, 2008 के बाद पिछली सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था और 160 एडिशनल फोर्स की बटालियन्स के बारे में स्वीकृति दी थी और उसके गठन का सिलसिला भी प्रारंभ हो चुका है। इनमें 2013-14 तक में 56 बटालियन्स का गठन हो चुका है और मैं समझता हूं कि 21 बटालियन्स और ऑर्गनाइज़ करने हेतु रिकूटमेंट का काम इस समय चल रहा है। 2014-15 में 13 और एडिशनल बटालियन्स, जिनमें से बॉर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्स में 4, केन्द्रीय रि जर्व पुलिस फोर्स में 3, भारतिब्बत सीमा पुलिस में 4 और सशस्त्र सीमा बल में लगभग 2 बटालियन्स गठित करने का हम लोगों ने फैसला किया है।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे जो भी पड़ोसी देश हैं तथा हमारे और उनके बीच जो सीमाएं हैं, जो हमारे इंटरनैशनल बॉर्डर्स हैं, हमारी फोर्स बढ़ जाने के कारण उनकी सिक्युरिटी में निश्चित रूप से हमें सुविधा होगी। हमारी जो स्टेट की पुलिस है, उसके मॉर्डर्नाइजेशन के लिए भी एक फंड हमारे यहां होता है और सभी राज्यों को हम अपनी तरफ से फंड प्रोवाइड करने का काम करते हैं। यदि सम्मानित सदस्य जानना चाहेंगे, तो उन्हें मैं जानकारी दे दूंगा कि अब तक पुलिस मॉर्डर्नाइजेशन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कितना धन मुहैया कराया गया है। इसकी भी जानकारी

मैं माननीय सदस्यों को दे दुंगा। साथ ही साथ, ये जो हमारे बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, जिन्हें हम महानगर कहते हैं, यहां की पुलिस व्यवस्था को भी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लगभग 432.90 करोड़ रुपए के कूल आवंटन के साथ छह महानगरों को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। साथ ही साथ यहां की पुलिस व्यवस्था को अपग्रेड करने और वहां टेक्नोलॉजिकली सारे सिस्टम का अधिकतम प्रयोग बढ़े, इसको इन्श्योर करने के लिए तथा एमरजेंसी रेस्पांस सिस्टम की स्थापना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं।

पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग के लिए भी हम लोगों ने कई कदम उठाए हैं और जहां तक नए ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर्स हैं, 17 नए ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स मंजूर किए जा चुके हैं, 13 मौजूदा संस्थान केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं, अपग्रेड किए जा रहे हैं और जोड़े जा रहे हैं। इसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो के लिए दो भर्ती प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, जिसे आर.टी.सी. कहते हैं और तीन आर.टी.सी., एक सी.आई.ए.डब्ल्यू. स्कूल तथा भारत-तिब्बत सीमा के लिए वन सी.टी.सी., थ्री आर.टी.सी. की स्थापना और मौजूदा फाइव आर.टी.सी. को अपग्रेड करना एक कोबरा, कमांडो बटालियंस फॉर रिजॉल्यूट एक्शन, संगल युद्ध कौशल एवं रणनीतिक कौशल स्कूल, केन्द्रीय रि ज़र्व पुलिस बल के लिए दो सी.आई.ए.टी. स्कूल और सशस्त्र सीमा बल के लिए तीन आर.टी.सी. शामिल हैं, जिन्हें खोलने का फैसला गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से हुआ है।

हम लोग अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए भी कदम उठा रहे हैं, ताकि आतंकवादी अथवा दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से लोग हमारे भारत में न आ पाएं। इसके लिए रोबस्ट स्ट्रैटेजी लिंकेज़ेज स्थापित किए गए हैं, लेकिन इन्हें और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जैसे मैंने पहले चर्चा की थी कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग बढाने की दिशा में सरकार बनते ही हम लोगों ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं। अभी सार्क कंट्रीज़ के सम्मेलन में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी गए थे और प्रधानमंत्री जी की वह बहुत ही कामयाबी यात्रा रही है। जो सार्क देश हैं, उनके साथ हमारे रिश्ते और अधिक बेहतर होंगे, ऐसा हम सब का पुरा विश्वास है।

आतंकवाद और इस जैसी बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, इनसे निपटने के लिए, पुलिस बल को कुछ और प्रॉपर ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके और साथ ही साथ इसके लिए उनकी क्या स्ट्रेटजी होनी चाहिए, इस बारे में भी उन्हें जानकारी दी जा सके, इसके लिए हम लोगों ने पूरे इंस्टिट्यूशनल सिस्टम को डेवलप करने की कोशिश की है। जुडिशियल सिस्टम की स्ट्रेंथनिंग के लिए भी हम लोगों ने कुछ प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं और उस विस्तार में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता।

जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है, यहां हो रहे अपराधों को लेकर लोगों में चिंता होती है, लेकिन दिल्ली के अपराधों में कमी आ सके और लोगों का जनजीवन भारत की राजधानी में सुरक्षित रह सके, इसके लिए भी बहुत सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं, मैं उन सब कदमों की चर्चा यहां पर नहीं करना चाहता हूं। उनमें से एक यह है कि 100 और 1091 पर कॉल्स को सुनने वालों की संख्या पहले कम थी, अब उसे बढ़ा दिया गया है और सभी पुलिस थानों में 24x7 महिला हेल्प डेस्क बनाए गए हैं। साथी ही साथ, पुलिस कांस्टेबल्स के 522 पदों का महिला कांस्टेबल्स के पदों में कन्वर्जन तथा 306 महिला सब इंस्पेक्टर्स और 778 महिला कांस्टेबल्स के अतिरिक्त पदों के सुजन का प्रोसेस भी चल रहा है। इसके साथ ही, महिला विद्यालयों एवं विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

तथा अध्यापकों के साथ हमारी पुलिस फोर्स का म्युचुअल डॉयलाग होता रहे, यह निर्देश भी उन्हें जारी किया गया है। हमारे बच्चे, नौजवान, युवक एवं युवितियां सेल्फ प्रोटेक्शन कैसे कर सकते हैं, इसकी भी प्रॉपर ट्रेनिंग उन्हें दी जाती है। दिल्ली में इस समय हमारी पुलिस के द्वारा जेंडर सेंसिटाइजेंशन का काम भी किया जा रहा है। जो बच्चे खो जाते हैं, ऐसे बच्चों को कैसे रिकवर किया जाए, इसके संबंध में भी हमने योजनाएं बनाई हैं और इस संबंध में हमारे महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा 'ट्रैक चाइल्ड' नामक एक पोर्टल भी तैयार किया गया है।

सीनियर सिटिजंस की मुकम्मल सुरक्षा व्यवस्था हो सके, इसकी हम समय-समय पर समीक्षा करते रहते हैं कि इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार का यह कमिटमेंट है कि हमारे सीनियर सिटिजंस सुरक्षित रहने चाहिए, क्योंकि हम सबको प्रायः ऐसी घटनाएं सुनने को मिलती हैं, कि सीनियर सिटिजंस के यहां काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी या सेवक होते हैं, वे ही उन पर हमला करते हैं, उनको मार डालते हैं। नेशनल पॉपुलेशन रजिस्टर तैयार करने का फैसला पहले ही हुआ था। वैसे नेशनल पॉपूलेशन रजिस्टर तैयार करने का काम इससे पहले भी वर्षों से चलता रहा है। जबसे हमको आज़ादी हासिल हुई है यह सिलसिला केवल तभी से ही शुरू नहीं हुआ है बल्कि यह उससे पहले से ही चल रहा है। अब हम लोगों का यह फैसला है कि भारत का जो भी सिटिजन है, उसे 'नेशनल सिटिजन कार्ड' जारी किया जाना चाहिए। Birth and death का भी प्रॉपर रजिस्ट्रेशन हो। इसकी बराबर अपडेटिंग होती रहे और साथ ही साथ इसका डेटा भी ठीक तरीके से तैयार हो, इस दिशा में भी हमारा गृह मंत्रालय प्रभावी तरीके से काम कर रहा है। वीज़ा संबंधी जो समस्याएं होती हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए कई प्रभावी कदम हम लोगों ने उठाए हैं। सरकार ने इन्टेलिजेंस टेक्नोलॉजी को और मजबूत बनाने तथा सिक्योरिटी सिस्टम के साथ इस synergise करके पूरे सिक्योरिटी सिस्टम को चुस्त-दुरुस्त करने के लिए भी प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। साथ ही साथ मुझे यह बतलाते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि mission mode project भी हम लोगों ने तैयार किया है। हम लोगों का लक्ष्य है कि यह दो वर्ष के भीतर हंड्रेड परसेंट कवरेज को हासिल कर लेगा। हम लोगों ने एक नया कार्यक्रम tourist visa on arrival तैयार किया है यदि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से यहा कोई आता है तो वह पहले इंटरनेट के माध्यम से एप्लाई कर दे और उसके बाद यहां आने पर यदि वह व्यक्ति ठीक पाया जाता है तथा उसका यहां आना valid है तो उसको ऑन एराइबल वीज़ा देने का भी प्रोविजन हमारे यहां है। Human trafficking भी चिंता का विषय है। इस स्थिति के लिए लोगों ने कई कदम उठाए हैं। अब चुंकि National Disaster Management Authority के बारे में संसद में कई बार चर्चा हो चूकी है इसलिए मैं उसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। प्राकृतिक आपदा से निबटने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के पास एक National Disaster Management Authority है, जो बहुत ही इफेक्टिव है। वह अथॉरिटी बराबर कहीं पर भी यदि कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है तो मैं समझता हं कि इमीडिएट रिस्पांस करने का काम यदि कोई अथॉरिटी करती है तो वह हमारी एन.डी.एम.ए. करती है। किसी राज्य में किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण कोई संकट पैदा होता है तो वहां के लोगों को जो कुछ भी तत्काल सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जा सकती हैं, उनको वे सारी सुविधाएं मिल सकें, इस

दृष्टि से भी दो प्रकार के फंड गठित किए गए हैं और दो प्रकार की फोर्सेज भी गठित की गई हैं, जिनके नाम हैं - State Disaster Response Fund और एक State Disaster Response Force भी होगा। वैसे ही National Disaster Response Force और National Disaster Response fund है। में सभी सदस्यों को यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि SDRF जो स्टेट के पास फंड होता है उसमें से 75 परसेंट यदि किसी का कंट्रीब्यूशन होता है तो वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कंट्रीब्यून होता है। इससे पहले जिन-जिन राज्यों में यह प्राकृतिक आपदा आई है, एक हमारे पास NDRF की फोर्स होती है, क्योंकि में अभी हाल में महाराष्ट्र में माले गया था। वहां पर सौ से अधिक लोगों की जानें गई हैं। उत्तराखंड में भी जो हादसा हुआ था, सबसे पहले रिस्पांड करने का काम यदि किसी ने किया था तो हमारी NDRF ने किया था और जाते ही महाराष्ट्र की डिस्ट्रिक्ट अथॉरिटी ने वहां पर मौजूद जो आम लोग थे, उन लोगों ने NDRF की प्रशंसा की थी। इसकी चर्चा में इसलिए कर रहा हूं क्योंकि जैसे ही हमको जानकारी प्राप्त हुई, तुरन्त मैंने वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात की और मैंने कहा कि किसी भी प्रकार से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की असिस्टेंस की आवश्यकता होगी तो आप मुझे जानकारी दीजिए, हर प्रकार की सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस हम मुहैया कराने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैंने उनको पूरी तरह से एश्योर किया।

उपसभापित महोदय, भारत में लोकतंत्र है। वैसे बहुत सारे वक्ताओं ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि स्वस्थ लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को, healthy democratic system में हमारे जो नेता विरोधी दल हैं, यहीं से मुझे अपनी बात की शुरूआत करनी चाहिए थी, इसलिए नेता विरोधी दल ने जो विचार व्यक्त किया है उसके संबंध में में अपनी दो बातें बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक रखना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिकता को लेकर चिंता व्यक्त की और उनका कहना है कि इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द यानी communal harmony एस्टेब्लिश होनी चाहिए। यह सब की मंशा है। हम जानते हैं कि भारत किसी एक जाति, एक मज़हब और एक पंथ का देश नहीं है। अपने देश की संस्कृति की विशेषता को भी हम जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को भी रखना चाहता हूं। वैसे कई बार कहा जा चुका है, पर मैं फिर से यहां दोहराना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध है। हम जाति, पंथ, मज़हब और धर्म के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव करने वाले नहीं हैं। हमारी सरकार की यह चिंता है कि इंसाफ और इंसानियत की डगर पर चलते हुए सब को रोजी-रोटी, सुरक्षा और सम्मान मुहैया कराया जाए और यही हमारी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता है।

उपसभापित महोदय, वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स, चाहे हम हों, चाहे ये हों और चाहे ये हों — किसी को भी नहीं करनी चाहिए। हम सब राजनीति कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम सब केवल सरकार बनाने के लिए राजनीति नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं। हमें यदि समाज का विश्वास किसी-न-किसी हद तक हासिल है, तो हमें राजनीति केवल सरकार बनाने के लिए नहीं करनी चाहिए, हमें राजनीति समाज बनाने के लिए करनी चाहिए। यह लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखकर हमारी सरकार काम कर रही है क्योंकि हम इस हकीकत को भी जानते हैं कि भारत की आज़ादी के लिए यदि चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद ने अपने रिवॉल्वर की अंतिम गोली अपने सीने में दाग दी, यदि सरदार भगत सिंह ने हंसते-हंसते फांसी के फंदे को चूम लिया तो वहीं पर अशफाकुल्ला खान उल्ला खां ने भी हंसते-हंसते फांसी के फंदे को चूमा है। आज देश की सीमाओं

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

की सुरक्षा के लिए यदि हमारी सेना का हिन्दू जवान, यदि हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्सेज का हिन्दू जवान शहरी होता है तो वहीं चाहे वह मुसलमान हो या ईसाई हो या और किसी धर्म को मानने वाला क्यों न हो, वह भी शहीद होता है। हम इस हकीकत को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सभी जानते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभी जानते हैं, लेकिन इस देश में जो कुछ भी माहौल खराब हो रहा है, वह केवल वोट बैंक की पॉलिटिक्स के कारण हो रहा है और अन्य कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं है।

हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष का आरोप है कि एन.डी.ए. के नेताओं की तरफ से यह बात कही जाती है कि आप तो हार चुके हैं। यह हार और जीत का सिलसिला तो लोकतंत्र में चलता रहता है। हम लोग भी पहले हारे हैं और अब आगे हारेंगे या नहीं, यह कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। वह तो जनता तय करेगी, यह हकीकत है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि हारने के कारण आपका महत्व कम हो गया है। हमारी नज़रों में आपका महत्व कम नहीं है। सीताराम येचूरी जी, यदि हम लोकतंत्र की सेहत को बनाकर रखना चाहते हैं, तो उसमें विपक्ष का होना भी अपरिहार्य और अनिवार्य है, इस हकीकत को हम समझते हैं। हम आपके महत्व को ऐसे नहीं आंकते कि सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्यों का महत्व अधिक है और जो प्रतिपक्ष की कृर्सियों पर बैठे हमारे संसद सदस्य हैं, उनका महत्व कम है। हम कभी ऐसा नहीं मानते हैं। आपका महत्व हमारी सरकार अच्छी तरह समझती है। फिर सांप्रदायिकता की बात चल रही थी और यह कहा गया कि हार गए, हार गए। तो श्रीमन, हो सकता है किसी ने कोई ऐसी बात कह दी हो, मैं कह नहीं सकता, लेकिन हम किसी के साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहते। मैंने जैसा पहले भी कहा कि हम जाति, पंथ, धर्म और मज़हब के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहते। आप हमारे हैं, आप दूसरी पार्टी या तीसरी पार्टी के हैं, इस आधार पर हम कोई भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि जिस संस्कृति में हम पैदा हए हैं, जिस संस्कृति में हम पले हैं, जिस संस्कृति में हम बढ़े हैं और आज संसद में खड़े होकर यदि आप बोल रहे हैं या मैं बोल रहा हं, तो उस बारे में वेदांत का एक मुल मंत्र है, जिसकी मैं यहां चर्चा करना चाहुंगा। यह बहुत छोटा सा है और संस्कृति में है। मैं जानता हूं कि यह जल्दी समझ में नहीं आएगा। 'यत पिंडे तत ब्रह्मांडे।' इसका अर्थ है कि जो पिंड में है, वहीं ब्रह्मांड में है। जो जड़ में है, वही चेतन में है। जो छोटे में है, वही बड़े में है, जो मेरे में है, वही तेरे में है। यही वेदांत का मुल मंत्र है और यही हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति की सबसे बडी ताकत है। हम इस संस्कृति में विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है कि हम इंसान होकर इंसान से नफरत करें? इस संस्कृति में विश्वास करने वाले लोगों द्वारा, नाग पंचमी के दिन जिस सर्प के काटने के बाद मरने की पक्की गारंटी होती है, उस काले नाग को भी गाय का शुद्ध दूध पिलाकर उसके भी दीर्घजीवी होने की कामना की जाती है। उस संस्कृति में विचार करने वाले लोग ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या गोवा में आपसे गलती हो गई? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मंत्री महोदय, सवा आठ बज गए हैं, खाने का इंतजाम तो है नहीं, दूध तो पिला दो। यह आपने नाग, सांप का कह दिया, तो दूध तो पिला दो। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री राजनाथ सिंह : क्षमा कीजिएगा, मैंने काला नाग किसी इसमें नहीं कहा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : हम आपका संकेत समझते हैं, दिक्कत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: गोवा से पिलाना शुरू किया आपने। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: आजाद साहब, वैसे शायद कभी किसी सदस्य ने कह दी हो यह बात कि आप हारे हैं, वह इसलिए कह दिया होगा तािक अभी आप हमें काम करने का थोड़ा अवसर दीिजए। कभी कोई शोर-शराबा हुआ होगा, उसमें किसी ने ऐसी कोई बात कह दी होगी, लेिकन ऐसा नहीं है कि हम कोई अपने प्रतिपक्ष दल की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता। आपको याद होगा, मैं कोट नहीं करना चाहता हूं कि किस व्यक्ति ने कहा था, 1984 में संसद में खड़े होकर बहुत बड़ी हस्ती ने यह कहा था, जिस जिस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी को दो सीटें प्राप्त हुई थीं, तो यह कहा था कि दो या तीन बस। चुप हो जाइए, दो या तीन बस। इतना ही कहा था। तो कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि उन्होंने उस समय जो बात कह दी, वह हम दिल में लेकर बैठे हों। लोकतंत्र में यह चलता रहता है, थोड़ी-बहुत कुछ बातें हो जाती हैं। 'कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत' की बात हुई, हम लोगों ने यह नहीं कहा कि कांग्रेस को डिजॉल्व कर दीजिए, कांग्रेस को समाप्त कर दीजिए। ऐसा कुछ नहीं था, परपज़ यह था कि अब कांग्रेस को विदा कीजिए, यहां पर बी.जे.पी. लेड एन.डी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट बनाइए। यह उद्देश्य, यह मंशा उसके पीछे थी। कांग्रेस की आपने बात कही, उसमें कहीं दो मत नहीं हैं कि कांग्रेस के झंडे के तले ही उस समय आज़ादी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, एक मिनट। आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी गृह मंत्री के साथ-साथ पहले शिक्षक भी रहे हैं और अच्छे शिक्षक रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 'कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत' का मायना क्या है? आप इतना बता दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: 'कांग्रेस मुक्त भारत' का मतलब यह रहा है कि इस देश में कांग्रेस मुक्त सरकार बना दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि कोई पॉलिटिकल पार्टी चल रही है, चलती रहे, तो उस पर हमें कोई आपित नहीं है, कोई आपित नहीं है। बहुत सारी राजनैतिक पार्टियां हैं और इस डेमाक्रेटिक सिस्टम में तो हमारे यहां मल्टी-पार्टीज सिस्टम है, इसलिए उसमें किसी को कोई आपित नहीं हो सकती। हां, यह बात सच है, आप भी इस हकीकत को जानते होंगे, जब आज़ादी हासिल हो गई थी, आज़ादी की लड़ाई हम कांग्रेस के झंडे के तले लड़ रहे थे, लेकिन आज़ादी हासिल होने के बाद शायद महात्मा गांधी ने यह सोचा होगा कि जो भी आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ने में कांग्रेस ने अपने जिस्म का पसीना बहाया है, अथवा जो भी इसके कुछ लोगों ने शहादत दी है, ...(व्यवधान)... उस समय जो लोग कांग्रेस के साथ जुड़कर आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, बाद में आज़ादी हासिल होने के बाद वे कांग्रेस में ही रहे हों, ऐसा भी सच नहीं है। ऐसा भी सच नहीं है और उन्होंने अलग से एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी बनाई थी, शायद इसीलिए महात्मा गांधी ने कह दिया था कि 'कांग्रेस', इस नाम से पोलिटिकल पार्टी को नहीं चलाया जाना चाहिए। 'कांग्रेस', इस पार्टी को भंग कर देना चाहिए, यह महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी त्यागी: गृह मंत्री महोदय, एक सेकंड...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: जी...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: 1948 में डा. लोहिया और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के नेतृत्व में नासिक सम्मेलन में कांग्रेस से सबसे पहले बाहर आने वाले समाजवादी थे और 1950 में डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येच्री : १९३६ में कम्युनिस्ट्स थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, let the Minister continue.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी हिन्दू महासभा में थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, पंडित नेहरू की पहली कैबिनेट में थे।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सम्माननीय सदस्य सीताराम जी की तरफ देख रहा था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants milk. That is what he has asked for.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापित महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि जितने भी संसद सदस्य यहां पर मौजूद हैं, उनको इस बात की जानकारी होगी, कि जिस समय हम लोग कांग्रेस के बैनर के तले आज़ादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, तो जिस आर.एस.एस. की, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की चर्चा की जाती है, उस राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ में संस्थापक श्री केशवराम बिलराम हेडगेवार जी ने भी आज़ादी की लड़ाई में भाग लिया था, उस अभियान में हिस्सा लिया था और वे भी जेल गए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: नहीं-नहीं सर, यह गलत है... यह गलत है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: किया था, किया था।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : यह सही है... यह सही है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सही है, पता लगाओ, इतिहास पढ़ो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Minister, I would like to say one thing. The RSS was formed in the year 1925. In the same year, the Communist Party of India was formed. In fact, it was the Communist which gave the slogan 'Poorna Swaraj' for the first time in the Indian history. Let us not forget it. What I am trying to say, Sir, is that – these two parties are arguing about Indian independence – it was the Communist which first led the struggle for independence. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister answers to everybody, then, there will be no end to it. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let us stop discussing history. Otherwise, it will be a never-ending discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't yield to everybody. Let us try to wind up.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मंत्री जी, आपका भाषण अच्छा चल रहा है, यहां नया इतिहास रचा जा रहा है। किसी पर आपत्ति नहीं है, पूर्ण स्वराज का प्रस्ताव रावी नदी के किनारे 1929 में, जब कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे, तब दिया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not get into this kind of controversies.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yielding to everybody is a very good democratic lesson to new Ministers

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने बाबा साहबे भीमराव अम्बेडकर, जिनके प्रति समस्त देशवासियों के मन में बेहद सम्मान है, उनकी उन्होंने चर्चा की है और यह कहा है कि बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर को, कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में जो पहली सरकार बनी थी, उस सरकार में मंत्री बनाने का काम कांग्रेस ने किया था, लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं उपसभापति महोदय, शायद हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों को इस बात की निश्चित रूप से जानकारी होगी कि 1952 में जब लोक सभा इलेक्शन हुआ था, तो उसमें ऑल इंडिया शेड्यूल्ड फेडरेशन एक पार्टी थी। तो ऑल इंडिया शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट फेडरेशन नामक पार्टी से बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर चुनाव लड़े थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उनका जबर्दस्त विरोध किया था। स्वयं तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी उनका विरोध करने के लिए उनके संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गए थे। इतना ही नहीं, 1954 में भी ऑल इंडिया शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट फेडरेशन से पुनः बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर चुनाव लड़े। फिर से उन्हें हराने के लिए कांग्रेस ने, अधिकतम जो भी प्रयत्न हो सकता था, वह करने की वहां पर कोशिश की और बड़े दिग्गज नेता, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर का विरोध करने के लिए उनके संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाकर अपनी सार्वजनिक सेवाएं दी थीं और जनता से यह अपील की थी कि बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर भारत की संसद में नहीं पहुंचने चाहिए। यह जानकारी मैं यहां पर देना चाहता हूं। दोनों चुनावों में बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर, जिन्होंने भारत के संविधान की रचना की, उन्हें अगर किसी ने हराया, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर को हराने का काम किया।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मैं साथ-साथ यह भी करेक्ट करना चाहता हूं कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर कांस्टीट्युएंट असेंबली में, मुम्बई कांग्रेस की तरफ से इलेक्ट होकर आए और तभी कांस्टीट्युएंट असेंबली में बैठे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, may I suggest something? मंत्री महोदय से एक ही आग्रह है कि इस इतिहास में न जाएं तो बेहतर है क्योंकि सबसे पहले, जब काँस्टीट्युएंट असेंबली बनी, तब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर महाराष्ट्र से नहीं आ पाए थे। कम्युनिस्टों ने उन्हें अनिडवाइडेड बंगाल से भेजा था। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन बाद में वे मुम्बई से आए। ...(व्यवधान)... बाद में दुबारा जब इलेक्शन हुआ तब वे मुम्बई से आए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस सब बहस में आप क्यों जा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think, let us not go into this kind of history. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अठावले जी, आप पहले इधर से आए, अब उधर से आए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री महोदय ...(**व्यवधान**)... Hon. Minister, don't go into the history. Come to the point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : उपसभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't yield now.

श्री रामदास अठावले : यह बात सही है कि ...(व्यवधान)... पार्टिशन होने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is not yielding. मंत्री जी ने यील्ड नहीं किया है, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding ... (*Interruptions*)... You, please sit down ... (*Interruptions*)... Okay, Mr. Minister. You please continue.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापित महोदय, श्री रामदास अठावले बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर के अनुयायी हैं, इसलिए मैं यील्ड कर गया। माननीय सांसद अनिल माधव दवे जी ने बॉर्डर को लेकर फैंसिंग और फ्लड लाइटिंग के बारे में अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की। उसकी चर्चा मैंने पहले ही अपने भाषण में कर दी है कि उसके संबंध में हम लोगों ने क्या किया है। साथ ही साथ उनका कहना है कि सरहद सामर्थ्य की प्रतीक है। यह बात उन्होंने बिल्कुल सच कही। किसी भी देश की सामर्थ्य का प्रगतिकरण यदि कहीं पर होता है तो सचमुच सीमाओं के माध्यम से ही उसका प्रगतिकरण होता है। बॉर्डर की सिक्योरिटी को फुलपूफ एंश्योर करने के लिए जो भी प्रभावी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी, वह हमारी सरकार उठाएगी, यह मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं। जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, उसे पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर क्यों कहा जाता

^{*}Not recorded.

है? यह सवाल खड़ा किया गया था कि इसे पाक ऑक्यूपाइड भारत क्यों नहीं कहा जाता है? मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में कहीं पर पाक ऑक्युपाइड कश्मीर शब्द का कोई प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। बोलचाल में इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः लोग करते हैं, लेकिन इसका कहीं पर कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। अन्य बहुत सारी चीज़ों का उत्तर मैं पहले भी अपने भाषण में दे चुका हूं। रीजनल इम्बेलेंस वगैरह की बात कही है, पुलिस मैनेजमेंट के संबंध में भी थोड़ी-बहुत जानकारी मैंने दी है। सही समय पर, यह सूचना यानी अपने इंटेलीजेंस सिस्टम को किस तरीके से स्ट्रैंथन कर रहे हैं, इसके संबंध में प्रारम्भ में ही अपने भाषण में, मैंने चर्चा कर दी है। हमारे प्रमोद तिवारी जी ने अच्छा भाषण किया। उन्होंने दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था को लेकर चिंता व्यक्त की है। ऐसा नहीं है कि दो-तीन महीने के अंदर दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई हो, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं। मैं किसी के ऊपर दोषारोपण भी नहीं करना चाहता हूं कि उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार थी इसलिए वह जिम्मेदारी है, चूंकि इस समय हम सरकार में हैं, तो दिल्ली की और सारे देश की लॉ एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन को ensure करना हमारी responsibility है, हम इसे स्वीकार करते हैं। दिल्ली की कानून और व्यवस्था को चुस्त-दुरुस्त करने के लिए हम लोगों ने कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं, सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लगवाए हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि जिन बच्चों ने दौड़ाकर सड़क के ऊपर एक नौजवान की हत्या कर दी, अगर सी.सी.टी.वी. का सिस्टम न रहा होता, तो शायद वे बच्चे इसमें न पकड़े गए होते। अभी केवल ढाई-तीन हजार के करीब सी.सी.टी.वी. कैमरे लग पाए हैं। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि पूरी दिल्ली में इनकी संख्या को बढाकर 8 हजार जल्दी से जल्दी कर दिया जाए ताकि परी तरह से हम चौकसी बरत सकें, इस प्रकार के अपराधियों पर, यही हमारी कोशिश है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरहद की पवित्रता को कई बार तोड़ा गया है। यदि सरहद की पवित्रता टूटती है, तो यह सत्ताधारी दल के लिए चैलेंज नहीं है बल्कि समस्त देशवासियों के लिए और सभी राजनैतिक दलों के एक बड़ा चैलेंज है। हम इस रूप में इसे मानकर चलते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि सरहद की पवित्रता केवल इस बार ही टूटी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से चाहे चीन हो, पाकिस्तान हो लोगों का आना, वहां की सेना का आना पहली बार हुआ हो, बल्कि चीन तो इसके पहले भी दौलत बेग ओल्डी में आकर 15-20 दिन तक अपना कैम्प लगाकर वहां पर पड़ा रहा, लेकिन बाद में उसे वापस जाना पड़ा। ऐसे हालात भी पैदा न होने पाएं, इसको सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है। इस हकीकत को हम अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक बिंदुओं पर भी चर्चा की है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट्स ज्यादा क्यों हो रहे हैं? अभी ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स नहीं हुए हैं। अभी एक-दो दुर्घटनाएं रेल की हुई हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि इसमें Maoists का कोई हाथ नहीं रहा है। सामान्यतः अब तक जो होता रहा है, वह यही होता रहा है, वह यही होता रहा है कि जो पैसेंजर्स ट्रेन्स होती हैं, उन पैसेंजर्स ट्रेन्स को क्षति इन माओवादियों के द्वारा नहीं पहुंचाई जाती है, यह हमारी जानकारी है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप जी ने भी जम्मू-कश्मीर में पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बढ़ाई जा रही हैं, इस बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। वहां पर हमारे जो भी सेना के जवान और हमारी फोर्स के लोग हैं, सी.आर.पी.एफ. के लोग तैनात हैं, वे पूरी तरह से सजग हैं। कई आतंवादियों को ढेर करने में भी उन्होंने सफलता पाई है। हम चाहते हैं कि

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत के द्वारा इस समस्या का कोई स्थायी समाधान निकालें। यहीं पर मैं कश्मीर घाटी की समस्या पर भी चर्चा कर देना चाहता हूं। कश्मीर घाटी की समस्या के बारे में हम चाहते हैं कि कश्मीर के सवाल पर भी, वहां की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए भी, किसी तरह से एक consensus बन सके। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि सत्ताधारी दल तो अपनी जगह पर जो भी भूमिका निभाएगा, वह निभाएगा, लेकिन हमारे दूसरे राजनीतिक दल और हमारा प्रमुख प्रतिपक्षी दल कांग्रेस पार्टी यदि इसमें कोई पहल करे, तो इस पहल का मैं स्वागत करूंगा। किसी भी तरह का डायलॉग करने लिए हम तैयार हैं तािक कश्मीर घाटी की समस्या का समाधान हो सके। हम संविधान के दायरे में तो बातचीत करेंगे ही करेंगे, लेकिन साथ ही साथ किसी ऐसी बड़ी चुनौती, किसी ऐसी बड़ी समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए इन्सानियत के दायरे में भी हमें बात करने की जरूरत हुई, तो हम बात करेंगे। बंगला देशी घुसपैठ के बारे में भी उन्होंने चिंता व्यक्त की है। रिजर्वेशन का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है, कई ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु उन्होंने उठाए हैं। श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय ने atrocities against women की चर्चा की है। मिस्टर रंगराजन ने भी चर्चा की है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, just a second. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, please. How many Ministers phones are being tapped? सर, 7th August को जब चर्चा हुई थी, उसमें मैंने भी भाग लिया था। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को याद दिलाया था कि जब 23 जनवरी को ये नेता जी की जन्मभूमि कटक में गए थे, तो इन्होंने यह वायदा किया था कि अगर बी.जे.पी. की सरकार आती है, तो नेता जी के बारे में जो तथ्य सरकार के पास हैं, वे सार्वजनिक किए जाएंगे। मैंने पूछा था कि इसके बारे में अभी सरकार का रवैया क्या है, मेहरबानी करके सदन को यह बता दीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा यह बात हम सबके संज्ञान में लाई गई है। मैं इसके बारे में मंत्रालय द्वारा कुछ जानकारी हासिल करूंगा कि वस्तुस्थिति क्या है।

हमारे सदन के सदस्य माननीय सुखेन्दु शेखर राय के द्वारा यह बात उठाई गई कि how many Ministers phones are being tapped? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सरकार द्वारा किसी पोलिटिशियन का फोन टैप नहीं किया जा रहा है। होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास जो सूचना है, मैं उस आधार पर यह बात कह रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: क्या और कोई फोन टैप कर सकता है?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: करने को कोई अथोराइज़ नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन आजकल की टेक्नॉलोजी में कब, कौन और कैसे उसका दुरुपयोग कर दे, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप इसका कोई उपाय निकालिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : सबसे बड़ी बात जो साइबर क्राइम है, उसकी चर्चा किसी माननीय सदस्य ने की है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचरी: यह चर्चा उठी थी कि बिना आपकी इजाजत के, बिना आपके आदेश के, ये प्राइवेट कम्पनियां, ये सब सूची, इंफॉर्मेशन कैसे बेच रही हैं? यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है और देश की इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी के लिए बहुत सीरियस मामला आप इसके बारे में कुछ करिए।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज कई ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं, जो इस प्रकार इंटरसेप्टर्स हैं, वे बड़ी आसानी के साथ इम्पोर्ट कर रही हैं। आपके द्वारा ही इंडिया की एक रिपोर्ट है, प्राइवेसी इंटरनेशनल के अंतर्गत, जिसमें कि बताया गया है कि 11 हजार से ज्यादा ऐसे इन्स्ट्रमेंट्स आज देश में मौजूद हैं। मेरी आपसे यही प्रार्थना है कि यह अत्यधिक संवेदनशील विषय है, इसके बारे में अगर आप ठीक समझते हैं, तो आप अपने गृह मंत्रालय के अंदर ही एक कमेटी बनाएं, जिसके माध्यम से इस सम्पूर्ण मसले पर बेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजीकल ब्रेन्स हैं, उनको शामिल करें और साथ में हर तरह से किस-किस क्षेत्र में इसको प्लग किया जा सकता है, इस पर विचार करें।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: अच्छा सुझाव है और मैं इस सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूं। वैसे दाऊद कम्पनी के बारे में हमारे साथी सुखेन्द्र शेखर राय ने प्रश्न खड़ा किया था। वैसे मैं समझता हूं कि दाऊद को तो पिछली सरकार ने भी टार्गेट किया था, ताकि उसकी गिरफ्तारी हो सके और उसको भारत लाया जा सके, लेकिन उसमें कामयाबी हासिल नहीं हो सकी। हमारी तरफ से भी वह प्रयत्न जारी है। कोई अपराधी दुनिया के किसी भी देश में हो, वह बचकर नहीं निकलना चाहिए। यह तो किसी भी सरकार के द्वारा प्रयत्न होना चाहिए और हमारी सरकार भी यह प्रयत्न कर रही है। पॉल मनोज पांडियन ने भी कहा है कि महिला फोर्स हर जिले में होनी चाहिए, वैसे सामान्यतः राज्य सरकारों का स्वयं का जो फैसला है, उसके आधार पर महिला फोर्सेज बढाने का उन्होंने फैसला किया है और वे इसको बढ़ा रही हैं। वैसे हमारी सेन्टल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा भी इन राज्य सरकारों के समय-समय पर महिला पुलिस बल की संख्या बढ़ाए जाने की एडवाइजरी जारी की जाती रही है और अब भी वह एडवाइजरी उनको जारी की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: वेंकैया नायडु जी, मैं आपको नहीं टोक रहा हूं और न टोकना चाहता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति : सबका रिप्लाई हो गया।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अगर हाथ में इतना बड़ा पर्चा है, तो बेशक, हम कम्युनिस्टों को भूखे रहने की आदत है। लेकिन यहां पर तो अफसर लोग भी हैं, पत्रकार भाई भी हैं, तो आप एक आधे घंटे की रिसेस लीजिए और खाने का इंतजाम करिए, ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद हम फिर बैठेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister is very liberal. So, everybody is again and again asking questions. ...(Interruptions)... That is the problem. Don't be so liberal. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am asking this from you, Sir. Will you order for food? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं किसी संवाद को रोकना नहीं चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you have made all the points. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think he is very democratic and liberal in Hindi.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : हमारे जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहेंगे, मैं निश्चित रूप से उनको सुनना चाहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I should appreciate that. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: एक सम्मानित सदस्य मिस्टर रंगराजन जी ने तमिलनाडु के रिफ्यूजी कैंप में विजिट करने की बात कही है, मैं इस संबंध में जानकारी लूंगा और यदि उधर की यात्रा होगी, तो निश्चित रूप से वहां पर जाना चाहूंगा। भूपिंदर सिंह जी, जो ओडिशा से हैं, उन्होंने जनसंख्या नियंत्रण का आग्रह किया है कि यह होना चाहिए। यह बात सही है, क्योंकि जिस तेजी के साथ जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस पर नियंत्रण करना आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में हमारी गवर्नमेंट जो भी पॉलिसी निर्धारित करेगी, निश्चित रूप से इस सदन को उसकी जानकारी दी जाएगी। हमारे बहुत वरिष्ठ सम्मानित सदस्य, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने पहली बात तो यह कही है कि PM is taking the powers of the Ministry of Home Affairs. उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक हमारे प्रधानमंत्री का प्रश्न है, मैं बता दूं कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी बहुत ही लोकतांत्रिक पद्धति से काम कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बता रहा हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे उत्तर देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मुझे उत्तर देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, मैं केवल माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)... मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स का कौन सा ऐसा डिविजन है, कौन सा ऐसा सैक्शन है, जो अब तक मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स के पास रहा है, लेकिन प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उसको बाहर कर दिया हो अथवा माइनस कर दिया हो? मैं माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी से उस सवाल पर भी जानाना चाहुंगा की होम मिनिस्ट्री ने कहां पर काई फैसला लिया है, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री ने हस्तक्षेप करने की कोशिश की है?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापित जी, मैंने यह अनुरोध किया है कि ए.सी.सी. में जो फाइल गृह मंत्री जी के माध्यम से जाती थी, अब प्रधानमंत्री से लौटकर सूचनार्थ उनके पास पहुंच रही है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : अच्छा रहा होता कि हमारे वरिष्ठ संसद सदस्य मान्यवर दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने इस संबंध में मुझे बातचीत कर ली होती।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : आप जब कहेंगे, मैं बात कर लूंगा।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: यदि मैं कहीं बाहर रहा हूं या जल्दबाजी में फाइल आनी है, तो हमारी उनसे सीधी बातचीत हो गई है। कभी-कभी हमारे पी.एस. को उनके कार्यालय से जानकारी

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मिली, पी.एस. ने मुझे बतलाया, उसके बाद कंसेन्ट दी गई ...(व्यवधान)... यह एक चीज़ है। सामान्यतः ...(व्यवधान)... चूंकि आप भी मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, मैं भी मुख्यमंत्री रहा हूं, इसलिए मैं जानता हूं कि डी.ओ.पी.टी. डिपार्टमेंट, जो कार्मिक विभाग होता है, यदि वह सामान्यतः किसी के अधीन होता है, तो चीफ मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ही अधीन होता है। जो अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति होती है, वह सी.एम. और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की इच्छा से ही होती है। यहां पर जो कैबिनेट कमेटी फॉर अपोइन्टमेंट्स है, उसमें जिस तरीके से कार्य होना चाहिए, उसी तरीके से हो रहा है। मैं आपको यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कहीं पर कोई बदलाव नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: अगर हम इन फाइलों के बारे में जानकारी लेना चाहेंगे तो क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यह जानकारी देने के लिए सहमत होंगे?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: क्या?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: कैबिनेट कमेटी फॉर अपॉइन्टेमेंट्स के बारे में आपके यहां से कितनी फाइलें रूट हुई हैं, अगर आप उसकी जानकारी देने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो मैं राइट टू इन्फॉर्मेशन एक्ट में उसको मांग सकता हूं।

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 जावड़ेकर) : संजय बारू जी ने क्या लिखा है, उसको पढ़ो।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि एक, दो नहीं, बल्कि ऐसी बीसों और पच्चीसों फाइलें होंगी, मैं जिनके बारे में कह सकता हूं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उपसभापति जी, जावड़ेकर जी क्यों उत्तेजित हो रहे हैं? ये गृह मंत्री जी के साथ सहानुभूति जता रहे हैं, आप आपस में क्यों नाराज हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : क्लब 160 नहीं, 272 जीत गया है। हम तो चाहते थे कि क्लब 160 जीते।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: जहां तक सहानुभूति की आवश्यकता का सवाल है, सहानुभूति की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए अनावश्यक सहानुभूति जताने का क्या औचित्य है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think, now, the hon. Home Minister will try to \dots (Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने एक बात कही है कि RSS is big threat to this nation. ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Home Minister is enjoying.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापित महोदय, दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि आर.एस.एस. इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा थ्रेट है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मत भूलिए कि महात्मा गांधी, जिनको आज भी हम अपना पूज्य मानते हैं, जिन्हें हम राष्ट्रपिता मानते हैं, उन्होंने भी आर.एस.एस. के कैम्प में जाकर राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की सराहना की थी। इतनी ही नहीं, जब भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच युद्ध हुआ, तो राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लोगों ने किस प्रकार की भूमिका निभाई, उसकी सराहना पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी की है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि गणतंत्र दिवस की जो परेड होती है, उसमें जो उनका वेश है, जिसे गणवेश बोलते हैं, उसे पहन कर शिरकत करने की और उनकी परेड कराने की इजाजत स्वयं उन्होंने दी थी। राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की भूमिका लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने भी प्रशंसा की थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: यह विचारधारा की लड़ाई है। हम उस विचारधारा के विरोधी हैं, जिस विचारधारा ने * ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please stop this kind of reactions. ... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): This sort of atrocious and uncalled for remarks ...(Interruptions)... The Congress has ruled the country and * the country. ...(Interruptions)... पूरे देश में आपके कारण ...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग सदन में इस तरह की बहस करें, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not have this kind of altercation. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not have this kind of altercation. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let the Minister conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't interrupt the Minister now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : सर, जो कोर्ट में साबित हुआ है, वह सच है। आप इसे एक्सपंज कीजिए कि * हुई। यह हमें मंजूर नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will examine the records and would expunged it, if it is there. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापित महोदय, डा. के. केशव राव जी ने यह चिन्ता व्यक्त की है that the Centre is taking away the powers of the State of Telangana ...(Interruptions)... तेलंगाना राज्य का अधिकार है, उसमें केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है, यह बात हमारे केशव राव जी ने कही है। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि किसी राज्य के जो अधिकार हैं, हम उनमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि उसके जो अधिकार और कर्तव्य हैं, वे पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रहें, इसे सुनिश्चित करना हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन वे जिस मुद्दे की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना

^{*}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

चाहते हैं, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 के सेक्शन 8 में जो प्रोविजंस हैं, गवर्नर के क्या अधिकार हैं, विशेष रूप से आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना की जो कॉमन कैपिटल है, हैदराबाद और सैब्राबाद, उसके लिए गवर्नर के क्या अधिकार हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा केवल एक साधारण सी एडवाइजरी जारी की गई है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश का जो रिऑर्गेनाइजेशन बिल है, यह उसके सेक्शन 8 के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई है। उस एक्ट की किसी भी प्रोविजन का कहीं पर वायलेशन नहीं हुआ है। मैं उन्हें आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि आगे भी किसी प्रकार का कोई वायलेशन नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I welcome this. ... (Interruptions)... I am very happy about this ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: महोदय, इस संसद के वरिष्ट सदस्य प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने भी कुछ मुद्दे उठाए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सिच्एशन पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए, वैसे वहां सरकार उन्हीं की है, लेकिन चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए उन्होंने कहा है कि मीडिया वहां के हालात को डिस्टॉर्ट करने की कोशिश करती है। मैं मानता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचएशन और वहां पर कम्यनल हार्मोनी कैसे एस्टैब्लिश की जा सके, इसके लिए वहां हम सबको मिल कर प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है। कम्युनल हार्मोनी के सवाल को हम राजनीतिक पार्टियों के आधार पर बांटना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम इसके लिए किसी को लांछित भी नहीं करना चाहते हैं। बल्कि कम्युनल हार्मोनी एस्टैब्लिश करने के लिए जिस भी प्रकार के गवर्नमेंट के कोऑपरेशन की जरूरत होगी, मैं राम गोपाल जी को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि हम उस प्रकार को कोऑपरेशन, उस प्रकार का असिस्टेंस प्रोवाइड करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं। उन्होंने misuse of funds relating to the development in the North East which is affected with terrorism के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। वैसे हम लोग यह सिलसिला प्रारम्भ करने वाले हैं कि हमारी Central Goverment के द्वारा जो भी फंड्स जाते हैं, जो भी स्कीम्स बनती हैं, Central Government के द्वारा उनकी समीक्षा भी होती रहे। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी जो फंड गया हुआ है, उसका proper utilization हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है, इसकी भी भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों के द्वारा समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती रही है।

उन्होंने एक बात यह भी कही है कि State Police modernization के लिए कुछ अतिरिक्त फंड मुहैया कराया जाना चाहिए। आपकी यह मांग बिल्कुल जायज़ है, इसलिए मैं देखुंगा कि हमारे पास जो भी फंड़स उपलब्ध हैं, वह उपलब्ध कराने की हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। चूंकि वह देश का सबसे बडा राज्य है, इसलिए उसके लिए जितना अधिकतम हो सकेगा, वह किया जाएगा।

पुलिस की वेकेंसीज़ के सम्बन्ध में पूछा गया है। State Police में जो वेकेंसीज़ होती हैं, उनको फिलअप करना State Government की जिम्मेदारी होती है, लेकिन Central Armed Police Forces की जो वेकेंसीज़ हैं, उनको फिलअप करने के लिए हम लोगों ने अब तक जो भी कदम उठाए हैं, उनकी जानकारी मैंने आप लोगों को दी है।

यह बात सच है कि विगत कई वर्षों से आई.ए.एस. और आई.पी.एस. ऑफि सर्स का

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

9.00 р.м.

सेलेक्शन जितनी तेजी के साथ होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पा रहा था। कुछ वर्षों का समय तो ऐसा भी रहा, जिसमें प्रति वर्ष केवल 80 आई.पी.एस. ऑफि सर्स का ही सेलेक्शन हो पाया था। लेकिन अब हम लोगों ने सुनिश्चित किया है और ऐसी व्यवस्था की है, ताकि प्रति वर्ष लगभग 130 से लेकर 150 आई.पी.एस. ऑफि सर्स का सेलेक्शन हो सके।

Tribal or backward community के सम्बन्ध में पूछा गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि हर सरकार इनको स्पेशल केयर देने की कोशिश करती है। हम लोग भी इनकी जो भी अधिकतम मदद की जा सकती है, वह करेंगे।

अशोक गांगुली जी ने safety of women and controlling of rising cases and Chinese influence in the North East के संबंध में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। Chinese influence नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए, इससे हम सभी सहमत हैं।

श्री एच.के. दुआ जी ने NCTC के सम्बन्ध में पूछा है और इसको जानने को कोशिश की है कि इस पर what is the position of the Government? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि टेररिज्म को रोकने के लिए जिस भी प्रकार के सिस्टम की जरूरत होगी, उस पर हम बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे और उसी प्रकार का सिस्टम बनाएंगे। इसके लिए अगर कोई और ऐक्ट बनाने की जरूरत होगी, तो वह भी किया जाएगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अब तक हमारे पास जो भी कानून उपलब्ध हैं, उनके माध्यम से भी हम आतंकवाद की चुनौती का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए कोई बहुत ज्यादा नियम-कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इसके लिए clarity of vision और firm conviction चाहिए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यदि ये दो चीज़ें होंगी, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: Verbal terrorism पर आप क्या करेंगे? बुरा न मानिए, मैं फिर से क्लू दे रहा हूं कि verbal terrorism पर आप क्या करेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : वैसे डेमोक्रेसी में जो verbal terrorism है या oral terrorism है, मैं समझता हूं कि उससे किसी को आतंकित नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: मंत्री जी, उसी से देश के हालात खराब होते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपको डिनर देना पड़ेगा। Why don't you ask for a dinner?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : अश्विनी कुमार जी ने ड्रग्ज़ की जो स्मग्लिंग होती है, उस पर कहा है। इसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं पहले ही जानकारी दे चुका हूं।

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

शिव सेना के श्री संजय राउत जी ने control SIMI activities के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि SIMI पर ऑलरेडी प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। उन्होंने LoC को strengthen करने की बात भी कही है और Bangladeshi infiltration को रोकने की बात भी कही है। मैंने पहले ही Border Management की चर्चा में इसका उत्तर दे दिया है, इसलिए इसकी डिटेल में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं।

हमारे सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी ने राजभाषा को लेकर चिन्ता अभिव्यक्त की है। मैं इस सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जितनी भी भाषाएं हैं, भाषाएं ही नहीं, बल्कि जितनी भी बोलियां हैं, Dialect हैं, उनको कैसे enrich किया जा सके, कैसे समृद्धशाली बनाया जा सके, इसके प्रति भी हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह से सजग है। सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को एनरिच करने के लिए, उनको समृद्ध करने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी, वे सारे कदम हम लोग उठाएंगे।

A point was raised that Odia be given the classical language status and money be given to the Central Institute of Languages. यह एच.आर.डी. का सब्जेक्ट है। यह मेरे मंत्रालय से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कोई बात नहीं कह सकता ...(व्यवधान)... थोडी देर और धेर्य रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं। अभी हमारे मित्र श्री के.सी. त्यागी जी छूट गये हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अंत भला तो सब भला।

सर, उन्होंने appointment of the Governors के बारे में कहा है कि इसमें संबंधित स्टेट्स के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर्स हैं, बिना उनकी कंसेंट के यह हुआ है। वैसे कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो प्रोविजंस हैं, उनमें कंसेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है, बल्कि कंसर्न्ड स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनि स्टर्स से कंसल्टेशन की आवश्यकता होती है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि अब तक जितने भी गवर्नर्स की नियुक्ति महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के द्वारा हुई है, उसमें सभी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ इसके पहले ही मैंने कंसल्ट किया है। इतना ही नहीं, कंसल्टेशन में मैंने इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा है, मैंने यह भी बतला दिया कि हम इन-इन नामों पर विचार कर रहे हैं और मुझे फलां व्यक्ति की संभावना अधिक लगती है, यह जानकारी भी मैंने संबंधित मुख्यमंत्रियों को दे दी थी। जितना अधिक से अधिक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से चीज़ों को किया जा सकता है, हमने उसे करने कोशिश की है।

के.सी. त्यागी जी ने ही एक प्रश्न उठाया है कि चम्पारण सत्याग्रह की सौवीं सालगिरह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मनायी जानी चाहिए। यह विषय चूंकि सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय, हमारी कल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री से रिलेटेड है, इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह पा रहा हूं।

हमारे श्री शरद यादव जी ने, जोिक इस सदन के बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, और साथ ही साथ पॉल मनोज पांडियन जी ने भी कुछ इश्यूज़ यहां पर रेज़ किए हैं। It was said that 'housing for Central Armed Police Forces need to be improved.' इसके लिए भी कई कदम हम लोगों ने उठाए हैं। An amount of ₹ 8,036 crore has been provided for

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

construction of houses for the CAPF in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, और 2012-13 में भी 918 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं। ₹ 902 crore was utilized for construction of houses for CAPF personnel and 3,602 houses have been constructed and delivered. In 2013-14, ₹ 592 crore was provided and ₹ 578 crore was utilized for construction of houses for the CAPF personnel; 2,246 houses have been constructed and delivered. In 2014-15, ₹ 1,195 crore has been provided for construction of houses for CAPF personnel, and 4109 houses are targeted to be delivered. Then, there are proposals which are appraised or are under consideration. आगे भी एस.एस.बी. के लिए, ए.आर. के लिए और बी.एस.एफ. (बॉर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स) के लिए 21,655 हाउसेज़ बनाने का हमारा टारगेट है। Then there is a proposal for construction of 13072 houses for CISF, ITBP, CRPF. यह अलग से बनाने का होम मिनिस्ट्री का डिसीज़न है।

सर, शरद यादव जी ने इसके अतिरिक्त कई ऐसे सवाल कोबरा और सी.आर.पी.एफ. के बारे में उठाए हैं, जिनकी चर्चा मैंने पहले ही कर दी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. How much more time do you need, Mr. Minister?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सर, जब भी हमारे माननीय संसद सदस्य कहेंगे, तभी मैं समाप्त करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इतने लिबरल हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इतने डेमोक्रेटिक हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको खाना देना पड़ेगा, डिनर देना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... जावडेकर जी, आपको डिनर देना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : He may continue tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी को जो अदा है, मैं उसकी कद्र करना चाहता हूं, उसके लिए इनको कंग्रेचुलेट करना चाहता हूं कि इतनी देर तक वे हमारे सारे सवालों के जवाब देते रहे। उसके बाद किसी की हिम्मत नहीं बची है। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी यह टैक्टिक्स बहुत महान है, यह मानना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपने फरमाया था कि शायद कांग्रेसियों को जानकारी नहीं है, आपका बड़ा मन था, इसलिए आप यहां पर रुक गए कि लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन को जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन आपने कह दिया कि कांग्रेसियों को जानकारी नहीं है। हमने अपने भाषण में बताया था कि अम्बेडकर साहब कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट में कानून मंत्री थे। आपने उसको काटने की कोशिश की कि कांग्रेस ने उनको हराया। अब नैट का इतना तो फायदा है कि मैंने इस बीच में नैट से अम्बेडकर साहब की जीवनी, शिक्षा आदि के बारे में 15 पन्ने का एक लेख निकाला है, इसमें से केवल दो-चार लाइनों का मैं यहां पर उल्लेख करूंगा, इसमें लिखा है –

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبي آزاد): أب نه فرمايا تها كه شايد كانگر يسيو كو جانکاری نہیں ہے، آپ کا بڑا من تھا، اس لئے آپ یہاں پر رک گئے کہ لیڈر آف اپوزیشن کو جانکاری نہیں ہے، لیکن آپ نے کہہ دیا کہ کانگریسیوں کو جانکاری نہیں ہے۔ ہم نے اپنے بھاشن میں بتایا تھا کہ امبیڈکر صاحب کانگریس گوور نمینت کے قانون منتری تھے۔ آپ نے اس کو کاٹنے کی کوشش کی کہ کانگریس نے ان / کو ہرایا۔ اب نیٹ کا اتنا تو فائدہ ہے کہ میں اس بیج میں نیٹ سے امبیڈکر صاحب کی جیونی، شکشا وغریہ کے بارے میں 15 پنوں کا کا لیکھہ نکالا ہے، اس میں سے صرف دو چار لائنوں کا میں یہاں پر الیکھہ کروں گا، اس میں لکھا ہے۔

"15th August, 1947, India obtained her Independence. Dr. Ambedkar was elected to Constituent Assembly by the Bombay Legislature Congress Party. Dr. Ambedkar joined Nehru's Cabinet. He became the first Law Minister of independent India. The Constituent Assembly appointed him to the Drafting Committee, which elected him as Chairman on 29th August, 1947." Then, I come to what the hon. Home Minister said. "Then, on 11th October, 1951, Dr. Ambedkar left the Cabinet." So, he left the Cabinet. That means, he was no more a part of the Congress or part of the Government. ... (Interruptions)... I am just reading. I am just reading out from what I have brought from the Net. "In January, 1952 ..." So, what the hon. Home Minister said, starts from 1952. That is, "Dr. Ambedkar was defeated in the First Lok Sabha elections held under the Constitution of the Indian Republic. Congress candidate, N.S. Kajrolkar, defeated Dr. Ambedkar." So, I was mentioning about the first part, from 1947 to 1951....(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, जो मैंने कहा और जो हमारे नेता विरोधी दल कह रहे हैं, उसमें कहीं पर कोई विरोधाभास नहीं है। मैंने Constituent Assembly की बात नहीं कही थी, मैंने लोक सभा की बात कही थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : लॉ मिनिस्टर Constituent Assembly ...(व्यवधान)... † [جناب غلام نبى أزاد: لاء منستر كانستى تيونسى (...مداخات) ...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, 1947 से पहले ही Constituents Assembly बन गई थी, तब वे पश्चिम बंगाल से आए थे।

श्री सीताराम येच्री: सर, वही बात तो मैं कह रहा था कि आप इतिहास पर मत जाइए, आप कहां तक जाएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए सुबह मैंने कहा था कि जो 'भारत रत्न' की बात आ रही है, वह भी आपके मंत्रालय में है। वह कह रहे थे कि पूराने लोगों को देंगे, तब मैंने बोला कि तब तो आपको गौतम बुद्ध तक पहुंचना पड़ेगा, आपको 600 बी.सी. में पहुंचना पड़ेगा, इसलिए उतने इतिहास में मत जाइए।

[†]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

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श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सीताराम जी, हम आपकी बात को कहां contradict कर रहे हैं। नारायण लाल जी ने पुलिस की स्ट्रेंथिनिंग की बात कही है, उसके अतिरिक्त नारकोटिक्स, हेरोइन, गांजा, अफीम आदि की जो तस्करी होती है, इस पर इन्होंने चिंता व्यक्त की है। इस पर हमने पहले ही अपना विचार व्यक्त कर दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: भालचन्द्र मुणगेकर जी ने कहा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में भाग नहीं लिया था। मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी आज़ादी हासिल होने के बाद ही बनी थी, इसलिए उसके स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में भाग लेने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। इन्होंने राष्ट्रीयता की परिभाषा की बात कही थी। मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रीयता की परिभाषा समय-समय पर बदलती नहीं है। जो राष्ट्रीयता की परिभाषा है, वह है। उन्होंने गोधरा के दंगों की चर्चा की थी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में केवल गोधरा का ही दंगा नहीं हुआ, गोधरा से पहले उसी गुजरात में भी दंगे हुए। इतना ही नहीं, उस असम में जब कि कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उस समय शायद मिस्टर सैकिया वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, जो दंगा हुआ था, उसमें 24 घंटे के अंदर वहां पर 5 हजार से अधिक लोगों की जानें गईं। यह नेल्ली में हुआ था और वहां 5,000 से अधिक लोगों की जानें गई थीं। इससे पहले जब गुजरात में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और उसके मुख्यमंत्री श्री हितेन देसाई जी थे, तो उस समय भी एक बहुत बड़ा दंगा हुआ था और तब कई मस्जिद और मंदिर तोड़े गये थे। लेकिन, मैं समझता हूं कि यदि कोई भी दंगा-फसाद होता है तो वह अपने आप में दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और उसे हर राजनीतिक पार्टी के द्वारा कंडेम किया जाना चाहिए और साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द को स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से जितनी पहल हो सके वह करनी चाहिए।

विजय गोयल जी ने भी बहुत सारी समस्याओं की चर्चा की है। असम में एन.आर.सी., यानी नेशनल रजिस्टर ऑफ सिटिजंस की चर्चा उन्होंने की है। उपसभापित महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में इस सदन को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि एन.आर.सी. की फंक्शनिंग ठीक तरीके से चल सके और इसका काम तेजी से चले, इसके लिए जो आवश्यक धनराशि है, वह हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले असम को उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है। दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए सुविधाओं में कमी और इसको हम स्वीकार करते हैं। हमारी सरकार के कारण ही वे सारी कमियां पैदा हुई हैं, ऐसा नहीं है, लेकिन वे सुविधाएं मुहैया होनी चाहिए।

डा. एम.एस. गिल साहब ने कुछ कंस्ट्रक्टिव और रिफॉर्मेटिव सुझाव दिए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि बहुत सारी समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर साथ बैठें। उसके लिए वे कोई एक्शन प्लान तैयार करें तथा इसमें कुछ अन्य लोगों को भी शामिल करें। उनका यह सुझाव अच्छा है। जहां तक कुछ अन्य लोगों से सुझाव लेने का प्रश्न है, हम इस दिशा में होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से पहल करेंगे, यह मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं। इन्होंने आई.ए.एस. और आई.पी.एस. ऑफि सर्स की रिकूटमेंट की बात कही है तथा फोर्सेज़ में 30 परसेंट विमेन रिज़र्वेशन की बात भी कही है। फोर्सेज़ में महिलाओं का मैक्सिमम परसेंटेज़ बढ़ सके, इस दिशा में हम लोग काम कर रहे हैं।

मैंने लैंग्वेज़ेज की चर्चा पहले ही कर दी है। हमारे रतनपूरी साहब ने आर्म्ड फोर्सेज़ स्पेशल पॉवर्स ऐक्ट के संबंध में बात की है कि इसको हटाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी तक जो जानकारी हमें प्राप्त हुई है, उसके अनुसार वहां पर इस बारे में अभी तक कोई कन्संसेस नहीं बन पाया है कि इस आर्म्ड फोर्सेज़ स्पेशल पॉवर्स ऐक्ट को हटाया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन, मैं इस सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि यह गवर्नर का अधिकार क्षेत्र है। यदि गवर्नर इसके क्षेत्र को सीमित करना चाहता है, यानी आर्म्ड फोर्सेज़ स्पेशल पॉवर्स ऐक्ट जिस क्षेत्र में आज प्रभावी है, यदि वह उसे कम करना चाहता है तो वह उस क्षेत्र को एक ऑर्डिनरी नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा कम कर सकता है। यह गवर्नर का अधिकार है और वह उसे कम कर सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing any clarification ...(Interruptions)....

श्री राजनाथ सिंह : उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार बनाने के लिए कोई मैनिपुलेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, हमने पहले ही स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि हम राजनीति केवल सरकार बनाने के लिए नहीं करते हैं, हम राजनीति देश बनाने के लिए, समाज बनाने के लिए कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह आश्वस्त कर देना चाहता हूं हमारी सरकार कश्मीर की, जम्मू की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए किसी एजेंट की मदद नहीं लेगी, बल्कि वहां की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए जो कुछ भी पहल हो सकती है, वह पहल हमारी सरकार करेगी। वहां की राज्य सरकार को विश्वास में लेकर जो कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी, वह कदम हम उटाएंगे।

डी. राजा साहब ने क्राइम की बात कही है और साथ ही साथ, उन्होंने इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डस की सिक्योरिटी पर चिंता व्यक्त की है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत थियोक्रेटिक स्टेट नहीं है बल्कि यह एक सेकुलर स्टेट है। यह हक़ीकत को सभी स्वीकार करते हैं कि भारत थियोक्रेटिक स्टेट नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक सेकुलर स्टेट है। भारत का जो फेडरल कैरेक्टर है, उसे हम स्वीकार करते हैं। कोऑपरेटिव फेडरलिज्म होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत को जो यह एक फेडरल कैरेक्टर है, उसकी सबसे बड़ी ताकत कोऑपरेटिव फेडरलिज्म ही है और इसमें कहीं कोई विमत नहीं हो सकता है। आपका सहयोग चाहिए शान्तारामनायक जी ने कहा कि Narendra Modi was projected as the Prime Ministerial candidate के रूप में प्रोजेक्ट किया, तो हमारी आर्गनाइजेशन के जो इलेक्टेड रिप्रजेंटेटिव चूनकर आते हैं, उनसे हमारी पार्टी बनती है और वह पार्टी ही एक पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड का गठन करती है और उस पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड का चेयरमैन मैं ही था। उस पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड का का यह यूनेनिमस डिसीजन था कि श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी को Prime Ministerial candidate के रूप में प्रोजेक्ट कर देना चाहिए। दूसरी चीज, पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड के डिसीजन के बावजूद जब एन.डी.ए. पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी की बैठक हुई, उसमें भी यह सवाल खड़ा किया गया कि यदि इस पर किसी को कोई आपत्ति है तो वह अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करा सकता है। लेकिन यूनेनिमसली श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी एन.डी.ए. पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी के लीडर इलेक्ट किए गए तब उन्हें बनाया, डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से बनाया है।...(व्यवधान)...

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसा नहीं किया है कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी को नॉमिनेट कर रहा हो और पूरे संसद सदस्य यह कह रहे हों कि हम उसको स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहते। आप जो स्वीकार करते हैं ऐसा नहीं किया है। हमने जो कुछ भी किया है बहुत डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से किया है। बिश्वजीत जी ने कहा है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की कई समस्याएं हैं जिनका समाधान नहीं हुआ है। उनका समाधान करने के लिए हम लोग लगे हैं। Interlocutors एपाइंट किए जा चुके हैं, बहुत सारे इनसर्जेंट ग्रुप हैं, उनके साथ हमारा डॉयलॉग चल रहा है। हुसैन दलवई साहब ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि मुसलमानों का रिप्रजेंटेशन पुलिस में होना चाहिए। उनके इस सुझाव का स्वागत है। हमारा तो कहना है कि हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो. ईसाई हो, कोई भी हो, जो भी शामिल होने के योग्य है वह शामिल हो सकता है, किसी प्रकार की कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान के बारे में भी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात हुसैन दलवई साहब ने कही है। वहां माइनॉरटी के ऊपर जो जूल्म हो रहा है, उस पर उन्होंने चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही हैल्दी एप्रोच है। पाकिस्तान से पीड़ित होने के बाद जो माइनॉरटी के लोग भारत आ रहे हैं, विशेष रूप से हिन्दू और सिख जो आ रहे हैं, उनकी चिंता भी हमारी सरकार के द्वारा की जा रही है। वही सबसे बड़ी बात है कि यदि उनकी चिंता की जाती रहे तो सारी समस्याओं का समधान धीरे-धीरे हो सकता है। ए.वी. स्वामी साहब ने Left-Wing Extremism के बारे में कहा है। साथ ही साथ तिहत्तरवें अमेंडमेंट को पूरी तरह से लागू किया जाना चाहिए, यह भी उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है। इस सुझाव का स्वागत है। आनंद भास्कर जी ने ई-गवर्नेंस और साइबर क्राइम को रोके जाने के इफेक्टेव स्टेप्स गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा उठाए जाने के लिए कहा है। इसके संबंध में स्वयं भी अपने अधिकारियों के साथ बैठ कर मैंने अपना कन्सर्न एक्सप्रेस कर दिया है और कहा है कि निश्चित रूप से इस पर विचार होना चाहिए। थंगावेलु जी ने भी बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लम्स उठाई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : होम मिनिस्टर साहब, बाकी के लिए आप मेंबर्स को चिट्ठी लिख सकते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: बस, खत्म ही है। एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने फिशरमैन की समस्याओं के बारे में कहा है कि bio-metric card जारी नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन bio-metric card जारी करने का काम तेजी के साथ हो रहा है। मैं इसे देखूंगा कि जिस स्थान का प्रश्न उन्होंने खड़ा किया है, वहां पर bio-metric card अभी तक क्यों नहीं बन पाए हैं। मोहम्मद अदीब साहब ने भी अनुभव भारत के रघुवंशी जी की बात कही है। अदीब साहब मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि...उस सम्बंध में यदि आप मुझे जानकारी दे सकेंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा। मैं देखूंगा कि आगे उसमें क्या किया जा सकता है? उपसभापित महोदय, उन्होंने एक बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कही है कि लोगों के अंदर sense of belonging develop करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से यह पूरी कोशिश होगी कि भारत के हरेक नागरिक में sense of belonging में किसी प्रकार की कमी न आने पाए। हम किसी भी सूरत में किसी को अलग-थलग नहीं रखना चाहते, सब को साथ लेकर आगे कदम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तभी हम भारत का विकास कर पाएंगे। यदि हमें महान भारत का निर्माण करना है, तो जब हम सभी मिल-जुलकर एक-दूसरे से कंधे-से-कंधा मिलाकर आगे बढ़ेंगे,

तभी इस देश को आगे बढ़ा पाएंगे, ऐसी मेरी सीताराम येचुरी जी व गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब से दरख्वास्त है। आप सभी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Home Minister was very considerate and responsive to every Member. The House appreciates it.

Now, we shall take up the admitted Special Mentions. Please lay on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS *

Demand to set up a Regulatory Authority in coordination with the States to regulate the functioning of private hospitals in the country

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, हमारे देश में करोड़ों की संख्या में आप लोग निजी अस्पतालों एवं दवाखानों में प्रतिदिन उपचार कराते हैं। मरीज़ों को इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं दी जाती कि उन्हें क्या बीमारी है और वे किस रोग के लिए कौन सी दवा खा रहे हैं? डाक्टर उन्हें जो भी कहता है, वे चुपचाप उसे करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं। आए दिन ऐसे कई मामले सामने आते रहते हैं, जिनमें मरीज़ों को आवश्यक शुल्क का भुगतान करने के बाद भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं एवं आधुनिक उपचार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। समय-समय पर ऐसे कई मामले भी सामने आते रहते हैं, जिसमें तंग आकर मरीजों ने डॉक्टरों के ऊपर हमला भी किया है।

जब सरकार हर चीज़ में प्राधिकरण ला रही है, तो आम लोगों की सुविधा से जुड़ी आरोग्य की समस्याओं के निवारण के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर संयुक्त रूप से एक प्राधिकरण का गठन किया जाए। प्रस्तावित प्राधिकरण मरीजों से लिए जाने वाले उपचार खर्चों एवं खर्च के एवज में डाक्टर/अस्पताल में मरीजों को मिलने वाली सुविधाओं की एवं मरीजों के व्यवहार के कारण डॉक्टर/अस्पताल को होने वाली असुविधाओं का निवारण करने के लिए आवश्यक देखभाल करे। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने क्लीनिकल एस्टेब्लिशमेंट मॉडल ऐक्ट, 2010 बनाया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता से इस कानून का लाभ किसी को नहीं मिल रहा है।

मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर तात्कालिक कदम उठाने की कृपा करे, जिससे देश की आम जनता को विशेष तौर पर सीधे लाभ मिल सके और जरूरत पड़े, तो राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों के साथ बैठक करके, इसके बारे में पूरा विचार-विमर्श करके, केन्द्र सरकार कदम उठाए।

Demand to fix the pension of B.S.N.L. employees retired before 2007 as per the revised fitment formula

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Department of Telecommunication employees absorbed in B.S.N.L. are receiving pension from the

^{*}Laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

Consolidated Fund of India as per Central Civil Service Pension Rules, 1972. The pay was revised for BSNL employees from 1.1.2007. The same fitment formula was extended to BSNL pensioners also with effect from 1.1.2007 and pension was revised by a Cabinet approval.

Due to an agreement with Service Unions in BSNL, the fitment formula was modified. Initially 68.8 per cent of Dearness Relief was added with the basic pay for fitment of new scale. The fresh fitment formula permits to add 78.2 per cent of Dearness Relief with basic pay for fitment of new scale. This agreement was effected from 10.6.2013.

The employees' association requested to extend the same fitment formula for pre-2007 pensioners and pensioners who retired between 1.1.2007 and 13.6.2013. This request is pending for the last one year. The files are moving slowly from pillar to post. As on date, the file is pending with the Department of Telecommunication. The file has to go to the Department of Expenditure for its approval. If necessary, after the approval of the Department of Expenditure, the Ministry of Telecommunication has to prepare a Cabinet Note for approval by the Cabinet.

Hence, I request the Ministry to coordinate with other departments for early processing of this matter.

Demand to review the implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): The recommendation made by the Central Administrative Tribunal Bengaluru Bench to the Union Government, to look into Sections 4 and 7 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 raises serious concerns regarding the implementation of this Act. The Central Administrative Tribunal, CAT, while hearing cases dealt by complaint committees of respective companies, has cautioned that the law against sexual harassment is "double-edged" and sought a review of two sections of the law, describing them as 'unconstitutional'.

The Tribunal observed the appointment process of the committees constituted to hear complaints of sexual harassment under Sections 4 and 7 was "biased" as two members of such committees should be "committed to the cause of women," and hence "destroys the concept of fairness" embedded in the process of adjudication.

There is no doubt that any attempt of using law for vengeance is totally unacceptable.

But at the same time recommendation made by Tribunal also is against the spirit of the Constitution. Article 15 allows for special provisions to be made for women, children, socially and educationally backward classes of citizens as well as the SCs and STs – such special provisions shall not be considered discriminatory.

The implementation of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is very slow and showing lot of lapses.

I would urge the Government to initiate a detailed review regarding the progress and problems of implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013.

Demand to expedite the implementation of coastal security scheme and other welfare schemes for fishermen in Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Central Government had started the Coastal Security Scheme to strengthen the infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas in 2005. Phase II of the scheme was launched in 2011. Under this scheme, construction of 30 coastal police stations and 12 jetties were sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. However, even after three years of the launch of the Scheme, none of the coastal police stations have been operationalised so far. The land acquisition process has not yet been started for construction of any of the jetties.

The Government had launched another scheme in 2009 for the Issuance of Biometric Identity cards to Coastal Fishermen. The Government had envisaged creation of a National Marine Fishers' Database (NMFD) which would help in addressing the threat to coastal security. However, according to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the biometric enrolment stands at only 65%, till 2012.

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of 1,076 km with a total fisher population of 8.92 lakh. Therefore, I request the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture to ensure the implementation of these Schemes in a time bound manner. I also request the Government to take measures for sensitising the fishermen to the threats to coastal security. The Coast Guard is supposed to hold community interaction programmes but these are not being held regularly. The overall role of the Coast Guard needs to be reviewed in the face of persistent attacks and arrests of fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy. The Government must act in a coordinated manner to improve the welfare of the fisher community and strengthen coastal security. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.U. Singh Deo, not present. Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Shri Sanjay Raut, not present.

Demand to give Green Bonus of ₹ 2000 crore to Uttarakhand for overall development of the State

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, उत्तराखंड का भौगोलिक क्षेत्र देश के क्षेत्रफल का 1.63 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन राज्य का वन क्षेत्र 4.53 प्रतिशत अधिक है। राज्य का तीन-चौथाई हिस्सा जंगलों, ग्लेशियरों तथा पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं से घिरा हुआ है। इन परिस्थितियों में विकास कार्य करना आसान काम नहीं है। यहां यह उल्लेख करना उचित होगा कि राज्य में 1000 मीटर की ऊंचाई पर उगे हुए पेड़ों को काटने पर प्रतिबंध है। इस ऊंचाई पर उगे पेड़ों को काटना फायदेमंद हो सकता है, लेकिन पर्यावरण संरक्षण राज्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। राज्य में 16 प्रतिशत वन भी हैं, जिनके संरक्षण के लिए काफी धन की आवश्यकता होती है।

अर्जेंटीना में विश्व वानिकी कांग्रेस 2009 में प्रस्तुत अपने पत्र में भारतीय वन प्रबंधन संस्थान ने अपने अनुमान में कहा है कि पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर राज्य के 32,000 करोड़ रुपए हर साल खर्च हो रहे हैं।

हमारे राज्य उत्तराखंड को भी इसी प्रकार ग्रीन बोनस की दरकार है क्योंकि पिछले साल राज्य में प्राकृतिक आपदा में भारी नुकसान, लोगों की सुविधाओं पर अत्यधिक खर्च, विद्युत परियोजनाओं का बंद होना तथा प्राइवेट पूंजी निवेश की कमी राज्य के विकास में बाधा डाल रहे हैं।

पिछले साल की प्राकृतिक आपदा ने राज्य में भारी नुकसान किया है। इससे राज्य के पर्यटन पर भारी प्रभाव पड़ा है। साथ ही मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 13वें वित्त आयोग ने राज्य को ग्रीन बोनस देने की अनुशंसा की थी।

राज्य को 2,000 करोड़ ग्रीन बोनस दिया जाए जिससे कि राज्य अपने चहुंमुखी विकास के मार्ग पर निरंतर बढ़ता रहे। धन्यवाद।

Demand to hold the Civil Services Examination conducted by U.P.S.C. in all regional languages

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, during the last few weeks, we had a ranging controversy over the C.S.A.T. examination, being conducted by the UPSC. The aspirant-students are undergoing severe mental agony because in another two weeks' time, they have to undertake that examination.

That being so, the students of Tamil Nadu, in particular, and students of other regions of different States, in general, are put to undue hardship and unfair disadvantage because the examination is being conducted only in Hindi and English.

This aberration must be corrected immediately and the unfair disadvantage to the Tamil students and the students of other regions must be eliminated.

Our country believes in 'unity in diversity', and India is having a federal setup. So, all the languages and cultures of all the regions of our country must be respected and regarded as equal.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to remove this handicap from amongst the student community so that a level-playing field is created for all. Therefore, I request the Union Government to instruct the UPSC to hold the Civil Services Examination in all the languages of our country, including Tamil.

Demand to give adequate compensation for loss of life and crops caused by intrusion of elephants and wild animals in fields

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, wild animals, particularly, elephants invade very often into villages and cultivated lands adjoining the Western Ghats.

Elephants moving away as far as 15 kilometres deep into villages are common in Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Erode, Trippur and the Southern districts of Tamil Nadu. Elephants freely roam into the villages and cause deaths by trampling and damaging the standing crops.

This is very severe in the traditional tribal settlements along the forest boundaries and inside the forests also. The Forest Department is erecting solar fences and trenches to prevent the elephants. These methods are found to be ineffective because the elephants remove the fencing poles without touching the wires.

These animals even level the trenches using their legs and tusks. To prevent this, trenches should be made wide and deep.

Also, the Government should periodically maintain the trench and the fence. The Government of Tamil Nadu gives a compensation of \mathbb{Z} 3 lakhs in case of a death caused by animals. In other States, it is even less. This compensation is insufficient considering the long term livelihood of the family.

The compensation for crop damage per acre is ₹ 25,000 only. This is little and unrealistic.

I request the Central Government to immediately enhance and pay the compensation to the State Governments for human deaths and also for crop damages due to intrusion of elephants/wild animals.

I request the Government to find a permanent solution to this problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 12th August, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past nine of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 12th August, 2014.