

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 22nd August, 2013/31st Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. MISSING OF FILES RELATING TO COAL BLOCK ALLOCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 181. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given Notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes ...(*Interruptions*)... Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am grateful that you have given me time. On the missing coal files, a statement was made by the hon. Coal Minister. We would take appropriate action for the way he has sought to tell us. About 70 files of UPA regimes are also missing. Secondly, the hon. LoP had raised the issue of a clear conflict of interest, which he denied. Now, Sir, I am prepared to authenticate the *Mail Today*, where the entire letter has been published as to how he was an arbitrator in the family dispute of AMR Company where Manoj Jaiswal has been granted a coal block who ...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, we want the hon. Prime Minister to respond ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we want the Prime Minister to respond. That is all we are saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. There is a procedure for it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The concerned Minister is not present in the House. There is a procedure. Please follow it.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we want the hon. Prime Minister to give an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)... सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसकी मॉनिटरिंग कर रहा है। इसको कृपया समझें, सर। देश को इसकी चिन्ता है। हम आपसे बहुत विनम्रता से आग्रह करते हैं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि वे यह आश्वासन करें कि सारी फाइलें उपलब्ध हैं, सीबीआई को इस प्रामाणिक जांच में पूरा सपोर्ट किया जाएगा, कोऑपरेट किया जाएगा। हम यही तो आग्रह कर रहे हैं, पीएम इतना तो देश को आश्वासन कर सकते हैं! That is what I was saying, because the day before yesterday's statement of Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal is a serious case of conflict of interest. He could not have made that statement, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you have to take up separately.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we would be taking that up, but because the hon. Prime Minister is present here, he could assure the nation. That is all that we are saying, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, we want an assurance from the hon. Prime Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have given Notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have given Notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the CBI Director has gone on record saying that the missing of files would be a serious setback to the investigations....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time, please.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, हमने एक नोटिस दिया है कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये की कीमत निरंतर गिर रही है और आज वह 65 को भी पार कर गयी है।

श्री सभापति: आप उस पर डिस्कशन कर लीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, यह गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं, ये बड़े अर्थशास्त्री हैं। देश की करेंसी स्टेबल नहीं है, वह अनस्टेबल है। ऐसी हालत पैदा हो रही है जिसमें ऐसा लगता है कि देश को आर्थिक इमरजेंसी की तरफ न जाना पड़े। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि वे इस मामले में स्टेटमेंट दें कि रुपये को बचाने के लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, I would request you to allow me to speak just for a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... One second, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, this is about the Chinese aggression. They have been doing this continuously and getting inside the Indian territory ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Each one of this could be the subject of a discussion ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra); Sir, this is a ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point which, I think, this House must take very seriously. It is about the murder and assassination of Mr. Dabholkar. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: it is a Zero Hour subject which we have admitted. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are taking it up during Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Zero Hour may not come. That is why I am saying ...(*Interruptions*)... I am afraid, Zero Hour may not come, going by the tradition so far. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, if we invent a Zero-Zero Hour, it would certainly come. ...(*Interruptions*)... There would be Zero Hour.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if there is an assurance from the Chair that it would be taken up ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(*Interruptions*)... आपके नेता बोल चुके, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, आप दो-चार फाइलें तो मंगवा लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: रूपाला जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please, sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us get on with the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have given Notice for suspension of Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

4 *Re. missing of block* [RAJYA SABHA] *files relating to coal allocation*

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Mr. Chairman, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, what about the Notice for suspension of Question Hour? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There would be no suspension of Question Hour. If you want a discussion, have a discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

...(*Interruptions*)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Prime Minister is here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Dr. Maitreyan, this is not going on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to discuss it ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, this is not going on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. This, is not the time for it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, please. Sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the time to do it. Speak when your turn comes...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: I should be given one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: वन मिनट ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठ जाइए। प्लीज जरा बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सभापति जी, महाराष्ट्र के ...(*व्यवधान*)... उनकी हत्या हुई है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, जरा मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। शुक्ल जी, बोलिए।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सभापति जी, उस दिन माननीय सदस्य और माननीय नेता विपक्ष ने मांग की थी कि इस पर सरकार की तरफ से एक वक्तव्य आना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार की तरफ से कोयला वाले मामले पर वक्तव्य होना चाहिए। उस वक्त कोयला मंत्री जी से वक्तव्य कराया गया और कुछ लोगों ने उनसे क्लैरिफिकेशंस मांगे ...(*व्यवधान*)...

*Not recorded.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want clarifications when the Prime Minister is here?
...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The Minister is replying. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you standing? Why are you standing? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Who are you? ...(Interruptions)... Who are you?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Why are you standing? ...(Interruptions)... Why are you standing? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am a sovereign Member of this House.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.
...(Interruptions)...

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: MURDER OF SOCIAL REFORMER SH. DABHOLKAR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, समाज सुधारक दाभोलकर की हत्या की गई है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please ...(Interruptions)... Let the hon. Leader of the Opposition speak first. ...(Interruptions)... पासवान जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... We will take it up in the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... आप यह सवाल 12.00 बजे उठा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let the hon. LoP speak. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। आपको जो कुछ कहना है, 12.00 बजे कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं। आप यह 12.00 बजे कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हम लोग हर बात पर चर्चा करते हैं। यह तो बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please allow the LoP to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... रामविलास जी, आप 12.00 बजे उठाइए। We will take it up at 12 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इससे सबके सेंटिमेंट्स जुड़े हुए हैं, यह जो हत्या जानबूझ कर की गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपने अपनी बात कह ली। प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): I have also given a notice on Dabholkar issue. My notice is here.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the whole House associates. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are taking it up in the Zero Hour.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, this is not a question of Zero Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a question for the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, दाभोलकर की हत्या की गई है। वह एक समाज सुधारक थे। हम चाहते हैं कि उनके लिए कंडोलेंस हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आए कि इसकी जांच कराएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... एक मिनट आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The whole House is one on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, सभी सदस्यों की राय है कि कंडोलेंस होनी चाहिए और सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दाभोलकर की हत्या की गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह समाज सुधारक थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am requesting through you ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If everybody speaks at the same time, nobody will be heard.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am requesting that the Government should respond to the Dabholkar issue. I know law and order is a State subject, but the

Centre should make all efforts to help the Maharashtra Government in naming the culprits and doing justice in this case. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Central Government must help the Maharashtra Government and assist them in this process. The Government should give an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, one minute please. Yes, go ahead.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): चेयरमैन सर, यह बहुत दुखद् घटना है, जो कि मि. दाभोलकर की हत्या हुई है। इससे पूरा राष्ट्र दुखी है। यहां सदन में भी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने मामला उठाया है। राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं वहां पर गए थे और उन्होंने कड़ी कार्यवाही की घोषणा की है। इस बारे में हम राज्य सरकार से सम्पर्क करेंगे और जिस भी जांच की आवश्यकता होगी, वह जांच कराई जाएगी। इस मामले में जो भी सदन में अपनी भावना व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं, वे ज़ीरो ऑवर में व्यक्त कर सकते हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: क्या कल्ट्रिट को पकड़ कर सजा मिलेगी? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जांच के बाद सजा मिलेगी। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. The matter has been clarified. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... त्यागी जी बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: ज़ीरो ऑवर में आपको उठाने की अनुमति मिलेगी। उसमें हम सब लोग संवेदना व्यक्त करेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)... पूरा सदन संवेदना व्यक्त कर सकता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी ने बात कह दी, अब आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र): बस, एक मिनट में कंडोलेंस करा दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, एक मिनट। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: एक-दो-तीन-चार-पांच-छः-सात मिनट तो इसी में निकल गए और कोई एक मिनट में बोलता नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... अगर आप लोग तय करते हैं कि एक आदमी कोई बोलेगा, तो एक मिनट बोल लीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: बोलना नहीं है, केवल कंडोलेंस करा दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, one minute silence. No one will speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute silence; no one will speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: We will speak on that matter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, in Maharashtra, there is ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir,
the Opposition is ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): No, we condemn it openly.
...(*Interruptions*)... We are with you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, may I make a submission? The whole House
is agreeing on condemning this matter and express our deep concern.
...(*Interruptions*)... Why don't we officially have a resolution? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure for it. You know that.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You can announce it from the Chair that the
procedure will be followed and we will have a Resolution of Condolence from the
House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, Resolution requires a consensus in the House.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is a consensus in the House.
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please consult your
colleagues and then come up. ...(*Interruptions*)... Consult your colleagues. You have
a suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is agreeing.
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You consult your colleagues, and, then, we will
proceed accordingly.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is agreeing.
...(*Interruptions*)... Government, do you agree? ...(*Interruptions*)... Government, do
you agree? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have a practice of making obituary references. Therefore, if there is a broad agreement on this, we will follow it but there is a practice which we will have to follow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: We do not have any objection if a Resolution is brought from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the whole House agrees ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You work it out and come to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We have worked it out. We are not saying to do it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are asking you to follow the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Work it out, come to me, and, we will look at it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, when the LoP is agreeing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't do that here. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a procedure, we will follow that. आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Ram Vilas ji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jaitley. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, कंडोलेंस के लिए सारा सदन एक है, आप कंडोलेंस कराइए। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री रामविलास पासवान: दामोदर जी एक समाज सुधारक थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसे ही रहा, तो यह देश गर्त में चला जाएगा। इस पर कंडोलेंस करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: नेता विपक्ष से भी कहिए, वे भी इस पर तैयार हो जाएं।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): तैयार हैं साहब, हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... दलवाई साहब, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): इस तरह से एक गलत मैसेज जा रहा है। आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति महोदय, सी.बी.आई. कोयला आबंटन विषय की जांच कर रही है। सैंकड़ों में उसकी फाईल गायब हो चुकी हैं। परसों। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: यह कोयला आबंटन बीच में कहां से आ गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं, उनको कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

भई, आपने अपनी बात कह ली, अब उनको कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, एक मिनट बैठ जाइए... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: जेटली साहब, आप भी इस पर बोल दीजिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी को बोल दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बोल दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी पार्टी की पूरी स्वीकृति है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: परसों कोयला मंत्री जी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था, जिससे सदस्य संतुष्ट नहीं थे। विपक्ष पूरे रूप से उससे असंतुष्ट था और हम लोगों की मांग थी कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर स्पष्टीकरण दें। आज सौभाग्य से प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में हैं, तो इस विषय पर जो चर्चा अधूरी थी, उसको पूरा कराया जाए और हमारी मांग यह है कि इस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी भी सरकार की ओर से स्पष्टीकरण दें।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before he says anything, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you wish to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Coalgate Scam is one of the biggest scams in the independent India. In fact, it has surpassed even the 2G Scam. Now, there are three arms to this Scam. One is the Supreme Court, which is monitoring; second is the CBI, which is investigating; and the third is the Ministry, which is under scanner. Now, suddenly, we hear that some important files are missing and the CBI Director has gone on record saying that the missing files will have a serious impact on the investigation. When asked whether there is sabotage, the CBI Director has gone on record saying that 'obviously, you can draw your own conclusions'. When that is the case, when the Ministry is under scanner and the Minister has given a statement which has not convinced anybody, it is but natural that the Prime Minister necessarily needs to intervene in this matter and clarify the position to the country. The country is expecting him to say so many things. At least on this issue, he should say ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you have said your piece. Thank you. Please sit down. Yes, Shuklaji. शुक्ल जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन नेता विपक्ष और कई सदस्यों ने इस मामले पर सरकार से जवाब मांगा था। हमने उनको आश्वासन दिया था कि हम कोयला मंत्री को तत्काल इन्फॉर्म करेंगे और उनको सूचित करके यहां उनका बयान करवाएंगे। कोयला मंत्री जी ने यहां आकर बयान दिया, बयान के बाद कुछ क्लेरिफिकेशन्स भी मांगे गए। उन्होंने क्लेरिफिकेशन्स भी दिए और उसके आगे वह इन्क्लूसिव भी रहा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर आज भी इस बात से सदस्य उत्तेजित हैं, तो हम इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि वह जो चर्चा अधूरी रह गई थी, वह चर्चा पूरी हो जाए और अगर आप समझते हैं कि आवश्यकता है, तो उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी हस्तक्षेप कर सकते हैं। He may intervene also, in case it is required.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the whole question is that there is necessity. We want the Prime Minister to intervene.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, that should settle the matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप प्राइयोरिटी पर स्वयं इस बहस का समय तय कर दें। आज ही के लिए कर दें, तो हम बहुत ग्रेटफुल होंगे और हम चाहेंगे कि पी.एम. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will work that out.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप आज ही कर दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there is a broad agreement on this. Can we now proceed to Question No. 181?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, डा. नरेन्द्र दाभोलकर की जो हत्या हुई है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आपको 12 बजे बोलना है। आपका जो सुझाव है, उस पर जनरल एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, आप उसको वर्कआउट कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, बीस मिनट में क्या हो जाएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपना सुझाव 12 बजे दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Look, it is a matter of twenty minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हम हां कह रहे हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-fires, please. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए... बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: This will send a very wrong signal that we do not want to pass a Resolution on condolences. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we have Question No. 181?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Thorium reserves for electricity generation

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

(a) whether India has an abundance of Thorium Reserves which can be used for electricity generation; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to tap this resource for electricity generation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Thorium is abundantly available in India, in the beach sand, placer deposits along the west and east coasts of India. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) through its Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration & Research (AMD) has surveyed almost the entire Indian coastline and identified locations where the beach sand contains significant quantities of monazite, which is the main source of thorium in India. Exploration activities carried out by AMD over the past six decades have resulted in establishing in situ resources of 11.93 million tonnes of monazite in the country, which in turn contains about 1.07 million tonnes of thorium oxide (ThO₂).

(b) Unlike Uranium, which can be used as nuclear fuel, thorium alone cannot be directly used as nuclear fuel. In the first instance, thorium has to be used along with either enriched uranium or plutonium while being put into any reactor.

The spent fuel then contains an isotope called uranium-233. This is the second man-made fissile material apart from plutonium. The third stage of Indian nuclear power programme contemplates making use of Uranium-233 to fuel Uranium-233 - Thorium based reactors, to provide energy independence to the country for several centuries. The intention of the DAE is to use thorium as the main stay of its long-term nuclear power programme. Using the nuclear properties of uranium, plutonium and thorium, it can be easily shown that to get a rapid growth of installed nuclear generation capacity in a country like India with limited uranium resources, the large-scale deployment of thorium has to be postponed to the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme after the plutonium-based (Fast Breeder Reactors) (FBRs) have enabled accelerated growth in the nuclear generation capacity in the second stage of this programme. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and other research organisations attached with DAE are engaged in various R&D activities to address the utilisation of thorium in different types of reactors. Some important highlights of these activities are the following :

- (i) Thorium Oxide (Thoria) pellets contained in bundles have been used in the initial cores of our Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs). Thoria based fuels have also been irradiated in the research reactors CIRUS and Dhruva. After such irradiation these fuel elements have been examined in the laboratories at BARC, yielding excellent results.
- (ii) The irradiated thoria pins of CIRUS have been reprocessed to obtain U233. The recovered uranium 233 has been fabricated as fuel for the 30 Kilo Watt (thermal) KAMINI reactor which is in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam.
- (iii) The very challenging technologies for fabrication of Thoria based fuel pellets, carrying uranium-233, have been established.
- (iv) A 300 MW Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) using thorium based fuel has been designed and developed. This reactor will serve as a technology demonstrator for not only the thorium fuel cycle technologies, but also several advanced passive safety features. A Critical Facility was commissioned in 2008 at BARC, and is used for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of AHWR. A project for launching construction of AHWR has been included in the Twelfth plan.

[Questioner was absent]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.
...(Interruptions)... Supplementaries please. Ram Gopalji.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, जब न्यूक्लीयर डील पर चर्चा हुई थी, उस समय हमारे यहां यूरेनियम की कमी की वजह से हमें यह समझौता करना पड़ा था। उस वक्त भी चर्चा के दौरान मैंने कहा था कि देश में थोरियम के भंडार इतने ज्यादा हैं कि जो हमारा फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर है, वह तैयार हो जाएगा, उसमें थोरियम का प्रयोग होने लगेगा तो हमें यूरेनियम को बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। उसके बाद उस डील को हम मानें या न मानें, अस्वीकृत कर दें, उसका इस पर कोई ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि थोरियम के उपयोग के लिए जिस फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर को तैयार किया जा रहा है, उसमें कितना वक्त और लगेगा तथा कलपक्कम में जिस रिएक्टर में इसके यूज़ करने की प्रक्रिया है, उसकी क्या स्थिति है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the fast breeder reactor. It is on an experimental basis. It has been built at Kalpakkam and 93 per cent of the work is over. It is using thorium to make U 233 and also plutonium as the fissile material. The experiment is going on. According to the observation made by our officers, the coolant, which they are going to use, is sodium for that; they are not going to use heavy water for generation of energy. That experiment is going on. It is at an advanced stage. Remaining seven per cent of the work has to be completed. Very soon they will be able to start the fast breeder reactor.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the country has huge reserves of thorium. My own State of Kerala has huge reserves of thorium. The Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE) is handling all these things. After signing the Nuclear Agreement, the interest in this sector is declining. The allotment to the IRE is declining.

Sir, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. What is the allocation of funds to thorium-based research and thorium-based nuclear technology during the last three years? Also, was there any decrease in the allocation of funds during these years?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is not like that. As far as research work for thorium-based reactors is concerned, in the first stage, we are using natural uranium and enriched uranium for the pressurised heavy water reactors, which are operating now in our country, and also for the light water reactors. In the second stage, thorium is used to make Uranium 233 and combining with plutonium
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please don't interrupt.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: With that experiment, which is being done, as I told Ram Gopalji, that is the second stage where we are going to have a fast breeder reactor. In the third stage, we are going to have an experiment. Actually, thorium-based reactors, on which we are working now, are producing about 30 kilowatt. This is on an experimental basis which is going on. The final stage is going to be the advanced heavy water reactor where thorium will be used in abundant manner.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we need your protection, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my question is very specific. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is about the fund allocation to thorium-based research activities and IRE during the last three years. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very specific question, Sir.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am telling you the background. Thorium actually is like a dead wood; it is not like plutonium. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not like natural uranium or enriched uranium. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly bear with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: As far as Indian Rare Earths Limited is concerned, they are taking the material and they are exporting it for the purpose of our commercial business. Limonite, butyl and all these items which are available ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, is there any decline in the fund allocation or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give the budgetary figures. That is all that is needed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my question is very specific and very simple. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need budgetary allocation. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am a Chemical Engineer. I learned all this during my college years. My question is very specific.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, let me answer it very clearly. He asked whether we have reduced the budget for research work on thorium-based reactors. Answer is no. The information about the amount is not available with me. I will submit it to the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, energy security is possible with the usage of nuclear fuel like uranium, plutonium and thorium. In our country, thorium is in abundance and it is being doubted that the technology to utilise thorium for energy requirements is not fully available. Is there any problem in securing the technical know-how from overseas or have we come to such a stage to utilise thorium for energy requirements? Thorium is normally and regularly being utilised for heavy water plants only. Can we go in for thorium-based electricity generation in the near future?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I said earlier that in our country, monazite is available. In fact, Sir, the Atomic Minerals Directorate located the resources of monazite in our country which is about 11.93 million tonnes. In that, Sir, the content of thorium is 1.07 million tonnes which is available with us. The research work is at the experimental stage, as I said, for fast breeder reactors and also fully using it for Advanced and Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. That experiment is going on. Once we are fully satisfied with cost effectiveness, etc., we will go in for commercial production. It is a long-drawn process.

Organising Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in Gujarat

*182. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that huge numbers of people from Gujarat have migrated to foreign countries and have contributed significantly for economic development of our country, Government has taken action to organize the next 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas' in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Central Government has approached to State Government of Gujarat in this regard, and if so, further action that has been taken by Central Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) It has been decided that next Pravasi Bharati Divas-2014 will be held in Delhi.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, मैं प्रवासी भारतीय कार्य मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2003 में श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने "प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस" मनाना शुरू किया था और गुजरात के 118 देशों में करीब 40 लाख लोग विदेश में रह रहे हैं। वर्ष 1915 में महात्मा गांधी जी दक्षिण अफ्रीका से पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान वापस आए थे, गुजरात में वापस आए थे, इसलिए गुजरात के साथ यह विषय जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 1915 में महात्मा गांधी जी दक्षिण अफ्रीका से हिन्दुस्तान में लौटे थे, अब उनको वहां से वापस लौटने के 100 साल हो रहे हैं। क्या उस अवसर के उपलक्ष्य में भारत सरकार वर्ष 2015 में "प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस" गुजरात में मनाना चाहती है?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the hon. Member is asking where it would be held in 2015. I cannot give an assurance at this moment because only after 2014, I can talk about it.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गुजरात सरकार की तरफ से कोई पत्र भारत सरकार को वर्ष 2015 में "प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस" गुजरात में मनाने के लिए मिला है, अगर मिला है, तो उसके संदर्भ में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, to my knowledge, so far, there is no letter regarding 2015 celebrations in Gujarat. There is no communication from anywhere.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार को पत्र लिखा है कि 2015 में गुजरात में "प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस" मनाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपने दो प्रश्न पूछ लिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAM! REDDY: Sir, it has been decided that next Pravasi Bhartiya Divas will be held in 2014. I would like to say that there are lakhs of people, business magnates, etc., all over the world. So, the Government has been making a lot of efforts to hold Pravasi Bhartiya Divas here and trying to attract them to invest in India.

Now, we want very badly a huge investment from abroad. So, what efforts is

the Government is making to provide special incentives and also talking to each entrepreneur to inspire them to come to India for investing during the next Pravasi Bharati Divas, 2014?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, we never make any individual effort or talk to the individual industrialist or anybody who is capable to invest in India. At the same time, there is a conference every time, there is a joint meeting regarding Indian development between Indian industrialists and participants of the Pravasi Bharati Divas. That is the procedure.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: The Government has decided to hold the next Pravasi Bharati Divas, 2014 in Delhi. The last Pravasi Bharati Divas was held in Cochin, Kerala. The experience is that the Pravasi Bharati Divas is a mammoth festival. But common issues are not discussed seriously. Last time they discussed about investors' meet; bringing more investment to India; and solving the issues of Pravasi Bharatis who are travelling abroad like air connectivity issues and voting rights are there. May I know from the Minister whether the Government can say something about the achievements after the last Pravasi Bharati Divas meeting?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are many important things as achievement. The voting rights for the people who are living abroad as Indian citizens is the main demand that has come frequently; and the Government has accepted it. This is the major achievement. On various occasions, the Ministry intervened regarding the travel problems by Air India which the hon. Member has referred to; and tried to sort it out. At every Pravasi Bharati Divas the air connectivity by Air India and issues in India will be discussed. Some criticism has come, "Why do you make it an investment meet?" That criticism is genuine. So, we included cultural programme, interaction programme and other issues. Also, Sir, we could get information on the political situation in different countries. But we never make it an issue. We try to understand what is happening in different parts of the world; and the situation of the Indian citizen; and wherever our help is necessary or intervention is required, definitely we try to do that.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे साथी मनसुख भाई ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि प्रवासी भारतीयों के साथ महात्मा गांधी जी का भारत लौट कर आने का जो समय था, उसको बीते

हुए अब एक शताब्दी होने जा रही है। अभी हमारे पास इतना समय है कि इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, जैसे उन्होंने अफ्रीका और भारत में सभी लोगों को अधिकार दिलवाने में बहुत कष्ट उठाए हैं, इन बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इसका स्थान तय करने में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शान्तराम नायक: सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़, प्लीज़। Let us have order in the House. आप अपना सवाल खत्म कीजिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: शान्तराम नायक जी, किसने मारा? ...(व्यवधान)... उसके नाम को गुंजाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: महात्मा जी के नाम को गुंजाने के अलावा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: कांग्रेसियों ने कुछ नहीं किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: रूपाला जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: गांधी जी ने तो कहा था कि आजादी के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस को खत्म कर दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... गांधी जी ने कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... This is not the question. ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, दोनों तरफ से ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपने लोगों को भी बैठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Naik, please. What is the point of this? We have to go to the other question, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... All right. Fine. Okay, I am going to the next question. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry. I am going to the next question.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: *

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। This is not on record. Anything other than the question is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will go to the next question. ...(व्यवधान)... भाई, आप बैठ जाइए। I can't do more than three. I can't. आपने सवाल नहीं पूछा। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी, हम पूछ रहे थे कि प्रवासी भारतीय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question No. 183. Mr. D. Raja, please put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी, ऐसा कैसे कर सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या हमको गांधी जी के सवाल पर बोलने भी नहीं देंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या गांधी जी के बारे में बोलना भी गुनाह हो गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... सॉरी ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने सवाल नहीं पूछा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने भाषण दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: मैं सवाल पूछने ही जा रहा था ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने सवाल नहीं पूछने दिया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: उन्होंने मुझे डिस्टर्ब किया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिस्टर डी. राजा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी, ऐसा कैसे करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन आप चला रहे हैं†...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not take names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: उन्होंने मुझे डिस्टर्ब किया ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं नाम क्यों नहीं लूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी, क्या सच बोलना भी गुनाह हो गया? सभापति जी, क्या गांधी के नाम पर बात करना भी गुनाह हो गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Meeting of CHOGM in Colombo

*183. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) is proposed to meet at the end of this year (2013) in Colombo, and if so, the details thereof; and

†Not recorded.

(b) whether there is a demand for not attending the CHOGM if it is held in Colombo due to the alleged war crimes and violation of human rights by Sri Lankan Army in the 2009 civil war against Sri Lankan Tamils, and if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Sri Lanka's offer to host the 2013 CHOGM was accepted by all the Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago in 2009. They reaffirmed this decision in the subsequent CHOGM in Perth, Australia in 2011. As agreed, the CHOGM this year will be held in Colombo from November 15-17, 2013.

(b) In March, the Government received a letter each from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Puducherry, urging the Prime Minister not to attend the CHOGM in Colombo. The Government has not yet taken a decision on the level of its participation at the 2013 CHOGM.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 183. Shri D. Raja. Let the answer be given.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my first supplementary is the following. Sri Lanka's offer to host the 2013 CHOGM was accepted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago in 2009. Sir, 2009 was the year when the war against Tamil people in Sri Lanka reached the final phase. On one single day, more than 45,000 Tamil people were killed and massacred in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka should be exposed for its genocide, for its horrendous war crimes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask your question, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: ...for its human rights violations. In such a situation, that decision was reaffirmed in the year 2011 in the meeting held in Perth, Australia. My question is this. India knows fully well what happened in Sri Lanka; India knew fully well what happened in Sri Lanka in 2009. Has the Government of India, at any point of time, raised this issue with the international community, particularly the Commonwealth Heads of Government? If we agree for Sri Lanka's offer to hold

the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Sri Lanka, it would amount to endorsing the genocide; it would amount to endorsing horrendous war crimes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI D. RAJA: It would amount to endorsing human right violations. Did our Government raise this issue with the international community, particularly in the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the decision to hold the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Sri Lanka, as the hon. Member has rightly said, was taken in 2009 and then was reiterated in Perth in 2011. Now the decision to change the venue lies with the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth countries and they alone can do that. So far no particular suggestion has come to change the venue of this meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Shrimati Stanley. It is not your turn. Please sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I seek your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask your question, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: I seek your protection, Sir. You are the Chairman of this House, Sir. The Prime Minister is sitting here. The Minister of External Affairs is also sitting here. I am raising a pointed question. Did the Government of India raise this issue at any point of time between 2009 and 2011? The answer must be, "Yes, we raised it", or, "No, we did not raise it". That should be the answer.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this question of human rights' angle in Sri Lanka, the Government of India has been engaged with Sri Lanka and other members of the international community to work towards a reconciliation process and a political settlement and ensure that all communities live with dignity, equal rights and equal protection under the law in the framework of united Sri Lanka.

This was taken up and shown when we voted in the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva on two occasions, namely, in 2012 and 2013, and we, specifically, pointed out the fact that we were not fully satisfied with the steps

taken on the implementation of the Thirteenth Amendment and on the promises, that were made after 2009, to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, even though this answer is very unsatisfactory, yet, I am compelled to raise another supplementary. The answer says that the Government received a letter, each from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Puducherry, urging upon the Prime Minister not to attend the CHOGM in Colombo. The Government has not yet taken a decision on the level of its participation. My supplementary is this. When is the Government going to take its stand? If the Government takes a stand, then, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will take this Parliament into confidence before taking a decision and whether they will consult the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Puducherry, who have written to the Prime Minister, who is present in this House. Sir, how can we strengthen our federalism when they ignore letters written by Chief Ministers and throw those letters in the dustbin? Then, what kind of federalism do we have in India?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, we remain fully committed to the Commonwealth of Nations of which we are a key member and a contributor. We would not like to do anything that may undermine the Organisation or its highest level meeting, a biennial meeting, which is the CHOGM. A well-thought-out decision would be taken in due course keeping in mind the national interest, our foreign policy priorities and our international obligations.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, two days ago, the External Affairs Minister of Lanka met our Prime Minister, and our Prime Minister made a fervent appeal to consider the issue of release of fishermen of Tamil Nadu on a humanitarian basis. Now there has been a public humiliation of our Prime Minister by Lanka. Yesterday, the Lankan Court extended the judicial remand of those prisoners. Even after this public humiliation of our Prime Minister by Lanka, is the Government still considering participation in the CHOGM? I think they should take a decision that they will not have any participation at any level. India, as a whole, should boycott it. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Member to await the discussion on the Calling Attention Motion, which he has given notice of. I think many of these things could be discussed in that.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, a very small supplementary. Apart from the fact that Sri Lanka is an old country and we have historical and cultural ties with them, the plight of Tamils is very well known. I would like to know from the Government whether it is going to ensure that the Thirteenth Amendment, which was made effective when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, is followed strictly so as to give them political rights in the coming election. I would request the hon. Minister himself to respond to this.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Sir, we remain committed to the Thirteenth Amendment, and, in fact, with the support of the House, we have been looking at 13 plus, that is, going beyond the Thirteenth Amendment. But the actual situation is that the Thirteenth Amendment has not been fully implemented. This is the process of our constant urging of the Government of Sri Lanka. The Thirteenth Amendment is the basis of a sustainable, peaceful, dignified existence for all people of Sri Lanka within the sovereign unity of the country but keeping in mind the special concerns of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. Now, we have, in recent times, heard a lot of discussions coming from Sri Lanka about possibility of a dilution. But we continue to remain engaged with the Sri Lankan Government. We have also talked to a series of citizens and senior politicians from that country. The hon. Member himself had visited Sri Lanka and he found that India's intervention in relief and rehabilitation was extensive, which has also been appreciated broadly across the spectrum. We remain committed to the Thirteenth Amendment and we hope that Sri Lanka will also continue to remain committed because this is the basis for sustainable peace in that country. I think it is important that Sri Lanka returns to peace and prosperity for the greater good of our entire region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vasanthi Stanley. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Sri Lankan Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Raja, we have just half a minute left. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, you are depriving another Member of her chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Problems of forest villagers in Odisha**

*184. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that tribals and other traditional dwellers living in about 600 forest villages in Odisha are denied the privileges of Forest Land Rights Act and normal rural development activities and are treated as encroachers of the land in which they have been living for centuries, and if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to recognize such villages as revenue villages and give their entitlement?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The Government of Odisha has informed that as per the information maintained by the State Forest & Environment Department, there are 20 forest villages in Odisha. Out of 20 forest villages proposed for conversion of 13 villages from forest to revenue were sent to Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests and since the remaining 7 villages are located inside the sanctuary, no proposal has been submitted to Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests in view of the directives of the Apex Court. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not maintain forest village-wise data. As per the information collected from the Government of Odisha, a total number of 5,30,559 claims were filed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and a total number of 3,20,910 titles were distributed till 31st July, 2013. The State Government has further informed that a total number of 1,89,774 forest rights title holders have been covered under various development programmes, such as, Indira Awas Yojana, Mo Kudia, Mo Pokhari, Land Development under MGNREGS, National Horticulture Mission, National Bamboo Mission and other programmes. Further, required rural development activities have been taken up in all the forest villages.

(b) The Ministry has issued guidelines on 12.7.2012 and notified the Forest Rights Amendment Rules, 2012 on 6.9.2012 *inter-alia* impressing upon the State/UT Governments to convert all forest villages, unrecorded settlements and old habitations into revenue villages with a sense of urgency in a time bound manner.

The conversion would include the actual land use of the village in its entirety, including lands required for current or future community uses, like, schools, health facilities, public spaces etc.

As far as entitlements are concerned, the State Government has informed that all social security measures like pension, PDS facilities etc. are extended to the members of the forest villages. Over and above this, the Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti take up infrastructure development as well as wage employment programme in these forest villages.

World Bank loan for NH projects

*185. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is providing loans to the National Highways Authority of India for some of its National Highway Projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the last five years, the World Bank has refused to provide loans to National Highways Authority of India for some projects, and if so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether due to poor implementation, there is a steep cost escalation, if so, the manner in which NHAI proposes to complete the projects even if the World Bank does not provide any loan?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) At present there is no ongoing World Bank funded project being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). However, the World Bank had earlier provided funding support for NHAI projects as under:

- (i) Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP)
- (ii) Third National Highways Project (TNHP)
- (iii) Lucknow Muzzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP)
- (iv) Allahabad Bypass Project (ABP)

(b) World Bank has not refused to provide loan for projects to be implemented by National Highways Authority of India in the last five years.

(c) Two packages of Lucknow Muzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP) funded by World Bank could not be completed due to poor performance of the contractor and dropped from the World Bank funding. These packages are now being implemented by NHAI through its own resources.

Inclusion of political parties in RTI ambit

*186. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has pronounced a judgement to include political parties within the ambit of the RTI Act;

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to challenge the judgement by seeking legal remedy; and

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the RTI Act for the purpose, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The Central Information Commission (CIC) in its decision dated 3rd June, 2013 has held that the political parties namely AICC/INC, BJP, CPI (M), CPI, NCP and BSP are public authorities under Section 2(h) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The Government has introduced "The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2013" in the Lok Sabha to amend the RTI Act so as to provide that the definition of public authority shall not include any political party registered under Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The details of the said Amendment Bill are as under:

(A) In Section 2 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (h), the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:

'Explanation - The expression "authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted" by any law made by Parliament shall not include any association or body of individuals registered or recognized as political party under the Representation of the People Act, 1951'.

- (B) After section 31 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgement, decree or order of any court or commission, the provisions of this Act, as amended by the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2013, shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have effect, in the case of any association or body of individuals registered or recognized as political party under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 or any other law for the time being in force and the rules made or notifications issued thereunder".

- (C) This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the 3rd day of June, 2013.

Making NHs accident free zones

*187.DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest global reports on the status of road safety released recently has shown increase in road fatalities in India in comparison to other developing countries, and if so, whether National Highways across the country have not been designed in a way so that no fatality occurs; and

(b) if so, the immediate action Government proposes to take to make National Highways accident free zones?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (b) As per 'Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2013' published by World Health Organization (WHO), the number of persons killed due to road accident in India in comparison to selected developing countries of the world, for the year 2010 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The incidence of road accident related deaths per lakh population shows lower incidence for India in comparison to many developing countries. The number of road accident deaths per lakh of population at 18.9 in India is lower in comparison to 22.5 in Brazil, 20.5 in China and 24.7 in Vietnam.

Road accidents and fatalities are caused due to a number of factors such as driver's fault, mechanical defects in the vehicles, fault of other road user, bad roads, bad weather, increase in vehicular population, increase in population, heterogeneous

traffic etc. The analysis of causes of road accidents in India shows that driver's fault is the single most important factor responsible for accidents, fatalities and injuries. Defect in road conditions accounts for 1.4% of total road accidents. 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 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 for making National Highways accident free zone.

Statement

*Number of persons killed due to road accident in
India in the year 2010*

Country/area	Reported No of Road Traffic Deaths	Estimated Road Traffic Death per 100,000 population
India	130,037	18.9
Bangladesh	2,872	11.6
Brazil	36,499	22.5
China	70,134	20.5
Indonesia	31,234	17.7
Pakistan	5,192	17.4
Vietnam	11,859	24.7

Source: Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2013- WHO

Eradication of poverty

*188. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the 68th round of survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) rural poor live on just Rs. 17 per day, and if so, the details of the number of such rural poor, State-wise;

(b) whether as per the data released recently by NSSO, the gap between poorest and richest has widened during the last decade, and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government would take fresh measures to eradicate poverty and bridge the gap between poor and rich, and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation regularly conducts Household Consumer Expenditure surveys. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The Planning Commission uses these data to estimate the percentage and number of people living below the poverty line at national and State/UT level. For the year 2011-12, the Planning Commission, following the extant Tendulkar methodology, has estimated the poverty line at all India level as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 816 for rural areas. This amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs 4080 in rural areas for a family of five at 2011-12 prices. This poverty line if converted into a per capita per day basis amount to Rs. 27.20 ($=816/30$) in rural areas.

The poverty line estimated by Planning Commission varies from state to state because of price differentials. The State wise number of persons below poverty line in rural areas in 2011-12 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Views have been expressed in several quarters that the Tendulkar poverty line is too low. The Government has appointed a Committee under Dr. C. Rangarajan to go into the issues of what should be the poverty line. The Committee is expected to submit its report sometime in 2014. Pending report of the group, estimates of poverty are being made using the Tendulkar line to indicate the trend in poverty over time.

(b) The gap between different expenditure classes of the population in terms of per capita consumption expenditure are measured by the Lorenz ratio. The Lorenz Ratios are estimated from the household consumption expenditure data collected by NSSO. The Lorenz ratio in rural areas is observed to be almost same in 2004-05

and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Lorenz ratio is 0.35 in 2004-05 and 0.37 in 2011-12. The State-wise Lorenz ratio for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Government has initiated various measures to eradicate poverty and bridge the gap between poor and rich in the country. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth flows proportionately more to the poor, weaker and marginalized sections of the society. The Government is implementing a number of programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahri RozgarYojana (SJSRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. In addition, implementation of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is one of the initiatives to strengthen the social security. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country. The Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to build upon the achievements of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and strive for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth in order to reduce economic disparities.

Statement-I

Number of persons below poverty line by States in rural areas - 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.2
3	Assam	92.1
4	Bihar	320.4
5	Chhattisgarh	88.9
6	Goa	0.4

1	2	3
7	Gujarat	75.4
8	Haryana	19.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10.7
11	Jharkhand	104.1
12	Karnataka	92.8
13	Kerala	15.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	191.0
15	Maharashtra	150.6
16	Manipur	7.4
17	Meghalaya	3.0
18	Mizoram	1.9
19	Nagaland	2.8
20	Odisha	126.1
21	Punjab	13.4
22	Rajasthan	84.2
23	Sikkim	0.4
24	Tamil Nadu	59.2
25	Tripura	4.5
26	Uttarakhand	8.2
27	Uttar Pradesh	479.4
28	West Bengal	141.1
	ALL INDIA	2166.6

Notes: Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)

Statement-II*State-wise Lorenz ratio for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12*

States	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.31
Arunachal Pradesh	0.24	0.33	0.21	0.32
Assam	0.18	0.21	0.30	0.34
Bihar	0.19	0.20	0.31	0.28
Chhattisgarh	0.25	0.24	0.35	0.39
Goa	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.29
Gujarat	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.28
Haryana	0.30	0.25	0.33	0.38
Himachal Pradesh	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.33
Jammu and Kashmir	0.20	0.25	0.24	0.30
Jharkhand	0.20	0.21	0.33	0.34
Karnataka	0.23	0.26	0.36	0.41
Kerala	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.39
Madhya Pradesh	0.24	0.26	0.35	0.36
Maharashtra	0.27	0.25	0.35	0.36
Manipur	0.14	0.19	0.15	0.20
Meghalaya	0.14	0.17	0.24	0.23
Mizoram	0.17	0.24	0.21	0.24
Nagaland	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	0.25	0.23	0.33	0.35
Punjab	0.26	0.27	0.32	0.31
Rajasthan	0.20	0.23	0.30	0.31
Sikkim	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.20
Tamil Nadu	0.26	0.28	0.34	0.33
Tripura	0.20	0.21	0.30	0.29
Uttarakhand	0.23	0.26	0.34	0.34
Uttar Pradesh	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.41
West Bengal	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.38
ALL INDIA	0.27	0.28	0.35	0.37

Review of ST status for tribal in Assam

*189. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of strong public resentment and large scale protest by the six communities, namely Tea Tribes, Koch Rajbongshi, Tai Ahoms, Morans, Mattaks and Tiwa in the State of Assam, who are demanding ST status for decades, which has turned violent in recent times in various places Government has decided to review the matter, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the State Government of Assam as well as Central Government to expedite the matter of recommendation of these six communities?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The proposal for identification of communities for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes should meet the following criteria:-

- (i) Indications of primitive traits;
- (ii) Distinctive culture;
- (iii) Geographical isolation;

- (iv) Shyness of contact with the community at large; and
- (v) Backwardness.

The Government of Assam had recommended granting of ST status to Koch Rajbongshi, Tai Ahoms, Morans, Mattaks and Tea Tribe communities on various occasions. But these communities could not fulfill the above criteria. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any proposal from the State Government of Assam for inclusion of "Tiwa" community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Steps for strengthening of Panchayati Raj system

†*190. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government is making legal changes and amendments to make Panchayati Raj system well-organized and empowered, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government is taking any vital steps to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) A Bill to amend the Constitution to enhance the reservation for women in seats and offices of chairpersons in Panchayats from one third to 50% has been introduced in the Parliament. No other legal change has been proposed by the Union Government.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been approved in the 12th Five Year Plan. RGPSA aims to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System in the country. RGPSA includes activities such as administrative and technical support at the Gram Panchayat level, capacity building and training of Elected Representatives and Panchayat functionaries, construction of Gram Panchayat buildings, strengthening of training infrastructure, e-enabling of Panchayats etc. Twenty percent of scheme funds are linked to States' performance on devolution and accountability from 2014-15 onwards.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds for urban infrastructure development

*191.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to allocate more funds for the urban infrastructure development of major metropolitan cities in the country *viz.*, Chennai, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Kolkata and New Delhi, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in the last five years for the development of urban infrastructure, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government is keen on constructing outer and inner ring roads with adequate fly-overs in all the major metropolitan cities, particularly Chennai and Bengaluru, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH):
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) has completed its normal tenure of 7 years on 31-3-2012. The Government has extended the period for two years *i.e.* up to 31-3-2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. The Government on 17-01-2013 has approved for sanctioning of new projects as a transitional manner till 31-3-2014. In the Transition Phase, two projects have been sanctioned for Kolkata. No new project has been sanctioned Chennai, Bengaluru, Mumbai and Delhi.

(b) Details of funds committed and utilized in the last five years for the Development of Urban Infrastructure under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM year-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM, Road/Flyover Networks is one of the admissible Sectors for grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Projects under JNNURM are recommended by the State Government. These are approved subject to conformity with the guidelines and its technical approval.

Statement

State-wise details of ACA Committed/Funds released for sanctioned projects for last five years under UIG

Amount Rs in lakh
Date as on 15-08-2013

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Grand Total	
		ACA Committed	* Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	* Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	* Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	* Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	* Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	* Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	34,738.75	18,898.95	13,935.00	27,385.07	-	15,569.86	6,037.70	32,500.10	-	12,649	54,711.45	107,002.49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8,215.65	2,053.91	-	2,006.94	-	-	-	4,759.16	-	1,738	8,215.65	10,558.21
3	Assam	-	6,321.15	-	7,112.41	-	3,792.54	-	6,795.91	-	-	-	24,022.01
4	Bihar	37,628.03	1,955.62	-	7,441.39	-	-	-	-	-	2,452	37,628.03	11,848.86
5	Chandigarh	-	405.20	-	-	-	734.52	-	-	-	-	-	1,139.72
6	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	12,145.60	-	3,643.68	-	-	-	-	-	15,789.28
7	Delhi	17,472.30	2,220.58	167,742.05	17,248.00	47,520.00	43,509.00	-	6,938.27	-	32,498	232,734.35	102,414.25
8	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,987.26	72.45	-	1,424	5,987.26	1,496.82
9	Gujarat	54,294.22	47,035.34	20,604.09	47,788.21	2,104.84	7,297.21	8,944.52	39,612.00	-	16,033	85,947.67	157,765.44
10	Haryana	24,674.50	9,147.46	-	-	-	5,283.80	-	6,888.13	-	7,502	24,674.50	28,821.33
11	Himachal Pradesh	5,788.80	-	3,880.00	2,619.01	-	-	840.50	121.09	-	210	10,509.30	2,950.23

Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Jammu and Kashmir	10,000.00	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	1,828.83	10,032.72	-	6,296	11,828.83	18,828.25
13	Jharkhand	48,268.46	6,682.46	-	5,384.66	1,668.12	417.03	-	6,204.58	-	10,341	49,936.58	29,029.69
14	Karnataka	32,211.85	12,992.94	4,293.60	21,578.53	-	7,659.85	264.00	24,234.18	-	8,186	36,769.45	74,651.70
15	Kerala	18,405.20	3,350.50	1,105.00	2,439.45	-	-	-	6,516.15	-	-	19,510.20	12,306.10
16	Madhya Pradesh	24,275.82	15,931.43	20,115.70	12,343.27	9,000.00	4,828.66	-	14,280.93	-	17,001	53,391.52	64,384.84
17	Maharashtra	139,983.23	88,349.54	10,250.55	88,649.86	-	42,004.49	3,829.55	76,471.17	-	35,906	154,063.33	331,380.89
18	Manipur	2,308.34	-	9,225.12	2,883.37	-	-	-	2,078.42	-	3,464	11,533.46	8,425.81
19	Meghalaya	19,616.15	4,904.04	-	-	-	-	-	7,296.11	-	550	19,616.15	12,750.50
20	Mizoram	-	-	-	756.82	-	-	9,981.32	-	-	2,722	9,981.32	3,479.21
21	Nagaland	-	389.26	4,538.19	1,702.81	-	-	3,623.49	1,246.83	-	1,792	8,161.68	5,131.39
22	Orissa	18,818.40	3,338.00	4,500.00	2,491.60	-	-	-	6,999.34	-	10,099	23,318.40	22,927.47
23	Punjab	3,624.50	4,939.22	2,289.00	3,346.62	-	-	-	-	-	1,810	5,913.50	10,096.27
24	Puducherry	3,972.80	993.20	-	-	-	-	-	2,189.00	-	252	3,972.80	3,434.20
25	Rajasthan	23,364.47	20,281.38	-	2,826.10	-	-	-	4,584.94	-	5,216	23,364.47	32,908.12
26	Sikkim	-	538.20	6,535.49	1,663.87	-	-	-	1,273.24	-	2,172	6,535.49	5,647.38
27	Tamil Nadu	94,398.69	28,446.11	9,000.00	37,723.44	4,063.50	2,635.84	-	47,132.47	-	13,355	107,462.19	129,293.16
28	Tripura	7,043.40	1,760.85	9,000.00	2,250.00	-	-	-	2,406.51	-	4,011	16,043.40	10,428.21
29	Uttar Pradesh	142,547.54	43,078.75	31,500.00	47,632.21	-	25,479.16	-	65,351.90	-	1,456	174,047.54	182,998.46
30	Uttarakhand	12,866.12	2,678.56	4,628.00	7,546.69*	3,501.86	981.06	945.82	6,741.55	-	4,129	21,941.80	22,076.64
31	West Bengal	48,224.80	22,857.17	44,822.75	27,717.88	42,251.49	17,412.81	53,248.03	27,043.89	-	21,178	188,547.07	116,209.26
TOTAL		832,742.02	352,049.82	367,964.54	392,683.81	110,109.81	181,249.51	95,531.02	409,771.04	-	224,442.01	1,406,347.39	1,560,196.19

* ACA released in inclusive of the projects approved during the Mission period.

**Outcomes of discussion with
foreign countries**

*192. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last six months;
- (b) the details of issues on which deliberations were held with them including bilateral agreements/MOUs/treaties signed;
- (c) the details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister during the above period;
- (d) the details of discussions held, agreements/MOUs/treaties signed and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the benefits that would accrue to the country as a result of signing the bilateral agreements/MOUs/treaties and the steps taken by Government to further improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID):

Sl. No.	The details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last six months	The details of issues on which deliberations were held with them including bilateral agreements MoUs/ treaties signed;
	(a)	(b)
1. Vietnam	The Foreign Minister of Vietnam Mr. Pham Binh Minh visited India from 11-13 July, 2013. He co-chaired the 15th Joint Commission Meeting between the two countries held on 11 July 2013. He paid a courtesy call on PM.	Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of common and mutual interest. An agreement for USD 19.5 Million Line of Credit to be extended to Vietnam was signed by the two sides. The LOC is being extended for financing two projects- USD 9.50 million for part-financing of Bin Bo Drainage Pump Station Project (an Agricultural Pumping project) and USD 10 million for Nam Trai No. 4 hydel power project.
2. Brunei		

The details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister during the above period	The details of discussions held, agreements/ MoUs/ treaties signed and the outcome thereof; and	The benefits that would accrue to the country as a result of signing the bilateral agreements/ MoUs/treaties and the steps taken by Government to further improve the relations with these countries?
(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	Nil	These meetings and consequent discussions would further enhance the bilateral relations between Vietnam and India and further strengthen our cooperation at regional and multilateral levels.
EAM visited Brunei to participate in the 11th ASEAN-India Meeting, 3rd East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers' Meeting and 20th ASEAN Regional Forum Meeting from 1 to 3 July, 2013.	On the margins he had bilateral meetings with i) Minister of Foreign Affairs & Trade of Brunei ii) Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia iii) Minister of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation of Cambodia, and iv) Foreign Minister of Timor Leste. In these	These meetings and consequent discussions would further enhance the bilateral relations between these countries and India and further strengthen our cooperation at regional and multilateral levels.

(a)

(b)

3. **New Zealand** Mr Murray McCully,
Minister of Foreign
Affairs and Minister
of Sports of New
Zealand on 4 June, 2013

4. **Singapore** Official visit of Mr K.
Shanmugam, Foreign
Minister, and Minister
of Law of Singapore
to India on 28-30
July 2013.

Mr Shanmugam met
EAM, NSA and Chief
Minister of Bihar and
delivered the inaugural
lecture at the ASEAN-
India Centre on the topic
"ASEAN and India - the
Challenge Ahead".
Discussions were held
on bilateral, regional and
multilateral issues of
mutual interest. Mr
Shanmugam also
undertook a tour of
Nalanda University
site.

5. **Thailand**

(c)	(d)	(e)
	bilateral meetings, discussions were held on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of common and mutual interest	
Nil	Nil	The meeting and consequent discussions would further enhance the bilateral relations between New Zealand and India and further strengthen our cooperation at regional and multilateral levels.
Official visit of Shri Salman Khurshid, EAM to Singapore from 3-5 July 2013.	EAM called separately on Prime Minister (PM) Lee Hsien Loong, Emeritus Senior Minister (ESM) Goh Chok Tong, Deputy Prime Minister (DPM), Coordinating Minister for National Security and Minister for Home Affairs Teo Chee Hean and met Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Law K. Shanmugam.	The visit and meetings and consequent discussions would further enhance the bilateral relations between Singapore and India and further strengthen our cooperation at regional and multilateral levels. EAM's meeting with the Singapore leadership allowed a review of the bilateral relations and our partnership with the ASEAN.
Official visit of Dr Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister to Thailand on 30-31 May 2013. Discussions were held on bilateral,	Nil	The visit of the PM to Thailand has strengthened our bilateral relations. The signing of new agreements would further enhance our

(a)

(b)

(c)	(d)	(e)
<p>regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest. Following documents were signed during the visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Treaty on Extradition. ii. MoU on Establishment of the India-Thailand Exchange Programme. iii. MoU between Survey of India and India and Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency of Thailand in the field of Mapping and Geospatial Technology Applications. iv. MoU between NATMO and Geo Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency of Thailand in the field of Mapping and Geospatial Technology Applications v. MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) and Anti Money Laundering Office, Thailand in the field of Exchange of Intelligence related to Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing vi. MoU between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Thammasat University on the establishment of the ICCR Hindi Chair of Indian Studies 		<p>cooperation at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.</p>

(a)

(b)

6. Nepal

7. Argentina

H. E Mr. Hector
Marcos Timerman,
the Foreign Minister
of Argentina (15-18
June 2013)

He jointly co- chaired, with
External Affairs Minister, the
4th India- Argentina Joint
Commission Meeting (JCM)

(c)	(d)	(e)
<p>vii. Proces-verbal of Exchange of Instruments of Ratification of the Treaty on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons.</p>	<p>Issues pertaining to India- Nepal relations and the process of political transition in Nepal.</p>	<p>As close neighbours, India and Nepal share a unique relationship of friendship and cooperation and maintain regular contacts at multiple levels.</p>
<p>Hon'ble EAM visited Buenos Aires from February 7-8, 2013.</p>	<p>He met with President Cristina Fernandez and Vice President Amado Boudou, Members of the India-Argentine Parliamentary group and Foreign Minister of Argentina Mr. Hector Timerman</p>	<p>The institutional mechanism of JCM helped to review the entire gamut of bilateral ties with Argentina. During the visit of EAM, both sides reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations as well as exchanged views on international developments. Both sides agreed to activate the existing institutional mechanisms in select areas as part of the common objective to establish a 'Strategic Partnership'. It was also agreed that both sides would work towards liberalizing business visa, tariff structures and regulated framework to facilitate greater bilateral trade and investment exchanges.</p>

	(a)	(b)
8. Cuba	H.E. Mr. Bruno Rodriguez Parrilla, Foreign Minister of Cuba (25-27 May, 2013)	He met with EAM and discussed various bilateral and multilateral issues.
9. Chile		
10. Guyana	President of Guyana H.E Mr Donald Ramotar is visiting India from 30 January - 2 February	Bilateral and multilateral issues
11. Kazakhstan	Mr Yerlan Idrissov Foreign Minister of Kazakhstan [March 3-5]	1. Bilateral issues of mutual interest 2. Review of joint road map signed during the PM visit to Astana in April, 2011
12. Azerbaijan	Foreign Minister of Azerbaijan Mr. Elmar	Mr. Mammadyarov held extensive delegation level

(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	He also delivered a lecture at ICWA on 'Cuba-LAC Relations with India'.	The bilateral visit is a milestone between India - Cuba friendly relations and gave a new impetus to the historic ties.
EAM made a first ever visit to Chile from February 5-6,2013	He met with Vice President Mr. Andres Chadwick and reviewed bilateral relations with Foreign Minister Mr. Alfredo Moreno Charme.	Both sides reiterated their interests to expand cooperation in select areas such as S&T, renewable energy, agricultural research, oceanography and Antarctica. This was the first ever visit of EAM to Chile.
Nil	He participated in the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit (DSDS), organized by TERI. He was accompanied by Mr Bharrat Jagdeo, former President of Guyana. Mr. Ramotar met the President on 1 February to discuss issues of mutual interest.	The visit assisted in reviewing the entire gamut of bilateral ties with Guyana. The visit further strengthened the bilateral relations.
EAM - visited Almaty, Kazakhstan, to take part in the Istanbul Process ministerial Conference (24-26 April, 2013)	EAM called on President Nazarbayev and held bilateral discussion with the Foreign Minister of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic on the sidelines of the conference.	Kazakhstan is our strategic partner. High level exchanges at regular interval will deepen the political relations and facilitate cooperation in the areas of mutual interest.
Nil	Nil	This was the first ever by a Foreign Minister from

	(a)	(b)
	Mammadyarov [May 2-5]	talks with EAM. The talks covered the entire range of bilateral issues. Views were also exchanged on regional issues and matters of global importance. The potential for India and Azerbaijan to be strong economic partners was acknowledged, especially in the area of energy security. Mr. Mammadyarov also called on the Hon'ble Vice President of India, and discussed issues of global and regional concern.
13. Egypt	President of Egypt Mr. Mohamed Morsy visited India from 18-20 March 2013.	Detailed discussions were held on a wide range of issues of bilateral, regional and international interest including those relating to the situation in the Middle East and North Africa region. On the bilateral front, six MOUs/agreement on IT cooperation, cyber security, setting up of an IT centre in Al Azhar, small and medium Enterprises, vocational training centre, and cultural protection were signed during the visit.

(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	Nil	<p>Azerbaijan. The visit took place against the backdrop of India's one-billion-dollar investment in the Azerbaijani hydrocarbons sector. Starting with an agreement signed in September 2012, OVL completed in March 2013 its acquisition of the stakes of the American company, Hess Corporation, of 2.72% in the Azeri, Chirag and Gunashli (ACG) group of oil fields and of 2.36% in the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline.</p> <p>The MOUs/agreement signed during the visit provide an opportunity to diversify our bilateral engagement with Egypt. Though the ongoing political strife may slow down some of the practical steps we have planned in order to take the bilateral relations forward, we expect certain degree of continuity in terms of follow up to the decisions taken during President Morsy's visit in</p>

	(a)	(b)
		In addition, two Letters of Intent on space cooperation and solar electrification of a village in Egypt were signed. The two sides also discussed bilateral defence ties and measures to enhance cooperation.
14. Syria	Ms. Bouthaina Shaaban, Political & Media Advisor and Special Envoy of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad visited India from 5-6 March 2013.	Ms. Shaaban sought the support of India, BRICS and the international community to push for the implementation of the Geneva Communique which had all the elements of the resolution of the Syrian crisis. India being the Chair of BRICS, she particularly appealed for India's support.
15. Sri Lanka	Minister for External Affairs, Prof G. L. Peiris (18-19 August 2013)	The discussion focused on bilateral issues including Indian fishermen in the custody of Sri Lanka. No agreements or MoUs were signed during the visit.
16. Bangladesh	Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Dipu Moni, 25-27 July 2013	The discussions focused on bilateral issues. No agreements or MoUs were signed during the visit.
17. United Kingdom	Prime Minister of UK David Cameron visited India from 18-20 February 2013	The entire expanse of bilateral relations was reviewed during the visit.

(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	Nil	<p>March 2013. We will continue our engagement with the Egyptian authorities both in Cairo and New Delhi at the functional level, even while assessing the situation closely, as it evolved.</p>
Nil	Nil	<p>We are closely following the developments in Syria. India strongly condemns all violence in Syria irrespective of who their perpetrators are. We call upon all sides to abjure violence and resolve all issues peacefully through discussions taking into account the legitimate aspirations of the people of Syria.</p>
Nil	Nil	<p>The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations.</p>
Nil	Nil	<p>The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations.</p>
Nil	Nil	<p>Full spectrum of bilateral relations with the UK, was reviewed during these bilateral</p>

(a)

(b)

18. **France**

President of France,
Francois Hollande visited
India on 14-15 February
2013

The entire expanse of
bilateral relations was
reviewed.

19. **Portugal**

Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Portugal
Paulo de Sacadura
Cabral Portas paid
an official visit to
India from 3-7
March 2013.

During the visit,, bilateral,
regional and multilateral
issues of mutual interest
were discussed.

20. **Germany**

(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	<p>During the visit of French President Francois Hollande, four bilateral Agreements were signed in the presence of the two leaders: Cultural Exchange Programme for 2013-2015 Letter of Intent (Lol) on the Intensification of Cooperation in the Fields of Education, Higher Education and Research. Statement of Intent for long-term cooperation in Space. Joint Statement to follow-up and strengthen co-operation in the railway sector.</p>	<p>interactions. The visit provided an occasion to agree on areas for further cooperation.</p> <p>Full spectrum of bilateral relations with France was reviewed during these bilateral interactions. Relations were taken forward through the conclusion of bilateral agreements/MoUs across a range of sectors. Apart from the MoUs/ Agreements reached, the visit provided an occasion to agree on areas for further cooperation.</p>
Nil	Nil	<p>Full spectrum of bilateral relations with Portugal was reviewed during this bilateral interaction. The visit provided an occasion to agree on areas for further cooperation.</p>
<p>PM visited Germany on 10-12 April 2013 for the second bilateral Inter-Governmental Consultations.</p>	<p>During the visit to Germany in April 2013, PM held discussions on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest. The</p>	<p>Full spectrum of bilateral relations with Germany was reviewed during these bilateral interactions. Relations were taken forward</p>

(a)

(b)

21. **Afghanistan**

President of Afghanistan
Hamid Karzai visited India
on May 20-22,2013.

During his visit he held
discussions with Prime
Minister. He held a separate
meeting with Hon'ble President.

(c)	(d)	(e)
EAM visited Germany on 10-12 April 2013 as part of PM's delegation to the second bilateral Inter-Governmental Consultations.	Nil	through the conclusion of bilateral agreements/ MoUs across a range of sectors. Apart from the MoUs/Agreements reached, the visit provided an occasion to agree on areas for further cooperation.
External Affairs Minister Shri Salman Khurshid visited Almaty, Kazakhstan on	Nil	The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations.

(a)

(b)

22. **Iran**

23. **Bahrain**

Crown Prince of Bahrain
Salman bin Hamad Al

He met the Chief Minister of
Kerala, his colleagues and

(c)	(d)	(e)
<p>April 26, 2013 to attend the third Ministerial meeting of the Istanbul Process of Regional Cooperation on Afghanistan.</p>	<p>External Affairs Minister visited Iran for the 17th meeting of the India-Iran Joint Commission from May 3-5, 2013. He Co-chaired the Joint Commission along with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran. During his stay in Iran, the External Affairs Minister also inaugurated the Indian Culture Centre in Tehran and interacted with the Indian community. He called on President of Iran and met Minister of Petroleum. He also held discussions with Dr. Ali Larijani, Speaker of the Iranian Majlis and Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Advisor to the Supreme Leader.</p>	<p>During the visit, the two sides also signed the following Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs):</p> <p>MOU between Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Islamic Republic of Iran (ISIRI) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).</p> <p>MOU between the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India and School of International Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran.</p> <p>MOU between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran on cooperation in the field of water resources management.</p> <p>The visit will further promote existing bilateral</p>
Nil	Nil	

(a)

(b)

Khalifa visited Kerela
on 17-18 March 2013

Governor of Kerala, Minister
of State for External Affairs
called on the Crown Prince.
Discussions on expansion and
promotion of bilateral trade
and investment were held.

24. Iraq

25. Saudi Arabia

(c)	(d)	(e)
		relations and trade and investment.
External Affairs Minister (EAM) Shri Salman Khurshid visited Baghdad (Iraq) from 19-20 June 2013.	EAM met Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, called on Dy. PM Mr. Hussaain Al-Shahristani, Chairman of the Council of Representative Mr. Usama al-Nujayfi, and had substantive delegation level talk with Foreign Minister Mr. Hoshiyar Zebari. During these meetings, it was agreed to intensify the bilateral contacts to strengthen bilateral relations between two countries. No MOU/Agreements/Treaties signed during the visit.	This was a high-level visit to Iraq after a gap of over 20 years. The visit gave both sides to discuss all issues of mutual interest and enhance India's goodwill among the Iraqi political leadership.
External Affairs Minister visited Saudi Arabia on May 25-26, 2013	Bilateral meetings with Crown Prince and Defence Minister Prince Salman, Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince Muqrin, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, Interior Minister Prince Mohammad bin Naif, Labour Minister H.E. Mr. Adel bin Mohammed Fakeih	The Government through its Embassy in Riyadh regularly interacts with Saudi leadership to enhance our strategic partnership with Saudi Arabia.

(a)

(b)

26. Mauritius

27. Uganda

(c)	(d)	(e)
<p>Hon'ble President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee paid a State Visit to Mauritius from March 10-13, 2013.</p>	<p>Hon'ble President visited Mauritius at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Mauritius to participate and be the Chief Guest at the 45th National Day Celebrations of Mauritius on March 12, 2013. During the visit, Hon'ble President also met with the President of Mauritius, Hon. Mr. Rajkeswur Purryag; the Leader of the Opposition in the Mauritius National Assembly, Hon. Mr. Alan Ganoo, the Chief Justice of Mauritius, Hon. Mr. Yeung Kam John Yeung Sik Yuen and the Speaker of the National Assembly of Mauritius, Hon. Mr. Abdool Razack Peeroo called on the President.</p>	<p>The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations.</p>
<p>EAM visited Kampala (Uganda) from April 17-20, 2013.</p>	<p>During the visit, EAM called on the President of Uganda Mr. Yoweri K. Museveni and had a meeting with Foreign Minister of Uganda Mr. Sam Kutesa.</p> <p>A regional conference of the Heads of Indian Missions in East, Southern and West African nations was also held in Kampala, Uganda during</p>	<p>The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations.</p>

(a)

(b)

28. South Africa
(BRICS Summit)

29. Chad Minister of Foreign Affairs
and African Integration of
Chad Mr. Moussa Faki Discussions covered review of
bilateral engagement as well
as exchange of views on

(c)	(d)	(e)
<p>Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh led the Indian delegation to the Fifth BRICS Summit held in Durban, South Africa on 27 March 2013.</p>	<p>this visit, which the EAM chaired.</p> <p>The Leaders discussed a wide range of issues including political, economic & trade, sustainable development and intra-BRICS cooperation. The eThekweni Declaration issued at the Fifth BRICS Summit captures discussions and consensus arrived at the Summit. Prime Minister also held bilateral meetings with the Presidents of Brazil, China and Russia on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit and discussed range of issues of mutual interest.</p>	<p>Major outcomes of Durban Summit include proclamation of establishment of BRICS-led New Development Bank, creation of a financial safety net through creation of a Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), setting up of BRICS Business Council with five representatives from each country and establishment of BRICS Think Tanks Council.</p> <p>BRICS Development Banks [EXIM Bank from India] signed two Agreements, viz. BRICS Multilateral Infrastructure Co-financing Agreement for Africa and BRICS Multilateral Cooperation and Co-financing Agreement for Sustainable Development at the Durban Summit. No bilateral agreements/ MoUs/treaties were signed during the visit.</p> <p>The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations.</p>
Nil	Nil	

	(a)	(b)
	Mahamat on August 12-13,2013.	situation in countries in Chad's neighbourhood.
30. USA	Secretary of State John F. Kerry visited India on 23-25 June 2013.	<p>External Affairs Minister Shri Salman Khurshid and US Secretary of State John Kerry co-chaired the fourth meeting of Strategic Dialogue in New Delhi on 24 June 2013. The meeting reviewed progress in bilateral relations, and discussed regional and international issues of mutual interest. Secretary Kerry also called on Prime Minister.</p> <p>Minister of Human Resource Development, Dr. M. M. Pallam Raju and Secretary of State John Kerry co-chaired the second meeting of India-US Higher Education Dialogue held in New Delhi on 25 June 2013. The following MoUs were also signed during the Higher Education Dialogue:</p> <p>i) MoU between IIT Delhi and University of Nebraska on Cyber Systems</p> <p>ii) MoU between IIT Bombay and edX on Massive Open On-Line Courses (MOOCs)</p> <p>iii) MoU between AICTE and American Association of Community Colleges on cooperation for establishment of Community Colleges</p>

(c)	(d)	(e)
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Nil

Nil

The MOUs signed during the Higher Education Dialogue will help strengthen institutional cooperation in key area of Higher Education, including community courseware, and cyber systems.

	(a)	(b)
		iv) MoU between ITM Group of Institutions and Montgomery College on Cooperation in Capacity Development.
	Vice President Joseph R. Biden visited India on 22-25 July 2013.	US Vice President Joseph R. Biden was hosted by Vice President during the visit. Vice President Biden also called on President and Prime Minister. The leaders discussed bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. No bilateral agreements were signed during the visit.
31. SAARC	H. E. Mr. Ahmed Saleem, Secretary-General SAARC, paid an official visit to India on 1-5 May 2013.	During the visit, he called on EAM and Foreign Secretary and held discussions on matters pertaining to SAARC and upcoming SAARC events.
32. Norway		

(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	Nil	India and the United States continue to work to further strengthen their strategic partnership, by deepening of bilateral cooperation in all areas and holding regular consultations on regional and global issues.
Nil	Nil	The visit helped to strengthen regional cooperation with respect to SAARC.
EAM visited Norway from June 11-13,2013	Discussions held by EAM with his Norwegian counterpart centred around contribution to be made by India to the Arctic Council as its recently admitted Permanent Observer, and India's involvement in scientific research in the High North. They also exchanged views on different issues of mutual interest to India and Norway. EAM also met the Prime	The visit helped to exchange views and strengthen bilateral relations.

	(a)	(b)
33. Slovak Republic	Dy. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Slovakia, H.E., Miroslav Lajcak, visited New Delhi and Mumbai (17-19 June 2013); official engagements in New Delhi included meeting with EAM,	Review of bilateral relations and ways for further strengthening economic cooperation; exchange of views on the situation in the Central European and Balkans regions, and in India's neighbourhood.
34. Romania	Visit of H.E. Mr. Titus Corlătean, Foreign Minister of Romania to India from March 6-8, 2013.	During the visit of Romanian FM, bilateral issues were discussed. Agreement on Extended Partnership and Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation were signed.
35. Turkey		
36. Hungary		

(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	Minister and Defence Minister of Norway.	Since the visit of Slovak Dy. PM and FM to India in June 2013, the 7th Session of the India- Slovakia Joint Economic Committee, co-chaired by MoS for Commerce, Dr. D. Purandeswari, and the Slovak State Secretary for the Economy, Mr. Pavol Pavlis convened in Bratislava on 11-12 July, 2013.
Nil	Nil	The visit of Romanian Foreign Minister helped in strengthening of bilateral relations as Romania is an EU Member and enhanced political and business relations helped us to exploit EU markets.
EAM visited Turkey during July 23-25, 2013.	EAM held discussions with the President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other senior dignitaries of Turkey on bilateral cooperation.	India-Turkey relations are developing well, and bilateral trade is already at US \$ 6.62 billion
EAM visited Hungary from July 14-16, 2013	EAM addressed the Annual Conference of Hungarian Ambassadors held on July 16, 2013 in Budapest. During his	The visit helped to strengthen regular consultations and promote bilateral relations.

	(a)	(b)
37. Iceland	President of Iceland, Mr. Olafur Ragnar Grimsson visited India from March 31 to April 6, 2013	To inaugurate Fourth Third Pole Environment Workshop, New Delhi. During the visit, meetings were held with various dignitaries including President, Prime Minister and EAM.
38. Finland	Foreign Minister of Finland Dr. Erkki Tuomioja visited India on May 5-7,2013. During the visit, he met with EAM, Finance Minister and MoS [PK].	During the meetings, issues related to bilateral relations were discussed.
39. Estonia	Foreign Minister of Estonia Mr. Urmas Paet visited India from February 11-13,2013. During the visit, he met with EAM, MoS[PK] and MoS for Corporate Affairs.	During the meetings, issues related to bilateral relations were discussed. The Estonian Foreign Minister inaugurated formally the Estonian Embassy in New Delhi.
40. Japan		

(c)	(d)	(e)
Nil	visit, he had bilateral meeting with the Foreign Minister and called on Prime Minister of Hungary and discussed bilateral, political, economic and commercial matters.	The visit helped to promote our bilateral relations.
Nil	Nil	The visit helped to further strengthen bilateral relations including trade and economic cooperation.
Nil	Nil	The visit helped to strengthen bilateral relations.
1. Prime Minister undertook an Official Working Visit to Japan on 27-30 May, 2013 for the Annual Summit which was held in Tokyo on 29th May.	1. He had extensive engagements in Tokyo including an audience with their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan. Talks were held between the two Prime Ministers, both in restricted and delegation-level formats. Calls were made on PM by Japanese Foreign	1. Discussions <i>inter alia</i> included economic cooperation, flagship infrastructure projects namely the Dedicated Freight Corridor West, the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor projects, cooperation in rare earths and nuclear energy,

(a)

(b)

41. China

Premier of the State Council of China Mr Li Keqiang paid a state visit to India from 19-22 May 2013.

1. Protocol Between The Ministry of External Affairs of The Republic of India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The People's Republic of China on Indian Official Pilgrimage (the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra) to the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China
 2. Work Programmes of the Three Working Groups under Joint Economic Group Between Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Republic of India and Ministry of Commerce, People's Republic of China
-

(c)	(d)	(e)
External Affairs Minister visited Japan on 26-27 March, 2013	Minister, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and by leaders of political parties, The New Komeito and The Democratic Party of Japan. EAM co-chaired the 7th Annual India-Japan Strategic Dialogue with the Japanese Foreign Ministers.	defence and security cooperation, UNSC reform, and East Asia Summit. A Joint Statement titled 'Strengthening the Strategic and Global Partnership between India and Japan beyond the 60th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations' was signed by the two Prime Ministers. All aspects of the India- Japan Strategic & Global Partnership including bilateral, regional and International issues were reviewed during the visit which served to further enhance relations with Japan

(a)	(b)
	3. Memoranda of Understanding on Buffalo Meat, Fishery Products and Agreement on Feed and Feed Ingredients between Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, The Marine Products Export Development Authority and Export Inspection Council of India and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of People's Republic of China
	4. Memorandum of Understanding between The Ministry of Urban Development of The Republic of India and National Development and Reform Commission of The People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the field of Sewage Treatment
	5. Memorandum of Understanding between The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of the Republic of India and The National Development and Reform Commission, Government of The People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the field of Water Efficient Irrigation
	6. MOU between The Ministry of External Affairs

(c)

(d)

(e)

(a)

(b)

of the Republic of India and the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of The People's Republic of China on Cooperation in Mutual Translation and Publication of Classic and Contemporary Works

7. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China upon Provision of Hydrological Information of the Yaluzangbu/Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India

8. Agreement between the Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, People's Republic of China to facilitate cooperation and linkages between Indian and Chinese cities & states/ provinces

9. Joint Statement on the State Visit of Chinese Premier Li Keqiang to India

(c)

(d)

(e)

External Affairs
Minister visited
China from 9-10 May.

EAM met Chinese Premier
Li Keqiang, State Councillor
Yang Jiechi and Foreign
Minister Wang Yi during
the visit.

Both sides reviewed the
entire gamut of bilateral
relations and also
discussed regional and
international issues of
mutual interest.

Allocation of funds for Himachal Pradesh for urban beautification

†*193. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds provided by Central Government for beautification of the cities of Himachal Pradesh during 2011-12 and 2013, district-wise; and

(b) the details of the proposals sent by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The objective of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is *inter-alia* for the integrated development of infrastructural services in the notified urban centers. Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released during 2011-12 and 2012-2013, city-wise under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-mission of JnNURM in the State of Himachal Pradesh is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of city	2011-12		2012-13		Grand Total	
		ACA Committed	*Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	*Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	*Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	Shimla	840.50	121.09	840.50	210	840.50	331.22
	TOTAL	840.50	121.09	840.50	210.13	840.50	331.22

* ACA Includes for which projects sanctioned prior to Mar' 2008

Details of ACA released during 2011-12 and 2012-2013 for the purpose, city/town wise under Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM in the State of Himachal Pradesh is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) One new project namely "Construction of 67 Storm Water Drains" in Shimla has been received under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM during the transition phase from the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Details of new projects received under UIDSSMT during the transition phase from State of Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Urban infrastructure development scheme for small and medium towns (UIDSSMT)

Project-wise status as on 17.08.2013

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13	Total release
Himanchal Pradesh							
1	Dharamshala	Channelisation of nallahs	190.18	152.14			154.99
2	Hamirpur	Strom water drains	334.12	267.30			272.31
3		Rehabilitation of soil erosion	188.52	150.82			150.82
4		Preservation of water bodies	25.46	20.37			20.36
5	Mandi	Construction of roads and paths and channelisation of nallahs	1281.58	1025.26	512.63		1044.49
6	*Sarkaghat	Channelization of nallah and construction of roads	184.63	147.70		50.51	101.02
7	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3964	3171.20	1585.74		1585.74
8	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6485.19	5188.15		2594.08	2594.08
TOTAL	5	8	12653.68	10122.94	2098.37	2644.59	5923.81

Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

Starred Questions

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Statement-II*Details of new projects revised under UIDSSMT from Himachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Town	Sector
1	Dharmashala	Water Supply
2	Dharmashala	Roads
3	Talai (Bilaspur)	Roads
4	Rampur	Water Supply
5	Sundernagar	Infrastructure Development
6	Parwanoo	Water Supply
7	Rampur	Upgradation of Road
8	Joginder Nagar	Infrastructure Development (7 Component)
9	Banjar	Water Supply
10	Nagrota	Water Supply

Shortage of IAS and IPS officers in Punjab

*194. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of IAS and IPS officers in many States, especially in Punjab;

(b) the details of sanctioned strength *viz-a-viz* their present strength in each State and the reasons for the shortage; and

(c) whether some State Governments have requested Government to increase the strength of such officers, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) officers in the country. Two statements, one each for the IAS and the IPS, indicating the Total Authorized Strength (TAS), the in-position strength, the gap and the shortfall in percentage, cadre-wise, as on 01.01.2013 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). In Punjab, in IAS

the total authorized strength of officers is 221 against which 181 officers were in position as on 1.1.2013. In case of IPS officers against a total authorized strength of 172, there were 133 officers in position.

The reasons for shortage of officers are increase in the cadre size due to increased developmental activities and limited intake on account of constraints of training requirements, quality management and matching infrastructure. In case of promotion quota it is not possible to fill up all the posts available because of litigation regarding the seniority of the state civil service officers, etc.

The fixation of the strength and composition of a cadre of an All India Service is governed by the Cadre Rules, separately framed for each all India service. According to these rules cadre strength is reviewed ordinarily at the interval of every five years. The state government concerned may also seek mid-term cadre review to increase the cadre strength. Two statements indicating the latest position of the cadre review done in respect of each cadre of IAS and IPS are given in the Statement-III and IV (*See below*). At present, the States of Assam-Meghalaya, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamil Nadu have sent cadre review requests to the Central Government in respect of IAS. In respect of IPS, no such proposal from any cadre has been received.

Statement-I

*Percentage-wise Cadre Deficit in the Total Authorized Strength (TAS)
of various cadres of IAS as on 1.1.2013*

Sl. No.	Cadre	TAS	Officers in position	Gap	Gap in %	Position in terms of Gap in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	376	298	78	20.74	16
2	AGMUT	337	259	78	23.15	14
3	Assam-Meghalaya	248	214	34	13.71	24
4	Bihar	326	236	90	27.61	7
5	Chhattisgarh	178	136	42	23.60	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Gujarat	260	213	47	18.08	21
7	Haryana	205	166	39	19.02	18
8	Himachal Pradesh	147	102	45	30.61	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	137	100	37	27.01	8
10	Jharkhand	208	124	84	40.38	2
11	Karnataka	299	239	60	20.07	17
12	Kerala	214	154	60	28.04	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	417	312	105	25.18	11
14	Maharashtra	350	288	62	17.71	22
15	Manipur-Tripura	207	153	54	26.09	9
16	Nagaland	91	50	41	45.05	1
17	Orissa	226	186	40	17.70	23
18	Punjab	221	181	40	18.10	20
19	Rajasthan	296	221	75	25.34	10
20	Sikkim	48	36	12	25.00	12
21	Tamil Nadu	355	288	67	18.87	19
22	Uttarakhand	120	84	36	30.00	5
23	Uttar Pradesh	592	457	135	22.80	15
24	West Bengal	359	240	119	33.15	3
TOTAL		6217	4737	1480	23.81	

Statement-II

*Percentage-wise Cadre Deficit in the Total Authorized Strength
(TAS) of various cadres of IPS as on 1.1.2013*

Sl. No.	Cadre	TAS	Officers in position	Gap	Gap in %	Position in terms of Gap in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	258	216	42	16.3	21
2	AGMUT	295	220	75	25.4	8
3	Assam-Meghalaya	188	150	38	20.2	14
4	Bihar	231	187	44	19.0	18
5	Chhattisgarh	103	73	30	29.1	7
6	Gujarat	195	165	30	15.4	22
7	Haryana	137	105	32	23.4	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	89	71	18	20.2	13
9	Jammu and Kashmir	147	115	32	21.8	12
10	Jharkhand	135	108	27	20.0	15
11	Karnataka	205	142	63	30.7	4
12	Kerala	163	110	53	32.5	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	291	240	51	17.5	19
14	Maharashtra	302	212	90	29.8	5
15	Manipur-Tripura	156	110	46	29.5	6
16	Nagaland	70	40	30	42.9	1
17	Orissa	188	108	80	42.6	2
18	Punjab	172	133	39	22.7	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Rajasthan	205	165	40	19.5	17
20	Sikkim	32	30	2	6.3	24
21	Tamil Nadu	263	217	46	17.5	20
23	Uttarakhand	69	60	9	13.0	23
22	Uttar Pradesh	489	393	96	19.6	16
24	West Bengal	347	267	80	23.1	10
TOTAL		4730	3637	1093	23.1	

Statement-III*Latest Position of the IAS Cadre Reviews*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Year
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2011
2	AGMUT	2010
3	Assam-Meghalaya	2008
4	Bihar	2008
5	Chhattisgarh	2010
6	Gujarat	2013
7	Haryana	2010
8	Himachal Pradesh	2012
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2009
10	Jharkhand	2010
11	Karnataka	2008
12	Kerala	2013

1	2	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	2011
14	Maharashtra	2007
15	Manipur-Tripura	2010
16	Nagaland	2010
17	Orissa	2008
18	Punjab	2010
19	Rajasthan	2010
20	Sikkim	2010
21	Tamil Nadu	2008
22	Uttarakhand	2010
23	Uttar Pradesh	2010
24	West Bengal	2012

Statement-IV

Latest Position of the IPS Cadre Reviews

Sl. No.	Cadre	Year
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2010
2	AGMUT	2010
3	Assam-Meghalaya	2010
4	Bihar	2010
5	Chhattisgarh	2010
6	Gujarat	2010
7	Haryana	2010

1	2	3
8	Himachal Pradesh	2010
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2010
10	Jharkhand	2010
11	Karnataka	2010
12	Kerala	2010
13	Madhya Pradesh	2010
14	Maharashtra	2010
15	Manipur-Tripura	2010
16	Nagaland	2011
17	Orissa	2010
18	Punjab	2010
19	Rajasthan	2010
20	Sikkim	2010
21	Tamil Nadu	2010
22	Uttarakhand	2010
23	Uttar Pradesh	2010
24	West Bengal	2010

**Reasons for delay in refunding deposited
amount in CAMPA funds**

*195. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the refund of crores of rupees deposited inadvertently in Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) The reasons for delay in refunding the deposited amount to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following the requests received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, a meeting was convened on 12th November 2010 in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, in which officers of the Government of Himachal Pradesh also participated, to discuss the issue whether the 'cost of trees' of R.s.240 crores, which the Ministry of Defence (DRDO) had paid into the Himachal Pradesh State CAMPA account maintained by the Ad-hoc CAMPA, on account of diversion of 732.78 ha of forest land in Paonta Sahib, Distt Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh to the DRDO should be held in the CAMPA account or should be transferred to the State Government. It was decided that the funds which accrued to the State at the cost of forest ecology should form part of the CAMPA funds which are being retained as a separate corpus on the basis of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The matter has since remained under consideration of the National CAMPA Advisory Council, who referred the issue to a High Level Committee, which included the Principal Chief Conservator of forests, Himachal Pradesh as one of the Members. The recommendations of this Committee on the matter which have since been received.

The issue was considered in the 24th meeting of the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA on 8th August 2013, and it was recommended to transfer the proceeds on account of cost of trees of the said DRDO Project to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Categories for emission norms

*196. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any categories for emission norms devised by the Ministry;

(b) the kind of companies/industries that are supposed to disclose data related to Carbon Emission;

(c) the number of companies that have disclosed the data related to Carbon Emission; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to keep tabs on emissions by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Government has notified emission standards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in respect of 60 category of sources which include industries, processes, gensets, etc. Norms for particulate matter and relevant gaseous pollutants (Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulphur Dioxide, Hydrocarbon, etc. as relevant) are prescribed as part of emission standards.

(b) and (c) India, being a non-Annex-I country under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), does not have any Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction targets or commitments. Companies or industries in India are not required to disclose data related to carbon emissions.

(d) The notified emission standards are enforced by the concerned state pollution control boards as per the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Impact of recent calamity on tourism in Uttarakhand

†*197. SHRI SHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic and foreigner tourists are hesitating to go on Char Dham Yatra and visit Mussoorie, Nainital and tourist places of Himachal Pradesh, due to the recent calamity in Uttarakhand and the number of tourists has declined;

(b) whether 85 per cent downfall has been registered in the tourism sector providing maximum employment in Uttarakhand thereby affecting tourism industry;

(c) whether livelihood of these people has been affected immensely;

(d) whether many of such people are heading towards other States, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is taking any steps for revival of tourism, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the State Government of Uttarakhand,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

due to the natural calamity in the State, domestic and foreign tourists are hesitating to come for Char Dham Yatra and visit Nainital and Mussoorie.

The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that no major damage was observed in Himachal Pradesh except Kinnaur District. However, it is informed by the State Government that decline in domestic and foreign tourists has been felt.

(b) The State Government has informed that it is yet to be established that there is 85% downfall in tourism sector but the employment in the tourism sector has been adversely affected.

(c) The State Government has informed that the livelihood of the people involved in tourism has been immensely affected.

(d) It is informed that since large number of people are employed in tourism related industry in the State of Uttarakhand, there is a possibility that the affected lower level employed segment of the tourism related industry may have moved to other States in search of employment.

(e) Government of Uttarakhand has proposed a revival plan for tourism of Approx. Rs. 1101 crore, for Rehabilitation and Revival of Tourism sector which will include Tax Exemptions, Livelihood Support, Media Campaign and Development of New Destinations, Medium and Long Term Re-Constructions, new features of rescue, mitigation, relief and disaster preparedness based on carrying capacities studies.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has also announced an additional financial package of Rs. 100.00 crore for rebuilding/building destroyed/damaged Government tourism assets. The Ministry had already sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of about Rs. 95.00 crore for various tourism infrastructure projects in the State under the current financial year. Besides this, the State Government has also prioritized projects for an approximate amount of Rs. 58.00 crore for development of tourism infrastructure in the State during the current financial year. In addition, with a view to assess the need for a national consensus on regulating tourism to avoid such tragedies, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has decided to conduct a study which will include an assessment of the State's Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC), its practical analysis and measurement and its efficient application, destination management etc. in the State of Uttarakhand.

Houses under BSUP and IHSDP for urban poor

*198. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of dwelling units under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is progressing as per plan and schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of houses constructed thereunder during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and city-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/being taken thereon;

(d) whether Government has received any complaint regarding malpractices and irregularities in the implementation of these schemes in certain States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The overall progress of construction of dwelling units under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3.12.2005, is satisfactory, however the progress is uneven among States/Union Territories.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation sanctioned a total of 15.63 lakh Dwelling Units (DUs) under the Sub Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in 65 cities and under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 919 cities/towns. Out of these 11.07 lakh DUs have either been completed or are at different stages of construction.

(b) Year-wise, State/UT and city-wise details of dwelling units completed/at various stages of completion under BSUP and IHSDP are given in Statement (*See below*) and in the annexure [*See Appendix 229 Annexure No. 4*]

(c) Important reasons for delay in completion of dwelling units are as under:

- Cost escalations, due to non-availability of land, finalization of contract, rising prices of steel and cement amongst other factors

and the reluctance of States, Urban Local Bodies to meet such cost escalation. GoI's contribution under the schemes remains frozen to the original sanction and the cost escalation is to be borne by the States / ULBs / Beneficiaries.

- In IHSDP component, which is meant for small and medium towns, a cost ceiling of Rs.80,000 per dwelling unit was artificially imposed which was revised in 2009 to Rs.1 lakh per DU with effect from 1.4.2008 of which Government of India contribution was 80%. This ceiling resulted into a heavier burden on the States/ULBs resulting in delayed and unstarted projects.
- Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ slum redevelopment projects; and
- Lack of availability of encumbrance-free land for resettlement projects.
- Insufficient administration/implementation capacity of local bodies.

To complete these projects, States/UTs have been advised:

- To provide additional State share to implementing agencies to meet cost escalation;
- To resort to beneficiary led execution of projects to avoid cost and time overruns.
- To draw up Plan of Action and set clear milestones with strict monitoring.

Duration of the Mission was for a period of seven years ending on March, 2012. However, the Government has extended the Mission Period upto March, 2014 to facilitate completion of on-going projects sanctioned till March, 2012.

(d) and (e) Complaints received in connection with the implementation of the BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM at various levels in the Ministry are sent to State Government /Union Territories (UTs) for remedial action, as the execution and implementation of projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments/UTs and their implementing agencies, primarily Urban Local Bodies.

Statement

Details of Construction of Dwelling Units under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) along with the Number of Dwelling Units Constructed during last three years and the current year. Year-wise, State-wise and City-wise

Sl. No.	State	City	Sanctioned DUs	DUs Under Progress	Upto 2009- 10	Year-wise Constructed DUs				Total	
						2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013 - 14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	17	78746	17309	42669	6204	12564			61437
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	12	24423	1180	12901	8286	1849	207		23243
3	0Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	8	31525	6816	4372	6604	5674	355		17005
4	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2	5160	3360						
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Andhra Pradesh	39	139854	28665	59942	21094	20087	562		101685
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	1092	624			92	8		100
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1092	624			92	8		100
6	Assam	Guwahati	2	2260	1844		352		64		416
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Assam	2	2260	1844		352		64		416

7	Bihar	Patna	17	20372	96			352	32	384	
8	Bihar	Bodh Gaya	1	2000							
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Bihar	18	22372	96			352	32	384	
9	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	4	25728		512	1600	10624		12736	
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Chandigarh	4	25728		512	1600	10624		12736	
10	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	10	19474	6322				6624	304	6928
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Chhattisgarh	10	19474	6322				6624	304	6928
11	Delhi	Delhi Cantt.	17	67784	4574 0	7900	5628	1316		14844	
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Delhi	17	67784	45740	7900	5628	1316		14844	
12	Goa	Panaji	1	155							
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Goa	1	155							
13	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5	33824	1592	15514	10354	3448	2616	300	32232
14	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	8664	2624	4632	344				4976
15	Gujarat	Surat	12	46856	5850	23424	4036	6948	5858		40266
16	Gujarat	Vadodara	6	21696	3844	4704	1936	4416	320		11376
17	Gujarat	Porbandar	1	2448	2448						

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Gujarat	. 27	113488	16358	48274	16670	14812	8794	300	88850
18	Haryana	Faridabad	2	3248	352	1840	174	842	40		2896
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Haryana	2	3248	352	1840	174	842	40		2896
19	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2	636	176				40		40
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Himachal Pradesh	2	636	176				40		40
20	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	1455	384			218	69	77	364
21	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	2	5222	86			138		70	208
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Jammu and Kashmir	5	6677	470			356	69	147	572
22	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	5	3620	32						
23	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3	4176	0						
24	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6	8928	2648						
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Jharkhand	14	16724	2680						
25	Karnataka	Bangalore	15	20154	4145	3165	2629	6337	1489	212	13832
26	Karnataka	Mysore	4	8134	772	1000	959	4559	315	39	6872
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Karnataka	19	28288	4917	4165	3588	10896	1804	251	20704
27	Kerala	Kochi	3	10390	1388	2258	1920	1653	1189	11	7031

28	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	4	13187	1591	2902	1640	1695	423	312	6972
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Kerala	7	23577	2979	5160	3560	3348	1612	323	14003
29	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14	23609	10046	2501	1603	972	1235	99	6410
30	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3	8017	1174	740	76	2524	1341		4681
31	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	4	7556	6248			497	811		1308
32	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1	1320	1077			168	75		243
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Madhya Pradesh	22	40502	18545	3241	1679	4161	3462	99	12642
33	Maharashtra	Nagpur	11	6246	1072	27	29	70		61	187
34	Maharashtra	Nanded-Waghala	11	27985	4096	1762	716	7504	1153		11135
35	Maharashtra	Nashik	7	11380	5000	768	1565	2087	332	108	4860
36	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	18	55291	10004	15742	2575	5295	52	151	23815
37	Maharashtra	Pune	15	39834	4291	5768	2707	6954	1612	436	17477
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Maharashtra	62	140736	24463	24067	7592	21910	3149	756	57474
38	Manipur	Imphai	1	1250	1050				70	130	200
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Manipur	1	1250	1050				70	130	200

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39	Meghalaya	Shillong	3	768	472		16	48	112		176
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Meghalaya	3	768	472		16	48	112		176
40	Mizoram	Aizawl	3	1096	961		65	70			135
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Mizoram	3	1096	961		65	70			135
41	Nagaland	Kohima	1	3504	1304		750	520		930	2200
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Nagaland	1	3504	1304		750	520		930	2200
42	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	4	2153	763	37	621	242	114	60	1074
43	Odisha	Puri	2	355	149		6	12	9	8	35
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Orrisa	6	2508	912	37	627	254	123	68	1109
44	Puducherry	Puducherry	3	2964	871		207	151	72		430
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Puducherry	3	2964	871		207	151	72		430
45	Punjab	Amritsar	2	1648	320						
46	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	5728	3232		140	860	544	56	1600
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Punjab	4	7376	3552		140	860	544	56	1600

47	Rajasthan	Ajmer	1	5337	377	491	160	114			765
48	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	5814	5814						
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Rajasthan	3	11151	6191	491	160	114			765
49	Sikkim	Gangtok	3	254	146				52		52
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Sikkim	3	254	146				52		52
50	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	23	37491	17720	1933	1567	11801	2210	368	17879
51	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	17	28887	8728	1868	3066	1941	1869	1897	10641
52	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	11	25894	8349	4278	4137	2930	2733	1217	15295
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Tamil Nadu	51	92272	34797	8079	8770	16672	6812	3482	43815
53	Tripura	Agartala	1	256	0	256					256
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Tripura	1	256	0	256					256
54	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10	16793	5042	1427	820	6734	108		9089
55	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	1635	237		504	262	296		1062
56	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	14	14346	2629		1574	2123	1027		4724
57	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknovv	9	14044	3237	1677	390	1173	803		4043
58	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	7	4598	520	1651	656	205	5		2517

Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
59	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	14	10838	2572	2989	2151	2092	798	8030	
60	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	5963	2533		487	1197	408	2092	
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Uttar Pradesh	69	68217	16770	7744	6552	13786	3445	31557	
61	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	9	1314	230		45	9	25	79	
62	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1	96	96						
63	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1	200	62				72	72	
	SUB TOTAL FOR	Uttarakhand	11	1610	388		45	9	97	151	
64	West Bengal	Asa n sol	13	25011	5584	3959	1805	3359	932	129	10184
65	West Bengal	Kolkata	101	132922	22998	22895	16376	16311	9373	4576	69531
	SUB TOTAL FOR	West Bengal	114	157933	28582	26854	18181	19669	10306	4705	79715

100 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Academic collaboration between NCHMCT and CSHM

*199. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved an academic collaboration between the National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) and Cornell School of Hotel Management, (CSHM), USA;

(b) if so, since when this academic collaboration has been approved with the details of collaboration and to what extent this deal would be useful for India; and

(c) the method of selecting NCHMCT and CSHM and the financial implications involved in this collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not approved proposal of academic collaboration between National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) and Cornell University School of Hotel Administration, USA (CSHM).

Afforestation projects

*200. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing any afforestation projects, and if so, the details of the projects;

(b) the details of the funds spent by Government for implementation of these projects in each State including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) to what extent the afforestation projects have achieved their objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme which is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for ecorestoration of degraded forests in all the 28 States of the country through people's participation. The scheme is implemented through the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and the Joint

Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. From the inception of this programme in the year 2000, Rs. 3209 crores have been released for afforestation in an area of two million hectares.

(b) The State-wise details of the funds released during the last three years and the current year including Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The objective of the scheme is rehabilitation of degraded forests and adjoining areas by institutionalizing decentralized/participatory forest management and supplementing livelihoods improvement process. The National Afforestation Programme scheme has been reviewed and the report submitted during 2008 *inter-alia* revealed achievement of targets of afforestation and the success of the programme in mobilising the people in protection and forest development activities. The programme has also been successful in providing employment opportunity, upliftment of rural livelihoods and reducing forest dependency among the vulnerable groups.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.48	15.15	2.71	3.75
2	Bihar	5.48	6.92	3.40	10.24
3	Chhattisgarh	33.25	24.74	13.33	7.75
4	Goa	0	0	0	0
5	Gujarat	29.43	27.00	14.30	11.68
6	Haryana	24.20	12.28	6.41	9.31
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.45	3.50	3.62	2.61
8	Jammu and Kashmir	3.99	6.89	3.37	8.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Jharkhand	8.73	10.42	4.69	9.02
10	Karnataka	8.12	12.92	6.81	9.26
11	Kerala	7.54	2.04	11.30	6.96
12	Madhya Pradesh	30.39	21.43	9.15	15.12
13	Maharashtra	16.17	28.51	28.87	12.88
11	Odisha	11.20	7.30	3.38	5.36
15	Punjab	0	0.46	0.76	2.00
16	Rajasthan	4.94	6.23	4.14	2.81
17	Tamil Nadu	7.21	3.08	2.78	3.14
18	Uttar Pradesh	21.33	26.23	15.27	9.58
19	Uttarakhand	4.47	6.61	6.25	2.25
20	West Bengal	4.12	6.29	2.57	2.96
	Total (Other States)	234.50	228.00	143.11	134.78
21	Arunachal Pradesh	5.52	0.00	1.66	0.00
22	Assam	6.08	7.95	1.47	0.00
23	Manipur	10.37	12.74	9.46	5.56
24	Meghalaya	8.79	4.31	9.10	4.50
25	Mizoram	12.21	13.44	8.78	5.58
26	Nagaland	10.11	11.69	10.88	4.91
27	Sikkim	11.99	11.18	5.42	3.77
28	Tripura	10.43	13.69	3.50	6.50
	TOTAL (NE STATES)	75.49	75.00	50.26	30.82
	GRAND TOTAL	309.99	303.00	193.37	165.60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Power generation from Kudankulam power plant**

1396. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to appraise the people of Kudankulam about the power project;
- (b) the causes for the present impasse in the production of power; and
- (c) the present state of affairs in the Kudankulam Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Apprehensions about the safety of nuclear power plants have been generated in some sections of the population living in the neighbourhood of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project, consequent to the Fukushima incident in Japan. These apprehensions were further heightened due to certain misinformation spread by some groups who are ideologically opposed to development of nuclear power. Government of India has taken several steps to address the concerns of the people in this regard. An expert group of eminent persons from diverse backgrounds had been set up to study all safety aspects of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project and allay the apprehensions of the people. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has also enhanced its public-outreach programme manifold around Kudankulam, adopting a multi-pronged approach comprising screening of TV commercials and short films explaining the robust safety measures in the Kudankulam plant, distribution of pamphlets in simple local language, airing radio jingles, organising visits of general public and media persons to the project sites. In addition, press meets were organised at Tirunelveli and Thiruvananthapuram in this regard. Exhibitions, lectures and presentations in schools and colleges have been held in Nagercoil and Tirunelveli and several other towns of Tamil Nadu. Briefings have also been carried out for state officials, people's representatives and community leaders. Web-based public awareness has also been enhanced through the NPCIL website. The public outreach programmes being conducted by the NPCIL are continuing.

- (b) There is no impasse at the Kudankulam project site at present.
- (c) The Unit-1 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project achieved first criticality

(start of controlled self sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 13, 2013 and will start power generation soon on receipt of stage-wise clearances from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

Funds for nuclear energy

1397. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked Rs.107186.73 crores in Twelfth Plan for the Department of Atomic Energy to spearhead various development activities particularly in generating nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated for the ongoing nuclear projects in the country including the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project 1 and 2, Kakrapar 3 and 4 and Rajasthan 7 and 8;

(c) whether Government is taking steps and is confident of these proposed power projects being completed and commissioned well within the scheduled dateline; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the approximate time by which the project will be commissioned and production of nuclear energy shall begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy consists of Budgetary Support of Rs.41615 crore and Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs.65572 crore. The total Plan outlay for nuclear power schemes is Rs.88246 crore comprising Rs.2652 crore budgetary support from Government, Rs.61700 crore IEBR and Rs.23894 crore external credit. Allocation for the ongoing Nuclear Power Projects during the Plan is Rs.20963 crore comprising Rs.1043 crore for Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Units 1&2 at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu; Rs.9038 crore for Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP) Units 3&4 at Kakrapar in Gujarat; Rs.9410 crore for Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) Units 7&8 at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and Rs.1472 crore for the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The ongoing nuclear power projects on progressive completion will add

a capacity of 5300 MW in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Unit-1 of KKNPP has attained first criticality (commencement of controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 13, 2013 and is scheduled to start power generation soon on receipt of further stage-wise clearances from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The Unit-2 of KKNPP will be made critical in accordance with the stage-wise clearances by AERB, by March 2014. PFBR is scheduled to attain criticality in September 2014. KAPP 3&4 and RAPP 7&8 are scheduled to be completed in the year 2016-17. Commencement of work on new nuclear power projects having total installed generating capacity of 17400 MW has been planned in the Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* in the next three years. These projects are scheduled to be completed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and early Fourteenth Five Year Plan.

Nuclear science research programme

1398. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to boost research in nuclear science in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to setup research reactors in future and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the nuclear science research programmes proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The R&D activities in DAE have been oriented towards building self-reliant capabilities in all aspects related to the nuclear fuel cycle for all the three stages of the nuclear power programme. To strengthen our capability, so that our country remains unaffected by technology denial regimes and to keep India's nuclear power programme in tune with our nuclear resource profile, R&D programmes have been designed keeping in view our modest uranium and abundant thorium resources. To augment installed nuclear power capacity, maximum possible thrust is being given to uranium exploration, both for developing new techniques for exploration and for deploying known techniques for quick results. In addition, DAE undertakes frontline basic research programmes in several areas including nuclear and high energy physics, laser science and applications, condensed matter physics and materials science, separation sciences, hydrogen energy systems, analytical chemistry, radiation chemistry, radiation and structural biology, cancer research and astronomy.

The steps taken by the Government to boost research in nuclear science in the country include:

- (i) A well-defined human resource development programme implemented through the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Training School and its affiliate Training Schools at Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore (RRCAT), Nuclear Fuel Complex(NFC), Hyderabad, Nuclear Power Corporation India Ltd. (NPCIL) and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam is in place.
- (ii) A variety of approaches to strengthen the interaction with academic and research institutes have been adopted for attracting talented candidates for employment.
- (iii) In order to provide avenues for the employees towards acquiring higher academic degrees and to attract young research scholars to pursue the doctoral programmes in multi-disciplinary R&D areas, Homi Bhabha National Institute, a deemed university, has been established by the Department.

(b) There is a proposal to set up two new research reactors (30 MWth High Flux Research Reactor (HFRR), and 125 MWth Research Reactor at BARC Campus, Vizag) in the future.

The proposed High Flux Research Reactor will have 30 MW with a maximum thermal and fast neutron flux of 6.7×10^{14} & 1.8×10^{14} n/cm²/sec respectively. The pool type reactor will cater to increasing needs of radioisotopes, particularly the ones of high specific activity, fuel and material testing and advanced beam tube research.

The 125 MW Thermal Research Reactor is proposed to be constructed at new BARC campus in Vizag, to meet the requirement of irradiation of materials. The proposed reactor will also have facilities for neutron beam tube research, radioisotope production, Neutron Activation Analysis and Neutron Radiography. The proposed reactor will be similar in design to existing Dhruva research reactor at BARC Trombay.

The construction of these reactors is scheduled to commence during the later part of Twelfth Plan.

(c) Main areas of research proposed to be covered during Twelfth Plan are Accelerators, Super Computing, Chemical Sciences, Basic Sciences, Materials, Fuels, Waste Disposal, Electronics and Instrumentation, Fast Reactor Technology, Metallurgy and Materials Science, Reactor Design and Safety Engineering, Engineering Services and Infrastructure, Reactor Operation and Resource Management, Advanced Nuclear Reactors, Food Preservation, Life enhancement of Nuclear Power Plants, Radiopharmaceuticals, Cancer, International Collaboration in Advanced Fields, Nuclear Safety. A total number of 254 new projects have been proposed under the R&D Sector of the Department during Twelfth Plan. The approved outlay for the Twelfth Plan (R&D Sector) of DAE is Rs.19,878 crore.

Uranium mining waste

1399. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that heaps of uranium mining wastes have been abandoned in Dhodanga, Kerwadungri villages and around Banduhurang open cast mine in Jharkhand by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL); if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the sludge and waste (containing 85% radioactive substances) from these uranium mines are being scientifically disposed of;

(c) if so, the details of the scientific disposal with the total number of fenced tailing ponds created in Jharkhand's Jaduguda area; and

(d) the complete details of periodic inspection of UCIL in this regard by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Solid wastes from uranium mines containing very low amount of radioactivity (less than 0.015% of Uranium Oxide U_3O_8) are scientifically disposed.

(c) The sludge and waste from the mines of Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) are disposed off in specially designed waste dumps within UCIL's premises, in accordance with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) guidelines. The dumps are constructed as per Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and AERB norms. Liquid wastes from mines are sent to Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) of uranium ore processing plant (mill) for treatment. The treated effluent from

ETP is discharged only after conforming to the regulatory norms. Uranium mill generates tailings. Coarse parts of tailings are sent to underground mines for filling voids. Fine parts of tailings are sent into special engineered structures known as tailing ponds. At tailings pond, the fine tailings settle down and the clear supernatant is directed to ETP. The treated effluent from ETP is discharged only after conforming to the regulatory norms. There are three tailing ponds in Jaduguda area. These tailing ponds are designed based on detailed analysis of structural stability under worst case meteorological and seismic conditions. During the design, it is ensured that all measures are in place to avoid migration of radioactivity into groundwater. The concept of defence in-depth has been introduced in the latest design of tailing ponds by having a check dam as a secondary containment. The tailing ponds are fenced to prevent unauthorized access.

(d) AERB has an established procedure for carrying out regulatory inspections. It carries out regulatory inspections of all the uranium mines of UCIL once in a year; and uranium mills and tailing ponds twice a year. In addition, periodic review of the projects and the operating plants is carried out by various expert committees constituted by AERB.

Power generation from Kudankulam power plant

1400. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Plant at Kudankulam has become functional and started generation; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total capacity of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant and when would it generate power to its full capacity; and

(c) the details of sources supplying the nuclear fuel for the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) comprises of two units of 1000 MW each. The Unit-1 of the project has attained first criticality (commencement of controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 13, 2013. Following the criticality, low-power physics experiments have been completed as per the laid down procedures. The reports of these tests were submitted to Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) for review

and granting clearance for the next phase of commissioning. This clearance has been also been received. Accordingly the unit will start generating power step-wise at 50%; 75%; 90% and full power soon on receipt of further stage-wise clearances from AERB. The Unit-2 of KKNPP is scheduled to attain criticality by March, 2014 and the same shall be operationalised as per the stage-wise clearances by AERB.

(c) Guarantee for life time fuel supply for the Kudankulam reactors is built into the Inter-governmental Agreement (IGA) with the Russian Federation.

Delay in Jaitapur plant

1401. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the reactors at Jaitapur has been significantly delayed and it is now expected to go on stream in 2015; if so, the details thereof with the present status of work on the project;

(b) the initial estimated cost of Jaitapur reactors as against the current expected cost; and

(c) whether Government expects further cost overruns; if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work on Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in October, 2015. Thus, there is no delay in respect of the project currently.

(b) The cost of the reactors will emerge on conclusion of techno-commercial discussions.

(c) Does not arise.

Running power plants in the country

†1402. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nuclear power plants in the country and the amount of power production thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of States where such power plants are proposed to be established and its expected production thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the special projects which is being proposed by Government in view of increasing future demand of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of nuclear power plants operating in the country, State-wise are as under:

Unit		Reactor Type	Capacity (MW)	Commencement of Commercial operation
1		2	3	4
Tarapur, Maharashtra				
1	TAPS-1	BWR	160	28 Oct. 1969
2	TAPS-2	BWR	160	28 Oct. 1969
3	TAPS-3	PHWR	540	18 Aug. 2006
4	TAPS-4	PHWR	540	12 Sept. 2005
Kakrapar, Gujarat				
1	KAPS-1	PHWR	220	06 May 1993
2	KAPS-2	PHWR	220	01 Sept. 1995
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan *				
1	RAPS-2	PHWR	200	01 April, 1981
2	RAPS-3	PHWR	220	01 June, 2000
3	RAPS-4	PHWR	220	23 Dec., 2000
4	RAPS-5	PHWR	220	04 Feb. 2010
5	RAPS-6	PHWR	220	31 March, 2010
Narora, Uttar Pradesh				
1	NAPS-1	PHWR	220	01 January, 1991
2	NAPS-2	PHWR	220	01 July, 1992

1	2	3	4	
Kaiga, Karnataka				
1	KAIGA-1	PHWR	220	16 November, 2000
2	KAIGA-2	PHWR	220	16 March, 2000
3	KAIGA-3	PHWR	220	06 May, 2007
4	KAIGA-4	PHWR	220	20 January, 2011
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu				
1.	MAPS-1	PHWR	220	27 January, 1984

*RAPS-1(100 MW) is under extended shutdown since october, 2004

In addition, there are two nuclear power reactors Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Units 1&2 (2X1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu at an advanced stage of commissioning. Of the two units, KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) has achieved first criticality (start of controlled self sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 13, 2013 and is expected to be synchronised with grid soon. Five nuclear power reactors viz. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP) Units 3&4 (2X700 MW) at Kakrapar, Gujarat, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) Units 7&8 (2X700 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan; and Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) (500 MW) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu are also under construction.

(b) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, work is planned to be started on the following new nuclear power plants:

Project	Location	Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Indigenous Reactors			
GHAVPI&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	PHWR	2 x 700
CMAPP1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh		2 x 700
Mahi Banswara, 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan		2 x 700
Kaiga 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka		2 x 700
FBR 1&2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	FBR	2 x 500
AHWR	Location to be decided	AHWR	300

1	2	3	4
Reactors with International Co-operation			
KKNPP 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	LWR	2×1000
JNPP1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra		2×1650
Kovvada, 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh		2×1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat		2×1100

(c) An Initiative has been launched by the Government for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) of about 4,000 MW capacity each under tariff-based competitive bidding. Three UMPPs have already been awarded to developers selected through tariff-based competitive bidding. These are Mundra UMPP in Gujarat, Sasan UMPP in Madhya Pradesh and Tilaiya UMPP in Jharkhand. All five units of Mundra UMPP have already commenced commercial operation. First unit of Sasan UMPP has been commissioned on 31.5.2013 and the remaining five units are scheduled to be commissioned by April, 2016. For Tilaiya UMPP, land acquisition and preliminary works are under progress. Other UMPPs planned are Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Bedabhal in Odisha and Cheyyor in Tamil Nadu.

Funds for climate change related issues

1403. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked funds in the current Five Year Plan to address climate change related issues;

(b) if so, the details of such funds, scheme-wise, State-wise, including the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure utilization of such funds and the completion of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new thematic scheme on "Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP)" with an outlay of Rs. 290 crores has been approved to build capacity

and support implementation of relevant climate change related actions at the national and state level. This scheme comprises of eight activities. The budget under each activity of CCAP for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-17) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The aforesaid scheme, provides support to States through the process of the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). However, no specific allocation has been made for the State Governments including the State of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

(c) Government has set up a National Steering Committee on Climate Change which monitors and evaluates the fund utilisation and progress made under SAPCCs.

Statement

Sl. No.	Activities under the scheme	Total funds (in crores)
1	Coordination of National Action Plan on Climate Change	0.65
2	State Action Plan on Climate Change	90.00
3	National Institute for Climate Change Studies & Actions	25.00
4	National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme	84.00
5	Long Term Ecological Observatories for Climate Change Studies	40.00
6	Coordinated Studies on Climate Change for North Eastern Region	5.00
7	International Negotiations & Contributions	24.00
8	Capacity Building	16.00
	Other administrative and foreign travels	5.35
TOTAL for 5 years		290.00

Impact of relaxations on environmental clearance

1404. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to relax environmental clearance norms for projects requiring forest land; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether an adverse impact on environment is likely to take place in the event of such relaxations; if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any guidelines so as to reduce the diversion of forest land; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines for granting environment clearance in respect of projects involving forest land, the environment clearance is issued only after the grant of Stage-I approval for forest clearance. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) received representations from various stakeholders to delink grant of Environment Clearance from forest clearance in case of linear projects such as roads, transmission lines, pipelines etc. involving patches of forest land along their alignment, often stretching to several hundred kilometers. After careful consideration of the matter and with the prior approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, these guidelines have been partially modified *vide* Office Memorandum No. J-1 1015/200/2008-IA.II(M) dated 19.3.2013, as per which pending grant of Stage-I forest clearance for non-forestry use of the forest land, the environment clearance to linear projects may be issued subject to stipulations contained in this Office Memorandum.

(c) Use of forest land for non-forest purpose requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Such approvals are given in accordance with the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 and the guidelines under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 issued by the Central Government. Such approvals are accorded only when diversion of forest land is bare minimum and unavoidable after examination of all possible alternatives.

Vehicle pollution checking centres

†1405. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of forgery at vehicle pollution checking centres have been reported by the Central Pollution Control Board; if so, the details of such forgery;

(b) whether use of any particular software has been detected in the forgery;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of vehicle pollution checking centres inspected and the number of centres out of these found involved in forgery; and

(d) the action taken against pollution checking centres involved in forgery and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has reported irregularities at Pollution Under Control (PUC) checking centres in Delhi. The CPCB conducts inspection of PUC to reduce vehicular pollution for improving ambient air quality in Delhi. It was also found that the some of the PUC operators were using pirated software to simulate values of the Petrol/Diesel analyzer without inserting the probe/hose-pipe in the vehicle, which may give wrong results.

During December, 2012 and January, 2013, the CPCB has inspected 75 PUC Centres in Delhi, of which 25 PUC Centres were having various irregularities for not following standard testing procedure for measuring vehicular emission. The auditing report was sent to Transport Commissioner, Department of Transport, Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi, which is the nodal Department for ensuring proper functioning of PUC checking Centres.

Survey on environmental situations

1406. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a survey on the environmental situations resulting in natural calamities like the recently occurred disastrous flood, heavy rain, cloud burst and landslides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to conduct a study regarding environmental imbalance in coastal areas and hilly areas; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating to review and change laws related to construction of river view apartments, hotels, houses on river banks, hilly areas and sea shore in view of natural disaster in consultation with the concerned State Government; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No specific survey has been done by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the environmental situations resulting in natural calamities like the recently occurred disastrous flood, heavy rain, cloud burst and landslides.

(c) and (d) Following research activities to study the environmental imbalances in the Indian Himalayan Region has been initiated in the Twelfth Plan Period:

1. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of hydropower projects in the Himalayan region.
2. Climate change impacts on ecosystem services in the Indian Himalayan region.
3. Ecological, social and policy implications of changing water resource scenario in the Indian Himalayan context.
4. Farming systems and changing climate regime: strengthening food and nutritional security in the Himalaya.
5. Understanding biodiversity patterns and processes under changing resource use and climate scenario in Indian Himalaya—ecological and social implications.
6. Promoting conservation and sustainable utilization of Himalayan biodiversity elements using biotechnological approaches.
7. Extremophiles from Himalaya: ecological resilience and biotechnological applications.

Legislations for protection and management of coastal areas titled Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (CRZ) and Island Protection Zone Notification (IPZ) were enacted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 2011. Under the CRZ Notification, the Central Government, with a view to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable management based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming, declared the coastal stretches of the Country and the water area upto its territorial water limit excluding the Islands of Andaman and

Nicobar and Lakshwadeep and the marine areas surrounding these Islands upto its territorial limit, as CRZ and restrict the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances.

Similarly, under the IPZ Notification, the Central Government, with a view of providing livelihood security to the local communities including the fisher folk and tribals, promote conservation and protection of Islands unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable integrated management plan based on scientific principles taking into account the vulnerability of the coast to natural hazards, hereby declare the coastal stretches of Middle Andaman, North Andaman, South Andaman and Greater Nicobar and entire area of the other Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and their water area upto territorial water limit as the IPZ and restricts the areas from the setting up and expansion of any industry, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in Hazardous Substances Rules, 2009, except in the manner provided in the Island Coastal Regulation Zone (ICRZ) and Integrated Islands Management Plans (IIMP).

Further, all building and construction project are subjected to the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 wherein the State or Union Territory level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) while appraising the building and construction project proposal consider relevant environmental parameters like distance from the river, coastal regulation zone issues, distance from eco-sensitive areas etc.

Illegal construction inside the Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary

1407. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary in Maharashtra has more than 200 windmill, 10 tourist resorts inside the sanctuary precincts;

(b) whether it is a fact that 1200 land deals have been finalised since 1985 and 4,000 hectares of tiger territory have been sold or encroached in the area thereby in contravention with the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972;

(c) the action taken by Government against illegal constructions and encroachments inside the Sanctuary; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in 2006, a 6.5 kilometer road was laid inside the Sanctuary under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State, there are 206 windmills and 9 resorts on non-forest land inside the notified area of the Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary in Maharashtra.

(b) The information on land deals of non-forest land inside the Wildlife Sanctuary is not collated at the Government of India level.

(c) As reported by the State, legal course of action has been initiated by the Forest Department against violations and the matter is subjudice.

(d) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State 6.5 kilometer road was laid inside the sanctuary during 2004-2007 and legal action has been initiated by the Forest Department against the implementing agency.

Hunting/killing of wild animals and birds

†1408. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of wild animals and birds are illegally being hunted and killed by hunters in forests, mountains and hills of various States of the country;

(b) the number of cases registered regarding hunting/killing of wild life and birds during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the estimated value of illegal trade of organs of wild animals during the said period; and

(d) whether Government has taken any measure of steps to keep a watch on hunters in mountains and forests and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Reports of hunting of wild animals and birds in various parts of the country have been received in the Ministry from time to time. Details of information received about cases registered in various States/ Union Territories during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The data on the magnitude of illegal trade of organs of wild animals is not collated in the Ministry.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to keep watch on hunters in the country includes:

- (i) Intelligence on wildlife criminals is being collected and disseminated to the State enforcement agencies for appropriate legal action.
- (ii) Profiles of habitual wildlife offenders are prepared on a continuous basis and shared with enforcement agencies to keep watch over their activities.
- (iii) Assistance is being provided to States/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat' and 'Intensification of Forest Management' to strengthen forest protection.

Statement

Details of the cases registered during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012	2013 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41	43	53	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	82	83	51	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7	2	1	Nil
4	Assam	7	5	12	-
5	Chandigarh	5	Nil	3	1
6	Chhattisgarh	62	57	25	6
7	Delhi	15	79	66	8
8	Goa	3	11	15	4
9	Gujarat	152	127	44	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Haryana	109	40	112	32
11	Himachal Pradesh	65	48	6	-
12	Jammu and Kashmir	9	13	13	2
13	Jharkhand	1	1	Nil	-
14	Karnataka	80	55	17	2
15	Kerala	168	136	108	5
16	Madhya Pradesh	181	126	66	8
17	Maharashtra	49	29	14	3
18	Manipur	5	9	-	-
19	Meghalaya	3	4	-	-
20	Mizoram	17	44	1	-
21	Nagaland	1	4	-	-
22	Odisha	26	15	-	-
23	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	8	-
24	Punjab	55	30	11	2
25	Rajasthan	427	202	183	18
26	Tamil Nadu	264	224	86	-
27	Tripura	1	-	-	1
28	Uttar Pradesh	461	267	157	25
29	Uttarakhand	26	30	23	20
30	West Bengal	11	-	-	-

Note: '-' indicates information not received.

Environmental approval to any project

1409. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state whether any environment approval given by the Ministry to any project has been challenged by the public after the approval is uploaded in the Website of the Ministry within seven days of approval as mandated by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide its order dated 14th March, 2013; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act, 2010 inter alia provides that any person aggrieved by an order made, on or after the commencement of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, granting environmental clearance in the area in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations and processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, may, within a period of thirty days from the date of which the order or decision or direction or determination is communicated to him prefer an appeal to the Tribunal.

The NGT vide its order dated 14th March 2013 in M.A. No. 104 of 2012 inter alia directed the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), to upload on its website the Environment Clearance (EC) within seven days from the date of passing of the order of EC. The order further states that the date on which the order of EC is communicated to the public at large, shall be the date from which the period of limitation shall reckon as contemplated under section 16 of the Act.

MoEF, within seven days from the date of passing of the order of EC, is uploading it on its website so as to ensure that it is in public domain and any aggrieved person can timely approach the NGT for an appeal.

Sand Mining in Uttar Pradesh

1410. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of sand mining in Uttar Pradesh; if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and
- (b) whether Government would take action against sand mining in UP as it

is major cause of ecological degradation; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) As per the information provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, 570 mine lease areas have been granted for sand mining.

(b) Sand mining is regulated in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Minor Mineral Concession Rules framed by the State Government there under. Further, the projects of sand mining require prior environmental clearance. For any violation, the necessary legal action would be taken.

Maintenance of River Ganga

1411. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently expressed unhappiness with the State Governments for tardy performance on sewage treatment and also directed them to take action against industries polluting the River Ganga; if so, the facts and details thereof;

(b) whether the discharge of industrial pollution in river Ganga is increasing day by day and the various State Pollution Control Boards have completely failed to monitor industrial pollution; and

(c) if so, the steps Union Government proposes to take to maintain the ecological health of the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in its third meeting, chaired by the Prime Minister on 17th April 2012 had urged the State Governments to speed up the process of implementation of sanctioned projects and strengthen the enforcement mechanisms in the states to control industrial pollution. The Chairman also requested the Chief Ministers of Ganga States to make an assessment of the situation with regard to untreated sewage and industrial pollution affecting the water quality of river and present a report to the NGRBA, so that the institutional, administrative and financial

problems coming in way of effective implementation of pollution control measures can be addressed.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are empowered agencies in centre and state which monitor industries for compliance with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non compliance under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Under the NGRBA programme, CPCB has identified 764 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in 5 states on the main stem of Ganga and its tributaries Kali-East and Ramganga. The GPIs are discharging approximately 501 million litres per day (mld) of wastewater directly or through tributaries of river Ganga. Out of 764 GPIs, 456 have been inspected by CPCB from August 2011 to July 2013 and action has been taken against non-complying industries.

Besides, a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga is under preparation through a consortium of seven Indian Institutes of Technology (NT). The objective of the plan is to suggest comprehensive measures for restoration of the wholesomeness of the Ganga river system and improving its ecological health taking into account the issue of competing water uses in the river basin.

Worsening quality of air in metro cities

1412. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey report conducted by the Tata Energy Research Institute has revealed that the quality of air and water in Delhi-NCR, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kolkata is worsening day by day;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that the people residing in above mentioned metros are facing health problems due to poor quality of air and water; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards propose to take any effective steps to ensure that residents of those metros get air and water pollution free; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) The Tata Energy Research

Institute (TERI) has published a report titled 'TERI Environment Survey 2013' for Delhi-NCR, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kolkata. The report is based on public survey, newspaper reports, etc. The opinion of public based on individual perception is indicative rather than conclusive. The quality of ambient air, surface water and groundwater in above mentioned cities is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).

(b) No direct study on air and water quality related health problems has been conducted by TERI or CPCB.

(c) The CPCB and SPCBs have taken various steps to contain air and water pollution which, *inter-alia*, include strict implementation of emission and effluent norms in polluting industries, supply of improved diesel and gasoline, promotion of mass rapid transport, implementation of city-specific ambient air improvement programme for 17 identified cities, monitoring of area specific action plan for 43 critically polluted areas, monitoring of common effluent treatment plants to treat effluent from SSI units, implementation of river specific action plans, monitoring of treated sewage quality arising from sewage treatment plants, etc.

Prevention of tourist activities in tiger projects areas

1413. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court in its judgement prevented the tourists activities inside the tiger project areas; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken by Central Government and State Governments to implement the decision of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No. 21339/2011 (Ajay Dubey versus National Tiger Conservation Authority and Others), a set of comprehensive guidelines has been issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority on 15th October, 2012, under section 380-1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves, which allows regulated tourism in core areas of Tiger Reserves.

Elephant mowed down by trains

1414. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephants mowed down by trains in Uttarakhand, Odisha and West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has identified certain jumbo killer zones in the States mentioned above in order to observe the speed limit of train in order to avoid jumbo killings; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government to prevent mowing down of jumbos by trains across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): (a) The number of elephant deaths in train accidents in the States of Uttarakhand, Odisha and West Bengal for last three years, year-wise, as reported by the States are as follows:

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Odisha	0	2	10	12
West Bengal	12	3	4	19
Uttarakhand	0	0	2	2

(b) Yes sir, the Government has identified vulnerable stretches of railways in respect of train-elephant accidents, the detail of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has taken following measures to prevent accidental deaths of wild animals, especially elephants:

- (i) Ministry of Railways in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests had issued a general advisory to all the railway zones suggesting measures to prevent collision of trains with wild elephants. A permanent coordination team has been constituted jointly by the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Environment and Forests to share information and monitor the implementation of the advisory.

- (ii) Ministry of Railways has also been requested to regulate the speed of trains in vulnerable sections.
- (iii) Nodal officers have been designated in the vulnerable sections to facilitate quick sharing of information.
- (iv) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been releasing financial assistance to the State Government of West Bengal under Centrally Sponsored Scheme-'Project Elephant' for construction of RCC watch towers, provision of heavy duty solar lights, high beam search lights, engagement of personnel to man watch towers, and clearing of bushes on the sides of railway tracks for improving visibility to monitor the movement of elephants near the railway tracks with the objective of preventing collision of elephants with trains.
- (v) In consultation with the Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF) and Forest Departments of the State Governments, Railways is also attempting to find a more lasting solution in the matter through deposit works consisting of measures such as construction of ramps and underpasses etc.

Statement

Vulnerable stretches of Railway tracks in Odisha

Section/Division	Location	Length
1	2	3
Keonjhar Forest Division	8 E Railway Post No. 380/58/1 to 415/5.	35 kms.
	Eco. Railway: railway post No. 16/6 to 23/11	7 kms
Athgarh Forest Division	Rai-Athgarh to Chhagaon Railway station	10 kms
	Rai-Athgarh to Joranda Road Railway station	12 kms
	Rai-Athgarh to Ghantikhal Railway station	10 kms
Berhampur Forest Division	Starting point : Railway post 557/19-20 Midpoints : Railway post 559/11-12, 561/32-33, 563/09-10, 564/17-88	

1	2	3
	End point : Railway post 568/07-08	
Angul Forest Division	Purunagarh : Talcher road to Range Angul	12 kms
	Talcher Range: Talcher to Kaniha Buda Panka	18 kms
	Durga Range : Jarpada to Kerjeng	6 kms
Dhenkanal Forest Division	Raj-Athgarh to Hindol	40 kms
Cuttack Forest Division	Byree to Jhadeswar kadei railway station (Railway post no. 385/9 to 385/12)	100 mtrs
	Slagaon to Charabatia (railway post no 403/20 to 403/28 and 404/17 to 404/24)	400 mtrs
Atthamalik Forest Division	Dalimura to Jhinkibhal	14.00 kms

Vulnerable Stretches of Railway tracks in West Bengal

Division	Location	Length	
1	2	3	
Buxa Tiger Reserve	Mahananda River- Bagrakote Railway Station	Railway Post 16/5 - 33/9	17.4 Km.
	Damdin RS-New Mall Junction	Railway Post 50/3 - 51/6	1.3 Km.
	Murti River-Jaldhaka River	Railway Post 65/7 - 72/7	7.0 Km.
	Chengmari RS-Banaghat Junction	Railway Post 86/2 - 86/8	0.6 Km
	Banarhat-Binnaguri	Railway Post 95/1 - 96/6	1.5 Km.
	Binnaguri RS-Dalgaon Railway Station	Railway Post 103/3 - 103/8	0.5 Km.

1	2	3	
	Madarihat - Torsa River	Railway Post 128/3-130/7	2.4 Km.
	Hasimara Rail Gate Damanpur N.H. crossing	Railway Post 131 - 163	32.0 km.

Vulnerable stretches of Railway tracks in Uttarakhand

Division	Range	Location	Length
Rajaji National Park	Kansrao Range	Culvert 139 Railway Pillar 52/2 to 43/9	9.00 Km.
	Motichur Range	Railway Pillar No. 43/9 to 40/9	3.00 Km.
		Railway Pillar No. 38/9 to 35/8	3.00 Km.
	Haridwar Range	Railway Pillar No. 35/6 to 31/8	4.00 Km.

Uncontrolled development in Himalayan region

1415. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the recent tragedy in Uttarakhand can be attributed to rampant, uncontrolled development in the Himalayan region, what steps Government is taking to assess its past decision making that may have contributed to this tragedy; and

(b) the steps Government proposes to take in the future to protect the region from such rampant development and prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The environment and forest clearance for various developmental projects, including those in hilly areas in the State of Uttarakhand, are granted after following statutory procedures. The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time, prescribes the procedure to be adopted for the grant of prior environment clearance in respect of developmental projects or activities stated in the Schedule to the Notification. Similarly, the diversion of forest land for non-forest activities is only allowed as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the rules and guidelines framed thereunder.

In addition to the regular environment regulatory regime, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has notified vide S.O. NO. 2930 (E) dated 18th December, 2012, the entire watershed of about 100 kilometers stretch of the river Bhagirathi from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi covering an area of 4,179.59 square kilometers in the State of Uttarakhand as Eco-sensitive Zone thereby inter-alia prohibiting and regulating certain activities within the Zone.

Protection and conservation of wild animals

1416. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government proposes to conduct any special programme/schemes involving non-profit organization in various prospects of protection and conservation of wild animals as well as forest land area including community mobilization and awareness generation in the country; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of programmes/schemes, conducted in participation of non-profit organizations in Assam towards conservation/protection activities of wildlife, criterion fixed list of organizations availed grant-in-aid in this regard, year-wise for last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to conduct any special programme/schemes involving non-profit organization in various prospects of protection and conservation of wild animals as well as forest land area including community mobilization and awareness generation in the country.

(b) As per the information received from the State Government of Assam, the Forest Department of Assam has not given any grants-in aid to any of the Non-Profit Organization towards conservation/protection activities of wildlife during last three years and the current year.

Proposal for Sapali Dam

1417. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government in the year 2009 had submitted a proposal for Sapali Dam (Upper Painganga Stage-2) in Taluka Kalamnuri, Distt. Hingoli;

- (b) the status of environmental clearance for the said proposal; and
- (c) by when the work on the said Dam is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) In the year 2009, the Government of Maharashtra had submitted the Upper Penganga Irrigation Project Stage-II (Sapli Dam) in Hingoli and Nanded Districts of Maharashtra to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for seeking environmental clearance (EC) under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. The project was considered and appraised under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) constituted for River Valley & Hydroelectric Projects in its various meetings. The State Government was required to conduct public hearing in Hingoli District also and submit report to the Ministry. It has been observed that public hearing for Hingoli District has not been conducted in the manner prescribed in the EIA Notification, 2006.

(b) and (c) The Government of Maharashtra has not yet submitted requisite documents regarding public hearing. On receipt of relevant information including report of public hearing, the Ministry will consider the same for granting EC in a timely manner.

Power of environment clearance

1418. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to delegate power of environment clearance of B categories projects in and around 10 kms radius critically polluted area to respective State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)/State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA); and

(b) if so, what is the time-frame and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The General Condition under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 inter alia provides that any project or activity specified in category 'B' will be treated as category 'A' if located in where or part within 10 km from the boundary of Critically Polluted Areas as notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time. As such, there is no proposal under consideration to delegate power to accord environmental clearance of 'B' category projects in and around 10 kms

radius of critically polluted areas to respective State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)/State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

Constitution of Special Tiger Protection Force

‡1419.SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from the States regarding constitution of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) for the safety of the tigers in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the number of officials and security personnels in this tiger protection force; and

(c) by when the said force is likely to start its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) has been created and deployed by States at Bandipur (Karnataka), Pench and Tadoba-Andhari (Maharashtra) Tiger Reserves, with 100% Central assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. The details of STPF personnel in position, as reported by States, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Details of STPF Personnel in position

(as reported by States)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Designation		
			Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF)	Range Forest Officer (RFO)	Forest Guards & Watchers
1.	Bandipur	Karnataka	1	2	108
2.	Pdnch	Maharashtra	1	3	108
3.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	1	3	108
TOTAL			3	8	324

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pollution of Yamuna key barrages

1420. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for increasing pollution at Yamuna's key barrages near Delhi such as Okhla and Najafgarh; and

(b) the details of efforts Government is planning to ensure that the river in Delhi's vicinity meets the Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The water quality of river Yamuna in the Delhi stretch, including at Okhla and Wazirabad, is not meeting the desired standards owing to a large gap between sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

(b) The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of the river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner since 1993.

The works taken up under YAP relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. Under Phase-I and II of YAP, works have been completed in 21 towns in the 3 States at a cost of Rs. 1438.34 crore (including State share). Sewage treatment capacity of 902.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these two phases of YAP. Further, the YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved by the Ministry in December, 2011 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1656 crore. Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry in July, 2012 at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns in Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana.

In addition, State Governments are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various towns under Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development. This includes the interceptor sewer project taken up by Delhi Jal Board under JNNURM at a cost of Rs. 1357 crore for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains discharging into Yamuna, namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary drains, along with other associated works.

Project tigers in Naxal affected areas

1421. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) how many 'Project Tigers' fall in the Naxal affected areas, the details thereof;

(b) by when was the last census/estimation of tigers done in these project tigers, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategy adopted by NTCA for such 'Project Tigers' to secure and conserve tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The details of tiger reserves falling in the left wing extremism affected area are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of tiger estimation, *inter-alia*, including habitat affected by left wing extremism, for the years 2006 and 2010 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Funding support is provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for tiger conservation in tiger reserves including left wing extremism affected areas, which, *inter-alia*, includes deployment of local workforce and ecodevelopment activities in the peripheral / buffer areas to support livelihood for eliciting local public support towards tiger conservation.

Statement-I***Details of tiger reserves falling in the left wing affected area***

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1.	Nagarjunsagar-Srisaïlam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Similipal	Odisha
3.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
4.	Palamau	Jharkhand
5.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh

Statement-II

Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010

State	Tiger Population						
	2006			2010			Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase

Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

*** Statistical lower / upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

Disposal of waste in Yamuna river

†1422. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has spent Rs. 4988 crore on the cleaning of Yamuna river in the past 18 years, but its desired results could not be achieved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Yamuna river is getting more polluted due to the disposal of waste in it in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Uttarakhand;

(c) whether Government has identified the places in the said States which cause maximum pollution to Yamuna river, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Central Government has instructed the States to keep the banks of Yamuna clean, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) since 1993 in a phased manner.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1438.34 crore (including State share) has been incurred on schemes pertaining to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc under YAP Phase-I & II in the States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Further, the YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of Rs 1656 crore. Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) with an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana.

In addition, State Governments are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various towns under Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement due to a large gap between the sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

(c) As per the information provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), sewage pollution is contributed by the towns of Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Palwal, Vrindavan, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad and Etawah. Delhi is the largest contributor of sewage pollution load to river Yamuna.

(d) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the ongoing Application No. 06/2012 has directed the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi to remove the debris lying along the banks of river Yamuna within a stipulated period. For the purpose of complying to the directions of the Hon'ble NGT, a Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests to monitor progress of work by the concerned agencies of the State Governments.

Water pollution by Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant

†1423. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Yamuna water has been polluted to such a level that it can't be used even for bathing not to speak of using it for drinking purposes;

(b) if so, whether it has been confirmed by the Regional Pollution Control Board after a proper pollution check of this water;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the reasons behind making the river's water polluted are discharging of sewages by the drains of other cities beside that by Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the number of drains polluting the water, citywise; and

(e) the arrangements made to treat such sewer water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the water quality monitoring of Yamuna by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the stretch of river Yamuna from origin to Wazirabad in Delhi is found to be largely within the prescribed limits with respect to dissolved oxygen and biochemical oxygen demand. However, Wazirabad to Okhla in Delhi and Kosi Kalan to Juhika in Uttar Pradesh have been identified as polluted stretches.

(c) and (d) The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement due to a large gap between the sewage generation and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river. As per the information provided by CPCB, sewage pollution is contributed by the towns of Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhri, Karnal, Panipat, Sonapat, Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Palwal, Vrindavan, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad and Etawah. Delhi is the largest contributor of sewage pollution load to river Yamuna. There are 18 major drains in Delhi discharging waste water directly into river Yamuna.

(e) The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) since 1993 in a phased manner.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1438.34 crore (including State share) has been incurred under on schemes pertaining to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc under YAP Phase-I & II in the States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Further, the YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved with an estimated cost of Rs 1656 crore. Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) with an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana.

In addition, State Governments are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various towns under Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban

Development. This includes the interceptor sewer project taken up by Delhi Jal Board under JNNURM at a cost of Rs. 1357 crore for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains discharging into Yamuna, namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary drains, along with other associated works.

Need to increase in staff strength in SPCB

1424. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study, it has been revealed that many States have not increased the staff strength of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has asked the State Pollution Control Boards to increase their staff strength as well as to fill up the vacancies already existing; and

(c) if so, the response received from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Studies carried out by various Institutions have emphasized the need to strengthen the State Pollution Control Boards on various aspects including enhancing their staff strength. A list of such studies is given in the Statement (*See* below). These studies also stressed the need for effective enforcement of pollution abatement laws including regular verification of compliance by the industries and assessment of Water and Ambient Air Quality. Since, State Pollution Control Boards have also been entrusted with additional responsibility to administer the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made thereunder, the existing staff with State Pollution Control Boards is therefore, inadequate and there is a need to enhance their staff strength.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Environment & Forests after periodical review of enforcement of environmental Acts and Rules and taking cognizance of various studies and reports available, has emphasized the State Governments and the State Pollution Control Boards, for equipping the Boards with more technical experts and inter-disciplinary staff for effective regulatory compliance. Ministry of Environment and Forests also provides financial support to the State Pollution Control Boards for strengthening of laboratories and also to enhance staff strength of the State Pollution Control Boards of North-Eastern region and the Union Territories. Some State Pollution Control Boards have taken initiative to enhance their Scientific and Technical Staff as a part of their strengthening plan.

Statement*Study careied out by various institutions*

1. The Bhattacharya Report, 1984
2. Belliappa Committee Report on common Staffing Pattern, 1992
3. Oberoi Committee, 1994
4. Organisation and Staffing of Pollution Control Boards, Report of Administration Staff College of Indian (ASCI), 1994
5. Study Report of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, 1996
6. Evaluation Study on Functioning of State Pollution Control Boards, Report of Planning Commission, 2000
7. The World Bank Report, 2007
8. 192nd Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee, 2008
9. Report of centre for Science and Environment (CSE), 2009-10

Increasing pollution responsible for high child mortality

†1425. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of the World Bank titled 'Diagnostic Assessment of Select Environmental Challenges in India', increasing pollution is the factor which is responsible for 23 percent child morality rate in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is in favour of carrying out any positive improvements in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The World Bank has recently published a report titled Diagnostic Assessment of Select Environmental Challenges (three volumes) in India. The report provides estimates of social and financial cost of environmental damage in India considering urban air pollution/outdoor air pollution, indoor air pollution, inadequate water supply, sanitation, etc. The World

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bank Report state that a significant part of the health burden especially from water supply, sanitation and hygiene is borne by children under 5 years of age. The report further suggests that about 23 percent of under 5 mortality can be associated with indoor air pollution and inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. The estimates mentioned in the report are indicative rather than conclusive. No study on pollution related mortality has been conducted by World Bank or, CPCB in the country. World Bank has drawn its estimates without a study on pollution related mortality.

The report has a mention that the exercise conducted here has a great deal of uncertainty, including that arising from limitations of data on social costs, from methods used to estimate the effects of pollution and resource degradation on indicators of health or output, i.e. the concentration-response functions, and from the transfer of some unit values from studies outside of India.

(b) No conclusive data are available to establish the co-relationship between pollution and the incidence of disease cases. The steps taken by the Government to check pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby *inter-alia* include the following:

- The Government has formulated a comprehensive Policy for Abatement of Pollution that lays stress on both the preventive and control aspects of pollution.
- The ambient air quality is monitored regularly through a network of monitoring stations under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme.
- Ambient air quality standards and emission standards for industrial units have been notified.
- Emissions from highly polluting industrial units and thermal power plants are regularly monitored and action is taken against the defaulting units.
- Unleaded petrol is now available throughout the country. Sulphur content in petrol/diesel also has been drastically reduced.
- Emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989

- Implementation of action plans for improvement of the ambient air quality in 16 cities apart from Delhi
- Introduction of cleaner fuels(B.S. III/IV) as per the Auto Fuel Policy
- Introduction of gaseous fuel in select cities and towns
- Use of beneficiated coal for coal based thermal power plants
- Enforcement of stringent 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate scheme to check exhaust emissions from in-use vehicles
- Implementation of stringent emission norms for generator sets.
- Implementation of the recommendations of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection (CREP) for seventeen categories of air polluting industries;
- Strengthening of public transport including establishment of metro rail in a few select metropolitan cities

Meeting of National River Conservation Authority

1426. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the CAG Report, the National River Conservation Authority has not held any review meeting for the last eight years;
- (b) how much money was allotted to different States to address the issue of reduction/of pollution in rivers, State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the list and details of States that had conducted surveys to quantify pollution caused by sewage in the towns and cities situated on the banks of rivers flowing through respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The river conservation programme was initiated by the Government in 1985 with the commencement of Ganga Action Plan, which was later expanded in 1995 to cover other major rivers of the country under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

The 11th Meeting of the National River Conservation Authority (NRCA) to oversee the implementation of NRCP was held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister in June, 2003. The Steering Committee of the NRCA, chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests has been held four times subsequent to the NRCA meeting of June, 2003 to review the implementation of the Plan. The last meeting of the Steering Committee was held in December, 2007.

A comprehensive exercise was simultaneously taken up by the Government for review and revamp of the river conservation strategy. The Ganga Action Plan was taken up for a focused review. A series of meetings were held with the concerned Union Ministries, State Governments and implementing agencies. It was decided that in order to enhance the impact of river cleaning, the river conservation strategy should be taken up with a holistic river basin approach. Accordingly, the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted by the Government in February 2009, as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga by adopting the river basin as the unit of planning. This Authority chaired by the Prime Minister has so far held three meetings on 5.10.2009, 01.11.2010 and 17.04.2012 respectively.

(b) State-wise details of funds released by the Ministry for implementation of pollution abatement schemes for conservation of rivers under NRCP, including the NGRBA programme, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) According to a study of Central Pollution Control Board, against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld) from Class-I & Class-II towns in the country, the available treatment capacity is for around 11808 mld. State-wise break-up of sewage generation and treatment capacity available in Class-I and Class-II towns are given in the Statement-II and III.

Statement-I*Details of Funds Released, State-wise under the National River Conservation Plan (including NGRBA programme)*

Sl. No.	State	River	Funds released (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari & Musi	259.80
2	Bihar	Ganga	92.07
3	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	4.45
4	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola	131.76
5	Goa	Mandovi	9.26
6	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	47.83
7	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	128.79
8	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	79.0
9	Orissa	Brahmini & Mahanadi	61.41
10	Punjab	Satluj & Beas & Ghaggar	416.35
11	Rajasthan	Chambal	41.12
12	Tamilnadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	623.65
13	Delhi	Yamuna	451.94
14	Haryana	Yamuna	269.81
15	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti & Ramganga	1175.22
16	Uttarakhand	Ganga	89.40

1	2	3	4
17	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	656.22
18	Kerala	Pamba	2.78
19	Sikkim	Rani Chu	90.41
20	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	4.50
TOTAL			4635.77

Statement-II*State-wise sewage generation in Class-I Towns*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of towns	Sewage Generation (in mld)	Sewage Treatment Capacity (in mld)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1	12	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	47	1760.60	654
3	Assam	5	380.14	-
4	Bihar	23	1009.7	135.5
5	Chandigarh	1	429.76	164.79
6	Chhattisgarh	7	350.47	69
7	Delhi	1	3800	2330
8	Goa	1	9.79	-
8	Gujarat	28	1680.92	782.5
9	Haryana	20	626.69	333
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	28.94	35.63
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2	213.93	-
12	Jharkhand	14	830.47	-
13	Karnataka	33	1790.40	43.44

1	2	3	4	5
14	Kerala	8	575.17	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	25	1248.72	186.1
16	Maharashtra	50	9986.29	4225.25
17	Manipur	1	26.74	-
18	Meghalaya	1	20.84	-
19	Mizoram	1	5.71	-
20	Nagaland	1	13.62	-
21	Orissa	12	660.73	53
22	Pondicherry	2	56.46	-
23	Punjab	19	1528.26	411
24	Rajasthan	24	1382.37	54
25	Tamil Nadu	42	1077.21	333.42
26	Tripura	1	24	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	61	3506.01	1240.13
28	Uttarakhand	6	176.97	18
29	West Bengal	60	2345.21	505.92
TOTAL		498	35558.12	11574.68

Statement-III*State-wise sewage generation in Class-II Towns*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of towns (in mld)	Sewage Generation	Sewage Treatment Capacity (in mld)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	52	217.59	10.42
2	Assam	8	6.46	-

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1	2	3	4	5
3	Bihar	14	107.42	2
4	Chhattisgarh	7	40.82	
5	Goa	2	13.89	18.18
6	Gujarat	31	227.55	-
7	Haryana	7	43.52	-
8	Jammu and Kashmir	4	27.86	-
9	Jharkhand	10	78.21	-
10	Karnataka	26	233.37	12.18
11	Kerala	26	231.32	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	23	130.9	9.00
13	Maharashtra	34	213.73	29
14	Meghalaya	1	11.25	-
15	Nagaland	1	1.36	-
16	Orissa	12	78.42	-
17	Pondicherry	1	7.984	-
18	Punjab	14	157.4	42.80
19	Rajasthan	21	147.79	-
20	Tamilnadu	42	184.67	29.3
21	Uttar Pradesh	46	345.7	12.61
22	Uttarakhand	1	9.07	6.33
23	West Bengal	27	180.42	61.88
TOTAL		410	2696.70	233.7

Clearance to field trials for genetically modified plants

1427. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether genetic engineering approval committee has cleared field trials for genetically modified rice, wheat, maize and the castor oil plant for the kharif season, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether clearance for another 53 field trials are pending with GEAC, if so the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether several State Governments have opposed the field trials of above GM crops, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of genetic engineering appraisal committee to the opposition of States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has approved experimental field trials for the purpose of generating biosafety data in respect of GM crops such as cotton, rice, castor, wheat, maize, tomato, groundnut, potato, sorghum, okra, brinjal, mustard, watermelon, papaya, sugarcane, rubber, banana, pigeon pea, *Artemisia annua* L. and chickpea.

(c) Currently about 79 applications covering 11 crops namely, cotton, rice, castor, maize, wheat, sugarcane, brinjal, potato, chickpea, mustard and sorghum are pending with the GEAC. Out of the 79 applications, 24 are awaiting NOC from the State Governments and the remaining 55 are yet to be considered by the GEAC.

(d) In view of the objections received from some of the State Governments regarding GM crop field trials in their State, the GEAC in its meeting held on 6.7.2011 decided to direct the applicants to obtain NOC from the State Government in the first instance before issuance of the approval letter. Further, the entire issue is subjudice in the Supreme Court.

Diversion of forest land

1428. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on an average 135 hectares of forest lands are being diverted per day across the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether as per the data of Central Government, forest cover is increasing every year but in reality the country is losing the existing forest cover, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for furnishing contradictory data by Government; and

(d) the details of steps Government would take to check diversion of forest land on such massive scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Since 25.10.1980, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has granted approval for diversion of 11,68,502 ha of forest land for non-forestry purposes involving 23,417 proposals. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the India State of Forest Report- 2011, the net loss of forest cover of the country is 367 sq km compared to the previous assessment of India State of Forest Report - 2009.

(c) In view of the (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) Use of forest land for non-forest purpose requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Such approvals are given in accordance with the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 and the guidelines under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 issued by the Central Government. Such approvals are accorded only when diversion of forest land is bare minimum and unavoidable after examination of all possible alternatives.

Statement

*State-wise details of proposals accorded approval under the
Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 since 25.10.1980*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Proposals approved (In-Principle + Final approval)	Area Diverted (Ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	94	2,788.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	649	51,410.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	230	36,069.16
4.	Assam	271	8,286.74
5.	Bihar	188	6,779.45
6.	Chandigarh	28	49.108
7.	Chhattishgarh	501	1,04,571.79
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	226	300.821
9.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
10.	Delhi	12	40.058
11.	Goa	101	2,231.52
12.	Gujarat	1539	72,795.74
13.	Haryana	2428	5,943.65
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1653	15,022.68
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1,500.09
16.	Jharkhand	381	28,648.53
17.	Karnataka	778	45,287.35
18.	Kerala	235	40,986.79

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1044	3,85,404.61
21.	Maharashtra	1600	99,310.72
22.	Manipur	30	2,417.06
23.	Meghalaya	102	794.447
24.	Mizoram	32	26,196.40
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Orissa	525	55,264.60
27.	Pondichery	1	0.96
28.	Punjab	3328	64,243.90
29.	Rajasthan	679	29,043.60
30.	Sikkim	340	3,140.53
31.	Tamil Nadu	469	2,725.85
32.	Tripura	286	7,772.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1017	20,943.55
34.	Uttarakhand	4525	44,160.26
35.	West Bengal	116	4,366.06
TOTAL		23417	11,68,502.31

Exchange of prisoners with Pakistan

1429. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails and Pakistani prisoners in Indian jails at present, as per latest information available with Government of India; and

(b) whether Government proposes to take up the matter with Government of Pakistan for exchange of prisoners and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per the information available there are 54 civilian prisoners and 429 fishermen believed to be Indian nationals in Pakistani jails. There are 278 civilian Pakistani Prisoners and 108 Pakistani fishermen in Indian jails as on July 1, 2013. Out of these 108 Pakistani fishermen, 14 were released/ repatriated to Pakistan on July 30, 2013.

Government of India regularly takes up with Pakistan Government to provide early Consular Access to prisoners in Pakistani custody who are believed to be Indian, as well as release and repatriation of all such prisoners, who have completed their prison sentence and nationality has been confirmed as Indian. The India-Pakistan Judicial Committee, consisting of retired judges of the superior judiciary from India and Pakistan, to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners who have completed their prison terms, visits periodically prisons in India and Pakistan and makes recommendations to the two Governments regarding prisoners of each country in the other. Due to Government's efforts, 26 civil prisoners had been released during 2012 and 11 civil prisoners have been released from Pakistani jails in 2013 till date.

Agreement on not to attack on terror training camps

†1430. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan and America have entered into an agreement on not to attack on the terrorist camps running in Pakistan and PoK against India and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government has taken up the said matter with America and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in view of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Government is not aware of any agreement between

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pakistan and the United States of America not to attack terrorist training camps in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir that have been training terrorists against India.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

Diplomats in Indian missions

1431. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current strength of diplomats serving in Indian missions and posts around the world;
- (b) whether Government acknowledges that India's diplomatic corps are far too small to adequately represent India's global interests; and
- (c) the steps taken to address the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) At present, total sanctioned strength of diplomatic officers in Indian missions and posts abroad is 971. This figure excludes the posts of Stenographers' Cadre which are inter-changeable between the diplomatic and non-diplomatic ranks.

(b) and (c) The need for optimal requirement of human resource keeps changing with India's expanding and diversifying global role, and the Ministry of External Affairs regularly monitors such changes and adjusts its personnel strength for meeting these needs to the extent possible. Important recent measures in this direction have been the IFS Expansion Plan and the IFS (B) Cadre Review to address these requirements in a more structured and comprehensive manner.

Open-ended working group on nuclear disarmament

1432. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is participating in the Open-Ended Working Group on Nuclear Disarmament set up by the United Nation's General Assembly (UNGA) at its last session; and

(b) if so, whether India would be continuing in the Open-Ended Working Group advocacy of the 1988 Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan (RGAP) for nuclear weapons free worlds and non-violent world order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) India is participating in the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations" being held in Geneva. During the discussions in the OEWG, India's representatives have highlighted the 1988 Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan to attain the goal of nuclear disarmament in a time-bound, universal, non-discriminatory, phased and verifiable manner.

Trade advisory against Chinese firms

1433. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued trade advisory against certain Chinese firms and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Indian embassy in Beijing has been receiving complaints against Chinese firms which duped Indian businessmen and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Consequent to the increase in India - China bilateral trade, there have been some instances of trade disputes. These are handled by the traders themselves on the basis of relevant rules and regulations of the country concerned. Government from time to time have issued trade advisories for Indian firms doing, or interested in doing, business with China. These advisories are intended to enhance commercial cooperation between India and China by addressing some of the risks faced by Indian enterprises.

Offer from Pakistan for discussion over issues

1434. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received fresh offer from the new Pakistan Government for discussion on all pending issues and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India is carefully examining Pakistan's offer; and

(c) if so, the issues which India would like to take up with the Pakistan Government on priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The newly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan has publicly articulated his commitment to seek a relationship with India defined by peace, friendship and cooperation.

India is committed to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan, through a peaceful bilateral dialogue in an environment free from violence and terror which has been conveyed to Pakistan. Continued terrorism emanating from Pakistan and territories under its control remains a core concern for us. Unprovoked incidents on the Line of Control by the Pakistan Army, also have consequences for our bilateral ties.

Pakistan must uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control and abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the international border and Line of control. Pakistan must also show determined action to dismantle the terrorist networks, organizations and infrastructure and show tangible movements on bringing those responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008 to justice quickly.

Exploitation of workers from Rajasthan in Gulf countries

†1435. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year thousands of workers from Rajasthan go to Gulf countries for employment;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints regarding the exploitation of workers in the year 2012-13, if so, the action taken thereon along with the details thereof, and

(c) the details of the measures taken by Government so far to prevent the exploitation of workers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Missions, in the Gulf countries have reported that they do not

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

maintain State-wise data of Indian workers. However, cases of complaints from Indian workers relating to fraudulent offers for overseas employment, non-payment or delay in payment of salaries, long working hours, inadequate living conditions, physical harassment, refusal of leave or 'exit/re-entry permits', 'final exit visa' and cheating on the part of foreign employers/recruiting agents are received from time to time. The details of complaints received are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of overseas Indian workers. A list of such initiatives is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of complaints received by Indian Missions from Indian workers in Gulf countries during the year 2012-13.

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Number of complaints received
1.	Muscat	2312
2.	Riyadh	2852
3.	Jeddah	1421
4.	Doha	3498
5.	Abu Dhabi	412
6.	Kuwait	4339
7.	Bahrain	1340

Statement-II

List of initiatives taken for welfare of overseas Indian workers

Whenever, a complaint is received, if it is against a registered Recruiting Agent, actions are taken as per provisions under the Emigration Act, 1983. Complaints filed against illegal agents are referred to the State Governments. When there is a complaint against a foreign employer, proceedings for black listing such employer are initiated. Indian Missions also taken up these issues with the foreign employers/local Governments to protect the welfare of the workers.

The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of overseas Indian workers which, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) A 24x7 toll-free helpline *viz.* Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been set up in Delhi to enable emigrants/ prospective emigrants to seek information and file complaints against Recruiting Agents/ Foreign Employers.
- (ii) Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) at Cochin, Hyderabad and Panchkula (Haryana).
- (iii) A Nation-wide Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through Media to educate potential emigrants including benefits or hazards of legal and illegal migration respectively.
- (iv) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants. Around 28,000 emigrants have benefitted from the Scheme during the last three years and Rs.37 crores has been utilized for the purpose.
- (v) For redressal of grievances at Dubai at the Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) there is a 24x7 toll free multilingual helpline. Other Missions also have helpline/help desk to attend to grievances of Indian nationals.
- (vi) Computerized emigration clearance system exists in all PoE offices. Security stickers are now pasted on the passport, giving information about the RAs, name of foreign employer, occupation, wages, insurance policy number, passport/visa number and the helpline number.
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding on employment of workers (MoU): India has signed Labour agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The Ministry, after its creation in 2004, made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. MoU were signed with United Arab of Emigrates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009, and with Bahrain in June, 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

(viii) In addition, the Government has taken the following measures for protecting the safety and welfare of women workers of the ECR (Emigration Check Required) category to emigrate to 17 notified countries:

- (i) Age restriction of 30 years for women emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries.
- (ii) Minimum referral wage for emigrants fixed by Mission.
- (iii) Security deposit of US\$ 2500 to be paid by foreign employer
- (iv) Compulsory pre-attestation of employment documents by the Indian Mission concerned for all women emigrants.
- (v) Re-paid mobile phone facility for Housemaids to be provided by foreign employer.
- (vi) Operating shelters for distressed emigrants by Indian Missions.

Permission to accused Italian naval to leave country

1436. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Central Government not making any objection before Supreme Court for granting permission to allow accused Italian naval personnel to go Italy, as despite the serious charges, they have allowed to go outside the country;

(b) the action that has been taken by Government to avoid situation emerged in nation and internationally, as at earlier stage when the Italian authority has denied to hand over the accused personnel to India, which create huge anger among our countrymen and also hurt dignity of Supreme Court; and

(c) the steps that have been taken by Government to release Indian prisoners in Italian jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Supreme Court, *vide* its Order dated 22 February 2013, allowed an application by the two Italian Marines, Massimiliano Latorre and Salvatore Girone, and permitted them to travel to Italy and to remain in the Republic of Italy for a period of four weeks after taking into account all facts of the case. The terms of the Supreme Court Order

have been complied with. The Marines returned to India on 22 March 2013 in accordance with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and are currently in India. As for Indian nationals in Italian jails, consular assistance, whenever sought, is provided by the Mission/Consulate.

Agreement with China on border issue

†1437. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement had been signed with China at the time of Chinese intrusion in April-May, 2013 in Daulat Beg Oldie (DBO) of Indian Border Ladakh to retreat the armies of both the countries along with the details thereof;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions between both the countries to address the border dispute and maintain peace on Indo-Chinese border and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of the steps taken by both the countries to address border dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Aid package to Afghanistan

1438. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India promised any aid package to Afghanistan during the visit of President of that country;
- (b) if so, the main items of that package; and
- (c) in what manner India ensures that any military hardware that may be given to the Afghan Government would not fall into the hands of Taliban either through clandestine transfer or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A strong, united, independent and sovereign Afghanistan is in India's national interest. India along with other members of the international community is committed to support the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), in their training and equipping, financing and development of capabilities. The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with Afghanistan signed on October 4, 2011 in New Delhi also provides for security cooperation between the two countries under which India agrees to assist, as mutually determined, in the training, equipping and capacity building programmes for Afghan National Security Forces. India's assistance to Afghanistan in the defence sector is based on specific requests received from the Government of Afghanistan.

Attack and detention of Indian fishermen

1439. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a number of cases reported about the attack and detention of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy during the last six months;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last six months, number of fishermen killed or detained in these incidents;
- (c) the concrete measures taken by Indian Government to ensure safety of Indian fishermen;
- (d) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government has demanded revoke of 1974 pact with Sri Lanka and reclaim the Island of Kachchateevu; and
- (e) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Reports have appeared from time to time on incidents of

attacks on Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. As per available information, in the last six months, 288 Indian fishermen have been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy, 8 incidents of alleged attacks on Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy have been reported and there have been no incidents of deaths of Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan waters.

(c) Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Reports of apprehensions and attacks on Indian fishermen are immediately and consistently taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka through diplomatic channels. The External Affairs Minister during his meeting with his counterpart in January 2013 raised the issue of attacks on Indian fishermen. It was emphasised that the use of force on Indian fishermen could not be justified under any circumstances and the importance of extending humane treatment to all fishermen was reiterated. The High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to India was called in to the Ministry of External Affairs on 7 August 2013 and served with a demarche calling for the expeditious release of Indian fishermen in the custody of Sri Lanka. The Indian Coast Guard has also augmented its surveillance efforts by deploying additional assets along the International Maritime Boundary Line with Sri Lanka from March 2013.

(d) and (e) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had met the Prime Minister in June 2011 with a memorandum on a number of issues, including retrieval of Katchatheevu. The Government of India considers its maritime boundary with Sri Lanka settled under the Agreements concluded with Sri Lanka in 1974 and 1976.

Passport offices functioning in country

†1440. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport offices/service centres functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of passports issued during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether any special campaign has been launched recently to dispose off pending applications speedily and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether passport fee has been increased recently, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the mechanism available for redressal of complaints of the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The number of Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras functioning in the country, State-wise and number of Passports issued State-wise during the last three years and current year (as on 9th August 2013) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A special drive to speed up processing of pending applications submitted under the old system was undertaken in 2012 by the Passport Offices all over India whereby passports were issued in those cases where clear police verification reports were received. In cases, wherein police reports were awaited, the files were closed after giving notice to the applicants. Such applicants were advised to submit their new applications under the new system (Passport Seva) without any payment of fees. In this connection, Passport Adalats were conducted by many Passport Offices to clear the backlog of objection cases.

(d) The Government revised passport and related services fees *w.e.f.* 1st October, 2012. The Passport fee has been increased by Rs.500/- raising to Rs.1500/- for normal applications and by Rs.1000/- raising to Rs.3500/- for Tatkal applications. For citizens living abroad, the revised fee is US\$ 75.00 (from 40.00) and Euro 60.00 (from 48.00) for normal applications.

(e) Under the Passport Seva Project (PSP), the Ministry has put in place a strengthened Grievance Redressal system whereby a National Call Centre with a toll free number (1800-258-1800), operating in 17 languages and on 24×7 basis, has been set up to cater to dissemination of information and handling of grievances. Also a help desk has been set up which can be accessed by citizens through the www.passportindia.gov.in portal. There is a Public Grievance Redressal Cell (PGRC) established in the CPV Division of the Ministry under the supervision of Chief Passport Officer. In addition, all Passport Offices handle public grievances through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) website of the Government. Information and Facilitation Counters, Public Grievance Cell and Help Desks have been set up in Passport Offices to assist applicants and to attend to grievances/complaints expeditiously. The complaint/suggestion boxes are also installed at Passport Offices and Passport Seva Kendras.

Statement

*The number of passports issued by Passport Offices (State-wise) during the last three years (2010-2012)
and current year (as on 09.08.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Passport office	No. of PSK(s)	Name & Location of PSKs	No. of Passports issued			
					2010	2011	2012	2013 (as on 09th August, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	6	Hyderabad I, Hyderabad II, Hyderabad III, Nizamabad, Vijayawada Tirupathi	403303	520105	613769	422230
		Visakhapatnam	1	Visakhapatnam				
2.	Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati	1	Guwahati	44737	54483	52111	30263
3.	Bihar	Patna	1	Patna	170921	17062	133648	99764
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3	Chandigarh, Ambala, Ludhiana	233911	254166	282672	177215
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	Raipur	26821	33054	32517	18115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Delhi & Haryana	Delhi	4	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place, Gurgaon	281154	335210	264785	194172
7.	Goa	Panaji	1	Panaji	33687	33455	22498	26222
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	4	Ahmedabad I, Ahmedabad II, Vadodara, Rajkot	391460	421223	425649	290778
		Surat	1	Surat				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1	Shimla	25524	25628	21991	16734
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1	Jammu	60179	66976	86090	39718
		Srinagar	1	Srinagar				
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	Ranchi	44816	47964	55520	39459
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	4	Bangalore-I Bangalore -II, Hubli, Mangalore	296212	384044	400263	258996
13.	Kerala	Trivandrum	3	Kollam, Trivandrum (Rural), Neyyattinkara	721218	746370	819331	586884
		Cochin	5	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Cochin, Cochin (Rural) Kottayam.				
		Kozhikode	4	Kozhikode I, Kozhikode II, Kannur, Payyanoor				

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Malappuram	1	Malappuram				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	Bhopal	89126	99382	109243	66472
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	3	Mumbai-I	656411	753146	646285	485919
				Mumbai-II, Mumbai III				
		Thane	2	Thane, Nasik				
		Pune	1	Pune				
		Nagpur	1	Nagpur				
16.	Orissa	Bhubneswar	1	Bhubneswar	44417	52481	73164	41144
17.	Punjab	Jalandhar	3	Jalandhar-1, Jalandhar-2 Hoshiarpur	209697	196706	214594	150157
		Amritsar	1	Amritsar				
18.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar	174934	199720	196703	126104
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	3	Chennai-1 Chennai-2 Chennai-3	544044	571661	687550	503748
		Trichy	2	Trichy, Thanjavur				
		Madurai	2	Madurai, Tirunelveli City				
		Coimbatore	1	Coimbatore				

Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	4	Lucknow, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Varanasi	500761	556424	492797	364831
		Ghaziabad	1	Ghaziabad				
		Bareilly	1	Bareilly				
21.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1	Dehradun	44655	54840	51148	25099
22.	West Bengal, Tripura & Sikkim	Kolkata	2	Kolkata, Berhampore	253456	256476	233380	191568
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	2892	2507	1957
24.	CPV Division, Headquarters	-	-	-	-	30907	24311	15000
TOTAL		37+2	77		5251444**	5869375**	5942526**	*4172549

* The above figures do not include miscellaneous services including Police Clearance Certificate (PCC) rendered by the Passport Offices which were 6,76,224 in 2010, 4,68,882 in 2011, 3,14,435 in 2012 and 1,81,714 as on 9th August, 2013.

** The above figure also do not include the passport and miscellaneous services rendered by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, which were 10,27,000 in 2011 and 11,35,104 in 2012.

Indian role in election in Maldives

1441. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the diplomatic and logistical role that India is expected to play in the impending election of Maldives considering the ongoing tussle between the current and previous President of the latter;

(b) whether the Indian Government had asked for a reassurance from the Maldives Government that Mr. Mohamed Nasheed be allowed to participate in the said elections;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the Maldives' Government's response; and

(d) the current status of Mr. Nasheed's participation and the steps being taken by the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) India has traditional and age old ties of friendship and cooperation with Maldives. Since the introduction of multiparty democracy in Maldives, India has maintained broad based contacts with all political parties and democratic institutions in Maldives.

As a close and friendly neighbour, India has conveyed that it would support all efforts to create favourable conditions for free, fair, credible and inclusive Presidential elections in September 2013 that can contribute to durable peace, stability and prosperity in Maldives and the region.

Presidential elections in Maldives are scheduled to be held on September 7, 2013. The Elections Commissions of Maldives has accepted the nomination of all the four Presidential candidates - namely, President Mohamed Waheed; former President Mohamed Nasheed; Abdullah Yameen; and Gasim Ibrahim.

India continues to work closely with the Government and other relevant stakeholders in Maldives to strengthen the democratic framework of the country.

Discussion with Chinese premier

†1442. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the important issues discussed between India and China during Chinese Premier's visit to India in 2013;
- (b) whether the issues of Line of Actual Control (LAC) and infiltration in our country from their side were also discussed therein;
- (c) whether these talks were fruitful; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) During the Chinese Premier's visit to India in May 2013, the leaders of the two countries had an in-depth exchange of views on bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest. Their discussions covered subjects such as trade & investment, development issues, trans-border rivers, cultural contacts and people-to-people exchanges. The two leaders reiterated their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. The two leaders reaffirmed their agreement to further consolidate the Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and mutual sensitivity for each other's concerns and aspirations.

Formation of Haj Committees

1443. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the States and Union Territories where State Haj Committees have been formed and those where these Committees have not been formed;
- (b) the reasons for non-formation of such Committees;

- (c) the names of Chairman and Secretaries of State Haj Committees along with the address and contact numbers;
- (d) whether it is a fact that in some States, these committees are on papers only; and
- (e) if so, the action being taken to make them real and effective entities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) States and Union Territories (UTs) where State/UT Haj Committees (SHCs) have been formed are as under:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal.

States and UTs where SHCs are yet to be reconstituted are as under:

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli & Puducherry.

(b) State/UT SHCs are constituted as per the provisions of Section 17(1) of the Haj Committee Act, 2002. Instructions have been issued from time to time by Government of India to the respective State/UT Governments to constitute their SHCs.

(c) The names of Chairman and Secretaries of State/UT Haj Committees along with address and contact numbers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) As per our records, there is no such SHC.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

A. List of Executive Officers/ Secretaries/Union Territories SH Committees

Sl. No.	States	Name and address	Mobile Nos. Mail IDs	Telephone Fax
1	2	3	4	5
01	Andaman and Nicobar	Mr. P. Abdullah, Statistical Officer and Secretary to State Haj Committee director of Health Service P.B. No. 148 HPO Port Blair 744101. Andaman & Nicobar.	09434261271 anhaj.committee@gmail.com	Tel-03192-233051 Fax-03192-230781 Fax-03192-230896
02.	Andhra Pradesh	Mr. Abdul Hameed, Executive Officer Andhra Pradesh State Haj Committee A.P Haj House, Razzak Manzil Public Garden Road, Nampally Hyderabad-500001 Andhra pradesh	09963028228 Mr. Irfan 09848265424 apstatehajcommittee@yahoo.co.in	Fax-040-23236310 Tel-040-23298793
03.	Assam	Mr. Aga Ahmad. ACS, Executive Officer, Assam State Haj Committee, F-Block Room No.3 Post Secretariat Complex, Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur	07399812750 Siraj Ahmed 09435114799 shcassam@yahoo.in	Tel/fax 0361-2229296

		Guwahati-781006. Assam		
04	Bihar	Mr. Iftekhar Hasan, Executive Officer, Bihar State Haj Committee, Haj House 34, Harding Road (Ali Imam Path) Patna 80001 Bihar	09472973523 Mohd Akhtar Hussain 09308102375 Biharstatehaj committee@gmail.com	Tel-0612-2203315 Fax-0612-2201665
05.	Chandigarh	Sub Divisional Magistrate, Cum Co-Ordinator, State Haj Committee U.T Chandigarh Room No. 23,1st Floor Estate Office Building Sector -17 Chandigarh.	Rinu Medam 09501441802	0172-2700053
06	Chhattisgarh	Mr. Sajid Memon, Executive Officer, Chhattisgarh State Haj Committee, Behind Rang Mandir Chotapara Raipur-492001 Chhattisgarh	09425505487 Cg_hajcommittee@yahoo.co.in cghajcommittee@gmail.com Mr. Razik 09425209441 Mr. Salim 09425209542	Tel Fa x077-2545006 0771-4266646
07	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	The Member Secretary, Resident Deputy Collector Dadra and Nagar Haveli State Haj	Wasim Suptd. collector 09427154425	Tel Fax-0260-2642340 0260-2642106

1	2	3	4	5
		Committee Collector Office, Silvassa 396230 Dadra & Nagar Haveli		
08	Daman and Diu	Deputy Collector & Executive Officer, Daman and Diu State Haj Committee, Administration of Daman and Diu Officer of the Collectorate, Moti Daman-396220 Daman and Diu	0260-2230922 0260-2230689 0260-2230698	
09.	Delhi	Mr. Ajay Kumar, Executive Officer Delhi State Haj Committee, Haj Manzil, Turkman Gate Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-110002	09871522030 delhistatehajcommittee@ gmail.com	011-23230507 Fax-011-23234041 Mr. Mohsin 09811370590
10.	Goa	The Secretary, Goa State Haj Committee & Under Secretary (Home) Government of Goa cabin No.118, 2nd Floor, New Secretariat Complex Porvarim - 403521. Goa.	goastatehajcommittee@ yahoo.com	Tel Fax 0832-2436729

11.	Gujarat	Mr. T.A. Sayyed, Secretary, Gujarat State Haj Committee, Block No. 8, 8th Floor Sachivalay Gandhinagar-382010, Gujarat	09427000386 hajcommitteegujarat@yahoo.com Arif Shaikh-09898037486	Tel - 079-23254265 Fax - 079-23247182 079-23250987
12.	Haryana	Mr. Raju Mathur, Secretary to government of Haryana Home-II Department and Executive Officer Haryana State Haj Committee room No. 50, 6th Floor Haryana Civil Secretariat Chandigarh-160001.	Mr. Mohd. Zakaiya 09988407589 Haryana.state@yahoo.in	0172-2740229 0172-2740526
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Mr. P. C. Dhiman Secretary, (HOME) & Executive Officer Himachal Pradesh State Haj Committee Home C-Department 4th Floor room No. 405 Armsadle Building, Secretariat Shimla -170002. Himachal Pradesh	09418842066 Nitin-09459680006	0177-2626450 0177-2621907 Fax - 0177-2621768
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mr. Fayaz Ahmed Lone Executive Officer, Jammu & Kashmir State Haj Committee Baitul Hujjaj (Haj House) Bemina 190017 Jammu and Kashmir	09419173532 09622458332 lkstatehaj@yahoo.com jkstatehaj@gmail.com	Tel - 0194-2495367 Fax - 0194-2491456

1	2	3	4	5
15	Jharkhand	Mr. Nasim Ahmed, Secretary, Jharkhand State Haj Committee, Audry House Kanke Road Ranchi-834004 Jharkhand	09431108613 Khursheed 09835330361	Fax - 0651-2283100 0651-2400257
16.	Karnataka	Mr. Shaikh Latif, K.S.A.S. Executive Officer, Karnataka State Haj Committee Sadat Haj House, No-84-A Richmond Road Richmond Town Bangalore -560025 Karnataka	09845546763 info@karhaj.in Mr. Sibgat 09448606783 Mr. Mohiyar Basha 09448032768	080 - 22133076 080 - 22240113 Fax - 080-41130680 Tel - 080-41272349
17.	Kerala	Dr. M.C. Mohandas, IAS, District Collector & Executive Officer Kerala State Haj Committee Haj House, Calicut Airport, P.O Mallapuram-673647, Kerala	09446539017 Asst. Secretary, Mr. E.C. Mohammed, 09995390319 Mr. Mujeeb 09846088881 keralahajcommitte@gmail.com	Fax - 0483-2717572 Tel - 0483-271717
18.	Lakshadweep	Dr. M.P. Anwar, Secretary, Union Territory Lakshadweep State Haj Committee Kavarati Island	09447234954 lachaiiji@gmail.com	Tel - 04896-263028 Tel - 263119 Fax - 04896262193

		Kavarati - 682555, Lakshadweep		
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Mr. Dawood Ahmed Khan, Executive Officer, Madhya Pradesh State Haj Committee, Behind Tajul Masajid Sultania Road, Bhopal-462001 Madhya Pradesh	09826224463 mpshcbhopal@yahoo.in	0755 - 2530139 Fax - 0755-2538039 Fax - 0755-4204454
20.	Maharashtra	Mr. S.M. Inamdar, Executive Officer, Maharashtra State Haj Committee, Saboo Siddiq Musafirkhana Ground Floor Lokmaniya Tilak Marg Mumbai-400001 Maharashtra	9820533402 Mr.Wasim 9870253144	Tel - 022-22626786 Fax - 22678679
21.	Manipur	Mr. Syed Wahidur Rehman, Executive Officer, Manipur State Haj Committee Minuthong Hatta Imphal-79500 Manipur	09612159123 secymshc@gmail.com	Tel Fax - 0385-2461063
22.	Odisha	Mr. Mohammed Azfar, Executive Officer, Odisha State Haj Committee, Old Secretariat Cuttack-753001, Odisha.	09437000849 Mr. Azhar 09861967100 commissionerofwakfcuttack@ yahoo.in	Tel - 0671-2301185 Tele Fax - 0671-2306038

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Puducherry	Mr. Sultan Abdul Kadir, Director & Prosecution Law Department, Secretary Puducherry State Haj Committee Puducherry	09952461077 ssultanadulkadir@yahoo.in	Tel - 0413-2233254 Fax - 0413-2343268 Fax - 0413-2227551
24.	Punjab	Mr. Sameer Kumar, IAS, Principal Secretary (Home), Govt. of Punjab and Executive Officer, Punjab State Haj Committee Punjab Civil Secretariat Chandigarh 1600001 Punjab	09878949256pbshc@yahoo.com	Tel - 0172-2748519 Fax - 0172-2740811
25.	Rajasthan	Mr. Akhtar Mehndi Rizvi Executive Officer, Rajasthan State Haj Committee, Minority Affairs Department Government Secretariat Jaipur-302005 Rajasthan.	08058170786 rajasthanstatehajcommittee @gmail.com	Tel Fax - 0141-2227016 Tel - 0141 - 2227246
26.	Tamil Nadu	Mr. Mohd. Nasimuddin IAS, (Sec) Executive Officer, Tamil Nadu State Haj Committee, 3rd Floor Rosy Tower No.13 Old No.7 Mahatma Gandhi Road Nungambakkam High Road	Syed Kasim (AO) 09840847924 Mr. Asif 09840555954 tnhajj786@vsnl.com	Tel - 044-28276980 Tel - 044-28227617 Fax - 044-28252519

		Chennai - 600034 Tamil Nadu		
27.	Tripura	Mr. Farukul Islam, Executive Officer, Tripura State Haj Committee Minorities Welfare Dept. Secretariat Complex Agartala-799001 Tripura	09436123647 trpshc@gmail.com	Tel/Fax-0381-2327583
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Mr. Abrar Ahmed, Executive Officer, Uttar Pradesh State Haj Committee, 10, A Vidhan Bhavan Marg Lucknow-226001 Uttar Pradesh	09984685786 shcuplko@rediffmail.com Mr. Misab - 09235610702 Mr. Arif - 9235610686	0522 - 2622458 Fax - 0522-2620980
29.	Uttarakhand	Mr. R.S. Yadav Executive Officer, Uttarakhand State Haj Committee 4th Cement Near DBS college Karanpur Dehradun -248001. Uttarakhand	09412057678 ukshcommittee@yahoo.com	Tel Fax - 0135-2714462
30.	West Bengal	Mr. Mutalib Ali Sardar, Executive Officer, West Bengal State Haj Committee, Writers Building Ground floor Kolkatta -700001. West Bengal	09433894666 wbshk@yahoo.com Iqbal Nayer 09804522343	Tel - 033-22143310 Fax - 033-22414531

B. List of Chairmen State Haj Committees

Sl. No.	Name of Chairman	Mobile No.	Telephone	Fax No.
1	2	3	4	5
01	Mr. Gulam Hussain Qasim Jadwet, Chairman, A&N State Haj Committee (Adult Education Cell) Island Travels Aberdeen Bazar Port Blair -744101, Andaman & Nicobar	09933285284	03192-240751	
02	Mr. Syed Khaliluddin Ahmed Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Haj Committee A.P.Haj House, Razzak Manzil Public Garden Road Nampally, Hyderabad - 500001 Andhra Pradesh.	09848239135 Mr. Irfan 09848265424		
03	Dr. Nazrul Islam, Honble, Minister of Food & Civil Supplies, Haj Affairs, Govt. of Assam State Haj Committee, Secretariat Complex F-Block, Room No 3, Post Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur, Guwahati -781006, Assam	09435545107 361-226027533 R 0361-2221159		
04	Mr. Moulana Anisur Rahman Qasami Nazimmarat E- Sharia, Parna Chairman, Bihar State Haj Committee, Haj Bhavan-34, Harding Road, Patna-800 001. Bihar	09431432702		

- 05 The Chairman,
State Haj Committee,
U.T. Chandigarh, Room No. 23, 1st Floor, Estate
Office Building, Sector-17.
Chandigarh -160 00.
Chandigarh,
- 06 Dr. Salim Raj
Chairman, Chattisgarh State Haj Committee, 09300370333
Near House, No EV-485, Samta Colony Raipur
Chhattisgarh,
07. The Chairman,
Dadra & Nagar Haveli,
State Haj Committee, Collector Office,
Silvassa. 0396230.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- 08 The Chairman,
Daman & Div State Haj Committee,
Administration of Daman and Diu of the
Collector of Moti Daman -396220.
- 09 Mr. Parvez Mian, Mr. Mohsin 09811370590
Delhi State Haj Committee Haj Manzil,
Turkman Gate Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi.110002.
-

1	2	3	4	5
10	Mr. Mohammed Iqbal Chairman, Goa State Haj Committee, H.No 4536, Las Palms Society, Near Trimurty Hospital, Agali - Gogol, Margao -4030602. Goa.	09850933333 09890655768 09923515686	Res-0832-2724760	
11	Mr. Sufi Mehboob Ali Bawa Chairman, Gujarat State Haj Committee, Block No. 8, 8th Floor Sachivalaya, Gandhi Nagar, 382010. Gujarat.	09898235613 79-23250460		
12	Mr. Aftab Ahmed, M.LA Deputy Speaker & Chairman, Haryana State Haj Committee, 2nd Floor Haryana Civil Secretariat. Chandigarh, 160 001. Haryana.	0172-2740661		
13	The Chairman, Himachal Pradesh, State Haj Committee, Home "C" Department, 4th Floor, Room No. 405. Armsadle Building Secretariat, Shimala-171005. Himachal Pradesh	Fax- 0177-2621907 Mr. Negi, 0177-2628486		

- 14 Mr. Omer Abdullah
Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir State Haj Committee,
J & K Baitul Hujjaj.(Haj House) Bemina,
Srinagar - 190 017.
Jammu and Kashmir.
- 15 Haji Hussain Ansari,
Chairman, Jharkhand State Haj Committee, 09431157723
Audry House Kankee, Road
Ranchi - 834004
Jharkhand
- 16 Mr. Mohd. Margoob Ahmad, 09013180286
Chairman, Karnataka State Haj Committee, 080-22244434
Sadath Haj House, Richmond Road, Fax-080-22240113
Richmond Town Bangalore-560078 080-41272349
Karnataka
- 17 Mr. Kottumala Bappu Musliyar,
Chairman, Kerala State Haj Committee.
Kalampadi, P.O Malapuram, Dist.
Kerala - 676505
- 18 The Chairman,
Union Territory, Haj Committee of Lakshadweep,
Indira Gandhi Road, Kavarati, Island
Kavarati - 682555. Lakshadweep.
-

1	2	3	4	5
19	Mr. Sanwar Patel Chairman, Madhya Pradesh State Haj Committee, Behind Tajul Masjid, Sultania Road, Bhopal 462001. Madhya Pradesh	09425092299	0755-2530139	Fax-0755-2538039
20	The Chairman, Chairman, Maharashtra State Haj Committee, Saboo Siddique Musafirkhana, Ground Floor Lokmanya Tilak Marg, Mumbai - 400001 Maharashtra.		022-22626786	022-22678679
21	Mr. Mohammed Amin SAH Chairman, Manipur State Haj Committee C/O D.C. Bungalow Office Babupura Imphal. 795001, Manipur.	0385-2220659 0385-2221667	09612900801	
22	Haji Mohammed Ayub Khan Odisha State Haj Committee, Old Secretariat, Cuttak 753001, Odisha	09437329786 09937794286		
23	Mr. A.M.H. Nazeem, M.L.A. Chairman, Podducherry State Haj Committee, Ist Floor, Salamat Manzil No 05. Yanam Vankatachapillai Street			

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Unstarred Questions

- Puducherry, 605001
Puducherry
- 24 Mr. Chaudhry Abdul Gaffar, 09915146888
Ex. M.L.A. & Minister and Chairperson, 09915196888
Punjab State Haj Committee,
Malerkotla, Dist: Sangrur Punjab.
- 25 Mr. Saleemuddin Kagzi 09314564333
Rajasthan State Haj Committee,
Home (GR- III) Department Government
Secretariat, Jaipur- 302005
Rajasthan
- 26 Mr. Chairman,
Tamil Nadu State Haj Committee,
3rd Floor, Rosy Tower No.13, Old
No.7, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nungambakam
High Road,
Chennai -600 034.
Tamil Nadu.
- 27 Mr. Mohammed Faizur Rahman, 0381-2323388 (Office)
M.L.A.Chairman Tripura State Haj Committee & 0381-2324008 (Residence)
Politicle Building Agartala -199 001.
Tripura.
-

1	2	3	4	5
28	Mr. Mohammed Azam Khan Chairman, Uttar Pradesh State Haj Committee, 10 Vidhan Bhavan Marg, Lucknow, 260001. Uttar Pradesh	0522-22620980	0522-2620980	
29	Mr. Haji Sher Mohammed Chairman, Utrakhand State Haj Committee, 4th Cement Road, Near D.B.S College, Karanpur Deharadun-2480001. Uttarakhand	Tele Fax 0135-2714462		
30	Mr. Haji Shaikh Noorul Islam, Chairman, West Bengal State Haj Committee, Writers Building, Main Building, Ground Floor, Kolkatta-700 001, West Bengal.	09051829518 09007103961		

Chinese intrusion in Chamoli and Pithoragarh

1444. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand has informed the Central Government about Chinese intrusion in Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts of Uttarakhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has raised the issue with Chinese Government and if so, the details thereof and response of China thereto and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether failure of Government on diplomatic and foreign fronts are reasons for increased Chinese intrusion on daily basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No.

(c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Demand for protection by street hawkers

1445. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that street hawkers have been demanding protection for them;

(b) whether it is fact that all the concerns of street vendors have not been addressed, as per the National Association of Street Vendors of India, under the Street Vendors Bill, 2012 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the Ministry is planning to address those issues?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (b) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012 was drafted keeping in view the comments/views/suggestions of various stake holders including the street vendors' associations and was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th September 2012. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Urban Development for examination which presented its 23rd Report on the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012 to the Lok Sabha and laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on 13th March, 2013. Based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and other representations received from various stake holders including street vendors' associations, some official amendments are proposed in the Bill. A notice for moving the official amendments for consideration and passing of the Bill has already been given to the Lok Sabha.

SJSRY in urban areas

1446. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any guidelines to State Governments to provide adequate shelter to homeless in urban areas especially in winter season, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has intention to expand the coverage area of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) to unauthorized colonies and slums; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, regarding the credit limit?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) covers all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families living in the urban areas within the jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Under the Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) component of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), loan of Rs. 2,00,000/- is permissible for setting up of individual micro-enterprises with 25% central subsidy subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000/-. Under the Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) component of SJSRY for setting up of group micro-enterprises, the group shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 3,00,000/- or 35% of the cost of project or Rs. 60,000/- per Member of the Group, whichever is less.

Financial assistance to Goa by JICA/HUDCO

1447. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether JICA and/or HUDCO has provided any loan/financial assistance to the State of Goa; if so, the quantum of loan/financial assistance granted so far;

(b) the projects for which such loans/financial assistance have been granted; and

(c) whether any proposal has been made during financial year 2013-14, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) One Project *viz.* Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project is being implemented in the State of Goa with Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan, assistance from JICA. The details of this project are given in the Statement-I.

HUDCO has provided financial assistance for various categories of housing and various infrastructure sector projects in the State of Goa. So far HUDCO has committed financial assistance of Rs. 2130.91 crore to 40 housing and infrastructure projects with total project cost of Rs. 2853.72 crore in the state. HUDCO has

released loan amount of Rs.261.79 crore in these projects based on the documentation and physical progress achieved. The complete details of the 40 projects sanctioned by HUDCO are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Two project proposals, *viz.*, Light Rail Transport and Goa Coastal Erosion Project have been received in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance from Government of Goa for JICA ODA loan assistance during the financial year 2013-14.

HUDCO has not received any proposal during the current financial year for funding.

Statement-I

The details of Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project

Loan/financial assistance to the State of Goa (Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project) by JICA:

Project Detail:

Objective: To provide safe and reliable water supply in Goa, upgrading water supply facilities in Salaulim Scheme and to provide three sewerage facilities in Goa, thereby improving living conditions of the residents in the concerned areas.

Loan amount	:	JPY 22806 mln.
Date of signing/closing	:	14.9.2007/28.11.2017
PIA	:	Public Works department, Government of Goa
Central Ministry	:	Urban Development

Scope of the Work:

- (a) Construction of water supply and sewerage facilities
- (b) Institutional improvement
- (c) Consulting services

Disbursement Status:

Cumulative Disbursement (as on 31.7.2013)	:	JPY 5740.87 million (Rs. 338.47 crores)
Undrawn Balance (as on 31.7.2013)	:	JPY 17065.13 million (Rs.1033.80 crores)

Statement-II

Details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO (Till 31st July 2013)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Agency	Types of Schemes	Scheme name	Project Cost	Loan amount	No. of units	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Council of scientific and Industrial Research,	Staff Rental Housing.	Rental Housing scheme at Done Paula, Panaji.	74.37	45.21	80	
2	Economic Development Corporation,	Roads & Bridges	Subscription of Bonds of Economic Urban areas Development corporation.	3000.00	3000.00	0	
3	Goa Housing Board	Plotted Development.	Area Development scheme at Davorlin Goa.	85.01	31.49	1010	Plots.
4	Goa Housing Board	Urban Housing.	HIG Housing Scheme at Gogal Margo, Goa.	94.33	56.16	38	
5	Goa Housing Board	Composite Housing scheme	Development of Plots and Consitruction of House at Margo, Goa.	6.84	2.00	66	Out of which 38 are plots.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Goa Housing Board	Urban Housing	Composite Housing scheme at Margo, Goa.	13.93	8.57	98	
7	Goa Housing Board	Urban Housing	Composite Housing scheme and Commercial Scheme at Davorlim, Margo, Goa.	136.68	32.49	29	
8	Goa Housing Board	Urban Housing	Construction of 30 MIG Flats at Davorlim, Margo, Goa.	113.56	85.17	30	
9	Goa Housing Board	Urban Housing	MIG Housing Scheme at Porvorim, Goa.	58.65	42.00	24	
10	Goa Housing Board	Composite Housing scheme	Composite Housing scheme at Sancoale, Goa.	76.09	15.25	368	
11	Goa Housing Board	Site and Services	EWS-1, Site and Services scheme at Sancoale, Goa.	10.91	9.93	195	Plots.
12	Goa Housing Board	Plotted Development	Plotted Development Scheme at Sanquelim.	67.71	26.29	283	Plots.
13	Swapnaganda Resorts Private Limited	Housing Commercial	Construction of Swapnaganda Resorts at Keri Sattari.	315.00	200.00	25	
14	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Repairs Improvement (Urban)	EWS Repairs and Renewals of Houses at Goa.	165.31	90.13	1265	

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Written Answers to

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15	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Repairs Improvement (Urban)	EWS Repairs & Renewals of Houses scheme Cash loan at Goa State Part-II.	340.18	185.25	1950
16	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Repairs Improvement (Urban)	EWS Repairs & Renewals of Houses scheme Cash loan Part-I at Goa.	340.18	185.25	1950
17	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Repairs Improvement (Urban)	LIG Repairs & Renewals of Houses scheme cash Loan at Goa State.	393.42	224.81	818
18	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Urban Housing	LIG Repairs & Renewals of Houses scheme Cash loan at Goa State.	136.16	100.10	182
19	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Urban Housing	MIG Houses scheme (New construction) at Goa Part-I.	340.44	175.00	100
20	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Urban Housing	MIG Houses scheme (New construction) at Goa Part-II.	340.44	175.00	100
21	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Urban Housing	HIG Houses scheme (New construction) at Goa Part-I.	334.71	73.61	55
22	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Urban Housing	HIG Houses scheme (New construction) at Goa Part-II.	334.71	73.61	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Urban Housing	LIG (New construction) Houses scheme cash loan at Goa.	284.44	157.50	225	
24	Swapnaganda Resorts Private Limited	Commercial	Extension of Swapnaganda Resorts at Keri Sattari Phase-III.	110.00	75.00	0	
25	Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Water Supply	Programme loan for Water supply scheme at Panaji Municipal Market Complex.	6824.00	5800.00	0	
26	Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Social Infrastructure	Utility and Social Infrastructure Facilities Phase-I.	5919.00	5000.00	1	
27	Mormugao Port, Goa	Port Trust	Development of Multi Cargo berth at Mormugao Port, Goa.	9620.00	3070.00	0	
28	Panaji Municipal Council	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Panaji.	65.74	40.00	0	
29	Public Works Department	Low cost Sanitation	Line of Credit Loan.	1003.74	500.00	0	
30	Public Works Department	Roads & Bridges	Construction of Road Bridge at Mandovi, Goa.	1693.00	380.00	0	

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31	Public Works Department	Social Infrastructure	Construction of Goa State Legislative	3431.85	2100.00	0
32	Public Works Department	Low cost Sanitation	Sanitation Programme to be Implemented in Rural areas of Goa.	2243.66	1050.00	32500
33	Public Works Department	Low cost Sanitation	Sanitation Programme Phase-II to be Implemented in Rural areas of Goa.	1298.96	500.00	13000
34	Public Works Department, Government of Goa.	Water Supply	Line of Credit for Completion of Water Supply scheme at Goa.	4563.17	800.00	0
35	Public Works Department, Government of Goa.	Water Supply	Augmentation of Water supply scheme at Prenem.	3821.93	1400.00	0
36	Public Works Department, Government of Goa.	Water Supply	Providing and Laying of MS Pipe in Urban areas.	1521.00	600.00	0
37	Sewerage & Infrastructure Development Corporation of Goa Limited.	Sewerage	Extending Sewerage Network in Goa.	22110.97	19899.87	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38	Sewerage & Infrastructure Development Corporation of Goa Limited.	Sewerage	Line of Credit scheme, Goa.	139770.00	100000.00	0	
39	Sewerage & Infrastructure Development Corporation of Goa Limited.	Sewerage	Sewerage scheme for Bardez Taluk, Goa.	25941.00	23347.00	0	
40	Sewerage & Infrastructure Development Corporation of Goa Limited.	Sewerage	Sewerage scheme for Ponda Taluk, Goa.	48371.00	43534.00	0	
		TOTAL		285372.09	213090.69	54447	

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Rise in urban population in Delhi

†1448. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of slums have increased in the capital of the country, Delhi during last few years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the notified and un-notified slums during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of people living in such slums during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Sir, according to the information received from New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Delhi Cantonment Board there has been no increase in number of slums in Delhi in the past years. During the last three years no area has been notified or de-notified as slum. It is estimated by DUSIB that there are at present 685 JJ clusters containing about 20-22 lakh population.

Shortage of houses in urban areas

1449. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of houses in urban areas; if so, the number of houses required State-wise; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to construct more and more houses under various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) As per the Technical Committee constituted by this Ministry, there is an urban housing shortage of 18.78 million dwelling units in India at the beginning of 2012. The state-wise housing shortage is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is primary responsibility of States to ensure housing to all citizens. However, in order to supplement the States' initiatives, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has conceived various programmatic/policy interventions as under:

- Formulation of National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two components *viz.*, Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP);
- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);
- Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) [Revised Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)];
- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme;
- Establishment of Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT);
- Various tax incentives under Section 24B, Section 80C, Section 35AD and exemption of service tax in affordable housing etc.;
- Inclusion of Housing in Priority Sector Lending for loans upto 15 lakhs for a house costing upto Rs. 25 lakhs;
- Announcement of Urban Housing Fund with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crores in the Union Budget 2013-14;
- Opening up of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) for affordable housing projects.
- RAY guidelines developed by this Ministry clearly stipulates a reservation of 20-25% of developed land for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) housing in every new public/private residential development project and incentivizing developers to implement this reform by appropriate cross subsidization.
- Eligibility criteria of household income has been realigned at par with the current income and expenditure levels of the urban poor and to reach out to maximum number of urban poor.

Statement

State-wise details of Housing shortage-2012 as estimated by Technical Group (TG) 2012 set up by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

Name of State/UTs	State-wise Distribution of Housing shortage-2012 (in millions)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03
Assam	0.28
Bihar	1.19
Chhattisgarh	0.35
Delhi	0.49
Goa	0.06
Gujarat	0.99
Haryana	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	0.13
Jharkhand	0.63
Karnataka	1.02
Kerala	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	1.10
Maharashtra	1.94
Manipur	0.08
Meghalaya	0.03
Mizoram	0.02
Nagaland	0.21

1	2
Orissa	0.41
Puducherry	0.07
Punjab	0.39
Rajasthan	1.15
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	1.25
Tripura	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	3.07
Uttarakhand	0.16
West Bengal	1.33
Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02
Dadra and Nagar	0.05
Daman and Diu	0.01
Lakshadweep	0.01
INDIA	18.78

Houses for minority communities under BSUP, IHSDP and RAY

1450. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the Ministry for providing housing to minority communities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the provisions under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses to minorities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Ministry has been implementing scheme for assisting States/Union Territories to take up housing and other related civic amenities'

projects for welfare of Urban Poor/Slum dwellers including those from Minority communities in identified cities/towns in their respective States/Union Territories under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched in December 2005 with cluster based approach for a period of 7 years upto March, 2012 (now extended till March 2014 for completion of ongoing sanctioned projects) and under Pilot Phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) launched on 2.6.2011 with a 'whole- city' approach for planning and 'whole-slum' approach for execution of projects. RAY implementation phase is under consideration and RAY envisage intervention for "whole slum" and states/cities are required to give priority to slums for redevelopment with SC/ST/minority population.

Construction of houses for economically weaker sections

†1451. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for construction of houses for all including people from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Economically Weaker Sections and lower income groups in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise alongwith financial assistance to be given;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of required estimated housing units in the country by the year 2020, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) Housing being a State subject, targets have not been set for construction of houses as such, for all including people from Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Lower Income Groups (LIGs) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, the Government has planned for providing financial support to States/Union territories for construction/upgradation of 2 million houses alongwith related civic amenities in the Twelfth Five Year Plan through implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) under capital/interest subsidy. In addition, the establishment of a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Credit Risk Guarantee Fund, allowing External Commercial Borrowing for Affordable Housing, creation of an 'Urban Housing Fund', provision of lower interest loans for Affordable Housing by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and concessions granted by the State Governments under their Affordable Housing programmes are some of the other measures in affordable housing.

(d) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated the housing shortage in urban areas in the beginning of Twelfth Five Year Plan as 18.78 million. The report has indicated that the Housing shortage during the period 2012-17 may not increase if the rate of growth in housing stock continues to be higher than the growth in number of Households in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, as was observed in the last decade.

Shortage of houses in urban areas

1452. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor supply of houses and high cost of houses in urban areas; and

(b) whether Government plans to raise FAR limit in major cities to increase supply and reduce prices of houses and if so, the details of the same and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) As per the Technical Committee constituted by this Ministry, there is an urban housing shortage of 18.78 million dwelling units in India at the beginning of 2012. Increased urbanisation coupled with rising prices of land has led to over 95 per cent of the urban housing shortage among economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income group (LIG).

(b) Determining Floor Area Ratio (FAR) limits is within the purview of respective State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. However, Affordable Housing Task Force (AHTF) set up by this Ministry had recommended enhancement of FAR for affordable housing projects wherever it is presently lower than 1.75. The report of the AHTF has been circulated to the States for formulation of appropriate policies and action plan.

Shortage of houses in the country

1453. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the housing shortage in the country is around 18.78 million, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to a project about 38 million households would not be able to afford housing by 2030; if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated the urban housing shortage at the beginning of Twelfth Five Year Plan period (i.e. 2012) as 18.78 million. For State-wise details of urban housing shortage as estimated by the Technical Group, is refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1449, Part (a).

(b) As per projections of McKinsey Global Institute, 38 million households will not be able to afford housing by 2030.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is primary responsibility of States to ensure housing to all citizens. However, in order to supplement the States' initiatives, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has conceived various programmatic/policy interventions as under:

- Formulation of National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban. Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two components *viz.*, Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP);
- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);
- Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) [Revised Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)];
- Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme;
- Establishment of Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT);
- Various tax incentives under Section 24B, Section 80C, Section 35AD and exemption of service tax in affordable housing etc.;

- Inclusion of Housing in Priority Sector Lending for loans upto 15 lakhs for a house costing upto Rs. 25 lakhs.
- Announcement of Urban Housing Fund with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crores in the Union Budget 2013-14;
- Opening up of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) for affordable housing projects;
- RAY guidelines developed by this Ministry clearly stipulates a reservation of 20-25% of developed land for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) housing in every new public/private residential development project and incentivizing developers to implement this reform by appropriate cross subsidization.
- Eligibility criteria of household income has been realigned at par with the current income and expenditure levels of the urban poor to reach out to maximum number of urban poor.

Statement

State-wise details of Housing shortage-2012 as estimated by Technical Group (TG) 2012 set up by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

Name of State/UTs	State-wise Distribution of Housing shortage-2012 (in millions)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.03
Assam	0.28
Bihar	1.19
Chhattisgarh	0.35
Delhi	0.49
Goa	0.06

1	2
Gujarat	0.99
Haryana	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.04
Jammu and Kashmir	0.13
Jharkhand	0.63
Karnataka	1.02
Kerala	0.54
Madhya Pradesh	1.10
Maharashtra	1.94
Manipur	0.08
Meghalaya	0.03
Mizoram	0.02
Nagaland	0.21
Orissa	0.41
Puducherry	0.07
Punjab	0.39
Rajasthan	1.15
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	1.25
Tripura	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	3.07
Uttarakhand	0.16
West Bengal	1.33

1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02
Dadra and Nagar	0.05
Daman and Diu	0.01
Lakshadweep	0.01
INDIA	18.78

Slum population in the country

1454. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the new census data, nearly one in every six urban Indian lives in a slum; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the manner in which slum population is counted in the country;

(b) whether there is an increase in slum population and if so, the details thereof along with the comparative figures of last and current census, city and State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has set any target to make the various cities in the country slum free, if so, the details thereof, city and State-wise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Slum data based on population enumeration has not yet been released by Registrar General of India (RGI). However, as per datasets on the House Listing and Housing Census in Census, 2011 released by RGI, nearly every sixth household in urban area is a slum household. A total of 137.5 lakh households have been enumerated as slum houses in 2543 statutory towns out of 788.65 lakh urban households in 4041 Statutory towns enumerated in the 2011

Census. These slum households constitute 17.4% of total urban households. Detailed household data is given in the Statement-I.

There are various reasons for creation of slums of which the most important are as follows:

- i. Increased urbanization leading to pressure on the available land and infrastructure, especially for the poor.
- ii. Natural increase in the population of urban poor and migration from rural areas and small towns to larger cities.
- iii. Sky-rocketing land prices due to increasing demand for land and constraints on supply of land.
- iv. Absence of programmes of affordable housing for the urban poor in most States.
- v. Lack of availability of credit for low income housing.
- vi. Increasing cost of construction.

Counting of slum population is done by the Registrar General of India along with general census.

(b) Census figure for slum population in 2011 is not available. However, as per Census 2001, in 1743 cities and towns having a population of 20,000 and above, the total slum population was 523.7 lakh which constituted 18.3% of the total urban population.

(c) Slum is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of States to rehabilitate slum dwellers. However the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is providing assistance to States for Slum redevelopment through various programmatic interventions *viz.*:

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government of India in the year 2005 support States/UTs in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other Cities/Towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

(IHSDP) was launched. The duration of Mission was upto 31.3.2012 and it has now been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012. The State-wise/City-wise details of projects approved under BSUP and IHSDP are in Annexure [See Appendix 229 Annexure No.5]

This Ministry is also implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), which is meant to provide 5% interest subsidy upto Rs.1.0 lakh for construction and purchase of house for the EWS and LIG beneficiaries of the urban poor including Slum dwellers. State-wise details of funds sanctioned and number of beneficiaries covered are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) aimed at ushering in a Slum-Free India has been launched on 02-06-2011. The scheme envisages providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, undertake reservation of land/Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. State-wise/city-wise details of funds released under RAY are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock, is dovetailed with RAY. Under this scheme Central Assistance will be provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of all civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower. State /City/ town-wise details of project are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

The progress of these schemes depend on the commitment of the States to mobilize the technical and financial resources. In view of this, it is not possible to set any target to make the whole country slum-free.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of Towns and Slum Households in India - Census-2011

States/ UTs	Number of Towns			Urban Households	Slum households@	
	Total	Statutory	Slum reporting		Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	353	125	124	6778225	24,21,268	35.7
Arunachal Pradesh	27	26	5	65891	4,005	6.1
Assam	214	88	31	992742	48,122	4.8
Bihar	199	139	71	2013671	1,94,065	9.6
Chhattisgarh	182	168	94	1238738	3,95,297	31.9
Goa	70	14	3	198139	4,846	2.4
Gujarat	348	195	96	5416315	3,60,291	6.7
Haryana	154	80	75	1751901	3,25,997	18.6
Himachal Pradesh	59	56	22	166043	14,240	8.6
Jammu and Kashmir	122	86	40	517168	96,990	18.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	228	40	31	1495642	79,200	5.3
Karnataka	347	220	206	5315715	7,28,277	13.7
Kerala	520	59	19	3620696	54,849	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	476	364	302	3845232	10,86,692	28.3
Maharashtra	534	256	187	10813928	24,49,530	22.7
Manipur	51	28	NS	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	22	10	6	116102	10,936	9.4
Mizoram	23	23	1	116203	16,240	14
Nagaland	26	19	7	115054	15,268	13.3
Odisha	223	107	76	1517073	3,50,306	23.1
Punjab	217	143	71	2094067	2,96,482	14.2
Rajasthan	297	185	107	3090940	3,83,134	12.4
Sikkim	9	8	7	35761	8,612	24.1
Tamil Nadu	1,097	721	504	8929104	14,51,690	16.3

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Unstarred Questions

Tripura	42	16	15	235002	33,830	14.4
Uttar Pradesh	915	648	260	7449195	9,92,728	13.3
Uttarakhand	115	74	31	592223	89,398	15.1
West Bengal	909	129	122	6350113	13,93,319	21.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	1	1	34346	3,053	8.9
Chandigarh	6	1	1	228276	22,080	9.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	1	NS	37655	NS	NS
Daman and Diu	8	2	NS	47631	NS	NS
Delhi	113	3	22	3261423	3,83,609	11.8
Lakshadweep	6	0	NS	8180	NS	NS
Puducherry	10	6	6	206143	35,070	17
INDIA	7,933	4,041	2,543	78865937	1,37,49,424	17.4

Source: Census of India 2011, Slum Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

Note: @ Slum households have been reported in 2543 statutory towns out of total 4041 statutory towns.

'NS' indicates slum not reported.

Statement-II*The performance of implementation of RAY so far*

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share	1st instalment (Sanctioned/ released)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Pilot DPR of Kesava Nagar slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, GHMC under RAY.	5874.59	2224.78	741.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area slum under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2013.42	903.33	301.11
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	Pilot DPR of NSC Bose Nagar Slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, under RAY.	7617.56	3628.36	1209.45
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapattnam	Pilot DPR of Surya Teja Nagar Slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, Greater Vishakhapattnam Municipal Corporation, under RAY.	1131.08	565.54	188.51

5	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified 6 Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar -2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar -1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar [Bajrang Nagar]) under RAY	8433.55	3728.92	1242.85
6	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified 4 Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sarra Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) under RAY	3694.58	1673.1	557.65
7	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified 5 Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No 1, Shanti Nagar Ward No-21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi)) under RAY	5715.52	2526.36	842.03
8	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified 3 Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) under RAY	3511.32	1502.81	500.89

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot DPR for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	7186.94	3472.53	1157.39
10	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Orissa under RAY	4476.61	1820.57	606.86
11	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Kiron Ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	5729.2	2759.97	919.9
12	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (<i>in-situ</i> redevelopment)	3532.33	1515.5	505.17
13	Mizoram	Aizawl	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Pilot Project At Zuangtui, Aizawl, Mizoram	1120.01	949.01	316.34
14	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for <i>in-situ</i> Re-development and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city	1359.95	608.80	202.93

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15	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR of Patharbandha Slum cluster, Bhubaneswar, under RAY.	8539.99	3671.91	1223.97
16	Odisha	Cuttuck	Pilot DPR of 10 Slum cluster; In-situ redevelopment, Cuttuck Municipal corporation, under RAY	2583.32	1077.78	359.26
17	Madhya	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of identified 4 Slums (1. Arjun Nagar, 2. Jheel Nagar, 3. Shanti Nagar and 4. Ambedkar Nagar) Bhopal, under RAY	7399.77	3363.53	1121.18
18	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	8491.8	3472.38	1157.46
19	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla at Rampur under RAY	1367.18	519.63	173.21
20	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified 4 slums (1. Munshiganj, 2. Mohiddinpur, 3. Shah Tola and 4. Ghosiyana under RAY.	6460.76	2967.07	989.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	Rajsthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY.	7166.58	3415.85	1138.62
22	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	518.31	207.05	69.02
23	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	824.76	301.34	100.45
24	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for insitu Upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana	1752.57	657.49	219.16
25	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	3769.59	1439.36	479.79
26	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY	5291.01	2337.37	779.12

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Written Answers to

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27	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY	2475.35	1075.2	358.4
28	Rajsthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, Behind Pratap School and Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	8345.56	3977.79	1325.93
29	Rajsthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY	908.01	432.79	144.26
30	Rajsthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti- Phase-1, Jaipur under RAY	9660.97	4469.61	1489.87
31	Rajsthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti site, Pasand nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY	8511.26	4056.77	1352.26
32	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR foe <i>In-situ</i> upgradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY	683.25	330.15	110.05
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town Upgradation under RAY	2221.88	1781.18	593.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	3222.81	1324.92	441.64
35	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> -upgradation of Karikalan street, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	1721.15	700.08	233.36
36	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto and Oddo ka baas, Bikaner under RAY	1728.04	760.5	253.5
37	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY	1259.65	616.01	205.34
38	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)	5709.62	2615	871.67
39	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6996.48	3243.82	1081.27

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Unstarred Questions

40	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6766.52	3065.78	1021.93
41	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Pilot DPR for Krishna Nagar slum in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh under RAY	3399.65	2762.21	920.74
42	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Harifatak Rajiv Nagar, Lohar Patti, Moti Nagar, Ekta Nagar) Ujjain under Rajiv Awas Yojana	7201.74	3273.52	1091.17
43	Odisha	Jajpur	Pilot Project for 15 slum clusters in Jajpur, Odisha under RAY	4778.70	2078.94	692.98
44	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pilot DPR under RAY for Ashok Nagar slums, ward no. 42, Biashpur, Chhattisgarh, under RAY	3567.23	1634.08	544.69
45	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pilot DPR for Construction of 576 (G+3) Rental houses including infrastructure at Chimpu village, in Itanagar City under RAY	4431.20	3872.90	1290.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhary	Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure facilities in 9 slums of Yamunanagar-Jagadhri, Haryana under RAY	6036.76	2872.57	957.52
47	Gujarat	Rajkot	Pilot project for Construction of 252 (G+4) DUs including infrastructure at Natrajnagar slum Ward No.12, Rajkot under RAY	1581.25	741.61	247.20
48	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pilot project for <i>in-situ</i> redevelopment of Ramesh Dutt colony (Construction of 924DUs) and Jadibanagar-Indiranagar (Construction of 163 DUs), in Ahmedabad under RAY	4111.06	1872.00	624.00
49	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Pilot project for Kuwan bhata slum in Korba under RAY	1280.53	586.10	195.37
50	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	Pilot project for Ghasidas Nagar slum in Bhilai under RAY	6718.55	3077.11	1025.70
51	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Pilot project of Natiya Basti in Jodhpur under RAY	1083.66	536.46	178.82

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

52	Kerala	Kollam	Pilot project at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam, under RAY	1785.18	747.18	249.06
53	Haryana	Sirsa	Pilot project for construction of 2114 DUs at two locations (Kanganpur and near Park auto market) at Sirsa under RAY	9499.90	4481.08	1493.69
54	Haryana	Rohtak	Pilot Project of <i>in-Situ</i> Housing and infrastructure Development of 8 slums in Rohtak under RAY	9589.18	4794.59	1598.20
55	Haryana	Ambala	Pilot Project for Ambala under RAY	5983.26	2991.63	997.21
		TOTAL		246820.69	116081.92	38693.46

Statement-IV*Projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme:*

A total of 11 projects of 2 States (Rajasthan and Karnataka) have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in partnership Scheme. The 1st Instalment of Rs. 3.08 Cr. has been released. The details of the projects are as follows:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Total Housing Units (EWS+LIG+MIG)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released as Ist instalment under ACA (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Affordable Housing Project (AHP) at Kalwar Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	576	1769.44	26.06
2.	AHP at Narsingpura, Ajmer road Jaipur, Rajasthan	432	1346.88	22.23
3.	AHP at Nevta-Sanganer Jaipur, Rajasthan	1072	3163.5	37.00
4.	AHP at Mejestic Real Mart at Village Kalwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan	960	2977.82	45.98
5.	AHP at Shyam-pura Buhariya, Jaipur Rajasthan	1120	3550.56	52.03
6.	AHP at Bagaru Khurd, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	400	1215.08	13.36
7.	AHP at Mukundpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	512	1455.09	20.95

8.	AHP at Omax City Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	704	2047.10	24.29
9	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Valgerahalli, Phase-I, Bangalore, Karnataka	512	3255.51	48.09
10	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Singanayakanahalli, Yalahanka Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	192	922.4	3.36
11	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Kodathi, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	288	1429.62	21.47
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	TOTAL	6768		308.14
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Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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Performance of Rajiv Awas Yojana in Andhra Pradesh

1455. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is now being implemented on pilot basis;

(b) if so, the performance of implementation of RAY so far with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether RAY would be implemented throughout the country in the Twelfth Plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) pilot and preparatory phase was launched on 02.06.2011 with duration upto 02.06.2013. The Phase II, implementation phase of RAY is under consideration for Twelfth Plan.

(b) The performance of implementation of RAY so far with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) A proposal to implement RAY all over the country in twelfth plan is under consideration.

Statement

The performance of implementation of RAY so far with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share	1st instalment (Sanctioned/ released)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Pilot DPR of Kesava Nagar slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, GHMC under RAY.	5874.59	2224.78	741.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area slum under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2013.42	903.33	301.11
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	Pilot DPR of NSC Bose Nagar Slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, under RAY.	7617.56	3628.36	1209.45
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Pilot DPR of Surya Teja Nagar Slum; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, under RAY.	1131.08	565.54	188.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified 6 Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar -2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar -1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar [Bajrarig Nagar]) under RAY	8433.55	3728.92	1242.85
6	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified 4 Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sarra Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) under RAY	3694.58	1673.1	557.65
7	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified 5 Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No 1, Shanti Nagar Ward No-21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi)) under RAY	5715.52	2526.36	842.03
8	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified 3 Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) under RAY	3511.32	1502.81	500.89

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot DPR for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	7186.94	3472.53	1157.39
10	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Orissa under RAY	4476.61	1820.57	606.86
11	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Kiron Ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	5729.2	2759.97	919.9
12	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (<i>in-situ</i> redevelopment)	3532.33	1515.5	505.17
13	Mizoram	Aizawl	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Pilot Project At Zuangtui, Aizawl, Mizoram	1120.01	949.01	316.34
14	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for <i>in-situ</i> Re-development and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city	1359.95	608.80	202.93
15	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR of Patharbandha Slum cluster, Bhubaneswar, under RAY.	8539.99	3671.91	1223.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Odisha	Cuttuck	Pilot DPR of 10 Slum cluster; <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment, Cuttuck Municipal corporation, under RAY	2583.32	1077.78	359.26
17	Madhya	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of identified 4 Slums (1. Arjun Nagar, 2. Jheel Nagar, 3. Shanti Nagar and 4. Arnbedkar Nagar) Bhopal, under RAY	7399.77	3363.53	1121.18
18	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	8491.8	3472.38	1157.46
19	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla at Rampur under RAY	1367.18	519.63	173.21
20	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified 4 slums (1. Munshiganj, 2. Mohiddinpur, 3. Shah Tola and 4. Ghosiyana under RAY.	6460.76	2967.07	989.02

21	Rajsthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY.	7166.58	3415.85	1138.62
22	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	518.31	207.05	69.02
23	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	824.76	301.34	100.45
24	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> Upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana	1752.57	657.49	219.16
25	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	3769.59	1439.36	479.79
26	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY	5291.01	2337.37	779.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for <i>in situ</i> Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Maya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY	2475.35	1075.2	358.4
28	Rajsthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, Behind Pratap School and Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	8345.56	3977.79	1325.93
29	Rajsthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY	908.01	432.79	144.26
30	Rajsthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti- Phase-1, Jaipur under RAY	9660.97	4469.61	1489.87
31	Rajsthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti site, Pasand nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY	8511.26	4056.77	1352.26
32	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR foe <i>In-situ</i> up gradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY	683.25	330.15	110.05

33	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town Upgradation under RAY	2221.88	1781.18	593.73
34	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	3222.81	1324.92	441.64
35	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of Karikalan streat, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	1721.15	700.08	233.36
36	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto and Oddo ka baas, Bikaner under RAY	1728.04	760.5	253.5
37	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of <i>in-situ</i> upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY	1259.65	616.01	205.34
38	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)	5709.62	2615	871.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6996.48	3243.82	1081.27
40	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6766.52	3065.78	1021.93
41	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Pilot DPR for Krishna Nagar slum in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh under RAY	3399.65	2762.21	920.74
42	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Harifatak Rajiv Nagar, Lobar Patti, Moti Nagar, Ekta Nagar) Ujjain under Rajiv Awas Yojana	7201.74	3273.52	1091.17
43	Odisha	Jajpur	Pilot Project for 15 slum clusters in Jajpur, Odisha under RAY	4778.70	2078.94	692.98
44	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pilot DPR under RAY for Ashok Nagar slums, ward no.. 42, Biashpur, Chhattisgarh, under RAY	3567.23	1634.08	544.69

45	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pilot DPR for Construction of 576 (G+3) Rental houses including infrastructure at Chimpu village, in Itanagar City under RAY	4431.20	3872.90	1290.97
46	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhary	Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure facilities in 9 slums of Yamunanagar Jagadhri, Haryana under RAY	6036.76	2872.57	957.52
47	Gujarat	Rajkot	Pilot project for Construction of 252 (G+4) DUs including infrastructure at Natrajnagar slum Ward No.12, Rajkot under RAY	1581.25	741.61	247.20
48	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pilot project for <i>in-situ</i> redevelopment of Ramesh Dutt colony (Construction of 924DUs) and Jadibanagar-Indiranagar (Construction of 163 DUs), in Ahmedabad under RAY	4111.06	1872.00	624.00
49	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Pilot project for Kuwan bhata slum in Korba under RAY	1280.53	586.10	195.37
50	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	Pilot project for Ghasidas Nagar slum in Bhilai under RAY	6718.55	3077.11	1025.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Pilot project of Natiya Basti in Jodhpur under RAY	1083.66	536.46	178.82
52	Kerala	Kollam	Pilot project at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam, under RAY	1785.18	747.18	249.06
53	Haryana	Sirsa	Pilot project for construction of 2114 DUs at two locations (Kanganpur and near Park auto market) at Sirsa under RAY	9499.90	4481.08	1493.69
54	Haryana	Rohtak	Pilot Project of <i>In-Situ</i> Housing and infrastructure Development of 8 slums in Rohtak under RAY	9589.18	4794.59	1598.20
55	Haryana	Ambala	Pilot Project for Ambala under RAY	5983.26	2991.63	997.21
		TOTAL	246820.69	116081.92	38693.46	

Rural business hub scheme

1456. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had formulated any scheme to exploit the capacity of manufacturing products from raw material available in the rural areas and exporting those products so as to provide employment to the rural people and to improve the economy of the villages under the Rural Business Hub Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with another agency/organization for exporting the goods from the rural areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government to encourage the rural people to improve their economy at Panchayat level under the said Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) was implementing a scheme known as Rural Business Hub (RBH) Scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) adopting participatory development model, for the rural areas of the country, built on the platform of 4 Ps *i.e.*, Public- Private- Panchayat- Partnership. The MoPR was implementing this Central Sector Scheme for promoting businesses using raw materials/skills available in the rural areas. The Scheme targeted all sections in the rural areas to reap the benefits of rapid economic growth by harnessing the resources/skills in the rural areas and leveraging the technology/marketing skills of the industry. The entire process was mediated/facilitated by the empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions. This scheme was applicable to all the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and North-Eastern Region districts. Under the scheme, MoPR extended token financial support (not exceeding Rs. 25 lakh per project) for viable RBH projects and the balance project costs had to be converged through other Central/State Government Schemes/Financial Institutions/ Implementing Organizations etc.

(b) MoPR had signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with EXIM Bank for the purpose of enhancing export possibilities of products sourced from RBHs. Key activities covered under the MoC were:

- (i) Facilitating identification of suitable exporters, willing to locate their production activities in rural areas,
 - (ii) Fostering a mutually beneficial business relationship between such exporters and rural producers, availing of the support and facilitation of Panchayats,
 - (iii) Facilitating wider visibility and promotion of identified products of RBHs in international markets by linking these products to EXIM Bank's rural portal and by displaying such products at the overseas offices of EXIM Bank,
 - (iv) Familiarizing select RBHs with the process of obtaining Ethical Trading, Fair Trade, Organic certification etc., so that market realization is better.
- (c) The Scheme has been discontinued during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Shortage of manpower in Panchayati Raj

1457.DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Panchayati Raj department is having shortage of personnel, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the existing personnel in the Ministry is insufficient and reflecting the strength on the basis of the needs of 1964; and
- (c) since then number of years have passed and workload has also increased, the steps taken by Government to cope with the present needs and necessities?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj came into existence on the 24 May, 2004 with a skeletal staff strength to look after all matters relating to Panchayati Raj and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Since then there has been a manifold increase in the subjects allocated to this Ministry including the implementation of two flagship programmes - Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA). The present sanctioned staff strength

of the Ministry is 100 which includes 13 new posts of Under Secretary/Section Officer Assistant created in May 2012. Against this actual number in position is 68.

Denial of rights to disabled persons to contest panchayat elections

1458. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances where disabled persons have been denied the right to contest panchayat elections; and

(b) if so, the action Government contemplates to ensure that persons with disabilities are not denied their right to participate in the political process and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On one reference received from Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities about one person with visual impairment in Odisha not being allowed to file his nomination for Gram Panchayat election, this Ministry referred the matter to the Chairperson of Standing Committee of State Election Commissioners for consideration of the issue. However, the States/ Union Territories covered by Part IX of the Constitution and their State Election Commissions have to deal with such issues in compliance with their respective statues/laws. The Constitution mandates that where the Part IX of the Constitution applies, Panchayat elections are to be conducted every five years, under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission. The Constitution also empowers the States Legislatures to make laws regarding elections.

Steps taken for proper implementation of RTI Act

1459. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RTI Act has not been able to reach its objectives in providing the information to the applicants, if so, whether Government has noticed any deviation to the desired aims and objectives; and

(b) if so, the reasons for ineffective implementation and bottlenecks and the measures being taken by Government for proper implementation of RTI Act and making it effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A study was conducted during the year 2008-2009 through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The report on the implementation of the RTI Act, 2005 points out that there was inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas was much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functionaries etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(b) The Government has taken steps to build the capacity of the demand and supply side through training, on-line certificate course, and publication of guides on the Right to Information Act. Awareness Generation has been undertaken through print, electronic, outdoor media and workshops. An RTI Logo has also been designed and propagated widely. Apart from a number of clarificatory orders, the Government has also issued OMs No. 1/18/2007-IR dated 21st September, 2007 and 1/6/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

Annual RTI conference

1460. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual RTI conference is scheduled to be held on September 2-4, 2013;

(b) whether it is also a fact that posts of large number of Information Commissioners (ICs) are lying vacant;

(c) if so, the reasons for convening the annual RTI conference in the absence of ICs; and

(d) whether process of appointing ICs have begun and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Annual conference of the Central Information Commission is scheduled to be held on 2nd and 3rd September, 2013 in New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Section 12(2) of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that the Central Information Commission shall consists of the Chief Information Commissioner and such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary. As on date, apart from Chief Information Commissioner, there are six Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission.

(d) Yes, Sir. The particulars of persons fulfilling the criteria for appointment as Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission and interested for appointment to the post were invited through advertisement dated 31.05.2013. A Search Committee has been constituted for recommending panel of names from amongst the applicants to the Selection Committee, headed by the Prime Minister.

Recruitment of talented civil servants

1461. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by Central Government to recruit extremely talented personnel in cadre like IAS, IPS, IRS, IFS, etc. so that, these talented personnel would execute properly the policies of Government;

(b) the action that has been taken by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) to avoid any external influence while recruiting above said cadre and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government intends to depute or recruit officials from State Government in Indian Foreign Services (IFS) as currently State Government officials are not to get IFS cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Recruitment to IAS, IPS, IRS, IFS etc. is done through the

Civil Services Examination (CSE) conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) every year within the parameter of CSE Rules notified by the Central Government. With a view to ensure that extremely talented personnel are recruited to the above services, the Central Government keeps on reviewing the scheme/pattern of the examination etc. from time to time. Recently with the same objective the Central Government has approved some changes in the Civil Services (Main) Examination, 2013.

(b) The UPSC discharges its duties as mandated by the Constitution of India. The examinations are conducted as per Rules notified by Government and merit is the only criteria for selecting the candidates. As such, there is no scope for external influence while recruiting civil servants for various services, viz, IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS, etc.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Changes in civil service examination

†1462. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given approval to make changes in Civil Service Examination;

(b) if so, the details of changes made therein; and

(c) whether essential paper of English language has been dropped and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the changes are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir. English language continues to be an essential paper of qualifying nature of matriculation level, as before.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Changes in Civil Service Exams*

Item No.	System applicable upto CSE-2012	Changes approved by the Government <i>vide</i> Notification dated 25th March, 2013 for CSE, 2013
1	2	3
1.	Essay Paper III: Essay of 200 marks with an Option to answer in any of the languages included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution or English	The Paper-III on Essay is of 250 marks now with an option to answer in any of the languages included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution or English.
2.	General Studies Paper IV & V: There used to be two papers of General Studies of 300 marks each. The subject of paper-I included components such as, History of Modern India and Indian Culture, Geography of India, Constitution of India and Indian Polity and Current National Issues and Topics of Social Relevance. Paper-II included component such as India and the World, India's Economic Interaction with the World, Development in the Field of Science & technology, IT and Space, International Affairs and Institutions and Statistical analysis, graphs and diagrams.	This was replaced with Paper-IV, V, VI & VII of General Studies carrying 250 marks each. The components of the subjects of the papers were the following: - Paper-IV Indian Heritage & Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society). Paper-V (Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations) Paper-VI (Technology, Economic Development, Bio Diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management) Paper-VII (Ethics. Integrity and Aptitude)

1	2	3
3.	<p>Optional Papers VI, VII, VIII and IX: There used to be two optional subject containing four papers of 300 marks each. The candidate had to choose any TWO subjects to be selected from list a list of 25 core subjects and literature of 30 languages, which made the total to 55 optional.</p>	<p>This has been replaced with Optional Paper-VIII & IX of 250 marks each. A candidate has to choose any ONE optional subject to be selected from list of 25 core subjects and literatures of 22 languages, included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and English. Six Foreign languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Persian and Russian) and Pali have been deleted from the then existing list of Literatures of Languages. This makes a total of 48 optional subjects.</p>
4.	<p>Personality Test/Interview: There used to be a Personality Test/Interview for 300 marks.</p>	<p>Personality Test/Interview: The Personality Test/Interview has been made of 275 marks.</p>
5.	<p>Total Marks: 2300</p>	<p>Total Marks: 2025</p>

Vacancies in civil services

1463. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are huge vacancies in the various civil services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, post-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken to fill these vacancies, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Data regarding vacancies in Civil Services are maintained by respective Cadre Controlling Authorities including the State Governments. No centralized data is maintained. In so far as vacancies in IAS is concerned, for which Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T) is the Cadre Controlling Authority, the position is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers under Direct Recruitment Quota. In Promotion Quota too, prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee Meetings timely for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service Officers to IAS.

Statement

Cadre Gap in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
as on 01.01.2013

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total officers in Position as on 1.1.2013	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	376	298	78
2	AGMUT	337	259	78
3	Assam-Meghalaya	248	214	34
4	Bihar	326	236	90
5	Chhattisgarh	178	136	42

1	2	3	4	5
6	Gujarat	260	213	47
7	Haryana	205	166	39
8	Himachal Pradesh	147	102	45
9	Jammu and Kashmir	137	100	37
10	Jharkhand	208	124	84
11	Karnataka	299	239	60
12	Kerala	214	154	60
13	Madhya Pradesh	417	312	105
14	Maharashtra	350	288	62
15	Manipur-Tripura	207	153	54
16	Nagaland	91	50	41
17	Orissa	226	186	40
18	Punjab	221	181	40
19	Rajasthan	296	221	75
20	Sikkim	48	36	12
21	Tamil Nadu	355	288	67
22	Uttarakhand	120	84	36
23	Uttar Pradesh	592	457	135
24	West Bengal	359	240	119
TOTAL		6217	4737	1480

Process for empanelment of IAS officers to HAG

1464. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the process for empanelment of IAS officers for holding posts of additional secretaries in the Government of India and bench mark for ACR gradings;

(b) the role of the expert committee in assessing the suitability of officers for empanelment;

(c) whether the law laid down in *Dev Dutt versus Union of India* (2008[8] SCC 725) regarding communication of below bench mark ACR gradings to the officers is followed for the empanelment of IAS officers for posts of additional secretaries and secretaries; and

(d) the details of the assessment of IAS officers of 1982 and 1983 batch for empanelment as additional secretaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Appointment to various senior level posts of Additional Secretaries and Secretaries under the Central Government is regulated by the Central Staffing Scheme (CSS). Further, the appointment of officers to these posts on deputation is preceded by their "empanelment" at respective levels in accordance with "Empanelment Guidelines". The salient features of these guidelines are available on the website of Department of Personnel and Training.

Empanelment process is carried out by a Special Committee of Secretaries (SCoS) which takes into account the experience profile of the concerned officers, scrutinizes their records and evaluates qualities such as general reputation, merit, competence, leadership, flair for participation in policy making and in their implementation, while recommending the names of the officers to be included in the panel. Prior to that, an Experts Panel consisting of five retired Secretaries initially examines the Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs) / Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (APARs) of the officers in detail for each batch and gives its own assessment of the grading of the officer which is taken into account by SCoS before making their recommendation. Further, there is no specific benchmark and the benchmark depends upon the number of vacancies, number of officers considered and the suitability of the officers in the light of their service-record.

(b) Expert Panel's role is to examine the ACRs / APARs year-wise in detail of IAS officers to ensure that the grading matches the performance and achievement of the officer in the light of the officer's self-assessment and remarks

of the Reporting / Reviewing / Accepting Authorities. The Expert Panel gives its own assessment of the grading of officer for each year which is taken into account by the Special Committee of the Secretaries (SCoS) for empanelment purpose.

(c) The law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Dev Dutt Vs. Union of India* (2008 [8] SCC 725) regarding communication of below benchmark grading to the officers is relevant in cases of promotion following DPC procedure. However, the Empanelment is a process of identification of suitable officers for appointment in the Government of India on "deputation" and is different from the concept of "promotion".

(d) The details of IAS officers of 1982 and 1983 batch who have been assessed as suitable for empanelment to hold Additional Secretary/equivalent posts in the GoI are given in the Statement.

Statement

*List of 1982 batch IAS officers empanelled to hold
Additional Secretary level posts in the Centre*

Additional Secretary/Equivalent

No.	Name	Cadre	DOB
1	2	3	4
1.	Khurshid Ahmed Ganai	JK	20-10-55
2.	Malovika Pawar	RJ	23-01-55
3.	Tapan Ray	GJ	09-09-57
4.	Girish Shankar	BH	01-09-57
5.	Anand B.Kulkarni	MH	04-01-56
6.	C.B.Venkataramana	AP	29-09-55
7.	Depinder Singh Dhesi	HY	07-06-59
8.	Vinod Zutshi	RJ	28-02-57
9.	Rohit Nandan	UP	27-01-57

1	2	3	4
10.	Rajiv Gauba	JH	15-08-59
11.	Shobhana K Pattanayak	KN	23-09-58
12.	Pravir Kumar	UP	16-07-59
13.	J S Deepak	UP	16-07-58
14.	Aruna Sundararajan	KL	12-07-59
15.	G Elias	KL	16-10-56
16.	Neeraj Kumar Gupta	UP	19-04-58
17.	Sarvesh Kaushal	PB	26-08-58
18.	Sanjay Mitra	WB	06-05-59
19.	Amitabh Verma	BH	16-09-59
20.	Nihal Chand Goel	RJ	20-04-58
21.	Trilochan Singh	WB	01-02-56
22.	Avinash K Srivastava	UP	23-01-06
23.	Amarjit Singh	GJ	21-11-57
24.	G Latha Krishna Rao	KN	01-05-58
25.	Ajay Nath	MP	10-09-55
26.	K Skandan	TN	08-12-56
27.	Rashmi Verma	BH	28-11-58
28.	Gautam Chatterjee	MH	20-01-56
29.	Jitendra Shankar Mathur	MP	19-01-58
30.	Pradeep Sen	RJ	30-01-55
31.	Raghav Chandra	MP	31-10-58
32.	Navin Verma	BH	06-02-59

1	2	3	4
33.	Susheel Kumar	UP	21-04-58
34.	Dinesh Singh	UP	18-06-58
35.	Ramesh Abhishek	BH	03-07-59
36.	Vinod Kumar Thakral	MT	02-07-56
37.	Rajiv Sharma	AP	06-05-56
38.	Krishan Kumar Jalan	HY	06-06-57
39.	G Gurucharan	KN	09-12-56
40.	Ajay Narayan Jha	MT	15-01-59
41.	Alok Sheel	KL	06-05-56
42.	A.K. Dubey	KL	01-01-59
43.	Prabhas Kumar Jha	UP	16-04-58
44.	Snehlata Srivastava	MP	18-09-57
45.	Leena Nair	TN	30-06-58
46.	Hem Kumar Pande	WB	01-04-57
47.	Vineet Chaudhary	HP	23-09-58
48.	Sudhir Kumar	BH	27-03-56
49.	Himangshu Sekhar Das	AM	20-09-55
50.	Jai Priye Prakash	AM	17-05-59
51.	M. Sathiyavathy	UT	13-05-58
52.	Dalip Singh	HY	09-04-56
53.	T.Y. Das	AM	13-08-58
54.	Kuljit Singh Kropcha	AM	19-12-57

Additional Secretary/Equivalent

No.	Name	Cadre	DOB
1.	Ramesh Chander Nayyar	PB	04-12-53
2.	Sanjiv Nair	UP	28-05-54
3.	Dillip Kumar Samantaray	MP	15-09-54
4.	M N Vidyashankar	KN	29-01-54
5.	K Deenabandu	TN	23-02-53
6.	B. Vijayan	UT	30-09-54
7.	K V Satyanarayanan	MT	29-04-54
8.	G V Krishna Rau	KN	30-07-54
9.	H.Khekuto Khulu	NL	01-07-54
10.	Sajen Peter	KL	07-03-53

List of 1983 batch IAS officers empanelled to hold Additional Secretary level posts in the Centre

Sl. No.	Name	Cadre	DoB
1	2	3	4
1	Keshni Anand Arora	HY	11/09/1960
2	Subhash Chandra Garg	RJ	16/10/1960
3	Rajeev Kapoor	UP	05/12/1958
4	Sudhir Kumar Rakesh	BH	25/08/1957
5	Chandra Kishore Mishra	BH	16/05/1960
6	Navreet Singh Kang	PB	12/04/1958
7	Yudhvir Singh Malik	HY	19/03/1959
8	T M Vijay Bhaskar	KN	28/12/1960
9	Devendra Bhushan Gupta	RJ	11/09/1960

1	2	3	4
10	Umesh Kumar	RJ	18/04/1958
11	R. Sridharan	KN	16/09/1957
12	S.K. Shrivastava	MH	02/10/1958
13	Bharti S Sihag	HP	02/12/1958
14	Anjali Prasad	UK	03/05/1957
15	Ashim Khurana	GJ	13/05/1956
16	K P Krishnan	KN	29/12/1959
17	Asha Ram Sihag	HP	01/01/1960
18	Thomas Mathew	KL	09/05/1956
19	V J Kurian	KL	23/02/1957
20	Aditya Prasad Padhi	OR	17/02/1960
21	Dinesh Kumar Jain	MH	25/01/1959
22	Preeti Sudan	AP	30/04/1960
23	Basudeb Banerjee	WB	07/06/1957
24	Urvinder Pal Singh Madan	MH	08/10/1959
25	Jagdip Narayan Singh	GJ	02/05/1959
26	Suresh Kumar	PB	04/04/1956
27	Seema Bahuguna	RJ	14/09/1959
28	Shatrughna Singh	UK	28/12/1956
29	Dinesh Sharma	KL	03/11/1957
30	Binoy Kumar	AP	05/05/1960
31	Bhaskar Chandra Khulbe	WB	20/03/1959
32	Paul Antony	KL	27/06/1958

1	2	3	4
33	Arun Kumar Sinha	UP	14/05/1957
34	Kamal Kant Mittal	AM	16/04/1958
35	Bhagwati Prasad Pandey	UK	06/03/1957
36	Ram Tirath Jindal	AM	15/08/1956
37	Injeti Srinivas	OR	26/05/1960
38	Jatinder Bir Singh	AM	12/12/1957
39	Ambuj Sharma	TN	15/12/1958
40	Upendra Nath Behera	OR	23/07/1957
41	Braj Kishore Prasad	TN	20/05/1956
42	Raghvendra Singh	WB	21/06/1959
43	Gopal Krishna	WB	14/04/1960
44	Jagdish Prasad Meena	AM	10/08/1958

Additional Secretary Equivalent

No.	Name	Cadre	DoB
1	Pramod Kumar Anand	RJ	26/09/1954
2	Archana Arora	UT	12/09/1954
3	Tapesh Pawar	RJ	20/08/1954
4	Harbhajan Singh	UP	23/11/1955

Plan to increase retirement age of Government employees

1465. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the retirement age of Government employees; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per Fundamental Rule 56(a) except as otherwise provided, every Government servant shall retire on attaining the age of 60 years. At present, there is no proposal to increase the age of retirement of Government employees.

Employment/promotion to differently-abled persons

1466. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any priority for employment and promotion to the differently-abled persons;

(b) if so, whether Government has noticed the fact that the partially blind employees are unable to compete with others in writing departmental promotion test;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to consider to give promotion on the basis of the service in merits in departments, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per the extant policy, three percent (3%) of the vacancies in case of direct recruitment to Group A,B,C and D posts and three per cent (3%) of vacancies in case of promotion to Group D and C posts in which direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75%, is reserved for persons with disabilities of which one per cent each is reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision, (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability.

(b) to (d) Promotions to the higher grades are made as per the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules. In some of the Recruitment Rules, provisions exist for promotion either on the basis of seniority in service or through Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations. The candidates, who do not qualify the Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations, are promoted on the basis of their *inter-se* seniority in the feeder grade.

Disciplinary action by State Government

1467. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government can take disciplinary action over the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), Indian Police Services (IPS) officers serving under them and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Central Government has intervened in any disciplinary action taken by States in the last one year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The State Government can take disciplinary action against IAS, IPS officers serving under them under Rule 7(1)(b) of the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969. However, the penalty of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement shall not be imposed on a member of the service except by an order of the Central Government.

(b) The Central Government can intervene in any disciplinary action taken by the State Government in case an appeal is preferred or memorial is submitted by a member of service subject to the conditions stipulated under the relevant Rules. The Central Government has not intervened in any disciplinary action taken by States in last one year.

Passing of Whistleblower Protection Bill

1468. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering for the fast track passing of Whistleblower Protection Bill to dilute the corruption in the bureaucracy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Whistle blowers Protection Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011, came up for consideration in the Rajya Sabha on 14.08.2012 during the Monsoon Session, 2012. The debate on the Bill could not continue on that day due to adjournment of the House. The Bill was

listed on a number of days subsequently, but the same could not be taken up during the said Monsoon Session. Notices for moving official amendments to the Bill as well as for its consideration and passing were given to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat during the Winter Session, 2012 and Budget Session, 2013 of Parliament but the Bill did not come up for discussion. Fresh notices for moving official amendments to the said Bill as well as for its consideration and passing during the current Monsoon Session, 2013 have been sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 31.07.2013.

Special category States

1469. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have approached Government for special category State status;

(b) if so, the status of each demand made by the State Governments as on date; and

(c) the details of benefits being provided to special category States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Requests have been received for special category status in recent years from State Governments of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan.

(b) The National Development Council (NDC) is the competent body to grant special category status to a State based on an integrated consideration of a set of criteria. The requests of special category status of Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan were examined with reference to the existing criteria for grant of special category status to a State. It was found that States of Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan do not qualify for grant of special category status based on an integrated consideration of the existing criteria. It has been communicated accordingly to Governments of Jharkhand in January, 2013 and Odisha and Rajasthan in May, 2013. In the case of the request of Bihar, an Inter-Ministerial Group was set up in September 2011. The IMG has submitted the Report on 30.3.2012. The request of Bihar is under examination.

(c) The Special Category States get special consideration as follows:

- (i) Of the total Normal Central Assistance (Grant), 56.25% is distributed among eleven Special Category States as compared to 43.75% among seventeen General Category States.
- (ii) Special Plan Assistance and Special Central Assistance grants are exclusively provided to Special Category States.
- (iii) The assistance for externally aided projects flows to Special category States as 90 per cent grant. For General Category States, there is usually no grant and resources flow to States as back-to-back loans.
- (iv) State share requirements to access Centrally Sponsored Schemes are usually lower for Special Category States especially the States of North East region compared to General category States.

Method adopted for poverty line

1470. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the methodology adopted by Planning Commission for poverty line in India;
- (b) the figures of the "poverty line" and "starvation line" as per the survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO); and
- (c) whether Government has any plans to engage private survey agencies to determine the actual figures of poverty line in India, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The methodology for estimation of poverty line followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate the poverty line since January, 2011 replacing the methodology of Lakdawala Expert Group. The Tendulkar Committee took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall Period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed from the same PLB reflecting its money value in rural areas.

(b) The Planning Commission has estimated the poverty line in 2011-12 in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 816 in rural areas and Rs. 1000 in urban areas. The Planning Commission does not define starvation line.

(c) There is no such plan at present. The actual figures of poverty line are determined by the Planning Commission using a methodology which is developed by eminent experts in the field. The present poverty line has been developed by an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar, an economist of international repute. The Planning Commission has been using the large sample survey data of household consumer expenditure collected by NSSO for estimating poverty line and poverty ratio. NSSO is conducting these surveys regularly across all the States/UTs of the country following a uniform methodology and hence providing a comparable series of data.

Cash transfer for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1471. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details and total number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) which would be subjected to cash transfers through Aadhaar – enabled bank accounts in selected districts. Ministry-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether these cash transfers have begun to be credited in the account of the beneficiary, if so, since when; and

(c) whether these cash transfer have a monitoring mechanism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) 13 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) have been identified under DBT which are subjected to cash transfers through Aadhaar-enabled bank accounts in 121 identified districts. The lists of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Statement-I) and 121 districts (Statement-II) have been given (*See* below).

(b) Yes. The DBT rollout began in Phases, with its first Phase in 43 selected districts from 1.1.2013 and its second phase in additional 78 districts from 1.7.2013.

(c) Yes, the cash transfer, have the following monitoring system in place:

- (i) Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) has been created by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) for monitoring the scheme-wise district-wise payments being transferred into the Aadhaar enabled bank accounts of beneficiaries,
- (ii) Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS), controlled by CGA, monitors payment advice which includes Scheme wise, State/district wise APB and Non-APB transactions.

Statement-I*List of CSS Schemes identified for direct benefit transfer*

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	No. of Schemes		Name of the Scheme
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	1	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students.
		2	CSS	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.
		3	CSS	CSS Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
		4	CSS	Upgradation of merit of SC Students.
		5	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs.
2	M/o Human Resources Development, D/o School Education & literacy	6	CSS	National Means cum Merit Scholarship.
		7	CSS	National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education.
3	M/o Tribal Affairs	8	CSS	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST

1	2	3	4	5
4	M/o Minority Affairs	9	CSS	Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme.
5	M/o Women and Child Development	10	CSS	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
6	M/o Health & Family Welfare	11	CSS	Janani Suraksha Yojana.
7	M/o Labour and Employment	12	CSS	Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project.
		13	CSS	Payment of stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Phase-I Districts	States
1	2	3
1	Tumkur	Karnataka
2	Mysore	
3	Dharwad	
4	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
5	Wayanad	
6	Puducherry	Puducherry
7	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
8	Ambala	Haryana
9	Sonipat	

1	2	3
10	SBS Nagar/Nawanshahar	Punjab
11	Fatehgarh Sahib	
12	Gurdaspur	
13	North East Delhi	Delhi
14	North West Delhi	
15	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
16	East Nimar (Khandwa)	
17	Harda	
18	Ajmer	Rajasthan
19	Udainur	
20	Alwar	
21	West	Sikkim
22	East	
23	Khowai	Tripura
24	Dhalai	
25	North	
26	West	
27	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
28	Ranga Reddy	
29	Chittoor	
30	East Godavari	
31	Anantpur	
32	Diu	Daman and Diu
33	Daman	
34	North Goa	Goa

1	2	3
35	Wardha	Maharashtra
36	Mumbai + Suburban	
37	Amravati	
38	Pune	
39	Nandurbar	
40	Saraikela-Kharsawan	Jharkhand
41	Ranchi	
42	Ramgarh	
43	Hazaribag	
	Phase II Districts	
44	Palakkad	Kerala
45	Kottayam	
46	Ernakulam	
47	Alappuzha	
48	Idukki	
49	Thiruvananthapuram	
50	Kozhikode	
51	Thrissur	
52	Kannur	
53	Yanam	Puducherry
54	Jalandhar	Punjab
55	Barnala	
56	Central Delhi	Delhi
57	East Delhi	

1	2	3
58	North Delhi	
59	South West Delhi	
60	West Delhi	
61	South Delhi	
62	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh
63	Bhopal	
64	Jabalpur	
65	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
66	Pali	
67	Kota	
68	South	Sikkim
69	North	
70	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
71	Krishna	
72	Guntur	
73	Adilabad	
74	Cuddapah (YSR Kadapa)	
75	Vizianagaram	
76	Kurnool	
77	Nalgonda	
78	South Goa	Goa
79	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
80	Gondiya	
81	Jalgaon	
82	Jalna	

1	2	3
83	Latur	
84	Ratnagiri	
85	Khunti	Jharkhand
86	Lohardaga	
87	Bokaro	
88	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
89	Una	
90	Bilaspur	
91	Mandi	
92	Kullu	
93	Solan	
94	Mehsana	Gujarat
95	Valsad	
96	Bhavnagar	
97	Anand	
98	Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu
99	Pudukottai	
100	Tirucherrapalli	
101	Coochbehar	West Bengal
102	Howrah	
103	Bolangir	Odisha
104	Puri	
105	Cuttak	
106	Sonapur	

1	2	3
107	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
108	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
109	Chitrakoot	
110	Sant Kabir Nagar	
111	Shrawasti	
112	Rae Bareilly	
113	Amethi	
114	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
115	Champawat	
116	Tehri Garhwal	
117	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh
118	Koriya	
119	Arwal	Bihar
120	Sheohar	
121	Sheikhpura	

**Impact of dolling out of free electronic equipments
on funds for various schemes**

1472. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State Governments are dolling out laptops, mobiles and TVs as freebies;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has cautioned the States on the adverse impact of such schemes; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has issued any advisory to State Government to focus on the right kind of infrastructure development and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Government is aware that a few State Governments are distributing laptops, TVs, bicycles and other consumer durables & non-durables under State schemes to different categories of beneficiaries.

(b) and (c) During the Annual Plan discussions, Planning Commission advises the States to formulate and implement schemes to achieve plan objectives and outcomes effectively, particularly in the areas of physical & social infrastructure.

Procedure for sanctioning projects

1473. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to change the procedure of sanctioning of various beneficial multi-purpose projects related to irrigation, power and flood relief etc. as the present procedure is long and tedious and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the less irrigated States like Madhya Pradesh would be given any preference and priority in irrigation scheme projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The irrigation schemes are provided Central assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. The existing guidelines for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme provide for higher grant assistance of 90% of the project cost, if the irrigation projects benefit Drought Prone/Tribal/Flood Prone areas of the State. Madhya Pradesh is exempted from the one to one norm of project inclusion (*i.e.* inclusion of one new project against one completed project) as it has lower irrigation development as compared to the national average.

Aadhar cards issued to citizens

1474. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Aadhar Cards issued to citizens of this county, State-wise and by when the gap is going to be filled;

(b) to what extent 300 permanent Aadhar Centres going to help in clearing the backlog; and

(c) the details of districts/areas where 300 Aadhar Centres have been set up-so far, particularly with reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As on 31st July, 2013, a total of 39,36,23,859 Aadhaar numbers have been generated against a total population of the country *i.e.* 121,01,93,512 (as per 2011 census). The State/UT wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Enrollment of residents and generation of Aadhaar number are ongoing activities, and Currently there is no target date for completion of these activities.

(b) and (c) As on 14th August 2013, enrollment for Aadhaar is being undertaken through over 25,000 enrollment stations operated in 4500 locations, including more than 1000 Permanent Enrollment Centres. With 40 to 45 enrollments carried out by each enrollment station, on average 10 lakh persons are enrolled every day. The details of location of PECs across the country are available on the official web site of UIDAI (url: <http://appointments.uidai.gov.in/easearch.aspx>)

Statement

State/UT wise Aadhaar generation vis-a-vis

Population as on 31st July 2013

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	State/UT-wise Population	Aadhaar Generation
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	65,941,390
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	1,848
3	Assam	31169272	36,490
4	Bihar	103804637	2,880,470
5	Chhattisgarh	25540196	941,318
6	Goa	1457723	1,285,740
7	Gujarat	60383628	12,835,910
8	Haryana	25353081	9,290,205

1	2	3	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	5,887,076
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	138,661
11	Jharkhand	32966238	18,816,464
12	Karnataka	61130794	26,125,496
13	Kerala	33387677	27,472,963
14	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	27,773,394
15	Maharashtra	112372972	62,697,942
16	Manipur	2721756	671,512
17	Meghalaya	2964007	2,675
18	Mizoram	1091014	9,082
19	Nagaland	1980602	715,670
20	Odisha	41947358	8,841,776
21	Punjab	27704236	18,252,336
22	Rajasthan	68621012	25,550,302
23	Sikkim	607688	517,704
24	Tamil Nadu	72138958	24,452,774
25	Tripura	3671032	2,995,520
26	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	11,913,950
27	Uttarakhand	10116752	1,300,505
28	West Bengal	91347736	19,475,326
	UTs		
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379944	160,187
2	Chandigarh	1054686	861,734

1	2	3	4
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	51,894
4	Daman and Diu	242911	151,248
5	Delhi	16753235	14,475,446
6	Lakshadweep	64429	47,704
7	Puducherry	1244464	1,051,183
TOTAL		1210193512	393,623,895

Removal of ceiling on poverty estimation

1475. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has called for removal of ceiling on poverty estimation which restricts the number of poor who can claim benefits from Government schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government feels that there should be a prescribed limit on poverty level which differ from State to State as BPL survey also increases poverty number every time; and

(c) the details of Tendulkar Committee's recommendation which are likely to be accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage of persons living below the poverty line in the States from the data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) using the Tendulkar Committee methodology. The BPL survey was conducted by the State Governments in association with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to identify the poor households in rural areas.

In a Joint Statement issued on 3rd October 2011, the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union Minister of Rural Development had stated that the present State-wise poverty estimates using the Planning Commission methodology will not be used to impose any ceilings on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes.

(c) The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning Commission. Since January 2011, the Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate poverty at national and state level.

Improvement in IHDR

1476. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient points of Human Development Index (HDI) mentioned in the Indian Human Development Report (2011);

(b) whether IHDR has improved, State-wise and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for certain States lagging behind national IHDR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The 'India Human Development Report 2011' published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) has reported an increase of 21 per cent in the country's Human Development Index (HDI) from a value of 0.387 in 1999-2000 to 0.467 in 2007-08. The report states that a significant improvement in the value of Human Development Index (HDI) has been registered in all the States (except Delhi which shows a marginal decline) during 2007-08 as compared to 1999-2000. The details of State-wise HDI values for the years 1999-2000 and 2007-08 as computed by IAMR are given in the Statement.

(c) The States having HDI value below the National average are Assam, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The reasons for certain States lagging behind national IHDR are largely due to historical difference in initial conditions, natural resource endowments, level of industrialization and differences in human capital indicators viz. education, health etc.

Statement*Ranking of States according to HDI value*

State	HDI		Rankings	
	1999-2000	2007-08	1999-2000	2007-08
Kerala	0.677	0.790	2	1
Delhi	0.783	0.750	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	0.581	0.652	4	3
Goa	0.595	0.617	3	4
Punjab	0.543	0.605	5	5
NE excluding Assam	0.473	0.573	9	6
Maharashtra	0.501	0.572	6	7
Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.570	8	8
Haryana	0.501	0.552	7	9
Jammu and Kashmir	0.465	0.529	11	10
Gujarat	0.466	0.527	10	11
Karnataka	0.432	0.519	12	12
West Bengal	0.422	0.492	13	13
Uttarakhand	0.339	0.490	16	14
Andhra Pradesh	0.368	0.473	15	15
Assam	0.336	0.444	17	16
Rajasthan	0.387	0.434	14	17
Uttar Pradesh	0.316	0.380	18	18
Jharkhand	0.268	0.376	23	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.285	0.375	20	20
Bihar	0.292	0.367	19	21
Orissa	0.275	0.362	22	22
Chhattisgarh	0.278	0.358	21	23
ALL INDIA	0.387	0.467		

Source: India Human Development Report 2011, Institute of Applied Manpower Research

Raising of flexi funds

1477. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of centrally sponsored schemes (CSS);
- (b) whether Government intends to raise the flexi funds limit from 10 per cent to 20 per cent in line with the Chaturvedi Panel recommendation for flagship schemes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 20.6.2013, approved the proposal on Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), thereby restructuring the existing (142) CSS/ACA Schemes in operation during 2013-14 into 66 Schemes, which include Flagship Schemes as well. The details of 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be operated in the remaining years of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan are given in the Statement (See below). The Union Cabinet has recommended to keep a provision of at least 10% of the outlay of each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme as Flexi funds. Since, it has just been introduced, at present, there is no such proposal to enhance this limit from 10% to 20%.

Statement***Details of 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes***

Sl. No.	Department/Schemes/Programmes
---------	-------------------------------

1	2
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Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | National Food Security Mission |
| 2 | National Horticulture Mission |
| 3 | National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture |
| 4 | National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission |
| 5 | National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology |
-

1

2

Ministry of Home Affairs

- 22 National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces
- 23 Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation

- 24 National Urban Livelihood Mission
- 25 Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)

Department of School Educaiton and Literacy

- 26 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- 27 National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)
- 28 Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
- 29 Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education
- 30 Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
- 31 Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled

Department of Higher Education

- 32 Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan

Ministry of Information Technology/Ministry of Finance

- 33 National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)

Ministry of Labour and Employment

- 34 Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana
- 35 Skill Development Mission

Ministry of Law and Justice

- 36 Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas
-

1

2

Ministry of Minority Affairs

37 Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

38 Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)

39 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana

Department of Rural Development

40 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

41 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

42 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

43 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

44 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD / M/o Finance)

Department of Land Resources

45 Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

46 National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment & Disability Affairs

47 Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes

48 Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.

49 Scheme for development of Economically backward Classes (EBCs)

50 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

Department of Disability Affairs

51 National Programme for Persons with Disabilities

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

52 Support for Statistical Strengthening

Ministry of Textiles

53 National Handloom Development Programme

54 Catalytic Development programme under Sericulture

Ministry of Tourism

55 Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

56 Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.

Ministry of Women and Child Development

57 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

58 National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana

59 Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

60 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance

61 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit & Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)

Department of Sports

62 Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)

Department of Food Processing Industries

63 National Mission on Food Processing

Ministry of Urban Development/Ministry of Finance

64 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)

12

Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance

65 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)

Ministry of Youth Affairs, and Sports66 National Service Scheme (NSS)

Discrepancies in poverty estimates

†1478. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per figures released by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) recently poverty has rather increased in the country while Planning Commission claims that poverty has declined in the country;

(b) if so, which claim is reliable according to Government and does this situation amount to confusion;

(c) whether with Rs. 17 in rural areas and with Rs. 23 in urban areas, calorie norms prescribed by World Health Organisation can be fulfilled daily in the country; and

(d) if not the steps taken by present Government to enhance income level at lower level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty in the country. The Planning Commission uses large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) to estimate poverty. NSSO does not estimate poverty.

(c) As per the latest data on calorie intake, per capita daily consumption of Rs 17 in rural areas or equivalently Rs. 510 per month yields 1680 kcal per capita per day on the average in 2009-10. Similarly, per capita daily consumption of Rs. 23 in urban areas or equivalently Rs. 690 per month yields 1632 kcal per capita per day on the average in 2009-10. These estimates are based on NSS 66th round MRP (mixed reference period) consumer expenditure data. The Planning Commission does not use calorie norms prescribed by World Health Organisation for defining poor.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Government has been implementing a number of programmes to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution. This includes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty.

Reduction in annual plan size of Nagaland

1479. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Annual Plan size of Nagaland State was reduced by 26.16 per cent less than last year and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the circumstances leading to reduction and the remedial measures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The approved outlay of the Annual Plan 2012-13 was fixed at Rs 2300.00 crore. This was inclusive of Rs. 300.00 crore of Additional Central Resources (ACR) for Eastern Nagaland Region to take up priority projects in the area. This provision was made subject to availability of resources from M/o Finance. However, this amount could not be released due to resource constraints. Thus, effectively the plan size of 2012-13 was Rs. 2000.00 crore.

During 2012-13, the Balance from Current Revenues (BCR) of States' resources deteriorated from the estimated level of Rs. (-) 940.00 crore in the beginning of the year to Rs. (-) 1440.00 crore. This was primarily due to huge increase in the Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure and Non-Development Expenditure. After taking into account the State's resources, the Annual Plan 2013-14 of Nagaland was finalized at Rs. 2000.00 crore, which is lower by 13% as compared to approved Plan of Rs. 2300.00 crore for 2012-13. If unreleased amount of ACR of Rs. 300.00 crore of

Annual Plan-2012-13 is not taken into account, then the Plan size of Annual Plan-2013-14 is at the same level of last year.

Possibility of making additional resource for the Annual Plan 2013-14 would be known only after review of financial resources of the current year.

Special package to Jharkhand

1480. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special package, if any, provided by the Union Government to Jharkhand to create adequate infrastructure by tapping its immense natural and mineral resources during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated and released to the State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Plan funds from the Central Government have been released to Jharkhand under various flagship and other Schemes for building physical & social infrastructure as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Central assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Total
2010-11	1932.65	5116.89	7049.54
2011-12	2465.91	5069.17	7535.08
2012-13	2715.31	3432.18	6147.49
2013-14 (upto 16.08.2013)	203.64	1706.67	1910.31

Citizens below poverty line

1481. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of citizens below poverty line in the country during the last three years and the norms on the terms of which poverty line is calculated;

(b) whether Government has taken into consideration variation on prices, percentage of employment, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), etc. when it states that percentage of poor is continuously decreasing; and

(c) if percentage of poor has decreased simultaneously, the reason due to which per capita income in the country is not increasing at a much faster rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the extent of poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. For 2011-12, the Planning Commission has estimated percentage of people living below the poverty line at 21.9%. As such the estimates of percentage of people living below the poverty line are not available for the last three years.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning Commission.

(b) The poverty lines are regularly adjusted for variation in prices. The growth in employment and GDP is expected to raise the levels of income/ consumption and hence results in decreasing the percentage of poor in the country.

(c) The per capita income in the country measured by Net National Income (NNI) has increased by 6.7 per cent per annum between 2004-05 and 2011-12 while percentage of poor in the country has reduced by 2.2 per cent per annum during the same period.

Reconsideration of definition of BPL

†1482. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Parliamentary Committee on Estimates has requested to reconsider the definition of BPL in its 18th Report;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to Tendulkar Committee the number of BPL families in the country is 8.1 crore and according to Ministry of Agriculture the number of BPL families is 6.5 crore; and

(c) if so, by when Government would provide the authentic information regarding the number of BPL families so that the various schemes related to BPL families can be implemented accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Parliamentary Committee on Estimates in its 18th Report has stated the following:

"The committee also urge the Government to revisit the definition of BPL with the concerned authorities as they find it confusing that India's poor population rises and falls with every statistical redefinition, which can be gauged from the fact that the Tendulkar's Committee report puts the poor population of India at 81 million families whereas Ministry of Agriculture is stated to have put the record as 65 million poor families. The Committee would like the Ministry to clarify to this point too."

The Planning Commission had constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee estimated the number of persons living below the poverty line as 40.74 crore for 2004-05. Based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the Planning Commission estimated the number of persons living below the poverty line as 27.0 crore in 2011-12 and these were released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. The Planning Commission does not fix criteria for declaring 'family' as unit, below poverty line. Assuming an average family size of five persons this amounts to about 8.1 crore families and 5.4 crore families in the country living below poverty line in 2004-05 and 2011-12 respectively.

For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates

of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by States/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the accepted number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

The Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate poverty at national and state level since January, 2011. Subsequently, in June, 2012 the Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The term of the Expert Group has been extended up to 5th June, 2014.

Aadhar cards issued so far

1483. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Aadhar cards issued so far in the country and details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of agencies engaged to take the data for the issue of Aadhar cards, and the details thereof State-wise;

(c) the number of people that have been issued the Aadhar cards in Odisha;

(d) the target date of Government to disburse the Aadhar cards to the present population; and

(e) the details of the difference between the Aadhar and voter Identity card and PAN?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As on 31st July, 2013, a total of 39,36,23,859 Aadhaar numbers have been generated. The State wise detail is provided in the Statement (*See* below). The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) communicates the Aadhaar number through Aadhaar letters or e-Aadhaar letters. There is no provision to issue Aadhaar Cards.

(b) Enrolment for Aadhaar including data collection for the purpose is organised through Registrars and Enrolment Agencies (EAs). As per latest

information available 43 Registrars and 139 EAs are undertaking enrolment across the country. Since a number of Registrars and EAs are authorized to undertake enrollment on all India basis, it is not possible to provide state wise details.

(c) As on 31.07.2013 a total of 8,841,776 Aadhaar numbers have been generated for residents of Odisha.

(d) Enrolment of residents and generation of Aadhaar number are ongoing activities and currently there is no target date for completion of these activities.

(e) Aadhaar is a 12 digit unique identification number which identifies an individual uniquely on the basis of demographic information and biometrics. Aadhaar is issued to all residents including children, as a generic proof of identity and not limited to any specific purpose such as filing income tax returns or voting in elections. Further Aadhaar uses biometric for duplication which PAN/Voter Identity Cards do not currently use. Accordingly Aadhaar can be used for electronic/digital authentication while PAN/Voter cards can not be put to such use.

Statement

*State/ UT wise Aadhaar generation vis-a-vis Population
as on 31st July 2013*

Sl.No.	Name State/UT	State/UT-wise Population	Aadhaar Generation
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	65,941,390
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	1,848
3	Assam	31169272	36,490
4	Bihar	103804637	2,880,470
5	Chhattisgarh	25540196	941,318
6	Goa	1457723	1,285,740
7	Gujarat	60383628	12,835,910
8	Haryana	25353081	9,290,205
9	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	5,887,076

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	138,661
11	Jharkhand	32966238	18,816,464
12	Karnataka	61130794	26,125,496
13	Kerala	33387677	27,472,963
14	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	27,773,394
15	Maharashtra	112372972	62,697,942
16	Manipur	2721756	671,512
17	Meghalaya	2964007	2,675
18	Mizoram	1091014	9,082
19	Nagaland	1980602	715,670
20	Odisha	41947358	8,841,776
21	Punjab	27704236	18,252,336
22	Rajasthan	68621012	25,550,302
23	Sikkim	607688	517,704
24	Tamil Nadu	72138958	24,452,774
25	Tripura	3671032	2,995,520
26	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	11,913,950
27	Uttarakhand	10116752	1,300,505
28	West Bengal	91347736	19,475,326
UTs			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379944	160,187
2	Chandigarh	1054686	861,734
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	51,894

1	2	3	4
4	Daman and Diu	242911	151,248
5	Delhi	16753235	14,475,446
6	Lakshadweep	64429	47,704
7	Puducherry	1244464	1,051,183
	TOTAL	1210193512	393,623,895

BPL people in NER

1484. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population living below poverty line in the country in the last three years;

(b) the number living in the combined North-East region and the projection for the next three years in that region; and

(c) whether any special study has been undertaken to identify the reasons in North-Eastern region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the Planning Commission estimates the extent of poverty at the national and state level from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. During the last three years, Large Sample Survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. As such the estimates of percentage of people living below the poverty line are not available for the last three years. For 2011-12, the Planning Commission has estimated percentage of people living below the poverty line at 21.9%.

(b) The number of persons living below poverty line in the combined North-East region consisting of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is 13.2 million in 2011-12 which accounts for 28.4% of the combined population of this region. The Planning Commission estimates poverty using large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure of

NSSO conducted on quinquennial basis. As such, Planning Commission has not made any projections on the percentage of people living below the poverty line for the next three years in the North-East region.

(c) The Planning Commission has not undertaken any special study to identify the reasons in North-Eastern region.

Decline in poverty ratio

1485. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's poverty ratio has dropped to 21.9 per cent in 2011-12 from 37.2 per cent in 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the basis and criteria used for calculating this poverty ratio;

(c) whether Government has appointed a Committee headed by C.Rangarajan for calculation of poverty in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when this Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As per the estimates of Planning Commission, the percentage of people living below the poverty line has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12.

(b) The Planning Commission estimates the extent of poverty using a poverty line defined in terms of the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs 579 for urban areas as the poverty line for the year 2004-05, which was accepted by the Planning commission. For 2011-12, the poverty line has been estimated at MPCE of Rs. 816 in rural areas and Rs. 1000 in urban areas. Since January 2011, the Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee

methodology to estimate the poverty line and the poverty ratio at national and state level.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The Terms of Reference of the Expert Group are as follows:

- i. To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- ii. To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas state-wise.
- iii. To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across states.
- iv. To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

The term of the Expert Group has been extended up to 5 June, 2014.

Assessment on implementation of DBT

1486. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Dr. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government has conducted any assessment of the implementation of the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) till date and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received in terms of the implementation of the Direct Benefits Transfer mechanism; and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) In order to assess the progress of implementation of DBT, a DBT MIS has been put in place. The concerned Ministries/Departments are required to provide scheme and district wise information on *inter-alia*, the number of beneficiaries, number of beneficiaries with bank account, number of beneficiaries with Aadhaar and bank account and number of beneficiaries with bank account and databases seeded with Aadhaar onto the MIS in a prescribed format. The DBT MIS is monitored on a regular basis. Review meetings with the concerned Ministries, UIDAI, RGI, Banks etc. and video conferences with District Collectors and State Nodal Officers are held from time to time to assess the progress of implementation of DBT in the identified schemes.

(b) No complaints have been received regarding issues being faced in implementation of DBT.

Increase in families below poverty line

1487. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of families living below poverty line has increased during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring such population of the country at par with the other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the percentage and number of people living below the poverty line from the large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years according to the Tendulkar Committee methodology. Based on this, the estimates of the number of people living below the poverty line are available for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12. As per this, the number of persons living below the poverty line in the

country has declined from 40.74 crore in 2004-05 to 27.0 crore in 2011-12. Assuming an average family size of five persons this amounts to about 8.1 crore families and 5.4 crore families in the country living below poverty line in 2004-05 and 2011-12 respectively. The state-wise details on the number of persons living below poverty line in 2004-05 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government has initiated various measures to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the Government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty.

Statement

State-wise number of persons living below poverty line (Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	235.08	78.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.78	4.91
3	Assam	97.68	101.27
4	Bihar	493.85	358.15
5	Chhattisgarh	111.52	104.11
6	Delhi	19.32	16.96
7	Goa	3.43	0.75
8	Gujarat	171.44	102.23

1	2	3	4
9	Haryana	54.61	28.83
10	Himachal Pradesh	14.64	5.59
11	Jammu and Kashmir	14.50	13.27
12	Jharkhand	132.15	124.33
13	Karnataka	186.55	129.76
14	Kerala	61.97	23.95
15	Madhya Pradesh	315.74	234.06
16	Maharashtra	392.45	197.92
17	Manipur	9.00	10.22
18	Meghalaya	4.12	3.61
19	Mizoram	1.49	2.27
20	Nagaland	1.73	3.76
21	Orissa	221.58	138.53
22	Punjab	53.61	23.18
23	Rajasthan	209.83	102.92
24	Sikkim	1.72	0.51
25	Tamil Nadu	194.15	82.63
26	Tripura	13.43	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	29.71	11.60
28	Uttar Pradesh	730.68	598.19
29	West Bengal	288.29	184.98
30	Puducherry	1.52	1.24
	ALL INDIA	4070	2694

Poor population in country

1488. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present the population of poor people in India is more than fifty crore;

(b) whether according to the World Bank's latest report, India accounts for a 33 per cent of the world's poor; and

(c) if so, the effective steps Government is taking for containing the population and for consolidating Bharat Nirman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the number of persons living below the poverty line in a year from the poverty ratio and the estimated population of the year following the methodology contained in the report of the Tendulkar Committee. The poverty ratio is derived from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and the poverty line. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The number of persons living below poverty line for 2011-12 has been computed following the Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this Press Note, the population below poverty line is estimated as 27 crore for 2011-12.

(b) According to World Bank draft note entitled "The State of the Poor: Where are the Poor and where are the Poorest?", prepared by Pedro Olinto and Hiroki Uematsu, India accounts for 33 percent of world's poor population in 2010.

(c) Government has initiated various measures to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the Government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty.

Bharat Nirman Programme focuses on six components of rural infrastructure namely, Rural Drinking water, Housing, Irrigation, Rural Roads, Electrification, Rural Telephony. In order to improve the pace of implementation of this scheme, steps taken by the Government include (i) enhanced budgetary support (ii) strengthening institutional capacity (iii) augmentation of contracting capacity (iv) pro-active action for getting forest and environment clearance and (v) continuous monitoring of the physical and financial achievements under the different schemes by nodal Central Ministries/Departments.

Infrastructure development in Maharashtra

1489. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructure development in Maharashtra has come to a standstill for the past few months with various Departments sitting on projects worth nearly Rs. 13,000 crore;

(b) if so, the details of the projects stalled; and

(c) whether the PMO give a direction to the concerned Department to expedite the files and emphasis on the cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) No Sir. A number of infrastructure projects are being implemented/ in progress in Maharashtra. The PMO has directed all Ministries/Departments to nominate a Nodal Officer each, of the rank of a Joint Secretary or above, to report on a weekly basis on the progress of their department's projects (s). Important infrastructure projects under implementation in Maharashtra include Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Mumbai Trans Harbor Link (MTHL), Mumbai Metro Line 3, Multi Model Corridor (MMC), Western Freeway, Mumbai Water Supply Scheme, JNNURM Buses and Hadron Beam Therapy Facility.

Criteria for poverty line

†1490. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has assumed criteria of poverty line for poor residing in urban areas as Rs. 33 and for the poor in rural areas it is Rs. 27; and

(b) if so, the basis thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission defines poverty line in terms of the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). Since January 2011, the Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate the poverty line and the percentage of people living below the poverty line. Based on this, the poverty line for the year 2011-12 has been estimated as monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 816 in rural areas and Rs. 1000 in urban areas. This amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs 4080 in rural areas and Rs 5000 in urban areas for a family of five at 2011-12 prices. These poverty lines if converted into a per capita per day basis amount to Rs. 27.20 (=816/30) in rural areas and Rs. 33.33 (=1000/30) in urban areas. It should be noted, however, that while this can be done as a pure arithmetical calculation, the consumption poverty line is not defined on a daily basis by the Planning Commission. The NSS surveys, which are the basis of measuring consumption poverty, collect consumption expenditure data from the households on a monthly basis.

Growth rate of Rajasthan

1491. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth rate of Rajasthan *vis-a-vis* the country during Tenth and Eleventh Plans year-wise;
- (b) the growth rate of other States during the above period, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to further accelerate the growth rate of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The growth rate of Rajasthan *vis-a-vis* the country and with other States during Tenth and Eleventh Plans, year-wise (2002-03 to 2011-12) at constant prices is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The 12th Five Year Plan sets a growth target of 7.4% for the State of Rajasthan during the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) with sectoral growth targets for agriculture (4.6%), industry (7%) and services (9%). Several steps have been mentioned in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to accelerate growth in States including Rajasthan. These include encouraging public and private investments in agriculture, manufacturing and infrastructure; higher human productivity, employment and improved service delivery.

Statement

*State-wise GSDP growth rate at constant (2004-05) prices during
Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan*

		(% Growth over previous year)									
Sl. No.	Statet/UT	2002-03*	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(H)	(12)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.73	9.35	8.15	9.57	11.18	12.02	6.88	4.53	9.66	7.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-4.31	10.94	16.46	2.75	5.25	12.06	8.73	9.68	2.88	9.56
3	Assam	7.07	6.02	3.74	3.40	4.65	4.82	5.72	9.00	7.89	6.47
4	Bihar	11.82	-5.15	12.17	0.16	15.64	5.75	12.16	5.98	15.03	10.65
5	Chhattisgarh	-0.06	16.55	5.49	3.23	18.60	8.61	8.39	3.42	9.75	8.14
6	Goa	7.08	7.49	10.19	7.54	10.02	5.54	10.02	10.20	10.15	9.39
7	Gujarat	8.14	14.77	8.88	14.95	8.39	11.00	6.78	11.25	10.00	8.53
8	Haryana	6.52	9.86	8.42	9.20	11.22	8.45	8.17	11.72	8.37	7.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.06	8.08	7.56	8.43	9.09	8.55	7.42	8.09	8.74	7.44

10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.13	5.17	5.23	5.78	5.95	6.40	6.46	4.51	5.65	6.08
11	Jharkhand	2.54	8.03	15.21	-3.20	2.38	20.52	-1.75	10.14	15.86	7.18
12	Karnataka	4.55	3.46	9.86	10.51	9.98	12.60	7.11	1.30	10.15	4.86
13	Kerala	7.30	6.25	9.97	10.09	7.90	8.77	5.56	9.17	8.05	9.51
14	Madhya Pradesh	-3.91	11.42	3.08	5.31	9.23	4.69	12.47	9.88	7.13	11.81
15	Maharashtra	6.81	8.00	8.71	13.35	13.53	11.26	2.58	9.30	10.24	7.10
16	Manipur	-0.46	10.84	9.70	6.35	2.00	5.96	6.56	6.89	5.07	6.71
17	Meghalaya	3.79	6.78	7.11	7.91	7.74	4.51	12.94	6.55	8.72	6.31
18	Mizoram	10.39	3.19	4.15	6.97	4.78	10.98	13.34	12.38	7.25	10.09
19	Nagaland	9.45	5.02	4.59	10.22	7.80	7.31	6.34	6.90	5.46	5.09
20	Odisha	-0.65	15.15	13.19	5.68	12.85	10.94	7.75	4.55	7*50	4.92
21	Punjab	2.85	6.07	4.95	5.90	10.18	9.05	5.85	6.29	6.52	5.92
22	Rajasthan	-9.90	28.67	-1.85	6.68	11.67	5.14	9.09	6.70	15.28	6.11
23	Sikkim	7.31	7.89	7.72	9.78	6.02	7.61	16.39	73.61	8.70	7.23
24	Tamil Nadu	1.75	5.99	11.45	13.96	15.21	6.13	5.45	10.83	13.12	7.42

Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(H)	(12)
25	Tripura	6.41	5.88	8.14	5.82	8.28	7.70	9.44	10.65	8.20	8.67
26	Uttar Pradesh	3.72	5.27	5.40	6.51	8.07	7.32	6.99	6.58	7.86	6.45
27	Uttarakhand	9.92	7.61	12.99	14.34	13.59	18.12	12.65	18.13	10.02	5.18
28	West Bengal	3.78	6.20	6.89	6.29	7.79	7.76	4.90	8.03	6.09	6.26
29	Delhi	7.56	5.68	11.73	10.05	12.39	11.19	12.92	9.02	9.31	9.20
30	Puducherry	9.50	5.13	-10.82	24.92	3.69	8.59	8.66	15.72	6.19	5.88
	ALL-INDIA GDP	3.84	8.52	7.47	9.48	9.57	9.32	6.72	8.59	9.32	6.21

Source: For SI. No. 1-30 - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All India -Central Statistics Organisation (Data released on 1.8.2013)

*= Base on 1999-2000 prices (Date released on 9.9.2010)

Growth achieved in Eleventh Plan

1492. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL:

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the growth achieved in the eleventh plan is below the target;
- (b) if so, whether Government has analyzed the reasons for the same, the details thereof; and
- (c) in view of this, the steps the Twelfth plan suggests for increasing growth and meeting the targets of the twelfth five year plan, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) had targeted an annual average growth rate of 9.0 per cent against which an average annual growth rate of 8 per cent was achieved. The growth rate achieved in the Eleventh Plan was below the targeted growth rate due to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy between March 2010 and October 2011 in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector. Infrastructure bottlenecks, especially with large projects also contributed to the slowdown. Global factors include two World economic crises, one in 2008 and other is Euro-zone crisis of 2012 resulting in sluggish growth in several industrialized economies.

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve the targeted growth rates in different sectors. The Twelfth Plan identifies key drivers of growth for agriculture sector which include viability of farm enterprise and returns to investment, availability and dissemination of appropriate technologies to ensure sustainability of natural resources, improvements in total factor productivity; Plan expenditure on agriculture and in infrastructure along with leveraging the required private investment, governance in terms of institutions that make possible better delivery of services like credit, animal health and of quality inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery, etc. The Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes that given the limited capacity of the services sector to absorb most of the job seekers, the manufacturing sector will have to provide at least 100 million additional jobs. For this purpose a National Manufacturing Plan has been developed for translating various components of the policy into desired outcomes. In addition, other initiatives such as development of physical infrastructure, improvement in business regulatory environment, promoting

the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), availability of skilled workforce are the priority areas to boost the manufacturing sector.

Extension of Integrated Action Plan

1493. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for another five years;
- (b) if so, the changes that have been made in the present IAP;
- (c) the number of districts/blocks that would be covered in the scheme, State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) the allotment of funds for this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) will be implemented as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts. Eighty-Eight (88) districts from 9 States are covered comprising of 82 districts already identified and six additional districts of Sukma, Kondagaon, Balrampur, and Gariaband in the State of Chhattisgarh, and Bhandara and Chandrapur in the State of Maharashtra. It has been decided that each district will be allocated Rs. 30 crore per year for 2013-14 and 2014-15. The State-wise details of districts covered under Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Districts covered under Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE Affected Districts

Sl. No.	State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
2.		East Godavari
3.		Karimnagar
4.		Khammam

1	2	3
5.		Srikakulam
6.		Visakhapatnam
7.		Vizianagaram
8.		Warangal
9.	Bihar	Arwal
10.		Aurangabad
11.		Gaya
12.		Jamui
13.		Jehanabad
14.		Kaimur
15.		Munger
16.		Nawada
17.		Paschim Champaran
18.		Rohtas
19.		Sitamarhi
20.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur
21.		Bastar
22.		Bijapur
23.		Dantewada
24.		Gariaband
25.		Jashpur
26.		Kanker
27.		Kawardha

1	2	3
28.		Kondagaon
29.		Koriya
30.		Narayanpur
31.		Rajnandgaon
32.		Sukma
33.		Surguja
34.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
35.		Chatra
36.		Garhwa
37.		Giridih
38.		Gumla
39.		Hazaribagh
40.		Khunti
41.		Koderma
42.		Latehar
43.		Lohardaga
44.		Paschim Singhbhum
45.		Palamu
46.		Purbi Singhbhum
47.		Ramgarh
48.		Ranchi (Rural)
49.		Saraikela
50.		Simdega

1	2	3
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
52.		Balaghat
53.		Chhindwara
54.		Dindori
55.		Mandla
56.		Seoni
57.		Shahdol
58.		Sidhi
59.		Singrauli
60.		Umaria
61.	Maharashtra	Bhandara
62.		Chandrapur
63.		Gadchiroli
64.		Gondiya
65.	Orissa	Balangir
66.		Debagarh/Deogarh
67.		Gajapati
68.		Ganjam
69.		Jajpur
70.		Kalahandi
71.		Kandhamal/ Phulbani
72.		Kendujhar/ Keonjhar
73.		Koraput

1	2	3
74.		Malkangiri
75.		Mayurbhanj
76.		Nabarangapur
77.		Nayagarh
78.		Nuapada
79.		Rayagada
80.		Sambalpur
81.		Sonapur
82.		Sundargarh
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
84.		Mirzapur
85.		Sonbhadra
86.	West Bengal	Bankura
87.		Purulia
88.		Paschim Medinipur

Fine on the companies for incomplete road projects

†1494. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to impose fine on the companies which leave the road construction projects incomplete, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether these companies have cited any reasons for leaving the projects incomplete, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The damages and penalties are pre-defined in the Concession Agreements/Contract Agreements and are dealt as per respective provisions therein.

(b) The companies have left the projects citing reasons for non-fulfilment of condition precedent by the authority, such as delay in land acquisition, project clearances, etc., force majeure events, and poor cash flow.

Action initiated against erring contractors

1495. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private contractors are indulging into various malpractices in the highway contracts awarded to them;

(b) if so, the details of the fraudulent practices detected so far, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last four years; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard to check such frauds and the action initiated against the erring contractors so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Complaints about malpractices and grafts by private companies, whenever received are examined and actions are taken including debaring from competing in future contracts against such company, if found guilty. The State-wise details of fraudulent practices detected so far involving contractors in construction of National Highways (NH) including action taken thereof against such contractors and remedial measures taken up during the last four years are annexed. Besides, World Bank's Institutional integrity unit has alleged that some companies executing World Bank funded Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP) in Bihar have committed sanctionable practices. Investigation was initiated by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) but in the meantime Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) intimated that they were also verifying the same complaint. The matter is now with CBI.

Statement

The State-wise details of fraudulent practices detected so far involving contractors in construction of National Highways (NH) including action taken thereof against such contractors and remedial measures taken up during the last four years

Sl. No.	State	Details of fraudulent practices detected	Remedial measures taken up	Action taken against contractors involved in fraudulent practice
1.	Bihar	Submission of tampered certificate of experience.	Not Applicable	The contractor was blacklisted.
2.		Submission of wrong value of existing commitment.	Not Applicable	The contractor was debarred for six months.
3.	Rajasthan	Submission of forged bank guarantees.	The awarded work has been cancelled with forfeiture of bid security.	The contractor was blacklisted.
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Two cases of submission of fictitious performance security.	Contract agreement terminated.	Administrative action initiated.

NHs passing through Karnataka

1496. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highways (NHs) passing through Karnataka along with their length of each National Highways;

(b) the number of National Highways that have been four-laned;

(c) the names of the National Highways which have been connected with the Golden Quadrilateral project;

(d) whether there has been delay in construction work on the said National Highways; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Eighteen numbers of National Highways (NHs) are passing through Karnataka. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Two numbers of National Highways have been four laned.

(c) The National Highways NH-4 and NH-7 in Karnataka are part of the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) project.

(d) and (e) Four laning of GQ in Karnataka has already been completed.

Statement

Details of Highways passing through Karnataka

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Description	Length in Km
1	2	3	4
1	4	Chennai-Bangalore - Pune Section	699.59
2	4A	Belgaum - Panjim Section	84.12
3	7	Hyderabad - Bangalore - Hosur Section	134.01
4	9	Pune - Hyderabad Section	75.01
5	13	Sholapur - Mangalore Section	714.66
6	17	Panjim - Mangalore Section	300.10
7	48	Bangalore - Mangalore Section	319.50
8	63	Ankola - Gooty Section	368.50
9	67	Mettupalyam - Gundlupet Section	26.10
10	150	Gulbarga - Yadgir - Jedcherla Section	125.30
11	167	Hagari - Raichur - A.P. Border Section	74.00
12	206	Tumkur - Honnavar Section	370.63

1	2	3	4
13	207	Hosur - Devanahally - Dobbespeth Section	121.30
14	209	Dindigal - Bangalore Section	203.52
15	212	Kozhikode - Kollegal Section	151.00
16	218	Hubli - Bijapur - Jevargi Section	412.00
17	234	Mangalore - Thiruvannamalai Section	509.50
18	67new	Ramnagar-Kelgari	57.57
TOTAL			4746.41

Poor road condition of NH-4 A

1497. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of very poor road condition of NH-4 A from Belgaum to Goa *via* Anmod Honda;
- (b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the condition;
- (c) whether any tenders are issued to repair the same; the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to make it four lane highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Development and Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. NHs are being maintained in traffic worthy condition depending upon availability of funds.

(d) Four laning of Belgaum-Khanapur and 2-lane with paved shoulders of Khanapur-Goa/KNT Border Section of NH-4A was awarded by NHA under NHDP Phase-III. Concession Agreement was signed on 30.09.2010. However, due to delay in clearance of forest diversion proposals, wild life clearance and handing over of the private land by the land losers, the project could not start. Four laning from Goa/Karnataka Border to Panaji was awarded on BOT (Toll) basis under NHDP Phase-III. The same was cancelled by NHA due to unresolved issues relating to acquisition of land.

Development of state highways of Tripura

1498. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for the development of State Highways of Tripura during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the funds earmarked by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry provides funds for the development of selected state roads in different states including those in the state of Tripura under Central Road Fund Scheme (CRF). The state road development proposals are approved year-wise and not for the Five-Year Plan period. No works are sanctioned so far under CRF during current Five-Year Plan period. During the current year the accrual/allocation for Tripura is Rs.6.12 Crore.

Private investment in construction of roads

1499. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of national and State highways constructed during the last three years, the details thereof State-wise; and

(b) the share of private investment in the construction of these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). State-wise/UT-wise details of NHs constructed during the last three years are annexed.

(b) Private investment during the last three years has been about Rs. 61,500 crore.

Statement

*State-wise/UT-wise details of length of National Highways
constructed during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Length constructed (in Km)	
		State PWD	NHAI
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	211.00	655.60
2	Assam	252.46	323.56
3	Bihar	179.00	567.47
4	Chhattisgarh	162.80	46.46
5	Delhi	19.70	18.05
6	Gujarat	130.22	450.42
7	Haryana	93.44	338.10
8	Himachal Pradesh	204.52	16.5
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	32.10
10	Jharkhand	197.00	83.36
11	Karnataka	324.30	579.69
12	Kerala	18.67	20.20
13	Madhya Pradesh	143.70	656.62
14	Maharashtra	233.00	681.14
15	Manipur	113.52	0.00
16	Meghalaya	183.88	69.26
17	Mizoram	17.03	0.00
18	Nagaland	130.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
19	Odisha	469.79	167.86
20	Punjab	65.00	316.05
21	Rajasthan	148.08	544.51
22	Tamil Nadu	307.81	729.83
23	Uttar Pradesh	652.00	417.97
24	Uttarakhand	70.48	12.69
25	West Bengal	343.50	153.23
	Border Roads Organization (BRO)	500.99	

Over trafficking and parking of vehicles in cities

1500. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what cognizance Government has taken on the serious problem of over-traffic and parking of the vehicles in the capital cities of the States, especially Mumbai;

(b) whether Government proposes any plan to control over large manufacturing and import of the motor vehicles by setting a limit on them;

(c) whether the introduction of a formula of 'one family one vehicle' may lead to ease the traffic on roads and also parking thereof; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to amend the Motor Vehicle Act in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) It is a general experience that capital cities are facing traffic congestion including vehicle parking problems. The measures to encourage a shift from private (two-wheelers and cars) mode of transport to public transport in order to check the alarming increase of private vehicles has to be a joint endeavour of the Central, State and local Governments. For popularizing the public transport, the Central Government is emphasizing on providing quick, comfortable, reliable, safe, affordable and quality public transport

as envisaged in the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006. Accordingly, the Central Government is supporting various public transport projects such as Metro Rail, Bus Rapid Transport System and modern city bus services as per urban bus specifications in various cities.

(b) The regulation of manufacturing activity and import of vehicles is subject to extant policies and appropriate changes are made whenever necessary. Presently, the Government has no proposal under consideration to control large manufacturing and import of the motor vehicles by setting a limit on them.

(c) and (d) There are many factors responsible for traffic congestion. Limiting the number of motor vehicles could be one option to ease the traffic and parking on road. There is no proposal to make amendments in this regard in the Motor Vehicles Act.

Construction of road and bridge works

1501. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised the specifications for construction of road and bridge works in the country, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether various technical experts have been consulted before finalisation of new specifications, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which these specifications will be able to survive in Indian conditions particularly that arises after the heavy rain in Uttarakhand in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The 5th Revision of Ministry's Specification for Road and Bridge works has been published in April, 2013.

(b) The 5th Revision of Ministry's specification was finalized based on recommendation of the expert group of ten members from my Ministry and the construction Industry.

(c) The specification is prepared for all Indian geographical conditions including hilly states like Uttarakhand. Since it is prepared by the expert group, there is no doubt about its success.

New electronic toll collection system

1502. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced the new Electronic Toll Collection System recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) which are the toll-booths where the electronic system has been introduced;

(c) the number of other toll booths envisaged to be covered with this system during 2013-14; and

(d) whether there are any toll-booths in Jharkhand set to be covered under the new system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to ensure seamless movement of vehicles on the National Highways the Government has introduced RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) based EPC, Gen-2 ISO 18000-6C Standards for Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) Systems.

(b) As part of ETC implementation first pilot project on interoperable ETC based on RFID technology has been implemented at 6 toll plazas *i.e.* Charoti, Bagwada, Boriach, Karjan, Narmada Bridge and Choriyasi Toll plazas on Mumbai - Vadodara section of NH-8.

(c) and (d) For implementing ETC system on pan India basis a new Company, "Indian Highways Management Company Limited (IHMCL)" has been incorporated on 26.12.2012. The company envisages implementing the ETC Systems in a phased manner. Government has decided to implement Electronic Toll Collection system in the country by 2014.

Upgradation of single lane NH

1503. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade about 20,000 km of single lane National Highways having low density traffic in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the length of roads to be taken up for upgradation in Jharkhand; and

(c) whether any targets have been fixed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) It is targeted to develop 14,800 km single/intermediate lane National Highways (NHs) and 6,968 km of State roads under various approved programmes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). State-wise target are not fixed.

NHs to be constructed in Rajasthan

1504. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of National Highways in kilometres, proposed to be constructed in Rajasthan in the year 2012-13 along with the details thereof; and

(b) the work completed so far in this regard and by when the rest of the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) During 2012-13, 388 km length of National Highways was proposed to be completed in Rajasthan. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) 352 km has been completed so far and the balance 36 km is likely to be completed by June, 2014.

Statement

National Highways to be constructed in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Scheme	Length proposed to be completed in year 2012-13 (in Km)	Length completed in year 2012-13 (in Km)
1	NH (O) + NH(Special Project)	105.00	77.50
2	Permanente Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF)	34.00	30.00
3	NHDP to be implemented by NHAI	249.00	244.50
	TOTAL	388.00	352.00

Underpass at Kharki-Daula chowk on NH-8

1505. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1995 given in Rajya Sabha on 11th December, 2012 and state:

(a) whether the Management Board constituted to implement the pilot project through vertical expansion of National Highway has since made any efforts to construct underpass at Kharki-Daula Chowk on National Highway-8, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the specific time by which an underpass at Kharki-Daula Chowk would be constructed to protect the pedestrians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. Construction of underpass at Kharki-Daula Chowk on NH-8 is not a part the Pilot project.

(b) Does not arise.

Speedy disposal of long pending accident cases

1506. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry for speedy disposal of long pending accident cases before Motor Vehicle Accident Claim Tribunals;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to very lengthy process, the grieved families are not getting compensation timely which create great difficulties for their survival and also the compensation given to grieved families are very meagre; and

(c) whether Central Government has approached to State Governments in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, empowers State Governments to constitute, by notification in the Official Gazette, one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or

damages to any property of a third party so arising, or both. The Union Government, on its part, proposed amendment to certain Sections of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 inter alia with a view to expediting finalization of motor accident claims and revise the amounts of compensation. Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 was passed by Rajya Sabha on 8th May, 2012. It is presently pending in Lok Sabha.

Projects cleared by PPP Appraisal Committee

1507. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since January 2012, how many contracts have been awarded for 4,000 Km of highway projects as these works had got necessary approvals at that point of time;

(b) the number of more projects cleared by the Public-Private-Partnership Appraisal Committee during January-June, 2013; and

(c) the number of contracts that have been awarded for such projects in terms of kilometres and financial allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The length of 5,332 km of National Highway (NH) projects have been awarded since January, 2012.

(b) and (c) Eight NH projects have been approved by Public-Private-Partnership Appraisal Committee during the period from January to June, 2013. These projects have not been awarded.

Pedestrians safety in public roads

1508. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal and unauthorized parking encroaching footpath area meant for pedestrians needs to be curbed and whether a bill to increase the deterrence against unlawful parking is still to be enacted;

(b) whether around 15 per cent of the urban population drive to work in cars and buses, yet taking up over 90 per cent of the road space ignoring the rights of pedestrians; and

(c) whether road engineers still use the Indian Roads Congress codes which denies equity of road space to pedestrians and if so, whether Government will take corrective measures to ensure pedestrian safety in public roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such study has been undertaken by this Ministry on urban roads, as this Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways only.

(c) The Codes of the Indian Roads Congress form the basis for planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of roads in the country and do not as such deny equity of road space to pedestrians. Instructions are issued by the Government, from time to time, to ensure the safety of all categories of road users on National Highways.

Widening of NH-58

†1509. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding widening of Delhi-Dehradun National Highway No.-58 is pending with Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that lakhs of vehicles enter Delhi from Dehradun-Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and other districts of Western Uttar Pradesh through National Highway-58 everyday; and

(c) whether Government would take necessary action to convert Delhi-Dehradun route into six lanes immediately in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Six-laning of National Highway (NH) No. 58 from Delhi/Uttar Pradesh border to Meerut is envisaged under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase VI. Four laning of NH 58 from Meerut to Muzaffarnagar has been completed and from Muzaffarnagar to Nepali Farm via Haridwar and NH-72 from Nepali Farm to Dehradun has already been taken up. Based on the existing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

traffic and future projections, four-lane section of NH-58 and NH-72 from Meerut to Dehradun will meet the requirements.

Construction of Delhi-Jaipur expressway

†1510. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to construct Delhi-Jaipur Expressway, if so, by when its construction would be started and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Central Government has allocated substantial amount to the Government of Rajasthan for the repair and maintenance of highways, if not, by when the substantial allocation would be made and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Construction of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway is envisaged under NHDP Phase VI. The project alignment and its feasibility are under study. It is not possible at this stage to specify the date of start of construction.

(b) Funds allocated for the repair and maintenance of highway during the current year of 2013-14 for the State of Rajasthan is Rs. 117.97 crore.

Upgradation of various road networks

1511. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earmarked Rs. 36000 crores to upgrade various road networks in the country in the recent fiscal;

(b) whether it is proposed to construct 15 Kms of highway every day as set by the Centre;

(c) if so, what is its feed-back in various regions of the country of constructing 15 Kms road per day; and

(d) the progress of this project in Tamil Nadu and how far has it improved road network in the State and other underdeveloped backward regions of the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The total plan outlay for the current fiscal year 2013-14 is Rs.23,500 crore for the Central Sector Roads. Apart from this the target for Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) is Rs. 14,000 crore during 2013-14.

(b) to (d) The target for construction of highways during 2013-14 is 6,329 km, which translates to construction of NH of about 17 km/day. State-wise target for construction of NHs are not fixed.

During the 1st quarter of current financial year 2013-14 1,183 km of NHs have been constructed, i.e., the rate of construction is about 13 km/day.

Upgradation of roads in tribal areas

1512. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to construct/upgrade roads in the tribal dominated areas of Jharkhand which are still to be connected by roads if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has requested the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to give them fund directly for the development of roads in tribal dominated areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development of National Highways and no proposal has been received in the ministry to construct/upgrade roads for providing connectivity in the tribal dominated areas of Jharkhand.

(b) to (c) No such request has been received from Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, a provision of Rs 800 crores has been made in the Demand for Grants 2013-14 of this Ministry for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).

Rates of toll tax on NHs

†1513. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of toll tax on National Highways have

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been increased more than double during the last three years consequently the common public are facing difficulty in this period of inflation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the basis for increasing rates of toll tax under Government rules; and

(c) the heads under which income earned from toll tax is spent by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge-Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways (Rate of fee) Rules, 1997 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The above mentioned Rtdes have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee on a stretch of National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government. In cases where a particular stretch of National Highway is entrusted to a State Government/UT, they comply with the Notifications issued by the Central Government. The Quantum of user fee levied depends on the length of the stretch and is revised annually based on the Wholesale Price Index as per rule. The user fee so collected by the NHAI is immediately remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI).

Fast construction of roads in naxal belts

1514. SHRI. BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various State/UT Governments have asked the Union Government for additional police force to help fast construction of roads in naxal belts in their region, if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether such a help was asked for by the Odisha State, if so. the details thereof;

(c) the details of road projects that have been held up for completion in naxal regions of Odisha State; and

(d) the action to help the State Government to ensure completion of such road projects in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There have been consistent demands of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for deployment in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas for anti-naxal operations and also for security of roads, highways etc. In order to assist the State Police Forces in combating LWE menaces, CAPFs have been deployed in the LWE affected States for anti-naxal operations. CAPFs are provided to the States as per their requirement and availability of additional battalions (Bns) with CAPFs. Recently, the MHA has ordered for deployment of 10 additional battalions of CAPFs in the naxal affected States of Bihar (1Bns), Jharkhand (5 Bns), Chhattisgarh (2 Bns) and Odisha (2 Bns) to strengthen the operational efficacy of the State Police Forces. In addition to the above, the Government has approved raising of 10 Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRB) in the LWE affected States (Bihar-2, Chhattisgarh-2, Jharkhand-1, MP-1, Odisha-3 and WB-1) and conversion of 3. IR Bns (already sanctioned, but unraised) into SIRB in the States of Andhra Pradesh (1), Jharkhand (1) and Maharashtra (1).

(c) 11 works in Odisha are delayed beyond the original target date of completion mainly due to law and order problems.

(d) MoRTH had requested State Government to constitute District Level Coordination Committee headed by District Magistrate comprised of District SP, Central Armed Forces, State PWD and Contractor to plan and proceed with the area Domination by Armed Forces in respect of such delayed works.

Capacity of ports

1515. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to enhance the capacity of ports in India, if so, magnitude of shortage;

(b) the steps being taken to expand the capacity and modernize ports in India; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to reopen and develop Port at Malvan in District Sindhudurg, Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The handling (offloading) capacity of the Major Ports in the Country is sufficient to match with the trade demands. The capacity of all Major Ports as on 31.03.2013 was 744.91 Million Metric Tonnes(MMT) against the traffic of 545.79 MMT handled in 2012-13. The capacity utilization is around 72%. As per the internationally accepted norms the gap between the Traffic and the capacity should be around 30%. However, considering the future traffic projections, there is a need to enhance the capacity.

(b) Government has taken following steps to expand the capacity and modernize ports in India. These are:

- (i) Construction of new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity to minimise pre-berthing detention time and reduce turnaround time of vessels calling on the Ports.
- (ii) Modernising berths with state of the art loading/unloading equipment to improve operational efficiency.
- (iii) Deepening of channels and berths so that ports can accommodate larger vessels.
- (iv) Improving rail/road connectivity of Ports for speedy evacuation of cargo.

(c) Port at Malvan in district Sindhudurg, Maharashtra is under the State Government and Ministry of Shipping, Government of India has not received any proposal from State Government to develop it.

Inland water projects for transportation

1516. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inland water projects for transportation that have been sanctioned to Maharashtra since 2003;

(b) the details of their respective dates of sanction along with work completed in each of the project till date and their present status; and

(c) the specific reasons for delay in each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Inland Water Transport (IWT) Sector was in operation during 10th Plan (April, 2002 to March, 2007). Eight Inland Water Transport projects of Maharashtra were sanctioned under this Scheme between 2003 to March, 2007, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*). The CSS Scheme was, however, discontinued after 31st March, 2007.

Statement

*List of IWT Projects sanctioned for Maharashtra under
Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount released (as on 31-03-2007) (Rs. in Lakh)	Sanction Date for the Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Development of IWT in Godavari River near Vishnupuri.	206.77	19/03/2004
2.	Development of IWT from South Mumbai to Amba River Dharmatar creek & vice versa at Karanja.	174.73	29/03/2004
3.	Project proposal on development of IWT from South Mumbai to Mandwa (Amba River/ Dharmatar Creek & vice versa at Mandwa).	204.45	29/03/2004
4.	Development of Inland Waterways in Mhasla/ Mandad River (Rajpuri Creek) near Rajpuri.	171.00	26/03/2004
5.	Development of Inland Waterways in Mhasla Mandad River (Rajpuri Creek) at Janjira Fort.	51.96	31/03/2004

1	2	3	4
6.	Development of Inland Waterways in Mhasla Mandad River (Rajpuri Creek) at Dighi.	83.83	31/03/2005
7.	Development of IWT in Penganga River at Isapur reservoir Taluka-Pusad.	78.00	03/03/2006
8.	Development of Inland Waterways in Mhasla Mandad River in Rajpuri Creek at Agardanda	67.07	23/03/2006
TOTAL		1037.81	

Tariff for projects at major ports

1517. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced new guidelines for determining Tariff for Projects at Major Ports (TAMP) recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government discussed with all stakeholders involved in the industry before introducing new guidelines for tariff determination?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The government on 31st July 2013 announced new guidelines for tariff setting in Major Ports. This new Guidelines impart flexibility to the Major Ports in determination of tariff subject to a tariff ceiling, for projects which come up after the issue of these guidelines. The new tariff guidelines have been finalized after due consultations with all stakeholders.

Technological development in maritime area

1518. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the fact that the present technology that is being used in maritime areas are not upto the mark of international standards, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has any proposal for technological developments in maritime area, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has signed any technical agreements with other countries to bring the technology at par with the international standards, if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken against it?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) India implements the provisions of various International maritime 'conventions to which it is a party and the Indian Ships are required to meet these standards. Government of India promulgates rules, standards, instructions in accordance with the conventions, requirements prescribed by IMO from time to time.

(c) Ministry of Shipping, Government of India has signed the following Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for technology development in the maritime sector:

- (i) With the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology of the Republic of Austria.
- (ii) With the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment of the Netherlands.
- (iii) With the Department of Transportation of the USA on Cooperation in the Maritime Transport Science and Technology.

Expansion plan of MEGA container terminal

1519. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state the present status of expansion plan of Mega Container Terminal of JNPT in Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Jawaharlal Nehru Port is in process of development of Fourth Container Terminal on DBFOT basis. The proposed terminal will have the capacity to handle 4.8 million TEUs. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 7915 crores. The port has received Request for Qualification (RFQ) from 08 parties on 19.08.2013.

Shore handling agencies

1520. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 'shore handling agencies' working at the 12 Major Ports are

under some 'revenue sharing' arrangement with the respective ports under Section 42(3) or 42(3A) of MPT Act, 1963 or are they acting as 'contractors' of the respective ports;

(b) the manner in which the 'shore handling agents' charge the importers/exporters at the 12 major ports of India and under which sections of Major Ports Trust Act, 1963 or as per such provision of Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP); and

(c) whether they realize charges from trade on the basis of any Scale of Rates approved by Central Government or TAMP under Section 48 of MPT Act, 1963?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Handling of Cargo from ship to shore and vice versa is permitted by the Major Ports to a concessionaire under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in respect of completely mechanized berths and to stevedoring agents in respect of semi-mechanized and manual berths, except at Haldia Dock Complex (HDC), Kolkata and Mumbai Port Trust where ports themselves are handling the onboard operations with their manpower and equipments. The Scale of Rates (SOR) are notified by Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP). The concessionaire handles the cargo with his own manpower whereas the stevedoring agent takes the manpower from the port on payment of charges fixed by Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP). The cargo from the shore is evacuated by different agents such as Clearing and Forwarding (C&F) Agents, Custom House Agents authorized by importers/exporters under a private contract for which there is no revenue sharing arrangement as the service rendered includes not only handling of cargo within the Port area but also other allied services including in some cases outside the Port.

(b) and (c) The charges for services provided by the concessionaire under PPP mode are fixed by TAMP under section 42(4) of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. The stevedoring agents are authorized on payment of a fee fixed by the Port Trust Boards and the Scale of Rate (SOR) fixed by TAMP for supply of manpower. The charges for evacuation of cargo from shore are collected by C&F Agents, Custom House Agents etc as per their private contract with importers/exporters.

Shipping sector under PP mode

1521. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPNG be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to award around 30 projects in shipping sector under PP mode in the current fiscal, if so, the details with location thereof;

(b) the status of two new projects i.e. development of major port-cum-ship building yards in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(c) whether any such project is also proposed to be taken up in the Odisha region, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Government has fixed a target of awarding 30 port projects in the current financial year including projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. As on 20.08.2013, six projects have been awarded with an investment of Rs.2145.25 crores leading to capacity augmentation of 50.59 Million Tonne Per Annum.

(b) For the development of new major port in West Bengal, the Project consultant M/s. RITES Ltd. have submitted the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for the project and action for appointment of Transaction Adviser has been initiated.

For development of new major port in Andhra Pradesh M/s RITES Ltd. has been appointed as consultant for preparing Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for the project.

(c) Two projects at Paradip Port namely (i) development of clean multi-cargo berth in southern dock with capacity of 5 MTPA and investment of Rs.387.31 crore and (ii) mechanisation of EQ-1 to EQ-3 berths with capacity of 22 MTPA and investment of Rs. 1000.00 crore have been included in the target of 30 projects for the current financial year.

Satellite launch pad in the country

1522. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many satellite launching pads are there in the country;

(b) how many countries have used the satellite launching pads of India and how much amount Government has earned by allowing to use of satellite launching pads;

(c) whether Government is planning to establish any new satellite launching Pads, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the budgetary allocation to the Space Department and out of it, how much amount is spent for R&D and what are the results of R&D Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) India has two operational Satellite launching pads located at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(b) The launch pads at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota are used exclusively for launch vehicles developed by ISRO.

However, India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), has so far launched satellites belonging to 19 foreign countries. Government has earned US\$ 17.17 Million and Euros 32.28 Million from these launches.

(c) The Government is considering establishing a new satellite launching pad, referred as Third Launch Pad, at Sriharikota. The Third Launch Pad is intended to support increased launch frequency, provide active redundancy to existing launch pads and to support launching requirements of advanced launch vehicles. The possible site for the Third Launch Pad has been identified in Sriharikota taking into accounts the safety distances and maximal utilization of existing launch pad facilities.

(d) The budgetary allocation for Department of Space during the current year 2013-14 is Rs. 6792 crore. Out of this, a sum of Rs.5615 crore is provided under the plan budget for space research which includes Development of Satellites, INSAT/GSAT system, Development of Launch Vehicles, Space Applications and Space Science and Planetary exploration.

The major accomplishments of Space research in India are the self-reliant development of world-class satellites and launch vehicles and utilizing the space systems in several areas relevant to national development. The multi-purpose INSAT/GSAT system, which is one of the largest domestic satellite communication systems in Asia, is the main stay for TV broadcasting, telecommunications services connecting far-flung / remote areas of the country, cyclone warnings, transmission of developmental programmes in rural areas, tele-health and tele-education and other services. The Indian Remote Sensing satellite system is among the best in the world for inventory and management of natural resources, weather and ocean

studies. India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle is well proven through an array of successive successful flights providing self-reliant launch capability for Remote Sensing, Meteorology and Space Science satellites. India is one of the few countries in the world to have capabilities for launching the satellites in geo-stationary orbit. India's first lunar mission, Chandrayaan-I led to the discovery of water molecules on the surface of the moon and made significant scientific contributions to the global community on the future directions in lunar exploration.

Production of steel in the country

1523. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the total production of steel in the country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13;
- (b) whether this production is adequate to satisfy the needs of a growing economy; and
- (c) if not, the measures that are taken to increase the steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Data on production of finished steel in the country, its import, export and real consumption during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 are given below:

Year	Total Finished Steel		(Unit: Million Tonnes)	
	Production for sale	Import	Export	Real Consumption
2009-10	60.62	7.38	3.25	59.34
2010-11	68.62	6.66	3.64	66.42
2011-12	75.70	6.86	4.59	71.02
2012-13*	77.62	7.87	5.25	73.33

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); *provisional

(b) India is a net importer of steel as may be seen from the table above. India needs to import small quantities of special and high valued steel, due to non/ inadequate availability of the same, to meet domestic requirements. Import of Steel into India was more than export of steel for the last financial year *i.e.* 2012-13 as well as for the 1st Quarter of 2013-14 as indicated in the table below:-

Unit: Million Tonnes

Sl. No.	Period	Production for Sale	Import	Export	Net Import	Real Consumption
1.	2012-13	77.62	7.86	5.25	2.61	73.33
2.	April-June, 2013 (Prov.)	19.57	1.33	1.13	0.19	17.76

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to increase the steel production:

- (i) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) & NMDC Ltd., are in the process of implementing significant expansion in the crude / finished steel capacities in their respective Brownfield / Greenfield locations.
- (ii) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up by the Government for effective coordination and to expedite implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.
- (iii) Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal and scrap are subject to zero or very low levels of customs duty.
- (iv) To encourage domestic value addition and improve domestic iron ore availability, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30 per cent.
- (v) The Ministry of Steel routinely consults the industry to be apprised of the constraints to growth and recommends necessary corrective measures as and when necessary to other concerned ministries.

Policy/procedure for chartering ships

1524. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existing policy/procedure for chartering ships by PSUs including Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited for their imports;

(b) whether Government proposes to permit SAIL and RINL to undertake direct chartering of ships and if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the reasons for extending such exemption of these two PSUs; and

(d) the manner in which both these companies would be benefited from such exemption?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) As per the existing policy of the Government, all import contracts are to be finalized on Free on Board (FOB) basis in respect of Government owned/controlled cargoes including Public Sector Undertakings under them. The shipping arrangements are centralized in TRANSCHART, the Chartering Wing of the Department of Shipping as per the policy/ procedure adopted by them. Enquiries are forwarded to TRANSCHART by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) for finalizing shipping arrangement on the basis of the requirement of cargo/ shipment. The enquiry is then processed by TRANSCHART and after establishing/ discovering the rate, detailed offer is sent to the companies for acceptance and the shipping arrangement is concluded on the basis of the decisions conveyed by the companies. The procedure also covers forwarding of the ship details to the supplier for their confirmation on suitability of the ships at the load port. In case of any departure there from, prior permission is required to be obtained from the Chartering Wing of the Ministry of Shipping (TRANSCHART) on a case to case basis.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved a proposal allowing SAIL and RINL to undertake direct chartering of ships without going through TRANSCHART on 16.05.2013. The arrangement is expected to give benefits of flexibilities flowing through direct chartering of operations and to bring in comprehensive logistics solution along with financial benefits.

(d) The dispensation for chartering vessels directly without routing through TRANSCHART would facilitate a level playing field to SAIL and RINL at par with their private counterparts and thereby derive benefits through tailor made solutions for cargo operations through full fledged and intense competition of a dynamic global shipping market.

Production and consumption of steel

†1525. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of the production of steel from steel production units of the country, its consumption and available stock during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the quantum and value of various type steel imported during the current year in the country;

(c) the names of the countries from which it has been imported during the same period, till date along with the foreign exchange spent subsequently; and

(d) whether domestic steel industries have been affected adversely by this import and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Data on production for sale, real consumption and stock of total finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) during the last three years and the current year is given below:

Year	Total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy)		(million tonnes or mt)
	Production for sale	Real Consumption	Available stock at the end of the year
2010-11	68.62	66.42	2.347
2011-12	75.70	71.02	2.894
2012-13*	77.62	73.33	1.824
April-June, 2013-14*	19.57	17.80	1.626

Source: JPC; *provisional

(b) Data on the volume and value of import of total finished steel into the country during the current year, i.e. April-June, 2013-14 is given below. Detailed data sheet showing item-wise value of imports is enclosed (Annexure-1).

Year	Import of Total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy)	
	Volume (mt)	Value (Rs. crore)
April-June, 2013-14*	1.33	6786

Source: JPC; *provisional

(c) Data on the volume and value of import of total finished steel into the country during the current year, i.e. April-June, 2013-14 is given below for the top five import markets for India. Detailed data sheet showing country-wise value of imports is enclosed (Annexure-2).

	Import of Total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy):	April-June 2013-14*
Top 5 import markets	Volume ('000t)	Value (Rs. crore)
Japan	372	1700
South Korea	275	1414
China	242	1121
Ukraine	103	327
Germany	67	449
Top 5 total	1059	5011
% Share: Top 5	80	74

Source: JPC; * provisional

(d) There is no specific information to establish whether the domestic steel industries have been affected adversely by import of steel, in the recent years.

Statement-I*Import of Iron & Steel through major Indian Ports**Report for the period: 01 April 2013 - 30 June 2013 (PROV.) Quantity: '000 tonnes*

Sl. No	Category	Non Alloy Steel (prime)		Non Alloy Steel (seconds/defective)		Alloy/Stainless Steel		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
I	Steel								
	A.Semis								
Billets, Slabs, etc.	30.61	93.62	0	0	3.62	11.7	34.23	105.32
Re-Rollablescrap	48.95	132.49	0	0	0	0	48.95	132.49
	B Finished Steel								
	1. Non-Flat Products								
	Bars & Rods	127.03	525.63	1.29	3.89	76.12	517.9	204.44	1047.42
	Structurals	6.31	29.65	0	0	0.65	3.6	6.96	33.25
	Rly. Materials	1.59	14.01	0	0	0	0	1.59	14.01
	TOTAL (1) Non-Flat Products	134.93	569.29	1.29	3.89	76.77	521.5	212.99	1094.68
	2. Flat Products								
	Plates	104.9	542.7	0.25	0.73	66.86	330.33	172.01	873.76
	HR Sheets	10.19	32.76	1.14	3.32	4.36	20.15	15.69	56.23
	HR Coil/Strip	217.59	754.43	0.99	2.79	34.4	175.36	252.98	932.58
	CR Coil/Sheets	286.45	1241.5	27.61	84.92	88.06	822.78	402.12	2149.2

Value: Rs. Crores

	GP/G/Sheets/Coil	94.75	493.15	6.8	22.09	2.06	12.27	103.61	527.51
	Elect. Sheets	72.56	566.05	10.79	76.49	2.92	11.89	86.27	654.43
	TMBP	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.13	0	0	0.07	0.21
	Tin Plates	10.71	56.03	20.06	74.37	0	0	30.77	130.4
	Tin Plates W/W	3.61	12.04	2.62	9.19	0	0	6.23	21.23
	Tin Free Steel	6.8	35.84	9.91	31.64	0	0	16.71	67.48
	Pipes	27.95	208.43	0.08	0.33	2.39	69.88	30.42	278.64
	TOTAL (2) Flat Products	835.53	3943.01	80.3	306	201.05	1442.66	1116.88	5691.67
	TOTAL Finished Steel=(1+2)	970.46	4512.3	81.59	309.89	277.82	1964.16	1329.87	6786.35
	TOTAL Steel=(A+B)	1050.02	4738.41	81.59	309.89	281.44	1975.86	1413.05	7024.16
II	Other Steel Items								
	Fittings							62.42	637.19
	Misc. Steel Items							485.25	2029.21
	Scrap							1460.43	4520.55
III	Iron								
	Pig Iron							16.59	52.74
	Sponge Iron							0.58	1.28
	H.B. Iron							0	0
IV	Ferro-Alloy							41.05	711.91
	GRAND TOTAL:							3479.37	14977.04

Source: JPC

Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Italy	1.91	13.02	0	0	0.22	0.3	0
Japan	0.58	66.63	0.01	5.01	161	0.09	428.54
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	0.28	46.56	0.56	0.0E	51.05	2.58	56.29
Kuwait	14.74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malayasia	1.85	0.15	0	0.08	0	0.2	0
Netherlands	1.49	0	0	0.15	0.11	0	0
Romania	0	0.82	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1.5	7.88	0	0	0.02	0.78	72.86
Saudi Arabia	57.4	0	0	0	3.35	0	0
South Africa	6.82	0.39	0	0.75	0	2.04	2.59
Spain	0.17	2.11	1.01	0.12	0.23	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	5.02	0	0	0.11	0	14.89
Thailand	0	27.4	0	0	0.55	0	0
Turkey	0	1.08	21.93	0	0	0	0
U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	17.98	1.63	2.38	0	1.27	0.23	0
Ukrain	1.19	90.56	0	0	6.25	19.2	59.97
USA	32.98	9.06	0.82	1.17	1.74	2.4	0.55
Other	43.03	44.74	0.39	1.34	81.74	3.87	2.09
TOTAL	226.11	529.52	29.65	14.01	543.43	36.08	757.22

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[22 August, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			335	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4.06	0.39	1.61	0	3.58	0.47	0.26	18.73	42.64
398.98	191.97	144.72	0.08	9.48	2.98	26.08	14.02	1449.59
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	4.53	0	0	0	4.53
603.37	227.89	164.23	0	14.65	0	11.08	16.21	1194.47
0	0	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0.34
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.97	0.72	0	0	3.44	0	1.59	1.33	14.48
4.54	0	1.16	0	3.66	1.26	1.09	0.04	12.01
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.84
0.59	0	146.43	0	2.05	0	0	0	230.61
0	0	2.85	0	0.28	0	0	0	6.48
3.19	0.74	0.89	0	3.24	1.43	1.71	0	16.97
0.75	7.08	0	0	5.2	0.46	1.59	1.55	20.1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.27
42.86	1.84	55.87	0	6.02	0	1.64	0.4	128.65
1.7	0	2.44	0	0	0	0	0.19	32.28
0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0.31	0.13	23.51
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.44	0	3.76	0	0	0	0	0.54	15.25
72.94	0	0	0	0	1.38	0	0	250.3
4.95	0.1	20.91	0	12.41	5.58	8.9	2.35	70.94
36.78	4.92	65.44	0	10.1	2.73	2.1	5.13	261.37
1326.4	515.24	642.54	0.21	130.4	21.23	67.48	208.76	4822.19

Decline in consumption of steel in country

1526. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of domestic production of iron ore and consumption of steel in the country is declining and the share of import increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last four years and the present position thereof;

(c) the impact of such position on the market and on the consumers in our country; and

(d) the actual production and demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Data on domestic production of iron ore, real consumption and import of total finished steel (alloy + non-alloy) for the last four years as given below shows a declining trend in domestic production of iron ore, a rising trend in real consumption of total finished steel and a rising trend in imports of total finished steel.

Item	Unit: million tonnes or mt			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13***
Production of Iron Ore*	219	208	167	145
Total Finished Steel**				
Real Consumption	59.34	66.42	71.02	73.33
Imports	7.38	6.66	6.86	7.87

Source: *Indian Bureau of Mines ** Joint Plant Committee (JPC) *** Provisional

(c) Steel is a deregulated sector. Import and export of steel are market driven business activities based on a number of factors. Imports are taking place mainly to meet the gap between demand and supply of steel in the country. To that extent, imports help stabilisation of domestic prices and may help the consumers in the short run. However, imports have also have a detrimental impact on the domestic steel producers by taking away their market share, leading to pressure on domestic prices and consequently reducing the industry's profitability and long term growth prospects.

(d) The actual production and demand in the country during the last three years is as detailed below:

Year	Total Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy) (in mt)	
	Production for sale	Real Consumption
2010-11	68.62	66.42
2011-12	75.70	71.02
2012-13*	77.62	73.33

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC) * Provisional

Safety of foreign tourists

1527. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs and State Governments as on date, to ensure safety of foreign tourists, as a sharp rise in cases of rape on foreign tourists which leads to possible decline of inflow of foreign tourist and affects economy for our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): Although two cases of rape on foreign tourist have been reported recently, there is no data available to suggest a significant rise in such cases. However, in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has taken the following steps:

- (i) Issuance of guidelines for formation of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) comprising of ex-servicemen in consultation with Ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Re-settlement.
- (ii) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Government of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of TFSO on pilot basis.
- (iii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism which has a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (iv) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to

take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.

- (v) Posting an advisory on the Ministry of Tourism website *www.incredible india.org*.

Impact of recent catastrophe tourism in Uttarakhand

†1528. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism has suffered a massive loss due to the natural disaster which took place in Uttarakhand recently; if so, whether Government has made any assessment in this regard;

(b) whether the Ministry has provided any assistance for the development of tourism in Uttarakhand again; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes which are being considered by the Ministry for being implemented in Uttarakhand on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) According to the State Government of Uttarakhand, the study undertaken by the PHD Chamber of Commerce of India (PHDCCI) reveals an estimated loss to the economy of about Rs. 12,000 crore. Loss of Government tourism properties has been assessed to be approximately Rs. 102.00 crore. Due to lack of access to the affected areas the loss to private tourism assets has not been assessed so far.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has announced a financial package of Rs. 100.00 crore for rebuilding/building destroyed/damaged government tourism assets. In addition, the Ministry has already sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of about Rs.95.00 crore for various tourism infrastructure projects in the State under current financial year. The State Government has also prioritized projects for an approximate amount of Rs. 58.00 crore for development of tourism infrastructure in the State during the current financial year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India proposes to give priority for rebuilding tourism related infrastructure under its Scheme for Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations and Circuits.

Updation of tourism websites

1529. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism websites in the country are updated regularly; and

(b) whether at present any mechanism is in existence to oversee the work of updation of the contents of such websites regularly; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism makes all efforts to update its official websites by collecting information from various sources. The updation is carried out from time to time. This work is undertaken through an agency appointed for the development and maintenance of the concerned website.

Safety of Buddhist tourist places

1530. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized the International Buddhist Conclave in Varanasi and Bodhgaya in 2012; if so, the purpose of organizing the conclave and the total amount spent by Government for organizing the conclave;

(b) whether Buddhist tourists from Korea, China, Myanmar, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Taiwan have shown a decline after the bomb blast in Bodhgaya; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and steps taken to protect the safety of Buddhist tourists places instead of wasting money on organizing conclaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism had organized the International Buddhist conclave in Varanasi and Bodhgaya from 29th September to 1st October, 2012. The purpose of organizing the Conclave was to showcase the rich Buddhist Heritage of the country and to promote tourism to important Buddhist sites in India. The total expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Tourism on organizing the Conclave was Rs. 165.76 lakh.

(b) The data on number of Buddhist tourists from Korea, China, Myanmar, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Taiwan after the bomb blast on 7th July, 2013 are not available. However, the total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India in the month of July, 2013 shows an increase of 7.9% as compared to the corresponding month in 2012.

(c) In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other. The Ministry has also issued guidelines for formation of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) comprising of ex-servicemen in consultation with Ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Re-settlement. The same have been forwarded to all State Governments and Union Territories. Central financial assistance has been granted to Government of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of TFSO.

The other measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travelers are:

(i) Adoption of code of conduct for safe and hon'ble tourism which has a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect of basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

(ii) Further, Ministry of Tourism has also written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists. They have also been requested to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.

Public Service Delivery System

1531. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched "Public Service Delivery System" for hotel approvals, classification and related services;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme of systems; and
- (c) the number of proposals cleared by Government under the above system so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Public Service Delivery System (PSDS) is a web based system. It enables all the applicants seeking approval for hotel projects, classification/re-classification and related services to track the progress of their applications online on a real time basis. The Ministry of Tourism endeavours to communicate the final decision on all such applications which are received complete in all respects within 90 days of their receipt.

(c) A total number of 79 applications seeking hotel approvals or classification or re-classification under 1 Star and above categories, which were complete in all respect as per the guidelines, have been approved by the Ministry of Tourism under the Public Service Delivery System till date.

Deaths due to malnutrition of tribal children in Kerala

1532. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported deaths of tribal children in the tribal heart land of Attappady in Palakkad district of Kerala caused due to malnutrition; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to prevent the malnutrition and provide proper health facilities in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Government is concerned about the reported death of tribal children, in Attappady in the Palakkad district of Kerala. As per information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children but can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections.

(b) The Government of Kerala, Scheduled Tribes Department and the Social Justice Department have jointly enquired and conducted house to house survey. The Scheduled Tribes Development Department has distributed 10 Kilo Grams rice and 2 Kilo Grams Green Gram to all the 10,700 Scheduled Tribe families in Integrated Tribal Development Project, Attappady. The Department of Agriculture has drawn up a scheme worth Rs. 7.84 crore for reviving traditional agricultural practices in the area with the help of National Horticulture Mission. Conducting health camps and distribution of supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centers are the other measures taken by the state government to address the problem.

Additionally, the Ministry of Rural Development has decided to take up project for sustainable agriculture and a project for strengthening tribal Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the National Rural livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is taking steps for setting up a Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre in the area under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Ministry of women and Child Development is strengthening the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) project of Attappady to cover all tribal habitations.

Survey of vulnerable tribal groups

1533. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment or survey has been conducted to find out Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country; if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the schemes/programmes being implemented for PVTGs, State- wise; and

(c) the reasons due to which the Budget for PVTG Scheme has been reduced from Rs. 240 crores to 174 crores in 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Government of India has identified 75 communities as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, for formulation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy in the States/UTs, to help the extremely backward tribal groups. The criteria adopted for identification of a community as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) were as under:

- (i) Pre-agricultural level of technology,
- (ii) very low level of literacy and
- (iii) declining trend of population.

State/UT-wise and community-wise list of PTGs is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme *viz.* "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)" for the overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The scheme aims at the socio-economic development of PTGs in a holistic manner by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that the quality of life of PTGs is improved and a visible impact is made. The funds under this scheme are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for the survival; protection and development of PTGs. Apart from this, a number of schemes are being implemented for STs, which also include PTGs as given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The Budget Estimate 2012-13 of this Ministry was reduced from Rs.4090.00 crore to Rs. 3100.00 crore at the Revised Estimate Stage. Accordingly, the allocation to the "Development of PTGs" Scheme was also reduced from Rs. 244.00 crore to Rs. 178.50 crore in this Ministry, at the Revised Estimate stage.

Statement-I

*Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
(earlier called as Primitive Tribal Groups) - State/ UT wise*

Name of the State/UT	Name of PTGs
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Bodo Gadaba 2. Bondo Poroja 3. Chenchu

1	2
	4. Dongria Khond
	5. Gutob Gadaba
	6. Khond Poroja
	7. Kolam
	8. Kondareddis
	9. Konda Savaras
	10. Kutia Khond
	11. Parengi Poroja
	12. Thoti
2. Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13. Asurs
	14. Birhor
	15. Birjia
	16. Hill Kharia
	17. Korwas
	18. Mai Paharia
	19. Parhaiyas
	20. Sauria Paharia
	21. Savar
3. Gujarat	22. Kathodi
	23. Kotwalia
	24. Padhar
	25. Siddi
	26. Kolgha

1	2
4. Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba
	28. Koraga
5. Kerala	29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans)
	30. Kadar
	31. Kattunayakan
	32. Kurumbas
	33. Koraga
6. Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Marias
	35. Baigas
	36. Bharias
	37. Hill Korbas
	38. Kamars
	39. Saharias
	40. Birhor
7. Maharashtra	41. Katkaria (Kathodia)
	42. Kolam
	43. Maria Gond
8. Manipur	44. Morram Nagas
9. Odisha	45. Birhor
	46. Bondo
	47. Didayi
	48. Dongria-Khond

1	2
	49. Juangs
	50. Kharias
	51. Kutia Kondh
	52. Lanjia Sauras
	53. Lodhas
	54. Mankidias
	55. Paudi Bhuyans
	56. Soura
	57. Chuktia Bhunjia
10. Rajasthan	58. Seharias
11. Tamil Nadu	59. Kattu Nayakans
	60. Kotas
	61. Kurumbas
	62. Irulas
	63. Paniyans
	64. Todas
12. Tripura	65. Reangs
13. Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66. Buxas
	67. Rajis
14. West Bengal	68. Birhor
	69. Lodhas
	70. Totos

1	2
15. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese
	72. Jarawas
	73. Onges
	74. Sentinelese
	75. Shorn Pens

Statement-II

Schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.
- (ii) Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of "Ekalavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.
- (iii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iv) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (v) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally.
- (vii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students.
- (viii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students
- (ix) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (x) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.

- (xi) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (xii) Top class Education for ST students.
- (xiii) Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving & handloom training centers run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.)
- (xiv) This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

Pending allocation for special backward tribes in Chhattisgarh

‡1534. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for allocation for five special backward tribes in Chhattisgarh, sent to Central Government for the year 2012-13 and whether Central Government has provided less amount as assistance *vis-a-vis* the proposed amount;

(b) whether the amount for post-matric scholarship in Chhattisgarh for the year 2009-10 and 2011-12 is still due with the Central Government; if so, by when the above said amount would be provided; and

(c) whether the construction of 620 hostels/Ashrams, out of building construction for hostels/Ashrams in Chhattisgarh, could not be sanctioned and if so, by when the approval for them will be granted by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The State Government of Chhattisgarh had submitted the Conservation cum Development (CCD) plan for the 12th Plan Period under the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Abujh Maria, Baiga, Pahari Korwa, Kamar and Birhor are the intended PTG beneficiary communities. Keeping in view the budget constraint, Rs. 20.00 crore was released to the State Government of Chhattisgarh during 2012-13 against their demand of Rs. 66.05 crore.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No proposal is pending for release of funds under Post Matric Scholarship for ST student in respect of State Government of Chhattisgarh. The release of funds during the years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2009-10	Rs. 375.95
2010-11	Rs. 1253.96
2011-12	Rs. 4034.11

(c) This Ministry has not received any proposal for construction of 620 Hostels/Ashrams from the State Government of Chhattisgarh so far.

Malnutrition deaths of tribal children in the country

1535. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural children of 0-1 and 1-6 age groups who have died during the last three years in the country;

(b) whether these deaths have occurred normally for due to malnutrition or contagious diseases;

(c) in which State comparatively have larger number of rural children died; and

(d) whether any State Government has ascribed malnutrition or mothers, consuming liquor during pregnancy as the cause of such deaths of infants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The numbers of Infant/ child mortality cases are not reported at the national level. However, the state/ UT wise Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) for three years as per Sample Registration System (SRS) report of the Registrar General of India (RGI) is placed at Annex-1.

(b) As per Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, malnutrition is an important underlying, not direct, cause of death among children. According to report 'Children in India 2012 - A Statistical Appraisal', published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, among children aged 0 to 4 years, the main causes of death were: Certain infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99)

(23.1%), Diseases of the Respiratory System (16.1%), Diseases of the Nervous System (12.1%), Diseases of the Circulatory System (7.9%), Injury, Poisoning etc (.9%), Other major causes (33.9 %).

(c) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) reports, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is highest in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) No State Government has reported liquor consumption among pregnant mothers as cause of death of infants. However, as per the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, malnutrition is an important underlying, though not direct, cause of death among children since it increases morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections.

Statement

Infant Mortality Rate in last 3 years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	SRS 2008	SRS 2009	SRS 2010	SRS 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	53	50	47	44
A. Non-NE High Focus States					
1	Bihar	56	52	48	44
2	Chhattisgarh	57	54	51	48
3	Himachal Pradesh	44	45	40	38
4	Jammu and Kashmir	49	45	43	41
5	Jharkhand	46	44	42	39
6	Madhya Pradesh	70	67	62	59
7	Odisha	69	65	61	57
8	Rajasthan	63	59	55	52
9	Uttar Pradesh	67	63	61	57
10	Uttaranchal	44	41	38	36
B. NE States					
11	Arunachal Pradesh	32	32	31	32

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Assam	64	61	58	55
13	Manipur	14	16	14	11
14	Meghalaya	58	59	55	52
15	Mizoram	37	36	37	34
16	Nagaland	26	26	23	21
17	Sikkim	33	34	30	26
18	Tripura	34	31	27	29
C. Non High Focus States					
19	Andhra Pradesh	52	49	46	43
20	Goa	10	11	10	11
21	Gujarat	50	48	44	41
22	Haryana	54	51	48	44
23	Karnataka	45	41	38	35
24	Kerala	12	12	13	12
25	Maharashtra	33	31	28	25
26	Punjab	41	38	34	30
27	Tamil Nadu	31	28	24	22
28	West Bengal	35	33	31	32
D. Union Territories					
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	27	25	23
30	Chandigarh	28	25	22	20
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	37	38	35
32	Daman and Diu	31	24	23	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Delhi	35	33	30	28
34	Lakshadweep	31	25	25	24
35	Pondicherry	25	22	22	19

Under 5 Mortality Rate in last 3 years

States	2009	2010	2011
India	64	59	55
Andhra Pradesh	52	48	45
Assam	87	83	78
Bihar	70	64	59
Chhattisgarh	67	61	57
Delhi	37	34	32
Gujarat	61	56	52
Haryana	60	55	51
Himachal Pradesh	51	49	46
Jammu and Kashmir	50	48	45
Jharkhand	62	59	54
Karnataka	50	45	40
Kerala	14	15	13
Madhya Pradesh	89	82	77
Maharashtra	36	33	28
Odisha	84	78	72
Punjab	46	43	38
Rajasthan	74	69	64

**Schemes for development of small and medium
cities of Madhya Pradesh**

†1536. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes approved and amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and also for other schemes under the Ministry for each town, city and small town during the last five years and the current status of these projects; and

(b) the time-schedule fixed for completion and implementation of these projects and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) till 31/03/2012, 68 projects were sanctioned with an approved cost of Rs. 1230.99 crores in 50 towns of the State of Madhya Pradesh. Against a total commitment of Rs.991.04 crore, an amount of Rs. 737.47 cr Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was released to the State as on 19/08/2013.

During Transition Period of JnNURM, 71 fresh proposals involving Roads, Water supply, Solid Waste Management projects etc. were sanctioned in the State of Madhya Pradesh and funds to the tune of Rs. 346.13 crore as 1st installment of ACA was also released to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Under UIG component of JnNURM, Seven projects in five cities with an ACA commitment of Rs. 562.63 crore were sanctioned during the last five years and funds to the tune of Rs. 241.68 crore was also released to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

The details of schemes approved and amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the last five years and their likely completion schedule in respect of these projects is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium towns (UIDSSMT)*

Overall Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	438.43
Total ACA committed so far (including incentive) (Rs. in Crore)	991.04
ACA released so far (Rs. in crore)	743.72
2nd Installment released for projects	39
Total funds release as second installment (Rs. in Crore)	239.25

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	ACA recommended to MoF	
						1st	2nd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh							
1	Biaora	Water supply	709.47	567.58	10.64	283.79	283.79
2	Budhni	Water supply	194.60	155.68	1.17	77.84	77.84
3	Budhni	Sewerage	195.05	156.04	1.95	78.02	
4	Chhatarpur	Water supply	1593.80	1275.04	0.00	637.52	637.52
5	Damoh	Water supply	874.20	699.36	0.00	349.68	349.68
6	Damon	Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	0.00	24.94	24.94
7	Damoh	Gajanan	130.17	104.14	0.00	52.07	52:07
8	Damoh	Water Bodies	53.00	42.40	0.00	21.20	20.32
9	Damoh	Road	418.97	335.18	0.00	167.59	167.59
10	Garhakota	Water Supply	596.36	477.09	8.95	187.40	289:69

Statement-I*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium towns (UIDSSMT)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

ACA released during 2006-07	ACA released during 2007-08	ACA released during 2008-09	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13	Total release	Likely completed schedule
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
261.18	22.61	0.00				294.43	578.22	Completed
77.84	0.00	0.00				79.01	156.85	Completed
78.02	0.00	0.00				1.95	79.97	Mar-14
586.73	50.79	0.00				637.52	1275.04	Completed
349.68	0.00	349.68					699.36	Completed
24.94	0.00	24.94					49.88	Completed
52.07	0.00	52.07					104.14	Completed
21.20	0.00	0.00				20.32	41.52	Completed
167.59	0.00	0.00				167.59	335.18	Completed
187.40	0.00	289.69				8.95	486.04	Mar-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Garhakota	Road	143.76	115.01	2.16	57.50	57.51
12	Itarsi	Water Supply	1467.83	1174.26	22.02	587.13	587.13
13	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	10.63	283.37	
14	Itarsi	Road	844.57	675.66	12.67	337.83	
15	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	530.40	6.63	265.20	265.20
16	Jaora	Sewerage	294.25	235.40	2.94	117.70	
17	Malajkhanda	Water Supply	525.42	420.34	0.00	110.60	309.74
18	Malajkhanda	Drain	27.60	22.08	0.00	11.04	11.04
19	Mandsaur	Source	1552.45	1241.96	0.00	620.98	620.98
20	Panna	Water Supply	1808.37	1446.70	0.00	723.35	723.35
21	Rehli	Water supply	602.75	482.20	0.00	241.10	241.10
22	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	1.43	57.39	
23	Rewa	Water supply	1427.87	1142.30	3.57	571.15	571.15
24	Sanawad	Water supply	729.68	583.74	7.15	291.87	291.87
25	Shujalpur	Water supply	1745.32	1396.26	13.96	698.13	698.13
26	Sironj	Water Supply	622.95	498.36	7.79	249.18	249.18
27	Tikamgarh	Water supply	983.18	786.54	14.75	393.27	393.27
28	Vidisha	Water supply	1557.52	1246.02	0.00	623.01	623.01
29	Vidisha	Sewerage	218.00	174.40	0.00	87.20	
30	Vidisha	Road	73.58	58.86	0.00	29.43	29.43
31	Dabra	Water Supply	1112.1	889.68	16.68	444.84	444.84
32	Dabra	Water Supply	1441.84	1153.47	21.63	576.74	576.73

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
57.50	0.00	57.51				2.16	117.17	Completed
587.13	0.00	0.00				609.15	1196.28	Mar-14
283.37	0.00	0.00				10.63	294.00	Mar-14
0.00	350.50	0.00					350.50	Mar-14
265.20	0.00	0.00				271.83	537.03	Mar-14
117.70	0.00	0.00				2.94	120.64	Mar-14
110.60	0.00	0.00		309.74			420.34	Completed
11.04	0.00	11.04					22.08	Completed
571.51	49.47	0.00				620.98	1241.96	Mar-14
665.73	57.62	0.00				723.35	1446.70	Completed
221.89	19.21	0.00		241.1			482.20	Mar-14
57.39	0.00	0.00				1.43	58.82	Mar-14
525.65	45.50	0.00				574.72	1145.87	Completed
268.62	23.25	0.00		291.87		7.15	590.89	Completed
642.52	55.61	0.00				712.09	1410.22	Mar-14
229.33	19.85	0.00		249.18		7.79	506.15	Completed
393.27	0.00	0.00				408.02	801.29	Completed
623.01	0.00	0.00				623.01	1246.02	Mar-14
87.20	0.00	0.00					87.20	Completed
29.43	0.00	29.43					58.86	Completed
0.00	461.52	0.00		444.84			906.36	Completed
0.00	598.35	0.00				576.73	1175.09	Mar-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Sehore	Water Supply	1454.52	1163.62	21.82	581.81	581.81
34	Ratlam	Water Supply	3265.1	2612.08	48.98	1306.04	1306.04
35	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5964.66	4771.73	89.47	2385.86	2385.86
36	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	784.32	14.71	392.16	392.16
37	Khandwa	Water Supply	10672.30	8537.84	0.00	4268.92	4268.92
38	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	0.00	110.59	110.59
39	(Sehore)	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	0.00	195.58	195.58
40	Dewas	Water Supply	5837.00	4669.60	87.55	2334.80	2334.60
41	Hoshangaba	Water Supply	1615.26	1292.21	0.00	646.10	646.10
42	Agar	Water Supply	1005.80	804.64	15.09	402.32	402.32
43	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	0.00	2660.00	
44	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	796.80	7.97	398.40	398.40
45	Harda	Water Supply	1787.00	1429.60	26.81	714.80	67.3.20
46	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	114.92	3064.62	
47	Katni	Water Supply	4080.95	3264.76	30.60	1632.38	1632.38
48	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5732.87	4586.30		2293.15	
49	Pipariya	Water Supply	2408.11	1926.49		963.24	
50	Pandhurna*	Water Supply	4611.62	3689.30		2577.52	
51	Betul	Water Supply	3262.07	2609.66		1304.83	
52	Sausar	Water Supply	1930.22	1544.18		772.09	
53	Chorai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10		354.55	
54	Khurai	Water Supply	3662.82	2930.26		1465.13	
55	Pipla Naraya	Water Supply	81.20	64.96		32.48	
56	Dongar Para	Water Supply	3013.33	2410.66		1205.33	

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.00	603.63	0.00				581.81	1185.44	Mar-14
0.00	1355.02	0.00				1306.04	2661.06	Mar-14
0.00	2475.33	0.00				2385.86	4861.19	Mar-14
0.00	406.87	0.00				392.16	799.03	Mar-14
0.00	4268.92	0.00				4268.92	8537.84	Mar-14
0.00	0.00	110.59				110.59	221.18	Completed
0.00	0.00	195.58				195.58	391.16	Completed
0.00	0.00	2334.80		2334.8		87.55	4757.15	Completed
0.00	0.00	646.10				646.11	1292.21	Mar-14
0.00	0.00	402.32				417.41	819.73	Mar-14
0.00	0.00	2660.00					2660.00	Mar-14
0.00	0.00	398.40				406.37	804.77	Mar-14
0.00	0.00	714.80				700.01	1414.81	Mar-14
0.00	0.00	3064.62				114.92	3179.54	Mar-14
0.00	0.00	1632.38				1662.98	3295.36	Mar-14
					2293.15		2293.15	Mar-14
					963.24		963.24	Mar-14
					2577.52		2577.52	Mar-14
					1304.83		1304.83	Mar-14
					772.09		772.09	Mar-14
					354.55		354.55	Mar-14
					1465.13		1465.13	Mar-14
					32.48		32.48	Mar-14
					1205.33		1205.33	Mar-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57	Dewas	Water Supply-II	3975.00	3180.00		1590.00	
58	Multai	Water Supply	1929.60	1543.68		771.84	
59	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1225.70	980.56		490.28	
60	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1683.75	1347.00		673.50	
61	Sidhi	Water Supply	2118.55	1694.84		847.42	
62	Bina	Water Supply	3875.50	3100.40		1550.20	
63	Pandhurana	Roads	2054.76	1643.81		821.90	
64	Junardeo	Roads	345.96	276.77		138.38	
65	Amarwara	Roads	424.16	339.33		169.66	
66	Sausar	Roads	2332.73	1866.18		933.09	
67	Dongarparsia	Roads	1098.03	878.42		439.21	
68	Chourai	Roads	189.17	151.34		75.67	
TOTAL	50	68	123099.43	98479.56	624.64	49821.92	23925.27

@ Cost of Water Supply project of Garhakota has been revised from Rs. 468.49 lakhs to Rs. 596.36 lakhs in the SLEC meeting, as proposed by CPHEEO

\$ Cost of Water Supply project of Malajkhand has been revised from Rs.276.50 lakhs to Rs. 525.42 lakhs in the SLEC meeting, as proposed by CPHEEO

* Pandhurana Water Supply project's cost revised by CPHEEO and approved cost come down.

N.B: Total Commitment = 99104.20

Sl. No.	Component	No. of Town
1	Drain	1
2	Urban Renewal	2
3	Road	10
4	Sewerage	7
5	Water Supply	47
6	Water Body	1

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					1590.00		1590.00	Mar-14
					771.84		771.84	Mar-14
						490.28	490.28	Mar-14
						673.50	673.50	Mar-14
						847.42	847.42	Mar-14
						1550.20	1550.20	Mar-14
						821.90	821.90	Mar-14
						138.38	138.38	Mar-14
						169.66	169.66	Mar-14
						933.09	933.09	Mar-14
						439,21	439.21	Mar-14
						75.67	75.67	Mar-14
7554.74	10864.06	12973.96	0.00	3871.53	13330.16	25777.37	74371.82	

No. of Projects	ACA Comittment	ACA Release
1	22.08	22.08
2	154.02	154.02
10	6355.39	3439.62
7	12828.47	6480.17
47	79701.84	64254.73
1	42.40	21.20
68	99104.20	74371.82

*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and
Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)*

Project-wise status as on 19.08-2013 (Transition Phase)

Overall Allocation (Rs. in Crore)

Total ACA committed so far (including Incentive) (Rs. in Crore) 692.26

ACA released so far (Rs. in crore) 346.13

2nd Installment released for projects Total funds release as
second Installment (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Schema/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh				
1	Sabalgarh	Roads	459.10	367.28
2	Churhat	Roads	232.10	185.68
3	Kareli	Roads	444.47	355.58
4	Aastha	Roads	541.28	433.02
5	Shujalpur	Roads	499.00	399.20
6	Pipariya	Roads	385.46	308.37
7	Amla	Roads	477.66	382.13
8	Piplanarayanawar	Roads	408.09	326.47
9	Harrai	Roads	177.27	141.82
10	Waraseoni	Roads	810.96	648.77

*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and
Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)*

Project-wise status as on 19.08-2013 (Transition Phase)

(Rs. tn lakhs)

ACA recommended to MoF		ACA released during 2012-13	ACA released during 2013-14	Total release	Likely Completion Schedule
1st	2nd				
6	7	8	9	10	11
		183.64		183.64	Mar-16
		92.84		92.84	Mar-16
		177.79		177.79	Mar-16
		216.51		216.51	Mar-16
		199.60		199.60	Mar-16
		154.18		154.18	Mar-16
		191.06		191.06	Mar-16
		163.24		163.24	Mar-16
		70.91		70.91	Mar-16
		324.38		324.38	Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5
11	Athner	Roads	217.90	174.32
12	Multai	Roads	723.34	578.67
13	Damua	Roads	652.52	522.02
14	Chandameta	Roads	321.30	257.04
15	Budni	Roads	504.20	403.36
16	Narsulalaganj	Roads	365.39	292.31
17	Rehti	Roads	211.60	169.28
18	Manawar	Roads	475.15	380.12
19	Khurai	Roads	457.60	366.08
20	Amarwara	Water Supply	1609.30	1287.44
21	Waraseoni	Water Supply	2232.00	1785.60
22	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1319.68	1055.74
23	Barkuhi	Water Supply	1211.82	969.46
24	Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98
25	Manawar	Water Supply	1125.60	900.48
26	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20
27	Tendukheda	Water Supply	1028.64	822.91
28	Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16
29	Anuppur	Water Supply	1521.22	1216.98
30	Shamgarh	Water Supply	2374.00	1899.20
31	Hindoria	Water Supply	1138.34	910.67
32	Satna	Water Supply	8087.57	6470.06
33	Begamganj	Water Supply	1392.22	1113.78

6	7	8	9	10	11
87.16		87.16		87.16	Mar-16
289.34		289.34		289.34	Mar-16
261.01		261.01		261.01	Mar-16
128.52		128.52		128.52	Mar-16
201.68		201.68		201.68	Mar-16
146.16		146.16		146.16	Mar-16
84.64		84.64		84.64	Mar-16
190.06		190.06		190.06	Mar-16
183.04		183.04		183.04	Mar-16
643.72		643.72		643.72	Mar-16
892.80		892.80		892.80	Mar-16
527.87		527.87		527.87	Mar-16
484.73		484.73		484.73	Mar-16
352.99		352.99		352.99	Mar-16
450.24		450.24		450.24	Mar-16
293.10		293.10		293.10	Mar-16
411.46		411.46		411.46	Mar-16
174.58		174.58		174.58	Mar-16
608.49		608.49		608.49	Mar-16
949.60		949.60		949.60	Mar-16
455.34		455.34		455.34	Mar-16
3235.03		3235.03		3235.03	Mar-16
556.89		556.89		556.89	Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5
34	Guna	Water Supply	7140.42	5712.34
35	Rajgarh	Water Supply	1907.76	1526.21
36	Amarwara	SWM	128.80	103.04
37	Porsa	SWM	236.47	189.18
38	Shivpuri	SWM	649.76	519.81
39	Rajpur	Roads	489.00	391.20
40	Barkuhi	Roads	476.42	381.14
41	Kareli	Water Supply	3550.77	2840.62
42	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43
43	Seoni	Water Supply	4735.80	3788.64
44	Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94
45	Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14
46	Piplyamandi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98
47	Junnardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2432.07	1945.66
48	Rampura	Water Supply	1956.37	1565.10
49	Suwasara	Water Supply	1764.30	1411.44
50	Bhedaghat	Roads	603.40	482.72
51	Singoli	Roads	264.71	211.77
52	Lodhikhera	Roads	417.33	333.86
53	Sonkutch	Roads	499.00	399.20
54	Mohgaon	Roads	462.18	369.74
55	Piplarawa	Roads	364.70	291.76
56	Newtonchikli	Roads	604.25	483.40

6	7	8	9	10	11
2856.17			2856.17	2856.17	Mar-16
763.11			763.11	763.11	Mar-16
51.52			51.52	51.52	Mar-16
94.59			94.59	94.59	Mar-16
259.91			259.91	259.91	Mar-16
195.60			195.60	195.60	Mar-16
190.57			190.57	190.57	Mar-16
1420.31			1420.31	1420.31	Mar-16
319.72			319.72	319.72	Mar-16
1894.32			1894.32	1894.32	Mar-16
219.97			219.97	219.97	Mar-16
219.57			219.57	219.57	Mar-16
387.49			387.49	387.49	Mar-16
972.83			972.83	972.83	Mar-16
782.55			782.55	782.55	Mar-16
705.72			705.72	705.72	Mar-16
241.36			241.36	241.36	Mar-16
105.88			105.88	105.88	Mar-16
166.93			166.93	166.93	Mar-16
199.60			199.60	199.60	Mar-16
184.87			184.87	184.87	Mar-16
145.88			145.88	145.88	Mar-16
241.70			241.70	241.70	Mar-16

1	2	3	4	5
57	Chanderi	Roads	614.85	491.88
58	Chhindwara	Roads	5352.70	4282.16
59	Dewas	Roads	1254.50	1003.60
60	Mandleshwar	Roads	659.08	527.26
61	Katni	Roads	4567.00	3653.60
62	Mungaoli	Roads	550.00	440.00
63	Kolaras	Roads	1234.03	987.22
64	Prithvipur	Roads	504.80	403.84
65	Piplyamandi	Roads	487.50	390.00
66	Chandameta	Water Supply	1432.20	1145.76
67	Damua	Water Supply	1479.19	1183.35
68	Lodhikeda	Water Supply	611.76	489.41
69	Newtonchikli	Water Supply	1055.90	844.72
70	Harrai	Water Supply	873.87	699.10
71	Mohgaon	Water Supply	848.87	679.10
TOTAL		71	86533.06	69226.45

Sl. No.	Component	No. of Projects
1	Road	21
2	Water Supply	14
3	SWM	3
		38

6	7	8	9	10	11
245.94			245.94	245.94	Mar-16
2141.08			2141.08	2141.08	Mar-16
501.80			501.80	501.80	Mar-16
263.63			263.63	263.63	Mar-16
1826.80			1826.80	1826.80	Mar-16
220.00			220.00	220.00	Mar-16
493.61			493.61	493.61	Mar-16
201.92			201.92	201.92	Mar-16
195.00			195.00	195.00	Mar-16
572.88			572.88	572.88	Mar-16
591.68			591.68	591.68	Mar-16
244.70			244.70	244.70	Mar-16
422.36			422.36	422.36	Mar-16
349.55			349.55	349.55	Mar-16
339.55			339.55	339.55	Mar-16
34613.24		13382.58	21230.66	34613.24	
Approved Cost		ACA Committed		ACA Release	
17412.57			13930.06		6965.04
25092.06			20073.65		10036.82
1015.03			812.02		406.02
43519.66			34815.73		17407.88

Statement-II

Details of projects approved in last five years for Madhya Pradesh under UIG

Amount Rs. in Lakhs

Data as on 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA Released for utilisation till 31.07.2013	Date of Completion per latest as QPR
2008-09							
1	Bhopal	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area	41,545.64	14-Jan-09	20,772.84	8,309.12	Dec-13
2	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new	1,406.00	21-Feb-09	703.00	632.70	Mar-14
3	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations	5,600.00	14-Jan-09	2,800.00	700.00	Mar-14

370 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2009-10

4	Indore	Reverside corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I -14.30 Km	18,000.00	12-Nov-10	9,000.00	2,250.00	Mar-14
5	Jabalpur	Storm Water drains at Jabalpur city	32,649.00	30-Oct-09	16,324.50	10,610.92	Dec-13
6	Ujjain	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra	4,739.00	22-Jan-10	3,791.20	947.80	Mar-14

2012-13

7	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	3,588.88	26-Mar-13	2,871.10	717.78	Nov-14
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Total			107,528.52	55,262.64	24,168.32		
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* No projects have been approved in FY 2010-11 and 2011-12

Development scheme for Jammu and Kashmir

1537. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of progress in India in the Urban Development Sector for Jammu and Kashmir State has remained one of the lowest in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to devise a special package for rejuvenation of cities, small and big townships in State of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Allotment of land to Gujarat Bhawan

1538. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Gujarat and some Members of Parliament from the State of Gujarat have written to the Union Minister of Urban Development for allotment of land to Gujarat Bhawan in Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon and by when the land is likely to be allotted for Gujarat Bhawan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to allot the desired land to the Government of Gujarat for construction of one more Gujarat Bhawan in New Delhi.

Public toilets in cities

1539. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a plan to set up public toilets in every city; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of public toilets aimed to be set up in the cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) No Sir, as ascertained from M/o Rural Development, M/o Drinking Water & Sanitation and M/o Urban Development, Government has not formulated any plan to set up public toilets in every city.

'Sanitation' is a State subject under the 7th Schedule of Constitution of India. Therefore it is the primary responsibility of the States to provide public toilets in every city.

However, under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme this Ministry is providing support to the State Governments to construct individual twin pit pour flush toilets in place of existing dry latrines among EWS households in urban areas, in order to eradicate the need for manual scavenging. Public toilets are also allowed to be set up in selected project areas if required, under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) programmes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Allocation of funds under UIDSSMT for Maharashtra

1540. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of releasing Central funds to various projects under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Maharashtra State which are already sanctioned by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has also given its directions that such projects should be funded in the cities of Maharashtra in which not a single project has been sanctioned; and

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the outlay for funding such projects keeping in view of the directions of the Planning Commission and if so, the details of the Central funds released/to be released so far, scheme-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Details of funds sanctioned/released to Maharashtra State under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Statement**Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)***Project-wise status (as on 19.08.2013)*

Overall Allocation (Rs. in Crore)	664.76
Total ACA committed so far (including Incentive) (Rs. in Crore)	2269.97
ACA released so far (Rs. in crore)	1990.11
2nd Installment released for projects	84
Total funds release as second installment (Rs. in Crore)	853.96
No. of Projects Completed	26

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instalment of the eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instalment of the eligible Central Share (25%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	1st Instalment of ACA released during 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra								
1	Latur	Construction of drains	5531.00	4424.80	2212.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
2		Improvement of arterial & Arterial Roads	3591.00	2872.80	1436.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
3		Construction of road dividers & foot path	880.00	704.00	352.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4		Beautification of Golai	63.00	50.40	25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
5		Parking plaza at Ganjgolai	37.00	29.60	11.80	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**Project-wise status (as on 19.08.2013)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

1st Instal- ment of ACA proposed	2nd Instal- ment of Central Share	ACA released during 2006- 07	ACA released during 2007- 08	ACA released during 2008- 09	ACA released during 2009- 10	ACA released during 2010- 11	ACA released during 2011- 12	ACA released during 2012- 13	ACA released during 2013- 14	Total rele- ased
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
000	2212.40	221240	0.00	0.00	221240					4424.80
1436.40	1436.40	1436.40	0.00	0.00	1436.40					2872.80
352.00	352.00	352.00	0.00	0.00	352.00					704.00
25.20	25.20	25.20	0.00	0.00	25.20					50.40
14.80	14.80	14.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.80				29.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3198.00	2558.40	1279.20	0.00	47.97	0.00
7		Heritage	101.70	81.36	40.68	0.00	1.526	0.00
8		Water supply	5944.00	4675.20	2337.60		87.66	0.00
9	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	1940.80	970.40	0.00	3639	0.00
10	Islampur	Water supply	1454.00	1163.20	581.60	0.00	21.81	0.00
11	Pusad	Water Supply	838.90	671.12	335.56	0.00	12.58	0.00
12	Ashta	Water supply	673.50	538.80	269.40	0.00	10.1	0.00
13	Chopda	Water supply	486.00	388.80	194.4	0.00	7.29	0.00
14	Mangalvedha	Water supply	796.50	637.20	318.60	0.00	11.94	0.00
15	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	648.80	324.4	0.00	12.165	0.00
16	Bhor	Water supply	319.20	255.36	127.68	0.00	4.788	0.00
17	Bhadravati	Water supply	1725.20	1380.16	690.08	0.00	25.878	0.00
18	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	505.201	252.6	0.00	9.47	0.00
19	Malegaon	Water	4611.00	3688.80	1844.40	922.2	69.17	0.00
20	Chiplun	Water Supply	956.00	764.80	382.40	191.2	14.34	0.00
21	Achalpur	Water Supply	3759.00	3007.20	1503.60	751.8	56.39	0.00
22	Baramati	Watersupply	1368.00	1094.40	547.20		20.52	0.00
23	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water supply	7902.00	6321.60	3160.80		118.53	0.00
24	Beed	Water supply	2076.00	1660.80	330.40		31.14	0.00
25	Ahmednagar	Watersupply (Ph-I)	2539.00	2031.20	1016.00			0.00
26	Nandurbar	Water supply	2405.18	1924.14	962.07		0.00	0.00
27	Shirur	UGD	889.80	711.84	355.92		0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[22 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

377

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1327.17	1279.20	1327.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1279.20				2608.37
42.21	40.68	42.21	0.00	0.00	40.63					82.89
	2337.60	0.00	2425.26	0.00	2337.60					4762.86
1006.79	970.40	1006.79	0.00	0.00	970.40					1977.19
603.41	581.60	603.41	0.00	581.60	0.00					1185.01
348.14	335.53	348.14	0.00	0.00	335.56					683.70
279.50	269.40	279.50	0.00	0.00	269.40					548.90
201.69	194.40	201.69	0.00	194.40	0.00					396.09
330.54	318.60	330.54	0.00	318.60	0.00					649.14
336.57	324.40	336.57	0.00	0.00	324.40					660.97
132.47	127.68	132.47	0.00	0.00	127.68					260.15
715.96	690.08	715.96	0.00	0.00	0.00		690.08			1406.04
262.07	0.00	262.07	0.00	0.00	0.00					262.07
991.37	1844.40	912.40	1001.17	0.00	1844.40					3757.97
205.54	382.40	189.17	207.57	0.00	382.40					779.14
808.19	1503.60	743.81	816.18	0.00	0.00		1503.60			3063.59
	547.20	0.00	567.72	0.00	547.20					1114.92
	3160.80	0.00	3279.33	0.00	0.00		3160.80			6440.13
	830.40	0.00	861.54	830.40	0.00					1891.94
	1015.20	0.00	1016.00	0.00	1015.20					2031.20
	962.07	0.00	0.00	962.07	0.00	962.07				1924.14
	355.36	0.00	0.00	355.92	0.00		355.36			711.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28	Shrirampur	Water supply	4357.00	3485.60	1742.80		0.00	0.00
29	Umred	Water supply	1516.00	1212.80	606.40		0.00	0.00
30	Vita	Water supply	747.80	598.24	299.12		0.00	0.00
31	Arvi	Watersupply	729.30	583.44	291.72		0.00	0.00
32	Satara	Water supply	4715.90	3772.72	1866.36		0.00	0.00
33	Amravati	UGD (phase-I)	8612.28	6889.82	3444.91		0.00	0.00
34	Jalna	Water supply	12399.00	9919.20	4959.60		0.00	
35	Solapur	Water supply	7198.95	5759.16	2879.58		0.00	
36	Vaijapur	Water supply	3490.60	2792.48	1396.24		0.00	
37	Shegaon	Water supply	3880.64	3104.51	1552.26		43.08	
38	Khamgaon	Water supply	4328.18	3462.54	1731.27		0.00	
39	Osmanbad	Water supply	10349.42	8279.54	4139.77		155.24	
40	Easmat	Water supply	3213.00	2570.40	1285.20		0.00	
41	Hingoli	Watersupply	4576.92	3661.54	1830;77		0.00	
42	Shanada	Water supply	1724.00	1379.20	689.80		0.00	
43	Jamner	Water supply	768.60	614.88	307.44		0.00	
44	Ichalkaranil	Water supply	3694.82	2955.86	1477.93		0.00	
45	Tasgaon	Water supply	1456.00	1164.80	582.40		0.00	
46	Parbhani	Water supply	10448.00	8358.40	4179.20		0.00	
47	Aurangabad	Water supply	35967.00	28773.60	14336.80		0.00	
48	Gondia	Watersuppiy	6138.26	4910.61	2455.30		0.00	
49	Akot	Water Supply	1957.00	1565.60	782;80		0.00	
50	Amalner	Water Supply	2487.00	1989.60	994.00		0.00	
51	Chalisgaon	Water Supply	407.00	325.60	162.80		0.00	
52	Dapoli	Water Supply	142.00	113.60	58.80		0.00	

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1742.80	0.00	0.00	1742.80	0.00		1742.80			3485.60
	606.40	0.00	0.00	606.40	0.00	606.40				1212.80
	299.12	0.00	0.00	299.12	299.12					598.24
	291.72	0.00	0.00	291.72	0.00		291.72			583.44
	1836.36	0.00	0.00	1886.36	0.00		1886.36			3772.72
	3444.91	0.00	0.00	3444.91	0.00		3444.91			6889.82
	4959.60	0.00	0.00	4959.60	0.00	4959.60				9919.20
	2879.58	0.00	0.00	2879.58	0.00			2879.58		5759.16
	1396.24	0.00	0.00	1396.24	0.00	1396.24				2792.48
	1552.26	0.00	0.00	1552.26	1552.26	43.08				3147.59
	1731.27	0.00	0.00	1731.27	0.00	1731.27				3462.54
	4139.77	0.00	0.00	4139.77	0.00		4295.01			8434.78
	1285.20	0.00	0.00	1285.20	0.00	1285.20				2570.40
	1830.77	0.00	0.00	1830.77	0.00		1830.77			3661.54
	689.60	0.00	0.00	689.60	0.00	689.60				1379.20
	307.44	0.00	0.00	307.44	0.00	307.44				614.88
	1477.93	0.00	0.00	1477.93	0.00	1477.93				2955.86
	582.40	0.00	0.00	582.40	0.00		582.40			1164.80
	4179.20	0.00	0.00	4179.20	0.00	4179.20				8358.40
	0.00	0.00	0.00	14386.80	0.00					14386.80
	2455.30	0.00	0.00	2455.30	0.00		2455.30			4910.60
	782.80	0.00	0.00	782.80	0.00			782.60		1585.80
	994.60	0.00	0.00	994.80	0.00		994.80			1989.60
	162.80	0.00	0.00	162.80	0.00	162.80				325.60
	56.80	0.00	0.00	0.00			56.80			113.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
53	Jintur	Water Supply	909.00	727.20	363.60		0.00	
54	Karad	Water Supply	2910.00	2328.00	1164.00		0.00	
55	Karmala	Water Supply	939.86	751.89	375.94		0.00	
56	Kurduwad	Water Supply	766.84	613.47	306.74		0.00	
57	Murtijapur	Water Supply	1767.00	1413.60	706.60		0.00	
58	Parola	Water Supply	403.00	322.40	161.20		0.00	
59	Pathri	Water Supply	1043.00	834.40	417.20		0.00	
60	Sallu	Water Supply	1189.00	951.20	475.60		0.00	
61	Sangola	Water Supply	2145.00	1716.00	858.00		0.00	
62	Sillod	Water Supply	1236.88	989.50	434.75		0.00	
63	Sonepeth	Water Supply	298.00	238.40	119.20		0.00	
64	Telhara	Water Supply	614.00	491.20	245.60		0.00	
65	Washim	Water Supply	2997.60	2397.60	1198.80		0.00	
66	Yavatmal	Water Supply	1096.00	876.80	438.40		0.00	
67	Balapur	Water Supply	605.00	484.00	242.00		0.00	
68	Katol	Water Supply	1918.00	1534.40	767.20		0.00	
69	Jaysingpur	Water Supply	691.20	552.96	276.48		0.00	
70	Hadgaon	Water Supply	214.62	171.70	85.85		0.00	
71	Phaitasn	Water Supply	3284.87	2627.90	1313.95		0.00	
72	Gadhingla	Water Supply	898.05	718.44	359.22		0.00	
73	Vadgaon	Water Supply	664.00	531.20	265.60		0.00	
74	Junner	Water Supply	660.66	528.53	264.26		0.00	
75	Rahimatp	Water Supply	403.60	322.88	161.44		0.00	

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	363.60	0.00	0.00	363.60	0.00	363.60				727.20
	1164.00	0.00	0.00	1164.00	0.00		1164.00			2328.00
	375.95	0.00	0.00	375.94	0.00		375.95			751.89
	306.74	0.00	0.00	306.74	0.00		306.74			613.48
	706.60	0.00	0.00	706.80	0.00		706.80			1413.60
	161.20	0.00	0.00	161.20	0.00		161.20			322.40
	417.20	0.00	0.00	417.20	0.00		417.20			834.40
	475.60	0.00	0.00	475.90	0.00		475.60			951.20
	858.00	0.00	0.00	858.00	0.00		858.00			1716.00
	494.75	0.00	0.00	494.75	0.00	494.75				989.50
	119.20	0.00	0.00	119.20	0.00	119.20				238.40
	245.60	0.00	0.00	245.00	0.00		245.80			491.20
	1198.80	0.00	0.00	1198.80	0.00		1198.60			2397.60
	0.00	0.00	0.00	438.40	0.00					438.40
	242.00	0.00	0.00	242.00	0.00		242.00			484.00
	767.20	0.00	0.00	767.20	0.00	767.20				1534.40
	276.48	0.00	0.00	276.48	0.00	270.48				552.96
	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.85	0.00					85.85
	1313.95	0.00	0.00	1313.95	0.00	1313.95				2627.90
	359.22	0.00	0.00	359.22	0.00		359.22			718.44
	265.80	0.00	0.00	265.60	0.00			265.60		531.20
	264.27	0.00	0.00	264.26	0.00		264.27			528.53
	161.44	0.00	0.00	161.44	0.00		161.44			322.88

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
76	Pen	Water Supply	1297.00	1037.60	518.80		0.00	
77	Khopoli	Water Supply	1483.00	1186.40	693.20		0.00	
78	Pachora	Water Supply	1818.00	1454.40	727.20		0.00	
79	Sangamn	Water Supply	878.00	0.00	351.20		0.00	
80	Yeola	Water Supply	1012.65	810.12	405.06		0.00	
81	Ahmedna	Water Supply (Ph-II)	7305.00	5844.00	2922.00		56.98	
82	Akola	Sewerage	13275.00	10620.00	5310.00		0.00	
83	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	256.00	128.00		0.00	
84	Pandharp	Drainage	3175.00	2540.00	1270.00		0.00	
85	Chandrap	Sewerage	7201.30	5761.04	2880.52		0.00	
86	Daund	Sewerage	1915.80	1532.64	766.32		0.00	
87	Panvel	Sewerage	3107.15	2485.72	1242.85		0.00	
88	Malvan	Sewerage	1884.40	1507.52	753.76		0.00	
89	Venguria	Sewerage	795.35	636.28	318.14		0.00	
90	Alibag	Sewerage	1240.00	992.00	496.00		0.00	
91	Kamptee	Sewerage	2221.21	1776.97	888.48		0.00	
92	Katol*	Road	2468.30	1974.64	987.32			
93	Saoner*	Road	2646.06	2116.85	1058.42			
94	Umreo*	Road	1527.92	1222.34	611.17			
95	Gondia	Sewerage	8233.70	6586.96	3293.48			
Total	84	95	282677.57	226142.06	113071.43	1865.20	854.96	0.00

Sl. No.	Component	No. of Projects	Approved Cost
1	Water Supply	69	205894.10
2	Heritage	1	101.70
3	Urban Renew	1	63.00
4	Road	5	11113.28
5	Sewerage	16	56762.49
	Drainage	2	8706.00
6	Parking	1	37.00
		95	282677.57

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	518.80	0.00	0.00	518.80	0.00			518.30		1037.60
	593.20	0.00	0.00	593.20	0.00		593.20			1186.40
	727.20	0.00	0.00	727.20	0.00		727.20			1454.40
	351.20	0.00	0.00	351.20	0.00	351.20				702.40
	405.06	0.00	0.00	405.06	0.00		405.06			810.12
	2922.00	0.00	0.00	2922.00	0.00		56.38	2922.00		5900.98
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4998.48	0.00					4998.48
	128.00	0.00	0.00	128.00	0.00		128.00			256.00
	1270.00	0.00	0.00	1270.00	0.00		1270.00			2540.00
	2880.52	0.00	0.00	2880.52	0.00		2886.52			5761.04
	766.32	0.00	0.00	766.32	0.00		766.32			1532.64
	1242.86	0.00	0.00	1242.86	0.00		1242.86			2485.72
	0.00	0.00	0.00	753.76	0.00					753.76
	318.14	0.00	0.00	318.14	0.00		318.14			636.28
	0.00	0.00	0.00	496.00	0.00					496.00
	888.40	0.00	0.00	888.48	0.00				888.48	1776.96
		302.00						685.32		967.32
				134.40				924.03		1058.43
				440.92				170.25		611.17
								3293.48		3293.48

9420.02 85396.28 11774.69 10174.78 88262.03 14072.30 22781.21 35455.01 15802.66 199011.16

ACA Committed	ACA Release	ACA Release
165462.72	130695.41	150551.69
82.89	82.89	82.89
50.4	50.4	50.40
8890.62	3576.8	6233.72
45515.93	31625.31	35096.06
6964.80		6964.80
29.80	29.6	29.60
226997.02	166060.41	199011.16

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Project-wise status of Transition Phase (as on 19.08.2013)

Overall Allocation (Rs. in Crore)

Total ACA committed so far (including incentive) (Rs. in Crore) 64.11

ACA released so far (Rs. in crore) 32.06

2nd Installment released for projects

Total funds release as second installment (Rs. in Crore)

No. of Projects Completed

									(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instalment of eligible Central Share (50%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	2nd Instalment of Central Share	ACA released during 2013-14	Total release

Maharashtra

1	Shirpur Warvade	Water Supply	3077.77	2462.22	1231.11			1231.11	1231.11
2	Shrirampur	UGD (Sewerage)	4936.29	3949.03	1974.52			1974.52	1974.52
			8014.06	6411.25	3205.62	0.00	0.00	3205.63	3205.63

Sl. No.	Components	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Release
1	Water Supply	1	3077.77	2462.22	1231.11
2	Sewerage	1	4936.29	3949.03	1974.52
		2	8014.06	6411.248	3205.63

Subletting of Government Accommodation

1541. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints against Government servants for subletting on sharing basis their Government quarters for running tours and travels, tent house in Delhi particularly in Aram Bagh Government colony, quarter-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received for the last five years, till date; and

(c) the action that have been taken against the allottees for illegally running tour and travels, tent house etc. from their Government quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The quarter-wise details of complaints received during last five years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Quarter-wise details of action taken by the Directorate of Estates on charges of subletting against the allottees are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Quarter-wise details of alleged complaints against Government servants for subletting their quarters for running businesses like Tours and Travels, Tent House, etc. received during the last five years are as under:

Sl. No. (Jan to Dec)	Year	Quarter No.	Subject
1	2	3	4
1	2008	C-3/225, Lodhi Colony	Running tent house
2		23/214, Lodhi Colony	Running business venture
3		C-3/240, Lodhi Colony	Running office
4		85-D, Sec-4, D.I.Z Area	Running flower business
5	2009	39/463, Panchkuian Road	Running tent house

1	2	3	4
6		C-246, Albert square	Running tour & travel office
7		C-255, Albert square	Running tent house
8		B2/41,UDP Nehru Nagar	Rental car business
9	2010	X-316, Sarojini Nagar	Running tour & travel office
10		25-H, Aram Bagh	Running travel agency
11		463, Sec-5, R.K. Puram	Taxi services
12		167-A, Aram Bagh	Running tent house
13		10-G, Aram Bagh	Running travel business
14		C-197, Albert Square	Running tour office
15		68/1A, Sector-2, D.I.Z. Area	Running tent house
16		F-2100, Netaji Nagar	Commercial Use
17		DS-232, Sec-3, M B Road	Commercial Use
18		239, Sec-3, R K Puram	Commercial Use
19		380, Sec-7, M. B Road	Commercial Use
20		F-1747, Netaji Nagar	Commercial Use
21		15/175, Panchkuain Road	Running tent house
22	2011	674, Sec-12, RK Puram	Running commercial vehicle
23		170-H, Aram Bagh	Running Travel & Tour office
24		192-R, Aram Bagh	Running tent house
25		293, Sec-7, R K Puram	Taxi Services
26		307, Sec-7, R K. Puram	Taxi services
27		1137,Sec-8, R.K.Puram	Transport business
28		89/437, Sec-1,DIZ Area	Taxi Services

1	2	3	4
29		159-C, Aram Bagh	Commercial activity
30		72-A, Aram Bagh	Commercial activity
31		311, Sec-3, Sadiq Nagar	Running travel agency
32		19-T, Sec-4, D.I.Z Area	Running travel agency
33		10-B, Aram Bagh	Running tent house
34		H-87, Kali Bari Marg	Running tour office
35		292, Sec-3, R K Puram	Commercial activities
36		1187, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Running carpentry services
37		A-262, Moti Bagh-I	Running Grocery Shop
38	2012	879, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Running tent house
39		2/137, Sec-1, MB Road	Running travel agency
40		DS-375, Sec-3, M. B. Road	Running Taxi services
41		C-3/377, Lodhi Colony	Running tent house
42		11/194, Dev Nagar	Running Taxi services
43		4/4A, Sector-2, D.L.Z. Area	Running tent house
44		752, Sec-7, M. B. Road	Running Taxi services
45		753, Sec-2, R K Puram	Running Car rental office
46		97/6, Sec-1, M. B. Road	Commercial Activities
47		167-C, Aram Bagh	Tour & Travel
48	2013 (till date)	101-A, Aram Bagh	Commercial purposes, as two battery rickshaws & TSR

Statement-II

Quarter-wise details of action taken by the Directorate on proved charges of subletting against the allottees are given below:

Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Action Taken
1	2	3
1	23/214, Lodhi Colony	Allotment Cancelled
2	85-D, Sec-4, D.I.Z Area	Quarter belongs to Dept. Pool, R.M.L. Hospital, case has been referred to the concerned authority for necessary action at their end.
3	C-255, Albert Square	Allotment cancelled
4	X-316, Sarojini Nagar	Allotment cancelled
5	C-197, Albert Square	Allotment Cancelled
6	68/1A, Sector-2, D.I.Z. Area	Debarred for future allotment
7	239, Sec-3, R K Puram	Allotment Cancelled
8	F-1747, Netaji Nagar	Allotment Cancelled
9	170-H, Aram Bagh	Quarter belongs to President's Estate Pool, case has been referred to the concerned authority for necessary action at their end.
10	1137,Sec-8, R.K.Puram	Allotment Cancelled
11	89/437, Sec-1, DIZ Area	Allotment cancelled on 06.05.2011
12	311, Sec-3, Sadiq Nagar	Allotment Cancelled
13	A-262, Moti Bagh-I	Allotment Cancelled
14	19-T, Sec-4, D.I.Z Area	Debarred from future allotment
15	292, Sec-3, R K Puram	Allotment Cancelled
16	753, Sec-2, R K Puram	Allotment Cancelled

1	2	3
17	97/6, Sec-1, M. B. Road	Allottee expired
18	167-C, Aram Bagh	Pending for decision.
19	101-A, Aram Bagh	Show cause notice issued.

Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules

1542. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2012 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th March, 2013 and state:

(a) whether Registrar of Delhi Cooperative Societies, after conducting enquiry U/S 54 of DCS Act, 1972 and getting conclusive result thereof, issued certain specific directions to Sarva Priya Cooperative House Building Society vide Letter No. F. 46/1972/H/Coop/SP/Enquiry/2282 dated 15th September, 1989 which should have/had strictly been complied by the Management of the said Society while creating Membership No. 109, 195, 297, 366, 490 and 491, in their Membership Register; and

(b) the action which is to be proposed in case if the said Society has/had put the said directions in the sewage pit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In case of non-compliance by the Management, action as per relevant provisions of DCS Act 2003 and DCS Rules 2007 shall apply.

Allocation for Guwahati

1543. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Urban Renewal Mission and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme, the city of Guwahati has been considered for expansion; and

(b) whether the Guwahati Development Department (GDD) plans to expand Guwahati by another 66 square kilometers to accommodate the city's rapid growth and development, the status of implementation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per the Master Plan approved and notified in the Assam Gazette by the Government of Assam vide Gazette Notification No. 198 dated 9th July 2009 the new area of Guwahati Metropolitan Area has been increased by 66 square kilometer.

Plan for improving structural strength of old buildings

1544. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per reports of IIT, Roorkee, more than 70 per cent buildings of East Delhi are prone to Earth Quake;

(b) whether such studies are also conducted for other cities; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any plan has been formulated by Government to improve structural strength of such old buildings to make the earthquake resistant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Sir, no such report has been received in Ministry of Urban Development from IIT Roorkee.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The buildings designed and constructed by Delhi Development Authority and Central Public Works Department are earth quake resistant conforming to relevant Bureau of Indian Standard Codes and other National Standards. A cell has been created in Delhi Development Authority for retrofitting and reconstaiction of unsafe houses. An Advisory Group of experts from various fields has also been constituted for expert opinion.

Master plan for Delhi 2021

1545. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land pool policy under the Master Plan for Delhi-2021 has been finalised;

- (b) if so, the salient features and details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when the same will be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Vacant type-II flats under NDMC

1546. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 200 type-II flats are lying Vacant in Aliganj area of New Delhi for want of electricity connections by NDMC;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a number of Government employees are in queue for allotment of type-II accommodations for a long time; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has taken up the matter with NDMC long back, if so, the details thereof and since when these flats are lying vacant and the details of the loss incurred to the exchequer on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, the matter was taken up with New Delhi Municipal Council in June, 2012. New Delhi Municipal Council has informed that electricity connection to 200 type-II quarters in Aliganj can only be given after establishment of 33 KV Sub-Station at Aliganj. The built up space for Sub-Station is to be provided by Central Public Works Department. The construction of which has already been started by Central Public Works Department and it may take 3 to 4 months. New Delhi Municipal Council has simultaneously invited tenders for the Sub-Station equipments. Commissioning of the Sub-Station may take 5 to 7 months. These flats are lying vacant since 8.2.2012 The allotment is pending for want of electricity connection to the remaining 200 newly built quarters. The loss incurred to the exchequer on this account is estimated at approximately Rs.8 lakh per month .

Metro rail for Kapashera village

1547. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that villages of Delhi / New Delhi are being ignored by Delhi Metro Rail and no Metro connection has so far been provided in majority of these villages; if so, the reason for not connecting these villages with Metro Rail on priority basis;

(b) whether Metro Rail connectivity is likely to be provided to these villages on priority basis in the near future, including Kapashera village; and

(c) if so, by when and if not the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (c) The main objects of Delhi Metro is to connect places with high traffic demand. While doing so the alignment passes / connects many villages of National Capital Territory of Delhi also enroute. The details are as under:

- (i) Yellow Line (Jahangirpuri to HUDA City Centre line) of Delhi Metro passes through Chhatarpur, Ghitorni, Sultanpur and Arjan Garh and caters to nearby villages.
- (ii) Blue Line (Dwarka to NOIDA line) serves a number of villages between Janakpuri and Dwarka.
- (iii) Green Line (Kirtinagar/ Inderlok to Mundka line) operates through the areas like Nangloi, Mundka, which are predominantly villages.
- (iv) Violet Line (Central Secretarial - Badarpur line) caters to the residents of neighbouring villages of Tughlakabad, Badarpur, etc.

In the upcoming Phase III of Delhi Metro also, some village areas are also getting covered like extension of yellow line in the north to Badli, from Mukundpur to Shiv Vihar, serving villages in and around Mukundpur and extension of metro connection from Dwarka to Najafgarh catering to large number of villages enroute & around Najafgarh.

At present, there is no alignment going through or planned through Kapashera Village. Dwarka Sector 21 metro station is the nearest station to Kapashera village which can be used by the people of the village.

Encroachment of DDA land

1548. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi Development Authority's land encroached upon by illegal occupants during the last two decades;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Media house had also encroached upon one such path of land measuring about 5500 sq. meters and it is being enjoyed by them for the last over two decades without any action being taken by the statutory authorities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken / being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Sir, the Delhi Development Authority has informed that the land reported to be encroached as on 7.08.2013 is 4789 acres.

(b) A Media House is reported to be in illegal occupation of an Institutional plot of DDA roughly measuring 1823 sq.m. in Wazirpur Industrial Area. A status quo has been granted by a judicial court on 21.05.2013.

(c) Appropriate action regarding removal of encroachment and reclaiming the land is taken by DDA as and when encroachment on their land is reported.

Purchase of buses for Mysore under JNNURM scheme

1549. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is yet to release Rs. 911.4 lakhs against the sanctioned amount in favour of State Government, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for purchase of buses for Mysore city;

(b) whether another proposal for purchase of additional buses FESLF at a total cost of Rs. 5940 lakh has also been submitted by the State Government; and

(c) by when will these proposals be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Out of balance payment of Rs.911.40 lakh,

an amount of Rs.546.84 lakh has already been released to the State Government. Release of balance 10% of ACA is subject to implementation by State Government of various reforms related to urban transport as per the JnNURM guidelines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No firm date of approval can be given for the proposal received.

Expansion of the National Capital Region

1550. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some other cities of the State of Haryana have been included in the NCR recently by expanding the National Capital Region, if so, the basis of this expansion;

(b) the reasons for not including some important cities of Uttar Pradesh like Moradabad, Bareilly, Muzaffarpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Bulandshahr also in the NCR; and

(c) whether Government would include other cities of Western Uttar Pradesh in the above scheme by expanding NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has approved the proposal of Government of Haryana for inclusion of Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts of state of Haryana in National Capital Region (NCR).

The proposals for inclusion of districts in the NCR were made by the respective NCR participating States. The justifications given by State Governments were (i) contiguity to the existing NCR boundary, (ii) road and rail connectivity and (iii) economic drivers.

(b) Bulandshahr district is already within NCR. NCRPB has not received proposal for inclusion of other cities in NCR from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) NCRPB has not received any proposal to include other cities of Western Uttar Pradesh in NCR.

The proposal for inclusion of districts in the NCR were made by the respective NCR participating States. The justification given by State Governments were (i) contiguity to the existing NCR boundary, (ii) road and rail connectivity and (iii) economic drivers.

(b) Bulandshahr district is already within NCR. NCRPB has not received proposal for inclusion of other cities in NCR from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) NCRPB has not received any proposal to include other cities of Western Uttar Pradesh in NCR.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

I Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II MOU between Government of India and EPL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (1) G.S.R. 90 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, publishing the Kandla Port Trust (Authorization of Pilots) Regulations, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 396 (E), dated the 25th June, 2013, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- (3) G.S.R. 386 (E), dated the 25th June, 2013, publishing the Paradip Port Trust Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- (4) G.S.R. 289 (E), dated the 6th May, 2013, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4), See No. L.T. 9562/15/13]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Ennore Port Limited (EPL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9391/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of CPCB, Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi and related papers

IV. MOU between Government of India and NERMAC

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
- (1) S.O. 2287 (E), dated the 26th July, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) S.O. 2288 (E), dated the 26th July, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9394/15/13]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9393/15/13]
- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38T of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9564/15/13]
- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region) and the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9061/15/13]

**MOU between Government of India, ITDC and
various State Hotel Corporations**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9464/15/13]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC) and the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9465/15/13]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC) and the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9466/15/13]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC) and the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9467/15/13]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC) and the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9468/15/13]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC) and the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9469/15/13]

Report and Accounts (2012-13) of ICWA, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri E. Ahamed, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9560/15/13]

**Report and Action Taken note on Justice Usha Mehra (Retd.)
Commission of Inquiry, into various aspects of the incident
of rape dated 16th December, 2012**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Report of the Justice Usha Mehra (Retd.) Commission of Inquiry, into various aspects of the incident of rape dated 16th December, 2012, to identify the lapse on the part of police, any authority or the person and also to give suggestions to improve the safety and security of women.
- (b) Action Taken note on the observations/ recommendations contained in the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9397/15/13]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II MOU between Government of India and various PSUs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 387 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, publishing the Central Information Commission: [Registrar] Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (2) G.S.R. 388 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, publishing the Central Information Commission: [Hindi Translator] Recruitment Rules, 2013.
 - (3) G.S.R. 389 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, publishing the Central Information Commission: [Assistant Library and Information Officer] Recruitment Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9380/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9375/15/13]
 - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9376/15/13]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9377/15/13]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9378/15/13]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVANI), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9379/15/13]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

II Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of ESC, New Delhi and related papers.

III MOU between Government of India and NICS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—
 - (1) F. No. 321-49/2012-CA & QoS, dated the 21st February, 2013, publishing the Registration of Consumer Organisations Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9574/15/13]
 - (2) F. No. 305-8/2012-QoS, dated the 25th March, 2013, publishing the Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9046/15/13]
 - (3) No. 311-23/2013-QoS, dated the 24th May, 2013, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Eleventh Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

- (4) No. 311-23/2013-QoS, dated the 24th May, 2013, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (5) F. No. 409-10/2012-NSL-1, dated the 24th May, 2013, publishing the Short Message Services (SMS) Termination Charges Regulations 2013.
- (6) No. 324-2/2013-CA, dated the 10th July, 2013, publishing the Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (4) to (6), See No. L.T. 957415/13]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9763/15/13]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology) and the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9572/15/13]

I. Outcome Budget (2013-14) of the Planning Commission

II. Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Planning Commission.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

16. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9749/15/13]
17. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session,
2009 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9750/
15/13]
18. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9751/15/13]
19. Statement No. XIII Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session,
2010 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9752/
15/13]
20. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9753/15/13]
21. Statement No. X Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session,
2010 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9754/
15/13]
22. Statement No. IX Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session,
2011 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9755/
15/13]
23. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session,
2011 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9756/
15/13]
24. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session,
2011 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9757/
15/13]
25. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session,
2012 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9758/
15/13]
26. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session,
2012 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9759/
15/13]
27. Statement No. III Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session,
2012 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9760/
15/13]

28. Statement No. II Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session,
2013 [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9761/
15/13]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

II Report and Accounts (2010-11,2011-12) of NITHE, Noida and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- 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:—
- (1) S.O. 2560 (E), dated the 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 101.364 to K.M. 104.126, K.M. 128.077 to K.M. 138.525 and K.M. 127.764 to K.M. 138.525 on National Highway No. 31D in Cooch Behar District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.
 - (2) S.O. 2566 (E), dated the 11th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.300 to K.M. 134.600 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
 - (3) S.O. 2643 (E), dated the 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M.101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.164 and K.M. 138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.
 - (4) S.O. 2646 (E), dated the 25th November, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.500 to K.M. 114.000 (Hazaribag-Ranchi Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Ramgarh District in the State of Jharkhand.
 - (5) S.O. 266 (E), dated the 13th February, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure at K.M. 452.700 (Junction of National Highway No. 31 and National Highway No. 34) on National Highway No. 34 in Purnia District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.

- (6) S.O. 639 (E), dated the 29th March, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 36.000 to K.M. 71.000 (Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section) on National Highway No. 83 in Jehanabad District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (7) S.O. 1009 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 312.000 to K.M. 352.000 (Khagaria-Purnea Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Bhagalpur District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (8) S.O. 1166 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 24.500 in Dhanbad District and from K.M. 24.500 to K.M. 58.330 on National Highway No. 32 in Bokaro District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (9) S.O. 1286 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 00.000 to K.M. 40.500 (Barhi-Hazaribag Section) on National Highway No. 33 in Hazaribag District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (10) S.O. 1346 (E), dated the 15th June, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 277.500 to K.M. 333.500 on National Highway No. 33 and from K.M. 200.500 to K.M. 185.150 on National Highway No. 6 in East Singhbhum District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (11) S.O. 1653 (E), dated the 20th July, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 47.677 to K.M. 154.500 on National Highway No. 31 in Nalanda and Nawada Districts in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (12) S.O. 1891 (E), dated the 17th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M. 101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 and from K.M. 138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.

- (13) S.O. 1912 (E), dated the 21st August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 195.000 to K.M. 230.000 (Patna-Bakhtiyarpur section) on National Highway No. 30 in Patna District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (14) S.O. 2077 (E), dated the 7th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.300 to K.M. 134.600 (Patna-Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Patna District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (15) S.O. 2081 (E), dated the 7th September, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 153.000 to K.M. 266.282 (Bakhtiyarpur-Khagaria Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Patna, Begusarai and Khagaria Districts in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (16) S.O. 2180 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 19.130 (Mohania-Ara Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Kaimur (Bhabhua) District in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (17) S.O. 2181 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 65.885 to K.M. 82.824 (Mohania-Ara Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Buxar District in the State of Bihar.
- (18) S.O. 2182 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 78.070 to K.M. 116.760 (Mohania-Ara Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Bhojpur (Ara) District in the State of Bihar.
- (19) S.O. 2183 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 19.130 to K.M. 67.800 (Mohania-Ara Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Rohtas (Sasaram) District in the State of Bihar.
- (20) S.O. 2265 (E), dated the 20th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.000 to K.M. 21.000 and K.M.26.000 to K.M. 89.000 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section) on National Highway No. 77 in Sitamarhi District in the State of Bihar.

- (21) S.O. 2266 (E), dated the 20th September, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 101.364 to K.M. 104.126, K.M. 128.077 to K.M. 138.525 and K.M. 127.764 to K.M. 138.525 on National Highway No. 31D in Coochbehar District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.
- (22) S.O. 2285 (E), dated the 30th September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 398.240 to K.M. 441.400 (Barwa Adda-Barakar Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Dhanbad District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement.
- (23) S.O. 2578 (E), dated the 29th October, 2012, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 180.000 to K.M. 188.530 on National Highway No. 2 in Aurangabad District in the State of Bihar.
- (24) S.O. 2637 (E), dated the 30th October, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 368.044 to K.M. 398.000 (Farakka-Raiganj Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Uttar Dinajpur District in the State of West Bengal, along with delay statement.
- (25) S.O. 2949 (E), dated the 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 164.584 to K.M. 191.700 (Barasat - Berhampore Section) on National Highway No. 34 in Murshidabad District in the State of West Bengal.
- (26) S.O. 2964 (E), dated the 19th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 153.300 to K.M. 190.800 (Bakhtiyarpur - Mokama Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
- (27) S.O. 3060 (E), dated the 28th December, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 8.370 to K.M. 101.364, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 128.077, K.M. 104.126 to K.M. 127.764 and K.M. 138.525 to K.M. 147.000 on National Highway No. 31D in Jalpaiguri District in the State of West Bengal.

- (28) S.O. 135 (E), dated the 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 244.000 to K.M. 277.500 (Rargaon - Jamshedpur Section) on National Highway No. 33 in East Singhbhum District in the State of Jharkhand.
- (29) S.O. 143 (E), dated the 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 181.300 to K.M. 134.600 (Patna - Buxar Section) on National Highway No. 30 in Patna District in the State of Bihar.
- (30) S.O. 156 (E), dated the 14th January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 180.000 to K.M. 188.530 (Aurangabad - Barwa Adda Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Aurangabad District in the State of Bihar.
- (31) S.O. 215 (E), dated the 21st January, 2013, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 82 in Gaya, Nawada and Nalanda Districts in the State of Bihar, along with delay statement.
- (32) S.O. 216 (E), dated the 21st January, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 12.842 on Gumla Bypass connecting to National Highway Nos. 23 and 78 in Gumla District in the State of Jharkhand, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (32), See No. L.T. 9400/15/13]
- (33) S.O. 475 (E), dated the 27th February, 2013, 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 National Highway No. 163) in Warangal District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (34) S.O. 481 (E), dated the 27th February, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 and Kurnool bypass starting at K.M. 350.450 on National Highway No. 18 and joining National Highway No. 7 at K.M. 216.650 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (35) S.O. 619 (E), dated the 11th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (36) S.O. 680 (E), dated the 13th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 979.130 to K.M. 949.800 (Chennai-Kolkata Section) on National Highway No. 16 in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (37) S.O. 709 (E), dated the 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 190.600 to K.M. 221.500 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (38) S.O. 717 (E), dated the 15th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1022.494 to K.M. 979.130 (Chennai-Kolkata Section) on National Highway No. 16 in West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (39) S.O. 746 (E), dated the 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.268 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (40) S.O. 755 (E), dated the 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 167.750 to K.M. 224.360 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kadapa District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (41) S.O. 757 (E), dated the 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 224.360 to K.M. 350.450 and K.M. 350.450 to joining of National Highway No. 7 at K.M. 216.650 (Kadapa-Kurnool Section) on National Highway No. 18 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (42) S.O. 768 (E), dated the 18th March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 682.980 to K.M. 741.202 (Kolkata-Chennai Corridor) on National Highway No. 16 in Visakhapatnam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (43) S.O. 807 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 160.000 to K.M. 190.600 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 (New National Highway No. 65) in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (44) S.O. 891 (E), dated the 1st April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 176.202 to K.M. 236.000 (Gwalior - Shivpuri Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Shivpuri District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (45) S.O. 908 (E), dated the 1st April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 294.190 to K.M. 340.860 (Shivpuri - Dewas Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Guna District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (46) S.O. 931 (E), dated the 8th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 137.000 to K.M. 161.000 (Betul - Pandhurna Section) on National Highway No. 69 in Betul District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (47) S.O. 1043 (E), dated the 26th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 242.000 to K.M. 245.650 (Rewa - Katni - Jabalpur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Rewa District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (48) S.O. 1078 (E), dated the 30th April, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 161.000 to K.M. 213.400 (Betul - Pandhurna Section) on National Highway No. 69 in Betul District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (49) S.O. 1092 (E), dated the 1st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 34.500 to K.M. 45.600 (Obedullaganj - Betul Section) on National Highway No. 69 in Hoshangabad District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (50) S.O. 1234 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.600 on National Highway 75 to K.M. 176.202 on National Highway No. 3 (Gwalior - Shivpuri Section) in Gwalior District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(51) S.O. 1300 (E), dated the 21st May, 2013, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 472.000 to K.M. 506.000 (Jabalpur - Lakhandon Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Jabalpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. For (33) to (51), *See* No. L.T. 9577/15/13]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. G.S.R. 207 (E), dated the 8th April, 2013, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 2013 under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9762/15/13]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) [*erstwhile* National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers (NITHE)], NOIDA, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9576/15/13]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) [*erstwhile* National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers (NITHE)], NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(iii) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9575/15/13]

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

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

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

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Examination of programmes for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)" pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (ii) Thirtieth Report on the subject 'Prevention of Untouchability in Mid Day Meal Scheme in Government run Schools' pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy); and
- (iii) Thirty-first Report on the subject "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Ordnance Factory Board (OFB)" pertaining to the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence Production).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2012-13) on the subject 'Assessment of Educational Status of Women with Special Reference to the Girl Child'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Motion for appointment of...

SHRI V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, before you move the Motion, I have an objection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF TWO MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA TO
SERVE ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATED TO
ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES AND SPECTRUM**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your objection?

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, following the biennial elections to the State of Tamil Nadu, there have been some vacancies which have been created not only in the JPC but also in the PAC, and also in the SC/ST Committee. The Chair had earlier moved a Motion regarding election for these things and it has been bulletined also. But, now, suddenly we are nominating Members for JPC. I want to know whether the Government is going to follow the same policy of nominating Members for other Committees also or there are going to be elections. If there are going to be elections for other Committees, then, I want that this also should have an election. I will be contesting on that. For the same vacancies, are you going to renominate in the other Committee also? I want to know.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the procedure is, Motion is brought in the House and if the House approves, then the Motion is through.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: For PAC they have announced elections. For SC/ST Committee they have announced elections. That is why I want to know.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Normally, the procedure is, if a vacancy arises, then a person of the same party is nominated in the Committee. It is a general understanding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mr. Maitreyan, please, now, I will give my ruling.

Earlier, the motion was moved for constituting the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Spectrum and approved here in the same way. Now, in that very same Committee -- not in other elected Committees -- there are two vacancies. So, the same procedure is being followed and the motion is brought here and the House can consider it...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, both the vacancies in the JPC are from Tamil Nadu. I would like to contest to that.

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Rajya Sabha to serve on

*of Two Members of
the Joint Committee*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Chair does not go by that. Whether it is Tamil Nadu or any other State, it is equal for the Chair. But the point is...(Interruptions)...Let me complete.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If there is election, election has to be there for all bodies. You cannot have election to one body and nomination for other bodies...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. Now the point is different. The point is: Earlier, the JPC on 2G was approved by this House through the same procedure. And now two vacancies have been created in that Committee. Therefore, we are adopting the same procedure. So, Mr. Minister, move the motion.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA(Madhya Pradesh): Sir, may I ask one question? I have a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member. You know everything. And, still you want to ask something!

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTUALLA: Sir, maybe, sometimes, I don't know anything. And, on this, maybe, I don't know. So, I want a clarification.

There are two vacancies. When the JPC was constituted and Members selected, they were selected on the basis of the strength of the political parties in the House. Now, two Members have been retired. One of them has become Minister and I don't know what has happened to the other Members. I want to ask: Is it the same composition of the ruling party and the opposition parties and whether it is being shared properly or not? I want a clarification on this simple question. The composition of the Committee should not change by appointing Members.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the composition has not changed. There is one Member who has become Minister from my party and, in his place, a Member from my party is being nominated. The other slot has been given to Nominated Members, because they are ten and there is nobody in such a Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is justifiable...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, earlier also there was nobody. If at all anybody in the whole House raising this, it is me...(Interruptions)...I have been raising this

issue in this House during the last four years. If at all you want to nominate somebody, I am the most eligible person, probably.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, clarification is against the consent given to earlier motion and adopted by this House. Now, the Minister raised a new point. Motion adopted earlier by this House had nominated some Members. At that time, there was no representation of the Nominated Members. The representation is from a particular party. Now, this is a new point which is against the intention of the earlier motion adopted by this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that Nominated Members should not be represented?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, no; not that. If the Government has the interest, why did it not give representation to them earlier? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a point to make...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, you made your observation from the Chair that the same procedure is being adopted. Unfortunately, Sir, the same procedure is not being adopted. I am sorry to say. But, according to your ruling or observation, same procedure has been adopted and the Minister also says the same thing. I ask: Has the same procedure is adopted? No. It is a new procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as the Chair is concerned, the same procedure is adopted. I am not bothered about the composition.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am the one who would like eminent Nominated Members to be in every Committee. But, Sir, as far as the procedure is concerned, the hon. Minister should have brought the motion back again to the House, taken the consent of various leaders of political parties and then taken a decision. Arbitrarily, nobody can do that, not even the Chair...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the JPC is neither meeting nor will it give its Report. Why are you go on discussing this? ...*(Interruptions)*...That is not the intention of the Government to do it also...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I am a Member of the JPC. Let me raise certain issues which are very germane.

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that you want to raise here?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I would ask the Government to withdraw the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Don't refer to the JPC here.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No, no. It is important. I am referring to the JPC on the 2G. A draft Report is there and there is a serious dispute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot refer to it. Don't refer to it here...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We have the highest regard for the Nominated Members. But, if, now, the complex of the Committee is changed, it is consideration extraneous...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You refer it in the Committee. You cannot refer it here.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It the complexion is sought to be changed, it is consideration extraneous. Therefore, Najmaji is right. The entire composition will be changed...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. If the composition is changed, the composition of the voting pattern also changes...*(Interruptions)*...

This election would change the composition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must say that in the Committee, not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let the Government withdraw it and have the widest consultations possible. We have the highest regard for the Committee Members, but in 2G, the Government suddenly coming with new parameters raises a lot of questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should remain alive to the background of it. Therefore, we are absolutely sure ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, withdraw it.

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It must be absolutely withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If necessary, let us have division on that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House take a division on the Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, the point is, the Chair is not expected to look into the composition of the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. I have started saying something. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may speak after I complete. Your Deputy Leader has already spoken. The Chair is not expected to look into the composition of the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me have my say.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We are raising it because there is a background to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only talking about the procedure adopted in the House. The procedure adopted for this Committee ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The problem with the Government is that it always shoots from the shoulders of the Chair. That is the problem, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Keeping the Chair in the dark, the Government shoots from Chair's shoulders, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not the thing. Let me say this. I talked about the procedure being adopted in this House. Earlier, for 2G spectrum Joint Parliamentary Committee, the procedure adopted was that the Government presented the names and we approved it. I said that that procedure could be adopted now also. And that is the procedure the Government has adopted.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is over.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: No, Sir. You told me that you would call me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please move the Motion.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I move:—

418 *Motion for appointment* [RAJYA SABHA]
Rajya Sabha to serve on

*of Two Members of
the Joint Committee*

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two Members to the Joint Committee to Examine Matters Relating to Allocation and Pricing of Telecom Licences and Spectrum in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Tiruchi Siva from the Rajya Sabha and resignation of Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan from the JPC and communicate to Lok Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri P. Bhattacharya and Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

The question was proposed.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion to vote now.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No. We want division. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want division. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: We want division. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We want division. We want secret ballot. We are openly demanding it. *...(Interruptions)...* We want division with secret ballot. *...(Interruptions)...* I am formally requesting you. Let there be secret ballot. We have serious doubts about Government's intentions. *...(Interruptions)...* We want division with voting through secret ballot. We have serious doubts about Government's intentions about this JPC on 2G. Therefore, I again urge that the Government should withdraw it and have the widest consultations possible. Otherwise, let us have voting through secret ballot.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, whatever is to be decided has to be decided by the House. If Members are of the view that there should be division and there should be voting through secret ballot, we are ready for both. So, what I would be doing is that I would be discussing it with the Leader of the Opposition, the other leaders and after that we would have the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I think we should defer it. We could take it up after consultations.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): May I say something?

Though the JPC is not doing anything at the moment, originally amongst the two retiring Members was a Member from the ruling party. If I take Congress as the ruling party, obviously they can have the replacement; they have adequate numbers. There was another Member from the DMK who has retired. For some reasons, they do not want a DMK Member. So far as the number of Members coming from Tamil Nadu is concerned, there is some alteration in their strength; the AIADMK figure has also gone up. So, they have devised a new formula -- one Member from the ruling party and one hon. Nominated Member. It is not the same composition which existed earlier, for some reason.

So, the hon. Minister may consult various sections of the House before coming out with some consensus by which the two Members can be elected. Otherwise, there would have to be a secret ballot.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I think we can defer it for further consultations. ...(*Interruptions*)...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(1) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(2) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth and Sixty-second reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Planning.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Planning.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Brutal killing of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, a noted social activist in Maharashtra

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Zero Hour Submissions. Shri Husain Dalwai to speak on Brutal killing of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, a noted social activist, in Maharashtra. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, others may please keep quiet. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are taking up the Zero Hour. I have called Shri Husain Dalwai's name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, कल इस पर चर्चा हुई थी और कहा गया था कि कल इस पर एक कंडोलेंस मीटिंग की जाए।...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, हमारा यह आग्रह है कि दाभोलकर जी एक महान समाज सुधारक थे। वे अंधविश्वास के खिलाफ लड़ते रहे और उनकी हत्या की गयी, इसलिए दो मिनट के लिए एक कंडोलेंस मीटिंग, एक शोक प्रस्ताव किया जाए, यह हम सब लोगों की ओर हाउस की राय है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, रामविलास जी ने जो बात कही है और जो बात त्रिपाठी जी ने भी कही है, उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं। हम उनकी हत्या की भर्त्सना करते हैं। अगर औपचारिक रूप से कल चेंबर से बाकायदा उनके बारे में प्रस्ताव आए, तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can do it tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... The suggestion of Ram Vilasji is taken note of. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, all of you kindly listen to what Shri Husain Dalwai is saying. That brutal killing is very unfortunate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यह जो घटना है, यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर घटना है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, डा. नरेन्द्र दाभोलकर 18 साल से अंधश्रद्धा के खिलाफ लड़ते रहे। उन्होंने एक बिल भी तैयार किया था। वह बिल 12-13 साल तक पेंडिंग रहा। उसे एक

दफा विधान सभा ने पास किया, फिर विधान परिषद ने भी पास किया, लेकिन अंततः उसका लॉ नहीं बन सका। उसमें 24 मॉर्गें थीं, जिनमें से 11 मॉर्गों के ऊपर उन्होंने कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ भी किया। वह बिल पास होना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह पास नहीं हुआ। यह आने वाले अधिवेशन में पास होने वाला था, ऐसा हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है। लेकिन, इस बीच उनका खून कर दिया गया। वे सुबह घूमने के लिए गए थे, तब उनका खून किया गया। उनको श्रेटेनिंग तो हमेशा आती थी और वह श्रेटेनिंग कुछ संगठनों के ज़रिए आती थी। ये जो संगठन हैं, इनके नाम मैं लूँ या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन उनके प्रमुख ने कल अपने पेपर में लिखा है कि यह मृत्यु कोई गलत बात नहीं है, बूढ़ेपन से या बीमारी से मर जाने के बजाय इस तरह मरना बहुत अच्छा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि इसमें केवल मारने वाले लोगों को पकड़ने और उनको सज़ा देने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, बल्कि यह जो प्रवृत्ति है, ये हिंसा करने वाले जो संगठन हैं, जैसे मुसलमानों में कुछ संगठन हैं, वैसे ही इन लोगों में भी कुछ संगठन हैं, जिनका नाम सनातन धर्म संगठन है, अभिनव भारत के नाम से संगठन है और जो हिंसा की बात करते हैं, ऐसे संगठनों के ऊपर भी पाबंदी लगानी चाहिए। अगर नक्सलवादी कुछ करते हैं, तो आप उनके ऊपर अटैक करते हैं। उनके ऊपर जिस ढंग से पाबंदी लगाई जाती है वैसे ही ऐसे संगठनों पर भी पाबंदी लगाना जरूरी है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार के पास एक प्रस्ताव भी भेजा है कि दो-चार ऐसे संगठन हैं, जो महाराष्ट्र में हर दिन गड़बड़ी करते हैं। सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में आज वातावरण बहुत ही खराब हो गया है। कुछ ऐसे हिंसावादी संगठन हैं, जिनके बारे में हम यहाँ क्या-क्या बोलें? हमारे ऊपर भी उन लोगों ने केस डाला था और मुझे वह केस 12 साल तक लड़ना पड़ा। इस प्रकार के जो संगठन चल रहे हैं, उन पर पाबंदी लगाने के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सरकार को जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, उस प्रस्ताव को केन्द्र सरकार को स्वीकारना चाहिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही मेरी माँग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call the names of those Members who have given their names to associate themselves with it. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. ...**(Interruptions)**... Just say that you associate yourself with it. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I condemn the brutal assassination of Dr. Narendra Dabholkar. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इस पूरे मामले में महिलाओं को ज्यादा भुगतना पड़ता है।... *(व्यवधान)*... श्री दाभोलकर एक परिवर्तनवादी थे। *(व्यवधान)*... हम दाभोलकर की हत्या को कंडम करते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN (Maharashtra): I associate myself with this issue.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): I associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Waghmare, you can associate yourself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Vandana Chavan, associated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.C. Tyagi, associated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, associated. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, you just associate yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prakash Javadekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): इनके राज्य में कोई सुरक्षित नहीं है। *(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): The whole House associates itself with it. Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have a Resolution tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman will consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए। All of you sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... See a large number of names are there for associating with this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... All names have been added in the list who have been associated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Furthermore, there is a suggestion from Mr. Yechury and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan that the House may consider...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, पूरा हाउस एक है। The whole House is one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the whole House is one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understand that the whole House is one in condemning this killing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: A condolence resolution may be moved by the Chair tomorrow, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request you to consider it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Yechuryji said, what Ram Vilasji said and what I see is that the whole House is one in condemning this killing. As regards, the suggestion made by Shri Yechury that tomorrow there should be a resolution, I will submit it to the Chairman and the Chairman will take a decision on that. That is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let it be over. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will come back to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri P. Rajeeve. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Food poisoning in trains

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the food poisoning in Marusagar Express train. Sir, about 50 passengers, including children, who were travelling in Marusagar Express train, operating service between Ajmer Junction to Ernakulam, got food poisoned after consuming food served from the pantry of the train. Sir, seven passengers were in a serious condition. The passengers complained about the food on the first day itself. They were served very old vegetable biryani and omelettes made from rotten eggs. The TV channels show the situation in train itself. The vegetables are stored in front of the toilets. The meat is very rotten. The kitchens are very ugly. This is not an exceptional case. The *Malayala Manorama* wrote an editorial that these are poison serving trains. This is the situation in most of the trains in our country. Sir, they have served very old food. The agency has no certificate from the Food Safety Department. The employees have no fitness certificate from the Medical Board. Sir, the Railway has not taken any effective step to ensure the quality of food. The Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted a detailed report with specific recommendation to improve the condition of the food served in trains. But, the Ministry of Railways kept the report in freeze. Sir, earlier it was run by the Railway itself. At that time, there were no complaints like this.

Thereafter, the catering department was privatized and all these things started happening. The Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation has the responsibility to ensure the quality of the food served. But they are doing nothing. It is a big business for the Railways. The Railways get more than

Rs. 2,000 crores as a revenue from the catering service. There is a nexus between higher officials of the Railways and the catering service providers. This is a very serious matter. It is not an exceptional case. It is a general case in the Railways. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to revisit the existing catering policy and a new policy should be evolved. Also, criminal action be taken against those who are involved in serving the poisoned food. Thank you very much.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said.

Matter regarding murder of six people including two women in Delhi

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, एक बहुत गंभीर मामले में मैंने आपसे हाउस में बोलने की परमीशन मांगी है।

अभी थोड़ी देर पहले पुणे में हुए मर्डर के मामले में पूरे हाउस ने यह बात एग्री की कि महाराष्ट्र में लॉ एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन खराब है। सर, मुझे आपने दिल्ली की लॉ एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन के मामले को उठाने के लिए ज़ीरो ऑवर में परमीशन दी है। दिल्ली जो इस देश की राजधानी है और जो भारत का दिल कहलाती है, वहां सरेआम मर्डर्स हो रहे हैं और खास तौर पर औरतों के मर्डर्स हो रहे हैं।

सर, मंडे को एक औरत का गला काटकर मर्डर किया गया, ट्यूजडे को अखबार में 6 लोगों के मर्डर की खबर पढ़कर हम हैरान हो गए। सर, इस अखबार में यह खबर छपी है, अगर आप कहें तो मैं इसे टेबल पर रख दूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, please.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: पार्लियामेंट में तो अखबार आता है, आपके घर पर भी आता होगा। सर, 6 लोगों का मर्डर हुआ जिसमें 2 औरतों का गला काटकर मर्डर किया गया, जैसा कि मंडे को हुआ था, वह ट्यूजडे को भी रिपीट किया गया। उसी के साथ एक घर के 4 लोगों का मर्डर हुआ। अभी 24 घंटे गुजर गए हैं और मुझे लगता है कि आज के भी किसी अखबार में किसी मर्डर की खबर होगी। दिल्ली में कुछ महीने पहले रेप की खबरें रोज आती थीं। हम लोग हाउस के अंदर बात करते थे कि **Delhi is becoming the rape Capital of the world.** उसके बाद मर्डर्स हो रहे हैं और खास तौर पर औरतों के मर्डर्स हो रहे हैं। जो बेचारी बेवा औरतें अकेली घर पर रहती हैं, एल्डरली जेंटलमेन के मर्डर्स

हो रहे हैं, बुढ़े मां-बाप, जिन के बच्चे बाहर पढ़ रहे हैं और जो अकेले यहां रहते हैं, उनके मर्डर्स हो रहे हैं। जहां-जहां भी यू.पी.ए. की सरकारें हैं, उन स्टेट्स में लॉ एंड सिव्वाएशन बहुत खराब हो गयी है। मुझे मालूम है कि थोड़े दिनों बाद दिल्ली में इलेक्शन होने वाले हैं और यह सरकार ज्यादा दिन नहीं रहेगी। मैं तो यह भी नहीं कह सकती कि दिल्ली में प्रेज़ीडेंट रूल लगाइए क्योंकि दिल्ली सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अख्तियार में आती है और लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का सब्जेक्ट है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, मगर दूसरे मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं। पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर शुक्ल जी, आप बहुत एक्टिव मंत्री हैं। आप जो बात यहां हाउस में उठायी जाती है, उस पर कोई-न-कोई टिप्पणी जरूर करते हैं और अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाते हैं। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगी कि आज दिल्ली शहर में सुरक्षा की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मुझे मालूम है, आपके घर पर पहरा है, मैं भी प्रधान मंत्री जी की छत्रछाया में रहती हूँ, लेकिन मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अकेली औरत का क्या होगा? मुझे भी अब डर लगने लगा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बस हो गया। It is not going on record.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member. ...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): मैं गृह मंत्री जी को इससे अवगत कराऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

श्री बालगोपाल।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, नजमा जी ने जो चिंता प्रकट करके यह मुद्दा उठाया है, इससे हम गृह मंत्री जी को अवगत करा देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The names of those who associate, will be added. Now, Shri K.N. Balagopal.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): सर, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका एसोसिएशन हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका हो गया।

Now, Shri K. N. Balagopal.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:* ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What is the subject you have been allowed to speak on?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL(Kerala): Sir, this is the subject for which I gave notice in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, Shri Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is the subject for which I gave notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your subject is, "Death of children due to pentavalent vaccine in Kerala."

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I had given notice for this, but because of the news that appeared today, I gave... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You will speak only about this. All what Mr. Balagopal said is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... All what Mr. Balagopal said so far is expunged. He can speak on "Death of children due to pentavalent vaccine in Kerala".

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it was not informed. I gave the notice today morning.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give another notice.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I will give another notice, but this is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you will speak on "Death of children due to pentavalent vaccine in Kerala."

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, that is there with me, but this is more important, *...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Chairman to select the subject, not for you. Chairman has selected the other subject. What can I do?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am speaking on "Death of children due to pentavalent vaccine in Kerala" and I will be giving a notice.

Death of children due to Pentavalent vaccine in Kerala

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, about 18 children died recently in Kerala after using pentavalent vaccine. The pentavalent vaccine was allowed in Kerala and Tamil Nadu without any clinical trial. I seek protection of this House. On 12.9.2011, I had raised this issue that pentavalent vaccine was being introduced in India without any clinical trials. At that time, you were there on the Chair. You had also said that it was a very serious issue. There were no clinical trials. *...(Interruptions)... In Kerala alone, 18 children have died. *...(Interruptions)... The Government is saying that *...(Interruptions)... four or five children have *...(Time-bell rings)... But it is not a *...(Interruptions)... Now, they are *...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puduchery): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by Shri K. N. Balagopal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Over, over. *...(Interruptions)... Next is Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda. *...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Chinese intrusion in Arunachal Pradesh

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर, जो देश की सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ है, सदन का ध्यान और इस सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। अभी कल और आज ये रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं कि चीनी ट्रूप्स ने देश की सीमा में लगभग 20 किलोमीटर, चागलागाम स्थान पर जो अरुणाचल प्रदेश के ईस्टर्न साइड पर पड़ता है, वहां ट्रान्सग्रेस किया, इन्ट्रूड किया और 20 किलोमीटर अंदर चली आई। रिपोर्ट्स यह बताती हैं कि 11 अगस्त के आसपास ये ट्रूप्स इस इलाके में आई, 13 अगस्त को यह डिटेक्ट हुआ कि चीन के पीपल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी के लगभग 25 सोल्जर्स इस इलाके में जिसे हम "प्लाम प्लाम" इलाका कहते हैं, उस इलाके में मौजूद हैं। 15 अगस्त को भारत की रीडिफेंसिंग वहां गई और उनकी रीडिफेंसिंग के बाद यह जानकारी मिली कि वे वहां से वापस चले गए हैं। साथ ही साथ एक अन्कन्फर्मर्ड रिपोर्ट यह भी है कि 19 अगस्त को उसी इलाके में फिर से चाइनीज़ आर्मी ने इन्ट्रूड किया और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में लगभग 20-21 किलोमीटर अंदर आकर उन्होंने कोशिश की कि प्लाम प्लाम इलाके से कोहल्हो इलाके तक एक रूट बनाया जाए, एक रास्ता बनाया जाए। हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि चीन ने भारत की सीमाओं में एक बार नहीं, अनेकों बार इस तरीके की कोशिश की है। अप्रैल महीने में यह जो डीबीओ इलाका है, दौलत बेग ओल्डी इलाका, यहां पर चाइनीज़ आर्मी 21 दिन तक तम्बू लगाकर बैठी रही और उसके बाद जब सारे देश में बहुत तीव्र गति में रिएक्शन हुआ, सरकार को ऐक्शन लेना पड़ा, तब आर्मी ऐक्शन में आई और उसके बाद वे चले गए। हम सब लोग यह जानते हैं और आपके सामने मैं आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में 600 बार चाइनीज़ आर्मी ने भारत की सीमाओं को लांघा है, यहां इन्ट्रूड किया है। अगर पिछले आठ महीनों की बात की जाए, तो आठ महीनों में उन्होंने ऐसा डेढ़ सौ बार किया है। हम भारत सरकार से यह मांग करते हैं कि एक तो उनका जो रिएक्शन है, उन्होंने कहा कि हम सिर्फ गंभीर विषयों को ही ...**(समय की घंटी)**... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Balbir Punj is to associate. You say that you are associating. You just say, you are associating; that is enough. Say one sentence only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, यह बहुत सीरियस इश्यू है। It is related to the security of the country. आप इनको बोलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. But एसोसिएट कीजिए, only associate.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my hon. colleague has brought to the notice of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you just associate. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot make a ...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Just one minute, Sir. Give me two minutes only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Just give me two minutes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just give me two minutes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give me two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can I allow everybody? That is the point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, my hon. colleague has brought to the notice of the House and of the country the serious situation which is prevailing at Indo-China border. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we would also like to(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names have not been given. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give your names. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have not given the names. That is the problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, China has always been blowing hot and cold ...(*Interruptions*)... and we have learnt it to our cost in 1962. When the Chinese were having incursion within the Indian space, we were having this *Hindi-Cheeni bhai-bhai*(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. Now, you associate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Naresh Agrawal, now, you associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: And, after a gap of three years, India(*Interruptions*)... And, for this dialogue, China has no meaning. ...(*Interruptions*)... If we cannot follow it up,(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम एसोसिएट करते हैं, साथ ही विदेश मंत्री जी से भी पूछना चाहते हैं कि पिछली बार जब ये चीन गए थे, तो इन्होंने चीन में इस संबंध में क्या बात की? सरकार उस पर क्या निर्णय ले रही है? आखिर यह गंभीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे मैकमोहन लाइन से 65 किलोमीटर अंदर आ गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's fine. ...**(Interruptions)**... You just associate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। हमारा नोटिस रूल 267 के अंतर्गत था, हमारा ज़ीरो ऑवर का नोटिस नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमारा नोटिस रूल 267 का था। श्रीमन्, यह तो नियम बदला गया है। हमारा नोटिस तो रूल 267 का था, हमारा ज़ीरो ऑवर का नोटिस नहीं था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है... यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विदेश मंत्री जी को इस पर कुछ बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं चाहूंगा कि कम से कम विदेश मंत्री जी खड़े होकर इस देश की, चीन और पाकिस्तान के प्रति क्या नीति है, क्या रवैया है और सरकार उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लेगी, यह तो बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, the seriousness of this...**(Interruptions)**... We should have a discussion on this issue. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I demand a discussion on this issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA(Odisha): Sir, China has been repeatedly crossing the border. We too associate with the issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, nothing is going on record. Please, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Mr. Khuntia. What Mr. Punj says is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: China is crossing the border repeatedly. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are also associating ourselves with the issue. The Government should also take up this issue seriously with the Chinese Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: We should have a regular discussion on this issue. It is a very serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, हमारा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इस पर बहस कराइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, I would like to clarify about those who are associating on this subject, or, for example, on the first subject. There were a number of notices for Zero Hour. The hon. Chairman would select one person and then others would be allowed to associate. Names of those who had given notice would come to me. So, to those who have given notice, I am allowing one minute. That is what has happened. ...(*Interruptions*)... For those who had not given notice, when they stand up, their names would be entered as associated. That is the procedure. Now, if you want to speak for a moment, you better give a notice, so that at least your name would come here and I could allow one minute to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, understand the procedure.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I had given notice ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Secondly, as for what hon. Punj and others have said, in any case, I think, the Defence Minister would be coming here at 2.00 p.m. At that time, there would be clarifications on the subject if he wants, or, the hon. External Affairs Minister could give time later, if he so wishes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is a serious issue. Anyway, he is right. Let the...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am saying, you give notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I had given notice for discussion on...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. The Chairman would consider it when you give notice. I cannot allow discussion now. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह बहुत सेंसेटिव मामला है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, अभी नहीं हो सकता है। मैं क्या करूँ? प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव: उपसभापति महोदय...*(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour. I will have to go by the procedure. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, our notice is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, it is an important subject that we had given notice on. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a very important subject. *...(Interruptions)...*

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, इस मुद्दे को दो बार उठाया जा चुका है, क्या माननीय सदस्य इसे फिर से उठाएंगे?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं ज़ीरो ऑवर में दूसरा मामला उठा रहा हूँ।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मेरे ख्याल से यह रुपए वाला मुद्दा है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसकी परमिशन दी गयी है। It is permitted.

Devaluation of rupee

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपए में निरंतर गिरावट आ रही है। जब मैंने इसे उठाया, उस वक्त यह 65 रुपए था और उसके तत्काल बाद प्रकाश जावडेकर साहब ने बताया कि रुपया 22 पैसा और नीचे गिर गया है। इस प्रकार निरंतर यह हालत हो रही है। नतीजा यह है कि देश का जो उद्यमी है, वह देश में पैसा नहीं लगा रहा है, वह बाहर भाग रहा है और कोई फॉरेन इन्वेस्टर यहां आ नहीं रहा है। दूसरी ओर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हमारी करेंसी को स्टेबल करने के लिए कोई सार्थक उपाय नहीं किया जा रहा है और न ही उसके बारे में किसी तरह की चर्चा की जा रही है, न प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, न ही संसद को बताया जा रहा है, जब कि संसद का सत्र चल रहा है। सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह आ रही है कि हमारे स्टूडेंट्स बहुत

बड़ी तादाद में अमेरिका और अन्य देशों में पढ़ने के लिए गए हुए हैं, उनके सामने आर्थिक संकट पैदा हो गया है। महोदय, सुबह प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे थे, उस वक्त मैंने मांग की थी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बारे में कुछ बताएं कि वे ऐसे क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं जिनसे हमारी करेंसी स्टेबल हो जाए। महोदय, 2009 में यह सरकार दोबारा सत्ता में आयी। 2010 में डॉलर और रुपए का एक्सचेंज रेट साढ़े 44 रुपए का था। तीन साल के अंदर रुपए की कीमत गिरकर 65 रुपए से भी नीचे आ गयी है। जो अर्थशास्त्री हैं, वे हिसाब लगा सकते हैं कि हमारा कितना नुकसान हो गया है। हमारे ऊपर जो कर्ज रहा होगा, उसका 33-34 परसेंट एक्स्ट्रा बर्डन हमारे ऊपर अनावश्यक रूप से आ गया है। आज हर चीज़ महंगी हो गयी है। स्थिति ऐसी बनती जा रही है कि अगर हम इसको रोक नहीं सके, हमारी करेंसी को स्टेबल नहीं कर सके तो देश में आर्थिक आपातकाल लगाना पड़ सकता है।

इस स्थिति को देश के लोगों को समझना चाहिए, इस सरकार को समझना चाहिए, लेकिन कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। संसद में मांग की जा रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसके बारे में कोई भी मंत्री उठकर एक शब्द नहीं कह रहा है।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जिस तेज़ गति से रुपये का अवमूल्यन हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके कारण देश के अंदर बहुत सी समस्याएं खड़ी हो रही हैं। जो विद्यार्थी विदेशों में पढ़ने के लिए गए हैं, उनको ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बस एसोसिएट करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: छोटे उद्योगों पर इसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आपने एसोसिएट कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इसके परिणाम कैसे होने वाले हैं, इससे सरकार देश को अवगत कराए। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि देश में आर्थिक अराजकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। लोग कह रहे हैं कि एक डालर 70 रुपये तक जायेगा। इस दिशा में सरकार की ओर से एक ठोस स्पष्टीकरण आये।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

شری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔†]

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

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शशी भुषण बेहेरा (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Missing files of Ministry of Coal

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, दो दिन पहले कोयला मंत्रालय की जो फाइलें गुम हुईं, उनके बारे में चर्चा हुई। उस दिन माननीय कोयला मंत्री जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर में यही बात उठाई गई थी, अब फिर वही बात उठाई जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह बात तो हमेशा उठाई जाती रहेगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: क्या इसके लिए दोबारा आज्ञा लेंगे ? ...(व्यवधान)... आपका प्रतिपक्ष की बात को सुनने का दायित्व है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: यह बात हो चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आप कड़वी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, does a Minister have a right to interrupt an hon. Member? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: उपसभापति जी, हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार की कुम्भकर्ण निद्रा को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, उनको जगाना चाहते हैं। 1993 से 2004 तक जो फाइलें गुम हो गई हैं, उनके बारे में उन्होंने उस दिन कहा कि फाइलें गुम नहीं हुई हैं, फाइलें चोरी नहीं हुई हैं। जब नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने प्रश्न उठाया कि फाइलें नहीं मिल रही हैं, तो आपने पुलिस में एफआईआर क्यों नहीं की। जो लोग फाइलों की चोरी, डिस्ट्रॉयल या मिसिंग के जिम्मेदार हैं, उन्हीं के माध्यम से आपने कमेटी बना दी। क्या जो लोग गुनहगार हैं, वे सच्चाई को सामने ला पायेंगे, यह मौलिक मुद्दा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि फेयर एंड फ्री ट्रायल होगा। इसकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट मॉनिटरिंग कर रही है।

उपसभापति जी, आज सीबीआई का बयान छपा है और अभी रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने प्रश्न काल स्थगित करने का मोशन देकर उसका उल्लेख भी किया था। यह गंभीर मामला है। सीबीआई के डायरेक्टर निराश होकर कह रहे हैं कि हमें 100 फाइलें 2006 से 2009 की नहीं मिल रही हैं। यह सरकार कब जागेगी। क्या यह सरकार अंतरात्मा से चलने वाली सरकार है? हम आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी की अंतरात्मा जग रही है, क्या इस देश की गरीब जनता के प्रति उनका कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं है, क्या भ्रष्टाचार बंद नहीं होना चाहिए? कोयला विभाग यह कैसे कह सकता है कि फाइलें मिसिंग हो गई हैं?

उपसभापति जी, यह किस प्रकार का जवाब दिया जा रहा है? इसलिए हम आपके

माध्यम से मांग करना चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की अंतरात्मा जगे, वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी लें और वे सदन में आये भी थे। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि सभापति जी ने पूरे सदन को आश्वस्त किया था कि इस पर एक पूरी चर्चा होगी। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जब चर्चा होगी तब प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहें तो जवाब दे सकते हैं। आज मंत्री जी को पीड़ा हो सकती है कि कोई उनके भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में उंगली उठाए। इसलिए प्रजातंत्र का तकाज़ा है कि विरोधियों के प्रश्नों का उत्तर उनको देना ही पड़ेगा, भ्रष्टाचार का जवाब देना ही पड़ेगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपनी चुप्पी तोड़नी ही पड़ेगी, यह हमारी मांग है। धन्यवाद।

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the Lok Sabha has been adjourned for the day. Therefore, I presume that the Prime Minister and others would be available for this House. So, why can't we start a discussion? I don't understand any reason why there should be a delay in starting the discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have a Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So, some time has to be indicated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I have called Mr. Gehlot.

Ban on 84 Kose Parikarma in Uttar Pradesh

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोट (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक निवेदन है, मैंने सूचना दी है कि भारत के संविधान में जो व्यक्ति जिस धर्म का अनुयायी है, उसका अनुपालन करने, धार्मिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थानों पर जाने, पूजा-पाठ करने, परिक्रमा करने आदि सब बातों का उसे अधिकार है। यह हमारा मौलिक अधिकार भी है, यह नीति निर्देशक तत्वों में भी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक चौरासी कोसी परिक्रमा यात्रा होती है, अयोध्या और उसके आस-पास साधु-संत और अन्य धर्मावलम्बी लोग, उस यात्रा में सम्मिलित होते हैं। इस यात्रा में सम्मिलित होने

के लिए देश भर से हजारों लोग आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह यात्रा सैकड़ों वर्षों से चल रही है, परन्तु वहां की सरकार एक वर्ग विशेष के दबाव के कारण तुष्टिकरण की नीति अपनाने के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखकर अपना कर्तव्य पालन करने के बजाय, कानून-व्यवस्था बिगड़ने की आशंका व्यक्त करते हुए, हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन कर रही है और ...**(व्यवधान)**... सैकड़ों वर्षों से जो परिक्रमा यात्रा निकाली जा रही है, उसको निकालने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह यात्रा प्रारम्भ की जानी चाहिए, सरकार को इसका संज्ञान लेना चाहिए और हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन नहीं होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों वर्षों से, सैकड़ों वर्षों से जो धार्मिक परिक्रमा यात्रा होती है, अब अगर आप उसको रोकेंगे, तो हम अपनी धार्मिक मर्यादाओं व धार्मिक परंपराओं का पालन कैसे करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Gehlot says will go on record.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यह हमारे मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी परम्पराओं को तोड़ने...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Gehlot says will go on record.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं इस प्रयास की निन्दा करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत यह हमारा अधिकार है और इस अधिकार का अनुपालन करवाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार जो कह रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है और अगर वह कानून-व्यवस्था को सम्भालने की स्थिति में नहीं है, तो उस सरकार को भंग करने की दिशा में भी केन्द्र सरकार विचार करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हिन्दू, हिन्दुस्तान में ही अपनी परम्पराओं का पालन नहीं कर पाएंगे, तो फिर कहां पर उन परम्पराओं का पालन करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस यात्रा पर लगाई रोक को समाप्त करवाए तथा इसको फिर से प्रारम्भ करवाए, साथ ही साथ संवैधानिक प्रावधानों व मौलिक अधिकारों का भी अनुपालन करवाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर वहां की सरकार सक्षम नहीं है और कानून-व्यवस्था का बहाना बना रही है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो केन्द्र सरकार उसको भंग करने की कार्यवाही करे।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विनय कटियार: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. I have called Dhindsaji. I have not permitted you.

श्री विनय कटियार: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you encroaching upon his time? Don't take his time. It is not going on record. What can I do? It is Zero Hour. It is Mr. Dhindsa's time.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you encroach upon his time?

श्री विनय कटियार: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. आप उनका टाइम क्यों लेते हो? वे आपके दोस्त हैं।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: बहुत हो गया। आपका एसोसिएशन हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री उपसभापति: क्या है, विनय कटियार जी? आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं। ढिंडसा जी, आप शुरू करें।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: मैं शुरू तो कर दूंगा, पहले ये बैठ तो जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: विनय कटियार जी बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... I request you to take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please start.

*Not recorded.

श्री विनय कटियार: *

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, हिंदुओं के सेंटिमेंट्स का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सभी लोगों के सेंटिमेंट्स को ध्यान में रखना है...(व्यवधान)...आप लोग बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा जी बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...All are equal. आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Don't encroach upon others time. आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: उपसभापति जी, अब तो इलाहाबाद ...(व्यवधान)...हाई कोर्ट में भी फैसला हो गया है कि जहाँ राम लला बैठे हैं...(व्यवधान)... वही वह स्थान है...(व्यवधान)... जहाँ राम का जन्म स्थान है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... I have called Dhindsa ji. ...(Interruptions)... Other Members, please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Dhindsa ji, please start.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... पहले नोटिस देना है...(व्यवधान)... Dhindsa ji, please speak. ...(Interruptions)...

Denial of Entry to Sikh students wearing Sikh articles of faith by PGI Chandigarh

सरदार सुखदेव ढिंडसा (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं इस हाउस के नोटिस में एक ऐसा सीरियस इश्यू लाना चाहता हूँ, जिससे हमारे धर्म पर एक बहुत बड़ी चोट लगी है। पी.जी.आई. चंडीगढ़ गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का एक प्रीमियर इंस्टीट्यूशन है। जब वहाँ पर पैरा मेडिकल की परीक्षा के लिए टेस्ट हो रहा था, तो जो सिख बच्चे परीक्षा देने गए थे, जिन्होंने कड़ा पहन रखा था, उनसे कहा गया कि कड़ा उतारो, जिसके पास कृपाण थी, उससे कहा गया कि कृपाण भी उतारो, जिसने टर्बन बाँधी हुई थी, जब उसकी टर्बन को हाथ से दबा-दबा कर देखना शुरू किया, तो उन बच्चों ने प्रोटेस्ट किया। उसके बाद कुछ रिलिजियस आदमी आए और लगभग 45 मिनट के बाद कुछ बच्चे परीक्षा देने के लिए अंदर चले, लेकिन बहुत से बच्चे वॉक आउट कर गए। वहाँ पर प्रोफेसर कृष्ण गौबा हैं, जिन्होंने यह सब किया है और उनके खिलाफ सेक्टर 11 के पुलिस स्टेशन में डी.डी.आर. भी दर्ज है। इसलिए मेरी पहली मांग है कि उनके खिलाफ केस रजिस्टर किया जाए और दूसरी मांग

*Not recorded.

440 *Calling Attention to public*

[RAJYA SABHA]

the matter of urgent importance

यह है कि इसका टेस्ट दोबारा से होना चाहिए। मैं हेल्थ मिनिस्टर से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि वह टेस्ट दोबारा से हो। जिस डॉक्टर और अन्य लोगों ने यह काम किया है, उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए। क्योंकि यह कड़ा उतरवाना बहुत बड़ी बात है, लेकिन वहाँ पर बच्चों के कड़े उतरवा दिए गए। हेल्थ मिनिस्टर जी यहाँ पर नहीं बैठे हैं, दूसरे मंत्री जी हैं, मेरी उनसे विनती है कि उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लें और इक्वायरी कराकर दोबारा से टेस्ट लिया जाए। जो बच्चे उस टेस्ट में नहीं बैठ सके हैं, उनका दोबारा से टेस्ट होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we all associate with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate with the views expressed by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am also wearing a *kara*. Should I take it out when I enter the Parliament? What is this going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

The situation arising out of repeated attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs on the situation arising out of repeated attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): Sir, I rise to respond to the Calling Attention Notice regarding repeated attacks on

Tamil Nadu fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy. I am grateful to the hon. Member for having raised this very important issue of concern that we share with the House and with the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Andhra issue in the Zero Hour has... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Sir, at the outset, I would like to.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: This is not the way, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the Andhra Pradesh matter has to be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do about Andhra Pradesh problem?

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Nothing is in action. ...*(Interruptions)*... If a person is.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chowdary ji, what are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice. Why don't you give notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: I am sorry, we have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. RAMESH(Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can renew the notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today, us ten mentions are over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already taken up the next item.*(Interruptions)*... Why do you disturb Chowdary ji? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: But, Sir, our notice is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You renew your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chowdary, today, it is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The commitment given by.. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not happening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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1.00 P.M.

SHRI K.C. RAMESH: Sir, you know the situation there. We have given notice today. *...(Interruptions)...* You are not allowing us. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not possible today. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: I am sorry, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can renew the notice tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: One of our Members has resigned. *...(Interruptions)...* You are aware of that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know your sentiments. I understand. But please give notice tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: But, Sir, you are not allowing us to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow now. *...(Interruptions)...* You are unnecessarily interrupting. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no time. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, you sit down. The Minister may kindly continue please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: This is not the way. We are sorry, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, don't do this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: This is not the way, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you do this? *...(Interruptions)...* You give a notice tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* You give a notice tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking you to give a notice tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you cooperate? This is the problem of Tamil Nadu fishermen. *...(Interruptions)...* They are our own brothers. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't you think that this subject is very important? *...(Interruptions)...* You listen to me for one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Chowdary, you listen to me for one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me for one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Your problem is very serious, sentimental and emotional. I understand that. Likewise, the problem of Tamil Nadu fishermen is also equally important. You allow that. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you do that? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, adjourn the House for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you go. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you go. This is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*... You See, they have given notice late, at 10.12 a.m. Notices will be considered only if they are received before 10.00 a.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... I may be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This subject is also very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we have given notice on Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You also encourage them. ...*(Interruptions)*... You persuade them. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Calling Attention is equally important. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you are saying is not going on record. You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... My problem is, if I adjourn the House, this Calling Attention cannot be taken up today.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Having moved the Calling Attention, it can be taken up whenever the House assembles. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You also request them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Use your good office. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you use your good office? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you use your good office with these two gentlemen? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Whenever the House assembles, this will be the first business. Otherwise, there will be no business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do, tell me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We have no problem in taking up this issue at 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule says before adjournment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maitreyanji, Rule says before adjournment for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*... Am I correct? ...*(Interruptions)*... Chowdaryji, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan and Mr. Raja, Rule says that Call Attention should be completed before the House adjourns for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then don't adjourn for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR(Nominated): Please don't adjourn for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only asking hon. Maitreyanji, hon. Rajaji and others ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you prevail on this gentleman? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the Chairman has received a letter from Shri Nandamuri Harikrishna, Member representing the State of Andhra Pradesh, resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. He has accepted the resignation with effect from 22nd August 2013.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for half an hour.

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

The House reassembled at thirty seven minutes past one of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE - Contd.

The situation arising out of repeated attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, if the House agrees, we will continue with Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, let them give a fresh notice for Zero Hour tomorrow. Let the House consider it on priority basis.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a suggestion by Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give a Zero Hour notice for tomorrow. I will request the Chairman to consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is an appeal by TDP Members because it is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will request the Chairman.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल):
मैंने बोल दिया है कि इसे आइटम नं. 1 पर लिया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, actually, we had to finish the Calling Attention before lunch. But, with the sense of the House, I am taking it up. Everybody should stick to the rules, that is, you take five or seven minutes, others will take 2-3 minutes and then, we will finish it off. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there. I will call you. Who can ignore the king? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह ठीक है कि आप इतने इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू से संबंधित कालिंग अटेंशन ले रहे हैं, लेकिन एक इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू जो पहले दिन ही टेक अप हुआ था उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी के बारे में, उसको हम लोगों ने कहां दफना दिया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह इतनी बड़ी त्रासदी है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, यह इतनी बड़ी त्रासदी है, उसको हम लोग नहीं ले रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इसके बाद उत्तराखंड त्रासदी पर जो चर्चा आरंभ हुई थी, उसको लिया जाए और उसको पूरा किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, it was raised here.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, बाकी और लेजिस्लेटिव बिज़नेस लेने के पहले कम से कम उत्तराखंड के इश्यू को कम्प्लीट तो होने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, इसको यहां रोज किया गया है, ज़ीरो आवर में भी रोज किया है और मिनिस्टर ने इस पर रेस्पोंड किया है। यह हो चुका है, चूंकि आप यहां नहीं थे, इसलिए आपको नहीं मालूम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, उत्तराखंड त्रासदी पर जो डिस्कशन चल रहा था, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है और वह आज के बिज़नेस में भी लिस्टेड है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Short Duration Discussion on Uttarakhand is listed today in the List of Business. We will take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, we can take it up. I agree with Misraji that we should take up the Short Duration Discussion on Uttarakhand today even if we sit late. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इसमें माननीय मंत्री जी का कोई इंटरैस्ट नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सतीश मिश्रा जी ने जो कहा है, वह बिल्कुल सही है। उत्तराखंड स्लॉट होता है, उसके बाद वह डिस्कशन में नहीं आ पाता है, बाद में लोग यह कहते हैं, इसको खत्म कीजिए। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह विषय आज की कार्य सूची में भी संबद्ध है, अगर उस कार्य सूची को आज पूरा कर लें ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह तो रोज की कार्य सूची में संबद्ध होता आ रहा है...(व्यवधान)... इसको रोज नीचे कर दिया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उस पर डिस्कशन नहीं होने देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सतीश जी, उत्तराखंड को अकोमोडेट करने के लिए हम आज दो बिल कंसीडर नहीं करेंगे, सिर्फ एक बिल कंसीडर करके उत्तराखंड पर डिस्कशन कर लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप पहले उत्तराखंड कीजिए, उसके बाद आपको जो बिल कंसीडर करना हो, उसको कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरी आपसे यह विनती है कि ये दो बिल कंसीडर करना चाहें, तो करें, हम लोग इसमें इनका सपोर्ट करते हैं, लेकिन उत्तराखंड को इस तरह से नीचे नहीं डालना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस चर्चा के बाद उत्तराखंड को लीजिए, हमारा आपसे यह अनुरोध है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, we will take up Uttarakhand issue today कृपया आप बैठिए। We will take up that. Now Calling Attention.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh for extending their cooperation and permitting this very important Calling Attention matter to be taken to a logical conclusion.

At the very outset, I would like to reiterate to this august House that the Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen; and this is the concern that we all share in common.

In response to reports of incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen, the Government, through normal diplomatic channels, immediately takes up the matter/ issues relating to incidents of firing on or apprehension of our fishermen with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy acts with restraint and our fishermen are treated in a humane and pragmatic manner.

Hon'ble Members would recall that to avoid the recurrence of incidents involving our fishermen and keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the fishermen's issue, our Government had reached an understanding through a Joint Statement with the Sri Lankan Government on 26th October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bona fide* Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. As part of these practical arrangements, it was agreed that there would be no firing on Indian fishing vessels and Indian fishing vessels would not tread into sensitive areas designated by the Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline.

Following the October 2008 understanding, the incidents of attack and apprehension of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan authorities have come down considerably. The Sri Lankan side, however, continues to deny the involvement of their Navy in any incidents of harassment, intimidation or attack on Indian fishermen and has stated that none of the alleged attacks have taken place in Indian waters.

I would like to inform this August House that at the 4th meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries, which was held from 13th-14th January 2012 in Colombo, both sides reiterated the highest priority accorded by their respective Governments to the well being, safety and security of fishermen from the two countries. Both countries agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances, and reiterated in this regard the importance of extending humane treatment to all fishermen.

Acknowledging that fisheries involved the socio-economic and livelihood dimensions of the fishermen living in coastal areas of India and Sri Lanka, the two sides have agreed to enhance cooperation so as to allow both countries to pursue their fishing activity in a safe, secure and sustainable manner. They also discussed measures for the expeditious release of *bona fide* fishermen of both countries. It was also agreed to hold a meeting of the fishermen communities from the two countries at an earliest date.

I would like to inform this august House that during my meeting with the External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka on 19 August, 2013, I have strongly taken up once again the issue of expeditious release of fishermen, who are in their custody.

During my meeting with the External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka on the sidelines of the 12th meeting of the Indian Ocean Rim- Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) Council of Ministers on 2nd November 2012, both of us agreed that the use of force would not be justified under any circumstances and reiterated in this regard the importance of continuing to extend humane treatment to all fishermen. During the 8th India-Sri Lanka Joint Commission Meeting, it was once again noted that both sides are committed to decrease incidents pertaining to fishing on the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). The matter has also been raised with the Sri Lankan Government during NSA's visit to Sri Lanka during the period of July 8-9, 2013.

The Sri Lankan High Commissioner was issued a demarche by the Ministry of External Affairs for the expeditious release of Indian fishermen in the custody of Sri Lanka on 7th August, 2013.

The need for creating greater awareness among our fishermen to avoid crossing over into Sri Lankan waters for their own safety and security has been felt. In this context, the Government is working with the concerned State Governments on the need to sensitise Indian fishermen to respect the International Maritime Boundary Line. The Government has also requested the Government of Tamil Nadu to finalise the dates for a proposed meeting of the representatives of Fishermen's Associations from India and Sri Lanka at the earliest.

The Government continues to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have been raising this issue of repeated attacks on Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy almost in every Session for the last two to three years. In fact, I am tired and frustrated that my otherwise reverberating voice has gone into deaf years. And no surprise, today also, the Minister of External Affairs is only parroting the same old reply which does not convince anyone, at least, not the people of Tamil Nadu. The text is the same, only the Ministers keep changing. Earlier, it was Shri S.M. Krishna, now it is Shri Salman Khurshid. Whether Shri Krishna or Shri Khurshid, the fishermen from Tamil Nadu are resigned to their fate. In fact, in the last two months alone, the

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has written so many letters to the hon. Prime Minister, dated 6th June, 17th June, 8th July, 1st August, 2nd August and 6th August, 2013. Leave alone responding to those letters, leave alone acknowledging those letters, I have serious doubts whether the Prime Minister really reads those letters at all. In those letters, my Chief Minister, has repeatedly highlighted the plight of innocent Tamil Nadu fishermen who face harassment, abduction, assault and apprehension at the hands of the Sri Lankan Navy. The ineffective response of the UPA Government has emboldened the Sri Lankan Navy of Rajapaksa to continue such predatory attacks on our fishermen with impunity. The total inaction of the UPA Government has emboldened the Lankan Foreign Minister, Mr. G.L. Peiris, to declare in our own soil, that too in the National Capital that Tamil Nadu fishermen will be tried and jailed and there is no going back on the Kachchtivu issue. I wish our Foreign Minister also speaks with authority and firmness. On the 19th August, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, emphasized to Mr. Peiris the need for expeditious return of the Indian fishermen and also the need to handle this issue on humanitarian basis. Within two days of our Prime Minister's appeal, yesterday, the judicial custody of the Tamil Nadu fishermen, languishing in Lankan prisons, has been extended again, so much for the humanitarian consideration! This is Lanka's open challenge to the Indian Government. It also confirms that Lanka cares two hoots about India or the Indian Prime Minister. It is very clear that Lanka took the UPA Government for a ride. They needed the UPA Government's support, both moral as well as military, to eliminate the LTTE. Job well done in 2009, Lanka doesn't need to listen to India any more. In fact, in the reply by the hon. Minister today, in para 5, he has mentioned that after 2008, the number of attacks on fishermen has come down. I will only quote certain figures. Before the ethnic civil war, between 2007 and 2009, in the two years, 348 fishermen were arrested. But after the elimination of the LTTE and the culmination of the Civil War in 2009, when India is no longer a necessity for Lanka, in 2010, 100 fishermen were arrested. Then, in 2011, 500 fishermen were arrested; in 2012, 300 fishermen; and, in 2013, till August today, 253 fishermen have been arrested. More than 1,200 fishermen were arrested between 2010 and August, 2013, nearly four times prior to the culmination of the War. In fact, Sri Lanka is spreading a canard that the Tamil Nadu fishermen unauthorisedly enter the Lankan water boundary. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has very

clearly exposed that it is absolute untruth, that our fishermen are being repeatedly attacked and apprehended in our traditional fishing territories. India is duty-bound to question Lanka on all these atrocities. Also, the time has now come for retrieval of Katchatheevu. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi is of the considered view that retrieval of Katchatheevu will be the ultimate solution for these vexatious issues and has knocked the doors of the Supreme Court for the same. Out of 7,500 kilometres of the coastal borders of the country, 1,070 kilometres are from Tamil Nadu. Thirteen districts in Tamil Nadu are coastal districts. Every day, eight lakh fishermen from Tamil Nadu enter sea and fetch seafood for two crores of people. The annual tonnage of the fish captured by the Tamil Nadu fishermen is 4 lakh tonnes, and it constitutes nine per cent of India's sea food exports. Nearly 30 lakh fishermen are involved in the traditional profession either directly or indirectly. The UPA Government should not let down such a productive community. The fishermen community from Tamil Nadu has a strong grievance against the UPA Government that it has forsaken them at a time of crisis and that it is apathetic to their interests. These continuous attacks and abductions are acts of an unfriendly nation and should be countered effectively by coercive diplomacy. This is what Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi had mentioned in her letter to the Prime Minister. I, again, quote what she had written: "These continuous attacks and abductions are acts of an unfriendly nation and should be countered effectively by coercive diplomacy." A strong message should be delivered that India will not tolerate such attacks. The UPA Government should take concrete steps to secure the immediate release of all the fishermen from Tamil Nadu, that is, more than 100 fishermen, who are now languishing in the prisons in Lanka. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Maitreyan. Now there are six Members more. All should seek their clarifications within two or three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I had given a separate notice. I would remind the Chair of that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair.)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have spoken on this issue umpteen times. Now I wonder whether I should call the attention of the Minister and the Government, or,

I should call the attention of the entire House, all the political parties, to have a say on this matter. The Tamil Nadu fishermen are being repeatedly attacked by the Sri Lankan forces and they are imprisoned. Even today there are more than 65 fishermen, from the Nagapattinam District of Tamil Nadu and the Karaikkal part of Puducherry, who are in prison. The Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, who was here, in New Delhi, last week, said, and I quote what appeared in the website, "The invasion of Indian fishermen into the Sri Lankan waters has become a critical political issue." This is what our External Affairs Minister should take note of. "It has become a critical political issue". It has to be made clear as to what he means by 'critical political issue' and what the response of the Government of India is going to be politically.

Sir, I must give some information to the hon. Minister. Since 1983, when the hostilities broke out between Sri Lankan Tamils and the Sri Lankan Government during the last, almost six decades, more than 600 fishermen were killed, more than 1,200 fishermen were wounded, 300 powerboats were destroyed, more than 600 boats were damaged. I do not enter into quantifying all these things and attributing the total amount of loss for the fishermen. But fishermen are being attacked. Since the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister has raised the fishermen question as a critical, political issue, now I take up that political issue. It is an issue confining to Katchatheevu Agreement. The Sri Lankan Foreign Minister addressing the media on the soil of India in the National Capital of India says Katchatheevu Agreement is a closed chapter. There is no question of reopening that Agreement. Now I quote, Madam, in 1974...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Raja, you have to hurry up.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no; this is a serious issue, Madam. Please allow me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): There are others also who want to discuss this serious issue. Kindly conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Everybody will speak. We had the practice of discussing such serious issues.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): We have the time-issue. So, please conclude. Don't waste your time.

SHRI D. RAJA: In 1974, the Agreement was signed. It is clearly said in Article 6, "The vessels of India and Sri Lanka will enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed therein." In 1976, if you go through the correspondence between two Foreign Secretaries there, India has given up this position guaranteeing the traditional right of fishermen to fish around Katchatheevu area. That was the first mistake committed by the Government of India and now Government of India will have to demand that Katchatheevu Agreement should be re-opened. Madam, when I say this, it is not that we cannot do that. For instance, there was an Agreement in the case of Berubari in the State of West Bengal in India and the then East Pakistan, Bangladesh, through an Agreement entered into between Government of India and Government of Pakistan. The Supreme Court of India has ruled that the said agreement was null and void and also unconstitutional. If that can be said by Supreme Court on that issue, I think Katchatheevu is also a fit case for Supreme Court to give its verdict for the Government to demand the reopening of Katchatheevu Agreement, renegotiation of Katchatheevu Agreement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you, Mr. D. Raja. Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI D. RAJA: I will finish, Madam. Since the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka raises it as a critical, political issue, that critical, political issue really is an issue of finding political solutions to the Sri Lankan Tamils and you are talking about Amendment 13, but I will bring to your knowledge what the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister has said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Raja, nothing will go on record. Please sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Raja, you please sit down. Thank you. Nothing will go on record.

2.00 P.M.

Now, Mr. Rangarajan, you please speak.

SHRI D. RAJA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Rangarajan, you please speak because yours will go on record and Mr. Raja's will not go on record.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I draw the attention, through you, of the hon. External Affairs Minister to some of the issues.

I fully support what Dr. Maitreyan spoke here. So many letters have been written by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I would like to know why the Government of India has not replied to them. Without taking the Government of Tamil Nadu and the hon. Chief Minister into confidence, how do you think to solve this problem? The fishermen have been suffering since 1983. You must remember, when Shri S.M. Krishna was the External Affairs Minister, I requested him. Before 1983, our fishermen used to go everywhere and fish. Now, there is no civil war in Sri Lanka. We are very close to Sri Lanka and our relationship is very good. So, why don't you call upon the Government of Sri Lanka and tell them that our fishermen should not be arrested. Every time they are arrested, they are harassed, their fishes are taken away and boats are completely damaged. If this is continued, how do you expect peace in Tamil Nadu.

I request the hon. Minister to please see your own statement. It says, 'Both countries agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances...' I ask the hon. Minister: Arresting, putting them in jail and taking their boats are not use of force? If it is not, what do you mean by that? Our fishermen are in their jail. In the 2012 Agreement, both countries agreed that use of force could not be justified under any circumstances. Now, they have used their force. What is our Government's reply to that?

Madam, the hon. Minister had discussion with the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka last week. What was the real discussion? I would like to know whether you had discussed about the fishermen problem. If so, please inform the House whether this problem can be solved without the knowledge of Tamil Nadu. So,

*Not recorded.

please take hon. Chief Minister into confidence, take her cooperation and try to settle the problem jointly. And, please See that Sri Lankan fishermen and our fishermen discuss and settle things. Our fishermen's livelihood, at any cost, should be saved.

Finally, even though it is in the agenda, I would like to submit that some of our fishermen are in Iran jail. The Tamil Fishermen who are in Iranian jail -- though the Government of Tamil Nadu helping their families -- should also be released. The Government should use its offices to immediately release them.

Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Madam, I would like to impress upon the hon. External Affairs Minister about the need to have a comprehensive and holistic approach towards the entire issue. We should not look at it as an isolated incident. Every time there is some incident, we rise it in Parliament and then the Government respond to that incident.

The problem, as a whole, of fishermen of both India and Sri Lanka has to be discussed in-depth and the agreements that were reached earlier that under any circumstances force should not be used should be adhered to. It is not being done. Why?

The second point is about fishermen of other nations have free entry. Nothing is being done to them. But, why the Indian fishermen alone are attacked or harassed or charged? That is another issue that the External Affairs Ministry should really take up with the Government of Sri Lanka.

The third issue is about the overall relationship between India and Sri Lanka. I don't subscribe to the view that Sri Lanka is an enemy country to India. It is our neighbour. We have to maintain friendly relations. But that responsibility lies more on Sri Lanka, because of what is happening in the recent past, particularly in the light of recent statements that are emanating from Colombo about not adhering to the 13th Amendment of the Agreement reached at the time of Rajivji. That is not being honoured by Sri Lanka. It is a larger issue. Please take it up seriously. The people of Tamil Nadu, the neighbouring States or, for that matter, the entire country, are agitated that Sri Lanka is not adhering to the agreements/ understandings reached up on from time to time. There is a breach.

Lastly, I would only urge upon the hon. Minister that fishermen are not going there for any aggression. They are going there in search of their livelihood -- fishing. That being the case, how can they be harassed in such a manner? We have reports that the Sri Lankan forces are forcing our fishermen to use the Flag as underwear. That amounts to insult. Such reports have also appeared. So, I would like the Government of India to take this very seriously and discuss this matter in a comprehensive manner and try to resolve this issue once and for all. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated)*: Hon'ble Vice Chairman Madam, A large number of fishermen are living in Nagapattinam. There is a close association between me and the people of Nagapattinam for the past twenty two years. Everyday I am in contact with them. I am regularly informed about their plight. I have dedicated myself to this issue for so many years. Whenever our fishermen were imprisoned either in Colombo or anywhere else in Sri Lanka, I have directly spoken to the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to India to secure the release of our fishermen. This is a continuous process. If we do not negotiate with them, how can we find a good solution? Is it possible to release our fishermen just by criticizing Sri Lanka as our enemy country? Can our fishermen afford not to pursue their livelihood just by terming it as an enemy country?

My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Maitreyan used two remarkable words, 'coercive diplomacy'. What is the meaning of the term 'coercive diplomacy'? Do we have to slap Mr. Rajapakse? We have to negotiate with them powerfully. That is diplomacy. I do not understand the meaning of the term "coercive diplomacy". Many Tamils are living in Sri Lanka. Many Indian Tamils are living in Sri Lanka. There are Sri Lankan Tamils also. Are we not helpful to them? Or else, do we have to cause trouble to them by unnecessarily fighting with the Sri Lankan Government? We have to protect our fishermen by all possible means. We have to enable them to pursue their livelihood. We have to provide safety and security to our fishermen. This is our duty. In order to provide it, we have to negotiate with the Sri Lankan Government. If we do not negotiate, how can we be helpful to our fishermen?

My humble request at this juncture is that, our Minister, in his reply, has stated that the incidents of attack have come down after 2008. I would like to know the basis on which this statement is made. Because, our Hon'ble friend Dr.

*English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

Maitreyan has enquired as to why the expenditure is high at some time and is low at some other time. Therefore, Sir, first, I would like to understand it.

Secondly, you have negotiated with Sri Lanka recently also. Their Minister has visited here. But, in your statement, the details of the negotiations that have taken place in 2013 have not been given. The details of those negotiations have to be given. Whatever you would like to share has not yet reached the ears of our friends. Please share whatever you can share about them. Thirdly, if the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written many letters to us, what is the problem in writing replies to those letters? It can be done. I think that she has written six letters.

If there is a fault, it has to be rectified, dear. What is the use of merely shedding tears?

Hon'ble VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you Mr. Mani Shankar Iyer. Your time is complete.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR IYER: Madam, I am only too willing to do so. At this time, Mr. Matireyan mentioned that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written six letters to the Prime Minister of India. It may be true. I think that it is important to send replies to those letters. I consider that the party to which the Minister belongs also can give a reply. What is wrong with that? We have to make efforts accordingly.

Hon'ble VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR IYER: At the same time, they say that we have to send our army as they have sent their army. It is no use speaking like this. We can find a good solution only by means of negotiation.

Representatives of fishermen's associations from both India and Sri Lanka had met twice. They had almost come to the position of reaching an agreement. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not given them permission to meet for the third time. Who will benefit by their not reaching an agreement? I have made two to three requests to the Hon'ble Minister. My last request is addressed to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I request her to give permission to the representatives of fishermen's associations from both India and Sri Lanka to meet for the third time to find a good solution. I would like to inform this House that their third meeting will yield a good solution. I am sure of it. Thank you. Vanakkam.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि हम लोग सदन में भारतीय कम और विदेशी आघातों की चर्चा अधिक करने पर मजबूर हो गए हैं। कभी चीन, कभी पाकिस्तान तो कभी श्रीलंका और अगर वह भी कम रहता है तो डॉलर रुपए को पीटता है। महोदय, मैं नहीं समझता कि यह तमिलनाडु के मछुआरों और श्रीलंका का मुद्दा है, यह भारतीयों और श्रीलंका का मुद्दा है। इसलिए इस विषय पर हमेशा दक्षिण के ही लोग बोलें, यह ठीक नहीं है। वे हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी भाई हैं। उनके विषय में यदि पड़ोसी देश कोई भी गलत कार्य या आघात करता है, तो उसके पीछे पूरा हिन्दुस्तान एक-जुटता से खड़ा है। यह तमिलनाडु का मुद्दा नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान का मुद्दा है। वे तमिल, जिन्होंने पूरी दुनिया में भारत की संस्कृति और सभ्यता का ध्वज फैलाया, जिनकी भाषा सारी दुनिया में एक महान भारतीय भाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित है और जो सागर के पार तक जाकर भारत की ध्वजा फहराते रहे, अगर वे श्रीलंका के आघातों को सहन करने पर मजबूर हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान की धुरी कहीं कमजोर पड़ती है। सर, श्रीलंका के साथ हमारा ढाई हजार साल पुराना संबंध है। उस संबंध को बनाए रखते हुए यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि श्रीलंका की सेना किसी भी भारतीय के प्रति कोई गलत आघात करने की हिम्मत न कर सके। मैं इसको सीता हरण का मुद्दा नहीं, लेकिन भारतीय गौरव और सम्मान पर आघात का मुद्दा मानता हूँ। श्रीलंका को दुबारा वह मौका कभी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि सी टाइटर्स का मुकाबला करते हुए श्रीलंका की नेवी पीछे आती थी, पर अब तो वह मुद्दा नहीं है। हमारे भारतीय मछुआरे गरीब लोग हैं। मैं उन्हें तमिल मछुआरे के बजाय भारतीय मछुआरे कहते हुए उनसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके लिए हिमालय भी उतना ही दर्द रखेगा, जितना तमिलनाडु, रामेश्वरम और केरल रखता है और उत्तराखंड के लोग भी हमारे तमिल भाइयों के साथ खड़े रहेंगे। वे गरीब लोग हैं, कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं, सागर के वे प्राणी सरहदों को नहीं जानते हैं। जब वे उस क्षेत्र में मछली पकड़ने के लिए जाते हैं तो श्रीलंका की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह उनका सम्मान करे। जैसा आदरणीय वेंकैया नायडु जी ने कहा कि वे आक्रामक नहीं हैं, उनके प्रति उन्हें सम्मान के साथ व्यवहार करना चाहिए। जब श्रीलंका के मछुआरे पकड़े जाते हैं तो हम उनके प्रति पूरा सम्मान रखते हैं, उनको इस प्रकार की यातनाएं नहीं देते। श्रीलंका के लोग हमारे मछुआरों के जाल तोड़ते हैं, नौकाएं तोड़ते हैं, उनको आघात पहुंचाते हैं। उनके परिवारों को 15-15 दिन तक पता ही नहीं चलता कि वे जिंदा भी हैं या नहीं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... क्या हिन्दुस्तान अब केवल अपनी दुर्गति का बही-खाता लेखक बनकर रह जाएगा या दुनिया में ऐसे गौरव और निर्भीकता की मिसाल देगा कि किसी की हिम्मत न हो सके कि वह किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी के प्रति टेढ़ी निगाह से देख सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, put your questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put your questions.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे भारतीयों के सम्मान की रक्षा करें और संबंधों को भी बनाए रखें। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भारतीय मछुआरों को जो जीपीएस देने की बात कही गयी थी, वह आप उन्हें देंगे या नहीं?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, our Party DMK, under the leadership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, through this august House, has been raising this issue, time and again, writing to the Prime Minister and Seeking the Centre's intervention to end the increasing incidents of detention of Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy. I am really thankful to the two brothers who have brought in this discussion. We have also given our notice on this issue; so, I would like you to give me more time to speak on this issue.

Sir, I just wonder how the hon. Minister, in para 5, says that such incidents of attack have come down, and the Sri Lankan side is saying that there is no incident of harassment or intimidation or attack on Indian fishermen. How has the hon. Minister stated such a thing in his Statement? Sir, the latest news is, nine boats and 65 fishermen from Nagapattinam alone have been taken into custody by the Sri Lankan Navy on 30th July. To be precise, from July 25th to August 3rd, Sir, nearly 159 fishermen have been taken into custody by the Sri Lankan Government. More than 200 fishermen are still behind the bars, especially in that, five fishermen have been denied their bailing rights in the last one-and-a-half years. Sir, their bail petitions have been rejected 24 times.

If this be the condition, how can we say that they are not being harassed and all that? The External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka has categorically said that Indian fishermen will not be let up. This is despite our Prime Minister's request. He has come to this soil, to our motherland and from the capital he says that our Indian fishermen will be prosecuted. In such a situation, how is it possible to give such a statement from the Sri Lankan side stating that there is no alleged attack having taken place in the Indian waters? There is a national issue, for example, our leader also mentioned about this. The Prime Minister came to this House and spoke very tough to ensure the return of two Italian marines when Italy refused to send them. Will the Government be tough by taking such a stand on the Indian fishermen issue also, Sir? At this juncture, I would like to say one more thing that when situations are like this, when there are more than 200 people not being released and when the Sri Lankan Government has categorically said that they have no idea of releasing them and also when they want to penalize them and

prosecute them, is it fair for our country? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Is it fair on the part of India? They have not yet announced whether they are going to participate in the Commonwealth Summit that is scheduled at Sri Lanka. It will definitely be against the sentiments of Tamil people. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Certainly, India should not in any form participate over there. Thank you.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I will not take much of your time. I will put only two specific queries. Sir, I object to the statement and item No.9 where the Minister says that there is need for creating greater awareness among our fishermen to avoid crossing over to Sri Lankan waters. Sir, the whole issue is because of the way you dealt with Kachchatheevu issue. I remember when you did agree on the Kachchatheevu, Atalji raised this issue in Parliament very vociferously and said that this would create a problem for everyday life and would also create problems for fishermen. That is what is exactly happening. So, my first query is when you are going to solve it. You solve that issue of Kachchatheevu which is Indian. It is an Indian ownership. It is the Indian landlords who had land there in their names. So, everything there is Indian. But you have handed over it and now that handing-over has created this problem. So, how are you going to approach this issue in order to solve it? This is my first query. Another query is- my other colleagues have sought on other issues -- what is the role of China? There are reports of Chinese vessels or Chinese direct participation in action even against fishermen. So, if the reports are true, it is very serious. So, I would like to seek a specific clarification on China's role in the whole Sri Lankan affair and even in this issue of fishermen. Thank you.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSIHD: Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful for sensitive concern expressed by hon. Members. As I said earlier, this is a matter of enormous importance to all of India, to all people across and to all Members of the House because it concerns many dimensions. It concerns the livelihood of an important segment of society-fishermen folk of our coastal areas, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry. Indeed it concerns also the larger context of our relationship with Sri Lanka. Between friends even issues that create difficulties or problems have to be resolved in a manner becoming of a relationship between friendly countries. I acknowledge with gratitude what hon. Member, Shri Venkaiah Naidu said that we have long-term relationship with Sri Lanka.

They are our neighbour and a friendly neighbour. They have stood by us in very critical moments. There are many issues on which we feel a degree of concern, but this is one important issue that has been brought to the notice of the House. Therefore, it is important that not only we understand what is happening, but that we also take effective steps to address the concerns that have been mentioned once again. I am sorry if hon. Members, Shri D. Raja and Dr. Maitreyan, feel that we have discussed this many times and replies have repeatedly been given that sound like the replies given in the past. You can, at least, not accuse us of being inconsistent in our response. We are consistent in our response even if, sadly, we are unable to satisfy you fully with what we have been able to achieve. A Joint Statement was made was in 2008. I must clarify that the Joint Statement has become a basis, as we had expected of seeking resolution. We largely believe in addressing this issue between the fishing communities of the two countries. I will stand by the figures I have given. The Joint Statement and the Agreement reflect in the Joint Statement has been an advance and a movement forward. But we must distinguish between two clear aspects—first, actual attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy in which there is an imminent threat or danger to lives and property of Indian fishermen; second, actual taking of people in custody. You might say that some force is involved in both. But the force, that was mentioned in the Agreement, pertains to force such as military force or police force used in a manner that can be threatening to the safety and the wellbeing of the person concerned. Of course, people have been taken into custody on both sides. But we have attempted and ensured that there always is humane treatment. And, I must acknowledge that as far as Sri Lanka is concerned, periodically, we have seen improvement and that there is humane treatment as well as unconditional release. We must acknowledge that they have released people; and, a considerable number of people has been released. Today, sadly, 106 are presently in their custody. The explanation they give to us is that there is rising of temperature of public opinion because of coming elections. Because of the consistent follow up by the Government of India and many other countries, elections will now take place very shortly in the Northern Provinces. And, in the process of build up to elections taking place -- because there are significant vote banks for the political parties that expect to participate in the elections in the Northern Provinces -- they put pressure on the Govt of Sri Lanka to act against the fishermen from our country. This has become much greater and, therefore...*(Interruptions)*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Just for the sake of elections, how can they
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Please allow me to finish. I am giving facts. If hon. Members don't want facts, I will keep them to myself. I am only sharing this with you because I believe that your concern and mine is indeed the same. And, we have said to them that despite the elections, they should not be influenced by the normal tendencies that take over the political parties at the time of elections. It was also urged by us, and we urged very strongly, that in the previous arrangement the people were released shortly after being taken into custody. Of course, in many cases, we intervened immediately after the information came to our notice that some fishermen had been taken into custody. As, indeed, the Sri Lankan Government did too. And, we responded to them promptly as well. Today, we do not have a single Sri Lankan in the custody in India. And, I believe, that this is not a sign of weakness, but is a sign of our sense of fairness; a sign of our insisting that friends must treat each other in this manner, and not bargain with the lives of innocent individuals. Therefore, we do not have a single, a single Sri Lankan in our custody. They have 106 people in custody. ...(Interruptions)... They have 106 people in custody and we have urged them that they should not change the system of releasing, as we used to release their people without any judicial or quasi judicial procedure. They have said that they have, now, institute a quasi judicial procedure, by which the Indian Fishermen will have to appear before a Magistrate,.....give bonds, compound the offence, or get bail or plead guilty and then be released immediately. I think, our fishermen have, on the advice given to them by the Counsel as well as by their friends refused to plead guilty. Twice, the matter has been adjourned, because our fishermen rightly, I believe, in their assessment, decider that they should not be pleading guilty. Because, if they plead guilty, it is not only a matter of concern for them, but also the implication of that information being used against India. Therefore, I urged the Sri Lankan Minister yesterday that there must be another and better way to find a solution, that is humanitarian, to ensure that these fishermen are allowed to come back to India as quickly as possible. I do want to share that since 2008 onwards, the important thing that has happened is that the number of incidents that used to be reported has come down. In 1992 there were as many as nine; in 1993, there were 14, in 1994 and 1995, there were 16; in 1996 and 1997, they had gone up to 19, but since 2008, they have come down from nine to one in 2009, eight in 2011, six in 2012,

and as I said, because of the increasing temperature of the political processes, they have recently again gone up, up to August, 2013, to a total number of eight incidents. Eight incidents are of course too many; even one incident is too much, and it is our attempt to ensure that we are able to address this problem in a manner that is sustainable, permanent, fair and which keeps in mind for the livelihood concerns of our fishermen to be addressed. If we have at all said that we need greater awareness, it is for the bonafide purpose of ensuring that our fishermen do not get into situations where it becomes difficult for them to return home immediately. I think it is important for us to understand that livelihoods are of paramount importance, particularly, for the people who live virtually on marginal existence, and it is important for us to stand by them, give them all the political and, diplomatic support and when need be, even financial support, as well as all Consular support that we continue to extend. It is also important that they should, at least, know about our international obligations that we observe to protect ourselves, if not to oblige others. I concede that this is not a matter that we can decide only as a matter of one State or two States; this matter concerns all India. But, because it is most specifically concerned with the States from where these coastal fishermen come, we, have to respond and take on board the concerns, suggestions, proposals and ideas that are given by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Puducherry. I believe that full information about the communication from the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to the hon. Prime Minister is not available with the hon. Members. The Prime Minister has replied to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu vide his letters of 16th March, 2013 and of 6th June, 2013.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: From 6th June till today, most incidents have happened during this period.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: I agree. I am obliged, but I am only saying that there has been a response. Maybe, you want more letters.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: There is response during peace time, but there is no response when our fishermen are attacked.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: There is a response, and I expect that these letters are comprehensive. Please, take it from me that the importance of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the importance of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

as indeed other senior leaders in the Opposition, is not to be undermined in discussing any issue which concerns the destiny and the future of the people of those States. It is a matter on which the highest degree of sensitivity and response will be given to you. This is only to say that we are also hoping that ultimately this matter can be settled to the satisfaction of all stakeholders by a face-to-face meeting between fishermen's organisations of the two countries. We have proposed this. The Sri Lankan Government has also accepted it. Now, we are waiting for the final arrangements to be cleared by the Tamil Nadu Government, so that, at least, the fishermen can come face to face. It is important to remember that many if not most of these fishermen belong to the same social background, and, therefore, for us to think that there is, between them, a great difference would be wrong.

They are the people who share many attributes in terms of their social background, in terms of their professional and occupational practices, and, ultimately, they share hunger and the dignity of labour. I hope that we will be able to get them to come together at the earliest so that the conclusion they come to both the Governments can support.

I am grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, who said it seems strange that I have said that the numbers have come down. I will make the figures available to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Numbers have indeed come down. But our concern is that in recent months that trend is getting reversed, and I will explain as to why I said that the trend is getting reversed. We will of course address that as well. But, certainly, I greatly appreciate Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar having said that we shouldn't lightly accept suggestions such as 'coercive' diplomacy. Diplomacy itself has many ways in which it can be 'persuasive', and I think 'persuasive' diplomacy, perhaps, is a better way of handling our relationship with a friendly neighbour than by resorting to what we mean by the use of word 'coercive' diplomacy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: I am very grateful to everyone for having made their contribution. A concern was expressed that the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka

had come and upon our soil said something that is not really very positive and that does not take us forward. We, therefore, discussed this very issue. Frankly, what he did was, that he was not trying to hide something that had happened but sharing it freely with our Press. Our Press, being as persuasive as it is, was able to get the entire details from him. We still think and I have suggested to him -- although he himself is a very eminent lawyer -- that he should speak with the Attorney-General and find a solution.

Sir, my good friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, has raised two issues. He questioned why we have sought greater awareness amongst our fishermen. This, I said, is only for their own safety and security. It is important for them to understand that this is something that they must keep in mind because international obligations we must fulfil. Of course, there was an issue raised whether Katchatheevu had been handed over to Sri Lanka by an agreement or whether the status of Katchatheevu was, as a matter of a logical conclusion, is the outcome of demarking the international maritime boundary. These issues are now before the Supreme Court and, I think, all the historical material that is available will be examined by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court ... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not related to China. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Sir, as far as China is concerned, I will request my friend to spend more time with Shri Tarun Vijay. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is a different issue. You need not reply to that. That is a different issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Shri Tarun Vijay has a much greater understanding of China than I have and I am sure that if you once discuss this matter with Shri Tarun Vijay, you will also understand the context much better. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Katchatheevu Agreement was signed in the year 1974. The then External Affairs Minister gave an assurance in the Parliament that the traditional right ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said it. Why do you repeat it? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is because after that the Indian position has changed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you have already said that. What do you want?

SHRI D. RAJA: After that, the Indian position has changed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Indian position has changed. Shri S.M. Krishna said that the ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: .. answer to Katchatheevu is not to be understood as a fishing right. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the stand of Government of India? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, you should understand what we are asking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is already raised. You are repeating it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Minister should understand what we are asking. He is not answering our question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another thing. I will ask him to answer it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Katchatheevu Agreement was signed in 1974. The Government made ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Why is there a change in its position? That is my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the persuasive diplomacy, about which the Minister spoke eloquently, has not given us any results for decades. In fact, that is why our Chief Minister has specifically, very thoughtfully, used the word 'coercive' diplomacy. That is one thing.

Secondly, at least, the fishermen from Tamil Nadu were expecting that after the today's discussion in the Calling Attention, say, the fishermen who were languishing in Sri Lankan jails, will be released in the next 24 or 48 hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I don't think the Minister's reply can give us any assurance over that matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Probably we have to plead more with the Sri Lankans rather than our Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; only those who spoke...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be repeated like this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I would also urge the Minister to let us know whether the Central Government would file an affidavit in the Supreme Court regarding Katchatheevu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, you may stand up and ask what you wish to ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have a simple question. The hon. Minister has told the House that from the Indian side, we have released all the Sri Lankan fishermen and no issue is pending with us. Why doesn't he convince or persuade the Sri Lankan counterpart to do the same, while admitting that 106 fishermen are still in Sri Lankan custody, in their jails, and they are using coercive methods to make them sign bonds, etc.? So, on the same analogy, which is being appreciated the world over, why don't you persuade Sri Lanka for a similar response from the Sri Lankan authorities also, temporarily forgetting elections in the Northern Province?

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, what is the plight of the five fishermen who are there in the Sri Lankan jails for more than one-and-a-half years and whose bail petitions have been rejected for more than 24 times? What action has been taken by the Government?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Minister has said in his reply that the Prime Minister has replied to the Chief Minister. Can he place all the letters in the House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Would you please place all the letters written by the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to reply, Mr. Minister? You may reply if you wish to.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Sir, I am very grateful to all Members for having made very positive contributions and suggestions. Very clearly, there were two Agreements -- the Agreement of 1974 and then there was an exchange of letters in 1976. Both issues are now before the Supreme Court. The Opposition Leader in Tamil Nadu Assembly as well as the hon. Chief Minister have moved applications in the Supreme Court to make them a party in those proceedings. I think it is better if we let the Supreme Court dispassionately decide this issue, which is, of course, of great importance, but since this issue has gone to the Supreme Court, it is best decided by the Supreme Court.

As far as the two letters are concerned, the hon. Member wants copies of those letters. We would certainly give copies of those letters to the hon. Member, though I thought that he would have got copies from the Chief Minister's office. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will make them available.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We are able to See the Chief Minister's letters in the Press. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID: Sir, we would make them available. I do take what Dr. Maitreyan has said very seriously. If I might combine my response to what Dr. Maitreyan and Shri Venkaiah Naidu have said, it is obvious that we put very, very strong emphasis in our conversations with our counterparts in Sri Lanka. And I think, they understand the importance of this issue, because they watch what we do in Parliament and the words that we use are very clear. It is important, as friends, for them to understand that issues that can be resolved, issues that must be resolved and issues that mean a lot emotionally, politically and socially, to our people, are issues resolving which would help our relationship with them. And if these issues are not resolved, it is inevitable that they will cast a shadow upon what we have been trying to do. We have gone a long distance in helping the internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka. I believe, Members from both Houses have been to Sri Lanka and have Seen the outstanding work of rehabilitation that has been done by the Government of India. We want to be able

to continue that work. We want to be able to continue to work towards peace and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka and it is important that there should be greater convergence between us for us to be able to help them.

Sir, just one thing about the five fishermen who have been in custody for over a year-and-a-half. I have taken up even their matter on several occasions with the Foreign Minister. These are five people accused of carrying narcotics. ...(*Interruptions*)... Our understanding is that they are not rightly accused of carrying narcotics. This is our understanding. We have done an investigation and we have come to that conclusion. We have conveyed this conclusion to the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka and requested him to let the Attorney General of Sri Lanka examine all the material that we have given and give us some kind of a satisfactory answer.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now, clarifications on the statement made by the Defence Minister on the incident of fire onboard the Indian Submarine INS Sindhurakshak. Dr. Chandan Mitra, not present. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore.

CLARIFICATIONS ON STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Incident of major fire onboard Indian Navy submarine INS Sindhurakshak

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Chandan Mitra; not present.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, first and foremost, before I get into these specifics of the blast on the submarine, I would like to salute the Navy that despite the neglect of our Navy, they have been protecting our coastline of 7500 kms and 1200 islands. But there seems to be an, and I would like to ask the Minister first, apathy; they feel that that there is sea blindness at the levels of South Block and yourself that only 16 per cent of the Defence Budget is allocated to the Navy when the requirement is so much higher. But I would not go into the details of all that. Having said this, it is a very hazardous job that the Navy has. They live on the ship, in the submarine cube hole, and next to the armament. The incident can happen; so they are very careful people. There are SOPs, specified SOPs. They do always adhere to them. This incident took place on the eve of the Independence Day. The whole country was alert on that day. Even here, in every street, there were policemen. And when this incident took place, the foreign media

started crying that it was sabotage. But you don't even talk about it that there is a possibility of sabotage. Now, let me ask you the specifics. Is it not a fact that the battery charging was done three days before? Is it not a fact that all the loading, they have gone into the details, is being done by experts? It is a regular thing. There are SOPs which are all adhered to. What could have gone wrong? The missiles and torpedoes are kept separately, not along with the fuses, till you get on to the war zone, and then only they put it on. So, all this is there. There is no human error unless there is sabotage. And you say that this could be mishandling or anything. You are not even allowing the Russians to come and look at it. When will this be afloat? It is a very vague statement that you have made. Please answer all these questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut; not present. Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I seek a clarification. I have been given to understand that that submarine which sadly sunk and 18 brave hearts lost their lives is actually now in 10 feet of water, just 10 feet of shallow water. My question to the hon. Defence Minister, through you, Sir, is: Is it true that our Navy, which has multiple Aircraft Carriers, lots of technology and is on the way to becoming a blue sea Navy, is actually considering hiring a company outside India to pump the water out and get this submarine de-submerged again? I would request the Defence Minister to please clarify.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, first is, how many persons have so far died out of this incident? How many bodies have been recovered? What about the rest? What action is the Government taking for bereaved families? There was an earlier incident in the naval submarine that resulted in its being sent to Russia for repair. Whether earlier damages had any bearing with this latest incident and damage?

Then, I have another clarification to seek. After the first incident, and the restoration thereafter, have you taken all possible required and advised steps and security measures to avoid any such future incident? It has been said that after the submarine is afloat and de-watered, the exact cause will be known. Can you state your expectation about the time period as to when this will be known? Lastly, after the incident, please ensure the steps and security measures to deal with any future accidents. These are all my queries.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have carefully gone through the hon. Minister's statement. Unfortunately, that does not answer many of the questions that have arisen in people's minds as a result of this worst submarine disaster in our Navy's history. Sir, the particularly distressing fact is that it was just overhauled and refitted barely a few months ago. The total cost of refitting was \$156 million. The original cost of the submarine was \$113 million. So now, we have spent more than the purchase price of the submarine in getting it refitted and upgraded. Sir, within two months of the submarine returning to India, and even while trials were going on, it had this terrible accident. I am sorry, the Minister's statement does not mention the cost involved and how much has been the extent of the disaster in financial terms that will be written off after this submarine disaster.

Sir, the most distressing point, on which I have really risen to seek clarification, and which my colleague, Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, also referred to, is that right at the outset, there seems to be a rush to deny the sabotage angle altogether; that there was no sabotage. Now, the Minister has constituted a Board of Inquiry. Will he be kind enough to tell us as to what are the Terms of Reference of this Board of Inquiry and will this Board look into the possibility that it is sabotage? Sir, media reports and other expert comments are focussing on this that really, there was no scope for human error in this. And we should keep in mind the fact that this accident happened on 14th of August, just one day before Independence Day. Furthermore, regarding India's moves to acquire aircraft carriers and more submarines, in Chinese Defence journals, there have many adverse comments in recent days that India is getting over-ambitious and is trying to build a Blue Water Navy, which China feels is uncalled for. Although it is none of their business, but we all know the way China moves and the way they try to run down India on everything, and they seem to be alarmed at the acquisition of a second aircraft carrier and more submarines. Pakistan's designs on our country are very well known. Given this background and the symbolic importance of the date on which this incident happened, Sir, I think it is very important that we must look into the sabotage angle. Our efforts to become a major naval power in the Indian Ocean have received a very big setback. I want to know from the Minister as to what plans are there to revive our Blue Water Navy ambitions. Secondly, when these submarines are docked, should there not be some precautions taken because actually, it is the providence that a bigger accident did not happen and the people

of India's commercial capital in Mumbai was spared. The accident happened at Lion's Gate which is in the heart of the city of Mumbai and more could have happened had some of these missiles gone off.

So, we need assurances and primarily, the financial implications of this as well as what plans the Government have to refurbish the Navy and how much of a setback has this accident been to India's naval ambitions.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Submarine is insured or not. If so, which company has insured it, and, what is the compensation given to the deceased or affected persons. Initially, this Submarine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 400 crores and then repair work worth Rs. 480 crores has been carried out in Russia. Sir, who gave the fitness certificate after the repair work was carried out? Whether the fitness certificate was given by any global technical authority or our Navy itself made the certificate etc., this is what I would like to know.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम माननीय चंदन मित्रा जी से अपने को एसोसिएट करते हैं। मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से दो चीजें जानना चाहता हूँ। मीडिया में कुछ इस प्रकार की खबरें छपीं कि पनडुब्बी में अभी जो हादसा हुआ, वह सबॉटेज था। दूसरी खबर यह भी छपी कि रशिया ने जो पनडुब्बी बनायी थी, उसमें मैनुफैक्चरिंग डिफेक्ट था, जब कि वह पनडुब्बी कुछ दिन पहले ठीक होने के लिए रशिया गयी थी, जिस पर करीब 400 करोड़ रुपये भी खर्च हुए थे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मीडिया की इन दो खबरों में से कौन-सी खबर सही है और इसकी जाँच किससे कराई जा रही है?

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं कोई आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि कभी-कभी बहुत ईमानदारी विभाग के लिए अच्छी नहीं होती है। मेरा यह कहना है कि ईमानदारी अलग है, देश अलग है और विभाग अलग है। सच यह है कि डिफेंस की तमाम फाइलें आज इस मारे पेंडिंग हैं कि आपके विभाग में कोई डिस्मिशन नहीं हो रहा है, जब कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से लगी हमारी सीमा के साथ-साथ हमारे सारे बार्डर्स अनसेफ हैं। आज हमारी तीनों मिलिट्री, चाहे वह आर्मी हो, वायु सेना हो या नेवी हो, उनके पास हथियारों की काफी कमी है। हिन्दुस्तान को जितनी पनडुब्बियाँ चाहिए, उतनी पनडुब्बियाँ हिन्दुस्तान के पास नहीं हैं। हमें जितने शिप्स चाहिए, उतने शिप्स हमारे पास नहीं हैं। यहाँ तक कि अगर हमारे चाइना-बॉर्डर पर या पाकिस्तान-बॉर्डर पर लड़ाई शुरू हो जाए, तो वहाँ न रोड़ज़ हैं और न ही लड़ाई के इक्विपमेंट्स हैं और वे सिर्फ इस मारे नहीं हैं कि आपके विभाग में कोई डिस्मिशन नहीं ले रहा है। अगर यह सही है, तो इस पर या तो आप खुद गौर

करके डिस्मिशन लीजिए और अगर यह गलत है, तो फिर आप हमारी बात का जवाब दीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, whether this Submarine, after undergoing reconstruction or repairs, was insured, and, if so, with which company, and, what the liability of that insurance company is. Secondly, whether Russia has inspected this Submarine or not, and, if so, what their conclusions are. Thirdly, if the Board of Inquiry comes to a conclusion that there was problem with respect to reconstruction, and the fault was in the repair works, whether Russia is going to accept the decision of the Board of Inquiry. These are my three questions. Thank you.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I come from Mumbai, and, on the day of this incident, when I raised this issue, I was not allowed to speak because the Defence Minister was not here. Now when he is here, I would like to put one query because I am late and most of the queries have already been put.

Sir, Mumbai has its own fire-fighting mechanism, and, it is considered to be one of the most efficient fire-fighting mechanisms in the country. The Chief of Fire Brigade, Mumbai, has gone on record saying that the fire brigade was not allowed to enter the venue. Immediately after hearing the news, when the fire engines rushed there, they had to undergo many security hazards that by the time, they reached there, it was already late. The Chief Fire Officer asked for the map of the Submarine because, Sir, the fire brigade is not accustomed to the Submarine like things.

They can do the sky-scrapers or workshops or things like that, but they do not know how to fight fire in a submarine, a very, very specialized area. They asked the Indian Navy to give them the map of the submarine, but the Naval officers said that they could not hand over the map of the submarine, the submarine which was engulfed in the fire. Explosions were happening there and the naval officers said that they could not give the map. They did not allow them to enter. After that, next day, the Navy officers say -- I don't know the designation; I don't want to mention that -- that the fire brigade was kept on standby and Navy fire brigade is capable of handling fire. If it was capable, why was it not plunged into action, and when it was kept in standby, at what time, were they given a go-

ahead to fight the fire? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... By the time they entered into the submarine, everything was over and submarine had started sinking. Sir, it is a very, very serious matter. In the bureaucracy, in the red-tapism, by not taking decision and going by the rule books, we have allowed the fire to engulf the submarine and this disaster happened. What I feel is, I am not an expert on this, if the fire brigade was allowed to fight the fire and enough information was provided to them, perhaps we could have saved the submarine and those precious lives. Those eighteen sailors would have been saved. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I want the Defence Minister to give a reply to this. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Defence Minister.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I want to make just one submission. I will take only forty seconds.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: No, Sir, I didn't. You forgot to take my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called your name.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: You promised, but then you forgot.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, while conveying our salutes to the brave Navy men and marines and our condolences to the bereaved families, I have just one small question to the hon. Defence Minister which has emerged from Russia, the origin of INS Sindhurakshak. We got a mid-life upgradation of INS Sindhurakshak at the cost of sixteen million dollars. Russia's Interfax news agency has carried a report - - maybe, the hon. Defence Minister has seen it; I would like to have his comment on it -- that soon after sinking of INS Sindhurakshak, citing unnamed military diplomatic sources -- and their intelligence sources are very impeccable, you must agree with me -- they claimed that the Indian submarine could have been the target of a terror plot. This source, according to Interfax, had opined that the submarine could not have suffered an accident while in its dock because most of its main systems would have been probably switched off. Sir, this is the biggest disaster in peace time. It has cost us hundred and sixteen million dollars and the upgradation was done at a cost of eighteen million dollars. So, you have to look

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at it and would you be contacting the Russians and ask them the source of this kind of news item which says that this can be a target of a terror attack? If you can get some information from them, it will be helpful to make a foolproof security system. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members in this House who expressed their solidarity with Indian Navy and, at the same time, with Indian Armed Forces. I can understand the concern of the hon. Members regarding the possible cause of this incident. The whole nation concerns with your views expressed in the Parliament. The Government also is concerned about that. We are anxious to get the truth with all details at the earliest.

That is why the Navy has immediately ordered a Board of Inquiry. The Board, in all seriousness, has started its work. One of the major and salient features of the Terms of Reference is that all aspects of likely causes of this incident will be examined by the Board. Nothing is ruled out. *...(Interruptions)...* All likely aspects of this incident will be inquired by the Board of Officers. Nothing is ruled out. But at the moment we can't say conclusively about any reason. *...(Interruptions)...* Our Armed Forces in this respect work on a war footing. They will try to complete this Board of Inquiry at the earliest. They are also anxious about that. *...(Interruptions)...* Apart from my earlier statement, I would like to update the House with the latest information.

Seven bodies had been recovered till 20th August 2013. Remains of one more body were recovered on 21st August 2013 which has been sent to INHS Asvini for post-mortem and DNA profiling. Death certificates of earlier found seven bodies indicate probable cause as extensive burns. The seven bodies are retained in JJ Hospital till completion of DNA profiling. Blood samples of relatives of all 18 casualties have been collected. Family support is being accorded high priority with periodic updates and proactive interaction as well as complete attention by a dedicated cell headed by a Rear Admiral. Continuous contact with next of kin of all 18 affected personnel is being maintained.

External hull survey indicates that approximately half of the submarine is embedded in silt. Survey action by salvage firms is in progress. They are: M/s

Resolve Marine Group, USA; M/s Titan/GOL Salvage Services, Singapore; M/s Smit Singapore Pvt. Ltd, Singapore; M/s Ocean Centre Diving with M/s Switzer Marine, USA; M/s Arihant Ship Breakers Pvt. Ltd., New Zealand; M/s Graft Tech Marine and Engineering Pvt. Ltd., India; and Duke Offshore Ltd., India. These are the professional companies which are now taking part in the survey action. Once the salvage operation is over, then comes the issue of involving Russian experts for future works. The first priority is salvage operation. That is still going on.

During undersea investigation by naval divers, any and all material found is being logged and submitted for forensic examination. Metallic objects and partially burnt yellow colour material found near the jetty are being analysed by Naval Armament Inspectorate to ascertain its composition.

A team comprising Chief General Manager (Naval Armament Depot), Controller of Naval Armament Inspection and Commanding Officer of Missile Base INS Tunir have been asked to conduct a detailed study to assess the state of explosives onboard and quantify risks associated with salvage operations. Because there is a fear of further explosion. We are trying to curb that also. In this process we are involving the State Government of Maharashtra also.

Water samples from the torpedo compartment were forwarded to the Chief Quality Assurance Lab, Pune for chemical analysis. Preliminary reports indicate no trace of TNT in the water samples as well as partially burnt yellow material found earlier. Further investigation is underway. Bathymetric profile around the submarine is being carried out by INS Makar. The following actions are continuing:- Diving operations for searching remaining personnel; diving to ascertain location, state of weapons in the submarine; efforts to locate breaches in the watertight integrity of the submarine; sustained attempts to fit the cofferdam on aft escape hatch to enable dewatering. The State Government of Maharashtra through the Chief Secretary has been briefed about the ongoing actions and regular briefing of the efforts undertaken has been institutionalised with all stakeholders including the State Government. That means, the Navy is taking all steps to salvage the submarine at the earliest and also to find out what is the exact reason for this explosion. Nothing is ruled out. After that, we will study how best we can salvage, at least partially, this submarine. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. As hon. Members pointed out, the submarine went through a thorough refitting more than two years back, costing us a large amount. But, when it returned, it was almost in

a modern condition. But, this unfortunate incident took place. In our system, there is no system of insuring the warships and submarines. We are not insuring them just like other commercial things. There is no system of insurance for these warships and submarines. So, I cannot say anything about that at the moment because there is a system like that. Once again, I can assure you that the Navy and the Government will leave no stone unturned. We will make all efforts humanly possible to salvage this submarine at the earliest and after that, further actions would follow. Regarding the relief to the family members, on day-to-day basis, the Navy is in touch with the family members and we will extend them the maximum possible help, support, assistance, counselling and everything needed. This incident cast a shadow on the capability of the Navy to safeguard our interest in the vast coastline, maritime area, maritime security, especially in the emerging security scenario in the Indian Ocean region and the Asiatic region. Actually, in the last few years, among the three Services, the Navy and the Air Force, continuously were procuring many of the most modern platforms and in India also, indigenously, we are producing. You know the launching of our own indigenously-built aircraft carrier, Arihant. Every year, hereafter, the Navy will get five warships produced in Indian Shipyard. So, that way, every year, the Navy is adding new warships and platforms to its strength. And gradually, the Indian Navy is becoming blue water Navy. Actually, there is a cause of concern about the submarines. The Government is also taking serious care of that. There is a well structured submarine construction programme. In phase one of this programme, Project-75, six submarines are under construction with Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai. This is being monitored very closely.

Proposal for construction of another six submarines (Project-75(I)) is in the advanced stage of sanction. After all examination we have already prepared a CSE note for additional six submarines. So, total submarines are 12. If required the Government will go in for upgradation and life extension of existing submarines in order to ensure that required force levels for submarine fleet are maintained till new inductions take place. Above all, threat perceptions and required force levels are dynamic in nature. So, if needed, in consultation with the Indian Navy, the Government will examine all other options to strengthen the capability of the Indian Navy. For strengthening the capability of the Indian Navy, the Indian Army, the Indian Air Force, the Indian Coast Guard within our available capacity, the Government will give maximum support.

There was a time when we used to surrender a lot of money from the Defence Budget. Those are all part of history. In recent years we have not surrendered a single pie. As the hon. Members know, the country is passing through a difficult economic situation. So, we are not able to get the expected amount for the Defence Budget because of overall constraint. Our demands are more. So, according to our demands we are not getting enough money. At the moment, whatever Defence Budget is there, we are spending. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is an internal adjustment between the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. We are spending the entire allotted budget. At the same time, many proposals are in the pipeline. As the proposal materialises, there is no money. That is the problem. Now, in the Armed Forces we are realising the requirements of the Forces. You take into account the allotted money. For the budgeted amount, you have some priorities. The procurement should be on a priority basis. ...(*Interruptions*)... Actually, the Navy's importance is growing because Oceans are becoming life lines of the country. For a country like India our life line is Ocean. So, we have to strengthen the Navy. At the same time, we can't ignore our Army. We can't ignore our Air Force. To some extent, we can't ignore the Coast Guard. Every thing is in a kitty. If you want to give more platforms immediately, you must get more money. At the moment because of the present economic situation that kind of money is not coming. So, whatever budget is being given to the Armed Forces or to the Defence Ministry, we are not surrendering a single paisa. We will not do that. But, at the same time, we will continue to make efforts to get more money.

I assure you that to make our Armed Forces much more competitive, to face any challenges to the national integrity, territorial integrity, we will give more strength. There are limitations here and there. But at the moment with these limitations, the Indian Armed Forces are one of the best in the world. Almost all countries in the world are vying with each other to have strategic military cooperation with India. Everybody is after the Indian Armed Forces. They are one of the best in the world. Their morale is very high. Whenever a discussion on our Armed Forces issue and national security issue comes up in the House, I am glad to say that, cutting across political party affiliations, this House is one. I am thankful to all the Members for expressing solidarity with the Indian Navy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. No time for further clarification.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): As far as needs of our Armed Forces are concerned, we are all one. We are very proud of them. We have to ensure that their morale is kept high. Ultimately, they fight with their morale, not with weapons. I appreciate the hon. Minister's honest confession that whatever has happened in the submarine has cast a serious doubt on our capability as far as the emergent threat in the Indian Ocean is concerned. My specific query, hon. Minister, in the light of the subsequent statement is this. We have a serious threat and challenge to our national security. In the light of this bitter experience, including the sabotage which you are going to examine, are you going to have a security audit of all our assets, like frigates, ships, all submarines; a fresh new audit in the light of this challenge, so that wittingly or unwittingly, advertently or otherwise, there is no repetition of this?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister said that out of 18, seven bodies have been found and 11 are still to be found. Now what would be the position with respect to these 11 persons who are still to be found because the benefits, including employment to somebody in the family, pension, gratuity and other benefits to the family members, are given only after they are declared dead? Will they be treated as dead? The families would remain in a lingering mood during this period till you find the bodies. Otherwise, under the law, they would be treated as dead only after seven years, if the bodies are not found. So, are you taking any decision on this? What is your stand on this because these families would be taken differently than the other families in whose case the bodies have been found?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I want to seek a clarification on what the hon. Minister has said. He said that there was complete refitting and when the submarine came back to India, it was as good as brand new. But the Minister did not seem to focus on the fact that when it was coming back from Russia, after all this refitting and becoming brand new, it ran into a serious problem near Egypt and the submarine had to send out distress calls to the Egyptian Navy which came, rescued it and took it to Alexandria Port for repair. Even when it was coming back to India, it developed problems. I would like know from the hon. Minister why it was not sent back immediately to Russia to rectify the problem. You have... (*Time bell rings*)... spent 156 million dollars on refitting and after that it developed problems even when it was coming back to India. Why were not adequate steps taken immediately?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, immediately after this incident, the Navy has already ordered safety audit of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on all operational submarines. They have already ordered it. As for the hon. Member's suggestion on all other assets, I will discuss about it with the Navy.

Regarding the bodies of remaining Navy personnel, one thing is clear now that there is no possibility of any of these Navy persons alive. All of them, in all probability, all of them are dead. On this point of compensation and all other things, we will take care of this. We will take this incident as a special one. We will take this incident as special one. I will request the Navy to handle it as a special case.

Regarding its travel from Alexandria, its return passage from Russia, the answer is, during her return passage, INS Sindhurakshak was scheduled to halt at Port Alexandria. That was a scheduled halt. That was not an extended halt. It was a scheduled halt. However, when the submarine arrived, the port was closed due to severe cyclonic storm off Alexandria, with no tugs and pilots allowed to operate. Therefore, a request was made to the Egyptian Navy to facilitate entry into the port. The Egyptian Navy duly arranged tugs and pilot, and Sindhurakshak entered Alexandria as scheduled. It is pertinent to mention that there was no defect onboard INS Sindhurakshak. It is mandatory for ships and submarines to use pilots and tugs to enter port and berth alongside. It is pertinent to mention that utilization of tugs by INS Sindhurakshak at Port Alexandria has no connection with the present accident at Mumbai. So, that trip was a scheduled one and all these were done procedurally.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2013

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2013. Before the hon. Minister moves the Bill, I would like to tell the House that the BAC has, in fact, not allotted time for this Bill. Therefore, it is for the House to decide how much time it wants on this. It is a non-controversial Bill. I think, in half-an-hour or forty-five minutes, it can be finished.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is a very technical kind of a Bill. There is nothing contentious about it. The House could think of passing it without a discussion.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the Minister to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

Sir, distinguished Members of this House are already aware that under article 102 of the Constitution, if a person holds an office of profit under the Central Government or the State Government, then, unless by a law made by Parliament, that office is protected and he is liable for disqualification as a Member of the House or of the Legislative Assembly. In that context, Parliament framed, as far back as 1959, the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, in terms of which, under section 3, certain offices were put in the category which would protect them from disqualification that they are liable to under article 102 of the Constitution. I would like to remind the distinguished Members of this House that under article 338 of the Constitution of India, before the Eighty-Ninth Constitutional Amendment, there was the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. By virtue of the Eighty-Ninth Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 2003, two separate Commissions came into being, namely, the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes. Once that was done, there had to be a consequential amendment, to protect the office of Chairpersons of both the National Commissions, namely, the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes and to incorporate them in the 1959 Act, so that their offices are protected. That Constitutional Amendment was not done. So, all that we are doing now is to bring forward a Bill by amending section 3 and incorporating therein that the office of chairpersons of the National Commissions for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, constituted under clause 1 of article 338 of the Constitution, will be protected. So, it is only a consequential Amendment and it is

a technical issue now. Now, I commend this Bill to the distinguished Members of this House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, if this Bill had been brought either in 2004 or in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 or in 2012, when scholars became Law Ministers, they would have been congratulated upon. Now, Chairpersons have to be excluded from becoming disqualified as Members of Parliament. As far as my knowledge goes, since 2004, two Parliamentary elections have been held and the third is likely to be held shortly. Now, Sir, it is very surprising that to do such an easy thing जैसे बोलते हैं कि दो और दो चार होते हैं, तो फिर ऐसा करने के लिए दस साल का समय क्यों लगा? I do not know whether the Chairmen of these Commissions were the Members of Parliament or not, whether the efficient persons other than the Members of Parliament from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were available or not, whether the Government has searched for that or not. Except the Members of Parliament, some other Members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes like Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar are there. Is there any other person who can be as good as Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar? If not, if they are a little less than that, then, why were they not appointed? Members of Parliament, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members are there. There are also some other persons who are very intelligent. They are very intelligent for the cause of their caste. Those who cannot become a Member of Parliament due to some reason, some political reason, some economic reason, why were they not appointed? If they would have been appointed as a Member of Parliament, this question would not have arisen. Sir, as you have said in your remarks, these matters should not be taken lightly because it has come after ten years and this matter touches, directly or indirectly, Article 102 of the Constitution. A person is to be given exemption from Article 102 of the Constitution. Sir, it is a grave negligence on the part of the Government to come after ten years before this Parliament asking that this Bill should be passed and my learned friend, Shri Chaturvedi, said, "It is technical. It is a very short point." It is not such an easy thing. What will an ordinary man of India think about it? An ordinary man respects the scholar Law Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, Mr. Ashwani Kumar, Mr. Kapil Sibal, and you bring this Bill after ten years! ...(*Time-bell rings*)... In the Statement of Objects and Reasons also, this point has not been explained. However, this Bill

concerns the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes but the poor Member who has been appointed as Chairman attracts disqualification. I support this Bill. Sir, I ask you whether the persons who occupied this post for a five-year term are ready to morally give up financial benefits which they have taken during this time. Are they prepared for it? I would ask them to please return.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude...(*Interruptions*)...Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Please...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave you three minutes but you have taken four minutes.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I fully agree with Shri Dilipbhai Pandya that a Constitutional Amendment has taken almost ten years and except only one thing I would like to add that he gave so many names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, better late than never.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But he gave the names of so many luminary lawyers who became the Law Minister right from Mr. Chidambaram up to Kapil Sibalji. I congratulate him. At least, he has brought this Bill but he has forgotten the original names and he should have taken that. Mr. Arun Jaitley, now the Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad assisting him, brought that Constitutional Amendment and along with that Constitutional Amendment, they probably forgot about bringing this consequential amendment which has led up to all this from NDA to UPA and almost taking ten years for bringing this amendment. Besides that, since it is a consequential Amendment, since it was relating to an office of profit, they probably did not think that it should be brought so fast. Now, since it is a question which definitely would be asked from the Government that persons who have already worked for all these nine years were under disqualification and the amendment is being sought to be brought from 2004? So you are admitting this that those Chairmen who have worked during this period have entered disqualification, they are disqualified and now you want to overcome that disqualification, bringing it back retrospectively from 2004. Otherwise, there is no requirement of bringing it retrospectively. If they are already disqualified, then

this Bill, if it is introduced only to overcome that disqualification, is something different. It should also have been brought in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, which has not been brought here.

We are not opposing the Bill since it is consequential in nature. We support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this amendment is, certainly, a useful amendment. Even though it is late, but is timely. I am not going into the points made by Satish Misraji and Dilipbhai that the Bill has been brought after a lapse of ten years. It is necessitated due to bifurcation in 2003. It is a huge department. It deals with huge SC/ST population of the nation. So, it is necessitated. You have brought it late. Even through it is late, I welcome and support this Bill.

I hope this type of negligence towards SC/ST should not recur in future by this Government.

With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have a small compliment to the hon. Minister.

During my long tenure in this House, I have not seen Kapail Sibalji receiving such an overwhelming support to a Bill.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. If this is called a consequential amendment, it is not inconsequential.

My first question in this connection is this. Why should you rehabilitate MPs who could not become Ministers as Chairperson of such bodies? Are you proposing to include this in your 'Rehabilitation Bill' which you are bringing in? Are they displaced persons? The Members of Parliament are very much in place. They are not displaced persons to be rehabilitated. Why do you want to do this? I agree with Mr. Pandya that there are plenty of eminent persons among SCs and STs who could not become MPs. And, if someone could not become Minister and wants to be Chairperson, let him resign from the post of MP and then become Chairperson. Why do you want to give a benefit to someone? This is a double benefit. We should not accept it. Please amend this legislation to be retrospective and end it here; no more prospective. Give them a chance to resign.

The other question is: What was the need for two Commissions? One Commission was doing the work very effectively. Has there been any comparison between the performance of that one Commission for SCs and STs and the two Commissions? All that has happened is doubling the number of Members, doubling the number of Chairmen and satisfying two MPs who cried before the hon. Prime Minister or before the Chairperson of the UPA, 'please make us Chairman as we could not become Ministers.' This is not acceptable. I would urge, request and pray the hon. Minister to amend this, correct this and not make it prospective. Thank you.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं "संसद (निरर्हता का निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2013" का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बात की आवश्यकता इसलिए पड़ी क्योंकि अटल जी की सरकार ने एस.सी. और एस.टी. कमीशन, जो पहले एक ही हुआ करता था, उसके दो भाग कर दिए थे और अब दोनों अलग-अलग काम करने लगे हैं। 2004 में एस.टी. कमीशन का चेयरमैन अलग से नियुक्त कर दिया गया था। यह हम सब लोगों की उदारता है कि हमने उस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकावा-शिकायत नहीं की, वरना नियमों के अन्तर्गत तो अगर एक बार पद ग्रहण कर लेते हैं और एक दिन भी उस पद पर रह जाते हैं तथा अगर कोई शिकायत करता है, तो वे अयोग्यता के दायरे में आ जाते हैं। सामान्यतः संसद सदस्य भी मंत्री बनते समय इसी दायरे से गुजरते हैं। चूँकि यह इग्जैम्पशन लिस्ट में लिस्टेड होता है, इस कारण से वे लाभ के पद पर नहीं माने जाते हैं, पर बहुत सारे ऐसे पद हैं, जिन पर माननीय संसद सदस्यों को पदस्थ किया जाता है। एक अवसर ऐसा आया था कि इस देश में एक राष्ट्रीय दल के बहुत बड़े नेता भी लाभ के पद पर थे और इतना ही नहीं, अगर मैं गलत नहीं हूँ, तो लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष भी एक इसी प्रकार के लाभ वाले पद पर पदस्थ थे। उनके लिए तो 7-8 महीने तक की छूट दी गई, विलम्ब किया गया और फिर बाद में इस नियम में संशोधन किया गया, पर हमारी पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य के विषय में, जिसके बारे में किसी ने शिकायत की, उसमें उदारता नहीं बरती गई और उनको लोक सभा की सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा। इस प्रकार की स्थिति न बने, इसके लिए इसमें कोई ऐसा प्रावधान किया जा सकता है कि अगर अनजाने में वह कहीं ऐसे लाभ के पद पर पदस्थ कर दिया जाता है और जब यह पता लगता है, तो उसको सूचना देकर यह अवसर दिया जाए, महीने भर या 15 दिन का, कि आप इस पद पर रहना चाहते हैं या उस पद पर रहना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि दोनों में से किसी एक पद पर रहना चाहिए। इसलिए अगर आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था के बारे में सोचेंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।
...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो पद धारण किया गया, जैसे एससी/एसटी कमीशन के चेयरमैन का पद है, तो वे उसी दिन

का भत्ता यहाँ से भी ले लेते हैं और वहाँ से भी ले लेते हैं। ऐसा कुछ जान-बूझकर करते हैं, तो कुछ अनजाने में करते हैं। वे भी डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन के दायरे में आते हैं। नियम में तो यह है कि या तो यहाँ का भत्ता लो या वहाँ का भत्ता लो, परन्तु कई बार वे दोनों तरफ के भत्ते ले लेते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कहीं-न-कहीं कानूनी प्रावधान करना चाहिए, अन्यथा कभी भी कोई शिकायत आने पर फिर यह परिस्थिति निर्मित हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि भविष्य में ऐसी खामियों को दूर करने के लिए उपाय करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I thank all the distinguished Members of the House -- Pandiyaji, Satishji, Shashi Bhusanji, Mohapatraji, Gehlotji -- to have given their unconditional and unqualified support in taking this Bill forward. Of course, Mohapatraji says formally that he wishes to oppose the Bill.

I just wanted to mention that the Bill has retrospective effect. There is a Section in the Bill, which says that it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 19th day of February, 2004. So, it has retrospective effect.

Secondly, actually, the chairperson of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was protected anyway. But, because the Commission was bifurcated into two separate Commissions, this particular technical amendment had to come. Otherwise, the protection was always there. Even under the original Parliament Act, the intention was to protect the office of the chairperson. So, it is not as if we are doing something which was not contemplated by Parliament earlier. That is why I said it is a technical amendment. It is only in that context. I do believe that this issue has come up earlier in Parliament also because several distinguished Members of Parliament did at one point in time hold offices of profit and you know that Parliament was rocked by this issue at one point in time. So, we all realise that we need to streamline the situation.

We take into account all the distinguished Members' observations in this regard. I am sure that we would further streamline the situation to ensure that people do not get double benefits. I take your observations with all seriousness and I am sure, as we move forward, we would streamline this.

I request, therefore, that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The question is:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Large scale devastation caused by cloud bursts, flash floods and landslides recently in Uttarakhand

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, take Uttarakhand, which is lying for the last one week. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पहले भी यही निर्णय हुआ था कि इस बिल के बाद आप उत्तराखंड लेंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): आप उत्तराखंड के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों कर रहे हैं? *...(व्यवधान)* 18 दिन हो गए हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* 18 दिन से उत्तराखंड पर बहस नहीं हो रही है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): एक भैरेज लॉज़ वाला बिल और है, अगर वह ले लिया जाता, उसके बाद उत्तराखंड की जो बाकी बची हुई इन्कन्क्लूडेड डिबेट है, वह हो जाती। उसमें बोलने के लिए सिर्फ दो-चार लोग ही और बचे होंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री तरुण विजय: जब सदन में कोई नहीं होगा, क्या उस समय आप इसे करवाएंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: मेरा अनुरोध यही था कि अगर मैरेज लॉज बिल पहले ले लें, उसके बाद उत्तराखंड की जो अधूरी डिबेट है, उसे पूरा कर सकते हैं। हम आज ही दोनों कम्प्लीट कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain the position. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chaturvediji, I will explain the position. See, this Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010... ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain it.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you raise your point of order after I explain it. No, no; you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time after I explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, पहले मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order in between. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not fair. See, I myself have promised the House that we will take up Uttarakhand also today. But, on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, the discussion is over, and part of the reply is also over. Only after having a final reply from the hon. Minister, we can pass it. It may take a maximum of 30 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Which Bill, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the point of order of Shri Gehlot.

What is your point of order? पहले आपको रूल बताना होगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, रूल नम्बर 23, जिसमें कार्यविन्यास की दिनचर्या बनती है, मैं उसके बारे में निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। सामान्यतया कार्य सूची में जो विषय आ जाते हैं, सदन की अनुमति के बिना उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता है या परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए। आपने एक परिवर्तन पहले कर दिया है, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब का जो बिल था, उसको बाद में कर दिया और उसके बाद वाले को पहले कर दिया।

जिस बिल पर हम अभी चर्चा कर चुके हैं, उसके बाद उत्तराखंड की चर्चा का ही इसमें उल्लेख है। मेरा निवेदन यही है कि आप उत्तराखंड के ऊपर ही चर्चा करवाएं। दो-दो बार नियमों का उल्लंघन न हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। आप उत्तराखंड पर पहले चर्चा करवाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, हम वेल में आपके सामने आ कर शोर नहीं मचाते, आपके आसन पर नहीं चढ़ते, क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि आप हमारी उपेक्षा करते जाएंगे?

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* Gehlotji, please See in the List of Business, Uttarakhand discussion is the last item. You understand. However, I have promised that it will be taken up. So, if you go by the List of Business, then, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 will have to be taken up now. Then, why do you object?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Uttarakhand discussion always comes in the last. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will suggest one thing.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: हम इस पर बिल्कुल चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। दरअसल काफी समय हो गया, मैरेज लॉज वाले बिल को पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था, मेरा निवेदन केवल इतना ही है। चूंकि मेडिकल काउंसिल वाले बिल पर समय ज्यादा लगना था, इसीलिए मैरेज लॉज वाले बिल को पहले लेने की राय दी गई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you are suggesting that after the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, we would take up the discussion on Uttarakhand. So, what will happen to the Medical Council (Amendment) Bill?

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, after finishing the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, we will take up the discussion on Uttarakhand and finish it today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the suggestion is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, before you respond to this, my request is, if you are going by the Agenda, go by the Agenda. If you are deviating from the Agenda, then, take up the important issue of Uttarakhand. Both ways, the Government cannot have its way. The first item in the List of Business is the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013; you are bypassing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I know that the Minister has no problem. Then we have Mr. Kapil Sibal's Bill. Then we have the Hindu Marriage Act. Then we have discussion on Uttarakhand. If you are changing the order, first discuss Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should not be the last.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have already changed the order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Who has changed it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the change of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन में यह एक नयी परम्परा डाली जा रही है कि यह बिना अनुमति के चेंज हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: यह परम्परा अच्छी नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सरकार जो चाहेगी, वही सदन में होगा और ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... see, the first Bill was of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, the Indian Medical Council Bill. But it is with the consent of the House that I have taken up Mr. Kapil Sibal's Bill first. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a technical Bill and it needs only half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have taken the consent of the House for thirty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I asked the House how much time can be allotted and it was said thirty minutes. It is only a technical Bill, I agreed. Now it is up to the House to decide, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But understand all aspects. ...*(Interruptions)*... The next Bill which is pending is the Marriage Laws Bill for which only a reply is required. So, it can be over in half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House agrees, we can take that Bill and then Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: The Uttarakhand discussion came even before Independence Day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister came to me and told me that at 4.30 we are taking up the coal block allocation explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... खुद मंत्री जी ने आकर कहा था कि साढ़े चार बजे...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मुझे भी कहा था कि साढ़े चार बजे कोयला फाइल ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस पर चर्चा शुरू कर ली जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I am not objecting to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the List of Business come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then, Sir, about the Hindu Marriage Act, many of the Members must be aware that we are getting SMS from different people. I

don' know whether...(Interruptions)... So, that being the case, we need to discuss it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take it up. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, आज कोई मेजर डेविेशन नहीं हुआ है। ये जो बिल्स हमारी लिस्ट के अनुसार हैं, वे ही पहले लिए जाने थे। लेकिन, चूँकि यह लगा कि उत्तराखंड की जो डिबेट इनकंकलूसिव पड़ी है, उसे कम्प्लीट करना है, तो मेडिकल काउंसिल वाले बिल पर मैंने सबसे मिल कर राय ली। उन्होंने कहा कि मेडिकल काउंसिल वाले बिल पर बहस लम्बी होगी। They want more time to debate on this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you allow me to complete what I am saying? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up Short Duration Discussion and finish it. ...(Interruptions)... I am giving my ruling. ...(Interruptions)... We will take up Short Duration Discussion and finish it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, लेकिन साढ़े चार बजे से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Revised List of Business come. ...(Interruptions)... We can close Uttarakhand discussion at 4.30 because discussion is almost over. There are only one or two names left. ...(Interruptions)... We are taking up the Uttarakhand issue because that is the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tarun Vijay. ...(Interruptions)... No point of order. I have already decided. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, पिछले एक हफ्ते से ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is now discussion on Uttarakhand. वह हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरा इससे अलग है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, मैंने तरुण जी का नाम बुला लिया है।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, मेरा प्रोपराइटी का है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा यह कहना है कि पिछले चार दिनों से जो मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट फॉर रेलवेज़ हैं और हमारे मित्र, नेता प्रतिपक्ष हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या बात है?

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उन्होंने भी इस बात की तार्जद की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पिछले चार दिनों से रेल राज्य मंत्री जो हैं, वे मुर्शिदाबाद में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, what is this? I have called Mr. Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी.त्यागी: नहीं, सर। ज़रा मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have taken up the Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? I have called Mr. Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tyagiji, no, no, I have not permitted you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कोई भी मंत्री सदन चलते रहने पर सदन के बाहर बयान नहीं दे सकता है। उसे सदन में बयान देना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, आप उनको बुलाइए और उनसे सदन में बयान दिलवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब सदन चल रहा है, तो कोई नीतिगत बयान सदन में ही दिया जाना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House wanted to take up the discussion on Uttarakhand and we have now taken it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Short Duration Discussion only. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is saying that it is very important and, when I have taken it up, you are disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay, you have only five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody will confine to five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी का केदारनाथ और उस पहाड़ के क्षेत्र से लेकर संसद के इस सदन तक कोई अंत नहीं हो रहा है। 18 दिन हो गए, लेकिन 18 दिन के बाद भी उत्तराखंड की बहस को समापन की ओर बढ़ाने के लिए जब हमको आपसे आग्रह करना पड़ता है, तब ऐसा लगता है कि एक हाशिए में जाकर धकेल दिया, चलो तुम्हारा भी रजिस्टर हो जाए, इस नाते उत्तराखंड की बहस सदन में हो रही

है। यह उत्तराखंड का अपमान है। आप कहते हैं कि आप पांच मिनट बोलिए, जब कि उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी संपूर्ण विश्व के हृदय को दहला गई, न जीवन बचा, न घरों की निशानी, पहाड़ों पर टूटा पहाड़ों का पानी। 70 फीट की एक दीवार आई और जो कुछ भी था, उसको बहा कर ले गई। हजारों लोग उसमें बह गए। आज आप देहरादून जाएं, उत्तरकाशी जाएं, बद्रीनाथ की ओर जाएं, बस अड्डे पर जाएं, हर जगह आपको एक पोस्टर मिलेगा कि क्या आपने इनको देखा है, क्या आपने इनको देखा है? ये उत्तराखंड में गए थे, केदारनाथ में गए थे। बनारस की वह खुशबू सहाय, उसके हाथ में उसका दो साल का बेटा था और हाथ से वह दो साल का बेटा छिटक कर चला गया। देश भर के यात्री वहां पर आए थे, जो बचे-खुचे लौटे, उनके चेहरे काले पड़ गए थे, उनके पांव सूजे हुए थे। अगर उनके पास कोई राहत सामग्री पहुंचाने के लिए गया, तो सबसे पहले राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के सदस्य गौरीकुंड, रामबाड़ा, गुप्तकाशी, सोनप्रयाग, आदि जगहों पर तीस-तीस किलोमीटर पैदल चलकर राहत सामग्री पीठ पर लेकर गए। वे हेलिकॉप्टरों में नहीं गए।

महोदय, वहां प्रत्येक एनजीओज़ ने सहयोग दिया। भैया जी जोशी गए, दत्ता जी गए, कृष्ण गोपाल जी गए, शिव प्रकाश जी गए, लेकिन इस देश की मीडिया ने तीन दिन तक उसका महत्व नहीं समझा था।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता था कि किसी प्रकार से मीडिया ने रिपोर्ट किया, लेकिन उस डिजास्टर के बाद जब मैं आया, तो मुझे सोनप्रयाग में मुम्बई का सोनी परिवार मिला, वे रो रहे थे। उनके पास अपने रिश्तेदारों को फोन करने के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं थी। सेटलाइट फोन आधे घंटे तक नहीं चला। एक एसएसपी नीलेश भरा अपना मोबाइल किनारे पर लेकर गए, तब उनके घर पर बात हुई। अब वे फफककर रो पड़े, पप्पा चले गए, उनकी गोद में उनके पिता डायरिया के कारण चले गए, उन्हें न पानी मिला, न दवा मिली, उनकी गोद में वे चले गए। वे न उनका शरीर ला सके और न ही उनका अंतिम संस्कार कर सके। देश के कोने-कोने से यात्री वहां गए और वहां पर उन्हें किस प्रकार का वातावरण मिला?

महोदय, हम अपने इंडियन एयर फोर्स, एनडीआरएफ, आर्मी, आईटीबीपी के जवानों को प्रणाम करते हैं। उन्होंने अपनी जान पर खेलकर यात्रियों को बचाया। किसी ने कोई राजनीति नहीं होने दी। मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ, जब हमारे साथी उत्तराखंड पर बोले, तो वे उसमें राजनीति ले आए। अरे, मैं खुद सोनप्रयाग में, गुप्तकाशी में, कांग्रेस का भी जो तम्बू चल रहा था, उसमें गया और मैंने उनको धन्यवाद दिया। हमने कहा कि यह वक्त आपके झगड़े का नहीं है। अगर कोई आपके मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ बोला, तो आप ही की पार्टी के लोग बोले। हमारे राजनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा कि यह आपदा का वक्त है और उनको कहो कि हम सरकार का साथ देंगे, राहत कार्य में सहयोग देंगे। आपकी सरकार के यानी आपके कांग्रेस के लोग ही यह कर रहे थे।

महोदय, क्या दृश्य था! जॉलीग्रॉंट पर कांग्रेस के सांसद आपस में लड़ रहे थे कि तुम मेरे जहाज में आओ, मेरे जहाज में आओ। कितना दुःख हुआ! लोग रो पड़े। वह समय श्रेय लेने का नहीं था, बल्कि वह समय सबको श्रेय देने का था, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का हो, किसी भी विचारधारा का हो, किसी भी मत का हो या किसी भी पंथ का हो। हम वहाँ एक हिन्दुस्तानी के नाते गए, एक हिन्दुस्तानी के नाते हमने अपने यात्रियों को बचाया। कोई भी पार्टी या कोई भी विचारधारा हम लोगों की सेवा और हिन्दुस्तान से बड़ी नहीं हो सकती।
...(समय की घंटी)...

महोदय, मैंने वहाँ पर 35 प्वाइंट्स लिखे कि किस प्रकार से आपदा से लड़ा जाना चाहिए। सबसे पहली बात, गैरसेन को वहाँ की ग्रीष्मकालीन राजधानी बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं यहाँ ये 35 प्वाइंट्स सबमिट कर रहा हूँ, ले कर रहा हूँ ताकि ये मेरे भाषण का हिस्सा बनें और इसके लिए मैं आपकी अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You cannot lay it.

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे या तो आप इन्हें पढ़ने का वक्त दें या इन्हें मेरे भाषण का हिस्सा बनाएँ। मौसम विभाग के डायरेक्टर ने तीन दिन पहले एक चेतावनी दी थी, जो मुख्य सचिव और अधिकारियों को गयी, लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। यह सूचना किसको दी गयी, इसकी जाँच होनी चाहिए। इस पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं हुई, इसकी भी जाँच होनी चाहिए। वहाँ पर इसरो और केदारनाथ में जो हवलदार है, उसने 16 तारीख की रात को जानकारी दी, जिसकी सूचना मुख्य सचिव के पास गयी, तो फिर उस पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गयी? पूरे उत्तराखंड में सिवाय जॉलीग्रॉंट के कहीं भी कोई एयर ट्रेफिक कंट्रोल नहीं है, कोई हेलीड्राम नहीं है। हमारा ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहाँ एक करोड़ की आबादी है और वहाँ हर साल तीन करोड़ यात्री आते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ डिजास्टर रेस्पांस टीम की कोई स्टेशनिंग नहीं है। यह न सोनप्रयाग में है, न गुप्तकाशी में है, न जोशीमठ में है और न यह गौचर में है। (समय की घंटी) इस प्रकार से हमने अपने ही यात्रियों के साथ भेदभाव किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश की भावनाएँ उत्तराखंड के उन महान नागरिकों के साथ खड़ी हों, जिन्होंने अपने घर में मातम होते हुए भी यात्रियों की सेवा की। उखीमठ और गुप्तकाशी के हर घर में मृत्यु हुई, उसके बावजूद उन्होंने यात्रियों की सेवा के लिए बाहर आकर लंगर लगाए। जब उनके घर का राशन खत्म हो गया, तो उन्होंने खेतों से आलू उखाड़कर यात्रियों की सेवा की।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, यह भावना होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के संबंध में हमारे जो ये बिन्दु हैं, ये मेरे भाषण का हिस्सा माने जाने चाहिए, जो मैं यहाँ दे रहा हूँ। भविष्य में डिजास्टर रेस्पांस के लिए एक सिंगल कमांड यूनिट हर एक प्रदेश में होनी चाहिए। महोदय, अभी भी केदारनाथ क्षेत्र में लार्शें मिल रही हैं और वहाँ पर आपदा राहत में भीषण घोटाले के समाचार आ रहे हैं। ये हम हिन्दुस्तानियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार क्यों कर रहे हैं?

4.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, मुझे नेक्स्ट स्पीकर को बुलाना है।

श्री तरुण विजय: वे हमारे रक्त हैं, भाई हैं, उनके साथ जो यह व्यवहार हुआ, वैसा हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं न हो। भारत के हर प्रांत ने वहाँ मदद की। वहाँ गुजरात ने मदद की, बिहार ने मदद की, वहाँ पर पश्चिमी बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के अधिकारी थे। हम सबको धन्यवाद देते हैं, प्रणाम करते हैं। इसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। हम एक भारत के नाते खड़े हों, लेकिन इस प्रकार का जो लचर डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट हुआ, उससे हमको दुःख होता है। एक भारतीय होने के नाते हम उत्तराखंड की जनता के साथ खड़े रहे, इसके लिए उत्तराखंड की ओर से हम आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): सर, उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी के बारे में प्रतिपक्ष में बैठे सम्माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से अपने विचार रखे। सर, यह उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी नहीं है, बल्कि इसे पूरे देश की त्रासदी कहा जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि समूचे देश के आस्थावान तीर्थयात्री उस समय उत्तराखंड में दर्शनार्थ गए थे।

सर, उत्तराखंड अपने आप में "देवभूमि" के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है। आस्थावान तीर्थयात्री हमेशा वहाँ जाते हैं। लेकिन पहली बार प्रकृति का ऐसा भयंकर प्रकोप हुआ, बल्कि मैं यह कहूँ कि शिव का एक छोटा-मोटा तांडव जैसा स्वरूप हमें देखने को मिला, जब वहाँ पर बादल फटा और सैलाब आया। वह सैलाब कहर बनकर उत्तराखंड के लोगों के साथ-साथ उन लोगों के ऊपर भी बरपा, जो आस्थावान तीर्थयात्री वहाँ पर गये थे। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि कुछ तो यह प्राकृतिक आपदा थी और कुछ इसमें मनुष्यों का भी योगदान रहा।

सर, योगदान इस तरह का रहा, मुझे आज भी याद आता है कि करीब दो वर्ष पहले बाबा स्वामी नित्यानंद जी, जो उत्तराखंड के सचमुच एक महान योगी संत थे, उन्होंने वहाँ 110-111 दिन तक अनशन किया था। उस समय वहाँ बी.जे.पी. की सरकार थी। उस सरकार ने उनके अनशन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया कि गंगा किनारे जो अवैध खनन हो रहा है, उसे रोका जाए, इससे कभी भी प्राकृतिक आपदा आने का अंदेशा है। इसी बात के खिलाफ बाबा ने अपना अनशन किया था। हरिद्वार के हमारे अरबपति माननीय योगी बाबा* जब देहरादून हॉस्पिटल में पधारे, तभी बाबा स्वामी नित्यानंद जी के अनशन का भी पता लगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु: मैडम, आप विषय पर बोलिए, जो लोग यहाँ नहीं है उनके नाम क्यों ले रही हो?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It will not go on record. I will take a look. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: क्या यहां संत का नाम भी नहीं लें? मैं यह कह रही हूँ कि हमारे अरबपति संत * वहां पधारे।...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात तो सुनिए। उनके वहां जाने के कारण...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: देश में करोड़पति कौन है...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: उनके जाने से ये भी पता लगा कि स्वामी नित्यानंद जी वहां इतने दिन से अनशन कर रहे थे, इसका तभी पता लगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आप रिकार्ड से हटा दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: करोड़पति बाबा * का नाम यहां क्यों आया?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम० वेंकैया नायडु: वे तो योग गुरु हैं, पूरा देश जानता है।...(व्यवधान)...

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, उत्तराखंड के महान अरबपति गुरु जी यहां तक अपना परचम लहराते हुए चले आए थे आग में घी डालने के लिए, जब दिल्ली में विद्यार्थी शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से विरोध कर रहे थे दामिनी के मामले में। हमने सोचा कि कोई दवा लेकर आएंगे उस बच्ची के लिए। लेकिन वे आग में घी डाल गए।...(व्यवधान)... अगर भाजपा सरकार के समय वे उत्तराखंड में यह जागृति लाते, सरकार को एक चेतावनी देते कि इस तरह का अवैध खनन मत कीजिए, क्योंकि कल को इस तरह की कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा एक आफत के रूप में कहर बनकर टूट सकती है, जिसका अंजाम हमें अभी देखने को मिला।...(व्यवधान)... मैं अगर असत्य कह रही हूँ तो बतला दीजिए।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): आप चेलेंज कर रही हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मैं आपदा पर ही बात कर रही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): उनको बोलने दीजिए, हम देख लेंगे अगर कोई ऐसा है।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, जिस तरह से नेता और उत्तराखंड की आम जनता भी सेवा में लगी थी, उसी तरह से पूरे देश के लोग चाहे सरकारी हों, गैर सरकारी हों, एन.जी.ओज. हों, सबने अपनी-अपनी यथासंभव सहायता वहां भेजी। इसमें किसी ने कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया। तो आज हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो जहां के महात्मा हैं, सन्यासी हैं, उनका तो यह सबसे पहला धर्म है कि वे मानवता की रक्षा करें, इंसानों की रक्षा करें और ऐसा संदेश दें, ऐसी हम उनसे उम्मीद करते हैं। महोदय, विपक्ष को बुरा लगता है इसलिए मैं ज्यादा इस बारे में नहीं कहूंगी। महोदय, मैं कांग्रेसनीत यू.पी.ए. सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि जैसे ही वहां की गंभीरता की स्थिति की जानकारी यहां मिली, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीया यू.पी.ए. अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी स्वयं गए, वहां जाकर उन्होंने दौरा किया, हालात का जायज़ा

लिया। वहां राहुल गांधी जी भी गए और हमारे गृह मंत्री जी भी वहां गए। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी या हमारे गृह मंत्री जी, जो लोग वहां विपदा में फंसे हुए थे, उन्हें बचाने के लिए उन्होंने सारे सेना संबंधी संसाधन झोंक दिए। चाहे वह एयर फोर्स रही हो, चाहे बी.एस.एफ. रही हो, या अन्य सुरक्षा एजेंसी। हमारे कई जवान भी लोगों को बचाते हुए, उनकी जीवन रक्षा करते हुए शहीद हो गए। जिनको हम प्रणाम करते हैं, नमन करते हैं जिन्होंने यह महान कार्य करते हुए अपनी शहादत दे दी। कुछ अधिकारियों का भी वहां पर सहायता कार्य में रहते हुए बलिदान हुआ। वहां के ग्रामीणों ने कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया कि जो उत्तराखंड का है उसी को ही बचाएं तथा जो बाहर के प्रदेश का है, उसको न बचाएं। ऐसा किसी ने नहीं सोचा। कई जगह के अन्य मुख्य मंत्री भी वहां गए, एन.जी.ओ. के लोग भी गए। आपदाग्रस्तों के साथ किसी ने यह भेदभाव नहीं किया। महोदय, लेकिन मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि जब अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा कि गुजरात के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने वहां कहा कि मैं तो गुजरात के तमाम लोगों को वहां से बचा लाया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री का नाम क्यों आ रहा है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान (बिहार): गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री का नाम क्यों ले रही हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You have totally mismanaged the entire thing.
...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, इस बात को तो पूरा देश जानता है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं नाम नहीं ले रही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप विषय पर आइए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: मैं गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री तो कह सकती हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...मैं नाम नहीं ले रही हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You have totally mismanaged the entire thing.
...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): उन्होंने नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री का नाम नहीं रहेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... But she can say, "गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री।" उन्होंने नाम नहीं लिया।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग मुझे बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: आपके राजकुमार उस समय कहां थे, उसके बारे में बताइए?
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): उन्होंने नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: गुजरात में जब घटना घटी थी तो राजकुमार उस वक्त कहां थे? ...(व्यवधान) यह तो बताइए।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान) सर, अखबारों में पढ़ा था, टीवी पर भी देखा था, आपने भी पढ़ा होगा, गुजरात के...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: अखबार में यह भी छपा था कि आपके राजकुमार उस समय विदेश घूम रहे थे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: इस तरह से उनके ज़ख्मों पर नमक मत डालिए।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: मैं तो यह कह रही हूँ कि हमारी जो सेना वहां गई, उसने तो किसी को पूछ-पूछकर नहीं बचाया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: आप गायत्री परिवार की महानता के बारे में बोलें, जिन्होंने उनकी सेवा की।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: हमारे राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री भी वहां गए, चार दिन वहां रहे। उन्होंने यह पूछकर तो नहीं बचाने के निर्देश दिये कि कोई राजस्थानी है क्या? ...(व्यवधान) ऐसे वक्त इंसानियत का सवाल होता है। और भी जगहों के मुख्य मंत्री वहां गए होंगे।...(समय की घंटी).. किसी ने भी यह सवाल नहीं उठाया, लेकिन गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने श्रेय लिया कि मैं गुजरातियों को बचा लाया।...(व्यवधान) क्या उनके रक्षकों ने पूछा था, तुम गुजराती हो तो आओ, बैठ जाओ और अगर नहीं हो तो यहीं रहो।...(व्यवधान) जीयो चाहे मरो, पर यहीं रहो। ...(व्यवधान) सर, यह कड़वी सच्चाई है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आपके राजकुमार उस समय कहां थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: यह सच्चाई है। आज वे मुख्य मंत्री देश की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: आप यह बताइए कि आपके मुख्य मंत्री वहां स्थिति...(व्यवधान) वे रेस्क्यू नहीं कर पा रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका टाइम पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: हमारे गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ...(व्यवधान) इन लोगों ने भी कहा।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: आज वे पूरे देश की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) महोदय, यह कड़वी सच्चाई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम पूरा हो चुका है।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आपके राजकुमार तो विदेश में सैर कर रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके राजकुमार कहां थे, यह बताइए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, प्रतिपक्ष में बैठ कर ये लोग रोज़ प्रश्न काल तक नहीं चलने देते...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग प्रश्न काल भी नहीं चलने देते। ये कोई सच्ची बात नहीं सुन सकते...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आपके राजकुमार कहां घूम रहे थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे वहां क्या कर रहे थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: ये लोग सच्ची बात क्यों नहीं सुन सकते? जो सच्ची बात है, उसे भी सुनो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका भी समर्थन करें...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over. Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: वे कितने दिन के बाद आए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: मैं अपनी सरकार को...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आपके राजकुमार कहां थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: आप चुप रहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके मुख्य मंत्री अब देश की बात कर रहे हैं!

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: * कहां घूम रहे थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...वे कहां घूम रहे थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया है, अब समाप्त करें।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: मैं बता रही हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात): उन्हें क्या बोलना है, वह तुम नहीं बता सकते? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: * का गुनाह कम हो जाएगा...**(व्यवधान)**...गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री की बात दब जाएगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री का भेदभाव कम हो जाएगा?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: आप लोग...**(व्यवधान)**...आप इस तरह के लोग हैं!...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री की क्या ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री अब देश की बात कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: वे सही कह रही हैं!...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: अब वे देश की बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... किस मुंह से वे यह बात कर रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...अब वे देश की बात कर रहे हैं?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Allow her to talk. ...(Interruptions)... Keep quiet. ...(Interruptions)... Let her talk. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: आपके राजकुमार विदेश में कितने दिन रहे?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Speak on the point. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: ऐसे भेदभाव करने वाले नेता क्या देश को देंगे और क्या वे देश का भला करेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका टाइम समाप्त हो चुका है। अब कनक्लूड करें।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: मैं सरकार से यह कहूंगी कि और आर्थिक सहायता दे...(व्यवधान) देखिये..कई लोग बिना मंशा भी बोल रहे हैं!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: वे विदेश में क्यों गए थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: आप उनकी प्रशंसा नहीं कर रहीं...(व्यवधान)... आप उनकी निंदा कर रही हैं!...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सारे अखबारों में आया था...(व्यवधान)...सारे अखबारों में आया था...(व्यवधान)...वह सब गलत था?

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: हजारों-लाखों लोगों की जान...(व्यवधान)... आप उनकी निंदा कर रही हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please address the Chair. आप लोग इस तरह से नहीं कर सकते। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहती हूँ, ये लोग मुझे कब से बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह क्या बात है? जब वे बोलते हैं तो हम चुप रहते हैं, लेकिन जब हम बोलते हैं तो वे लोग क्यों बोलने लगते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... यह गलत बात है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। आप अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: वे भी जानते हैं कि यह सही बात है, लेकिन फिर भी वे विरोध कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सच्ची बात आपको कड़वी क्यों लग रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: अंत में, मैं हमारी सरकार से और उत्तराखंड की सरकार से इतना ही कहूंगी कि वहां पर जो लोग भी आपदाग्रस्त हुए हैं, उन तक हर प्रकार की पूरी मदद पहुंचे। उत्तराखंड में जो गांव के गांव तबाह हुए हैं, उनको फिर से ठीक तरीके से बसाया जाए, उनकी पूरी सहायता हो। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीया श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी के मन में जो करुणा है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो भावना है तन-मन-धन से ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने वहां पर पूरा ध्यान दिया है और बहुत बढ़-चढ़कर वहां काम किया है। इसी तरह से वे आगे भी आपदा पीड़ितों की रक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिए और काम करेंगे। वहां पर अच्छे रास्ते हों, अच्छी व्यवस्थाएं हों इस पर सरकार और अधिक ध्यान दे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the entire country is watching us. Uttarakhand disaster is a massive disaster. It has affected all the States. That being the case, if you drag politics into that and call the name of this Chief Minister or that Chief Minister, then naturally there will be objections. I request the Chair ...**(Interruptions)**... to say that no names should be taken. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, ये पूरे दिन राजनीति करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, प्रश्न काल नहीं चलने देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The speaker has not taken any name. She might have said 'Chief Minister' but she has not taken any name. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then somebody may say 'Congress President'. Is it okay? Or its Vice-President. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If any name is taken,...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The debate should serve its purpose rather than scoring political points. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have called the next speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not called you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have heard you and I have taken note of what you said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, I have requested the next speaker and he has obliged me. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point is, let us not play politics into this. ...(*Interruptions*)... People are already suffering.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have noted your point.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तराखण्ड के विषय में इसके पहले जब चर्चा हुई थी, तो हमारी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष और राष्ट्रीय नेता सुश्री मायावती जी ने सभी बातें विस्तार से रख दी थीं। इसलिए मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहूंगा। उसके अलावा जो बात सामने आई है, मैं उसको आपके समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। वह बात यह है कि पूरे देश से हजारों की संख्या में लोग वहां पर गए थे, जो इस दुखद घटना के शिकार हुए हैं और जो पाए नहीं गए हैं, जिनके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली, उनके परिवारों को कम्पनसेशन देने की बात हुई जिनके लापता होने के संबंध में एफआईआर दर्ज हुई थी।

हमने इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जानकारी ली, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के 1900 लोगों के लापता होने की एफआईआर दर्ज हुई और उनके कम्पनसेशन की बात पता चली। इसी प्रकार से देश के हर प्रदेश के बारे में जानकारी मिली। हमारी उत्तराखण्ड के मुख्य मंत्री से दो दिन पहले व्यक्तिगत रूप से बात हुई, तो उन्होंने यह बताया कि जहां तक देश के अन्य प्रदेशों के लोगों की बात है, उनको कम्पनसेशन मिल गया है क्योंकि एक रिक्वायरमेंट थी कि संबंधित प्रदेश की जो सरकार है, उसके पास जिन लोगों की लिस्ट उन्होंने भेज दी है, जिनके संबंध में एफआईआर दर्ज हुई, उसका वेरिफिकेशन करके उसको वापस करेंगे, उसके बाद उनको कम्पनसेशन पहुंचाया जायेगा।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है अगर इसमें कुछ गलत होगा तो माननीय मंत्री जी 1900 लोगों के संबंध में बतायेंगे। इन 1900 लोगों को अभी तक कम्पनसेशन नहीं दिया गया है, वह इसलिए नहीं दिया गया है, जो मुझे बताया गया है और उसमें कितना सही है, कितना गलत है, वे उस पर रोशनी डालेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उनके संबंध में उत्तराखण्ड सरकार के मांगने के बाद भी, अभी तक वेरिफिकेशन करके नहीं दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 1900 लोग नहीं मिले हैं, उनमें किसी ने अपने फैमिली हैड को खो दिया है, अर्निंग मेम्बर को खो दिया है और आज उनको कम्पनसेशन इसलिए नहीं मिल रहा है या जो चीजें उनके परिवारों को मिलनी चाहिए, वे इसलिए नहीं मिल रही हैं क्योंकि वहां की सरकार वेरिफिकेशन नहीं कर रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार के लिए 1900 की गिनती ज्यादा नहीं है, क्योंकि जहां पर एक वर्ष में 5000 से ज्यादा हत्याएं हो गई हों, तो

1900 की फिगर क्या होगी। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार वेरिफिकेशन नहीं कर रही है, तो क्या केन्द्र की सरकार, केन्द्र से कोई टीम भेजकर, क्योंकि आपके पास लिस्ट है, आपके पास 1900 लोगों के नाम हैं, गिनती है, परिवारों के नाम हैं, तो इसमें आप वेरिफिकेशन करके उनको कम्पनसेशन दिलवाने का काम क्यों नहीं करते हैं? अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार वेरिफिकेशन करने से इन्कार करती है या अपना कार्य नहीं कर रही है, क्योंकि उनके लिए हो सकता है कि यह मामूली सी चीज़ हो, इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे इस बारे में गौर करें, इस मामले को देखें। जो वहां के 1900 परिवार हैं, उनके बारे में आप खुद स्वयं जिम्मेदारी लें, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार वह जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले रही है, तो उस जिम्मेदारी को निभाने का काम आप करें। इससे उनका कष्ट थोड़ा-बहुत दूर हो सकता है, वह पूरी तरह से दूर नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन आप उस पर मरहम लगाने की कोशिश करें। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Srinjoy Bose. It's your maiden speech.

SHRI SRINJOY BOSE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank our leader, Mamata Banerjee and the "*Ma Mati Manush*" of Bengal for giving me a chance to come to this august House and be a part of this elite assembly.

Sir, it is really a sad day for me to talk on such a topic which has taken lives of so many people, of so many of our brothers and sisters. This Uttarakhand catastrophe was a national calamity. What was doubly tragic is that we still do not know how many of our brothers and sisters we have lost in this tragedy. The numbers provided by the State and the Central Government seem to vary every day because it is also not possible for them to ascertain the real damage or how many persons have flown down the river. But, we expect the Government to give us some sort of clarity as to how many people have lost their lives. Otherwise, if we cannot ascertain the number of the people who have lost their lives, it will be very difficult for them to plan the compensation packages or the benefits which need to be given to them.

Sir, the Uttarakhand disaster was caused by various factors. For a start, there has been a complete and utter neglect of environmental norms and safe building practices by subsequent Governments which have come to power in Uttarakhand since its inception. The current Government also cannot shrug off its share of

responsibility. Secondly, in the aftermath of the tragedy, the Chief Minister, senior Ministers and the Government officials were found to be missing in action and were not available on the spot. People were left to fend for themselves and some fairly terrible and heart-wrenching stories came out. People can survive natural disasters, but they cannot survive the disaster of an irresponsible and absent Government. What was more heart-wrenching was that leading political parties and personalities were busy putting their names on relief materials and indulging in one-upmanship. After media reports, one line came to my mind. We have a saying, "दाने-दाने पर लिखा है खाने वाले का नाम।", 'but, after seeing this, we thought, it should be, "दाने-दाने पर लिखा है दान देने वाले का नाम।"

In the end, it was the local people, our valiant soldiers, our Army and the Air Force, who made us and the nation proud by coming to the rescue of these people. And whatever little we could talk about this catastrophe was because of them and because of their heroic efforts. Some of our brave Air Force officers had to give up their lives carrying out this rescue operation. What we can only do is to salute their efforts and to encourage them to take on such works in future.

Sir, our hearts and sympathies go out to the families of those who died or otherwise suffered in Uttarakhand. While the process of long-term rehabilitation must continue, we cannot stop there. In public health, prevention is always seen as more valuable than treatment. It must be so with disaster management as well. Sir, the biggest disaster with our disaster management system is the National Disaster Management Authority. Sir, I went to its website to see that the present Vice-Chairman has been there on this post since its inception in 2005 and he enjoys the status of a Union Cabinet Minister although he is just an MLA of a particular State. It is a completely inefficient and incompetent body. You know that disaster management is a very specialised job. It is not for anybody and everybody to come. But, we have a Vice-Chairman who is completely incompetent and incapable of doing such a disaster management job. Also, since the Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of NDMA, I would request him to kindly take an active role and put some technocrats in place or persons who are capable of handling such situations in place, to carry on such rescue operations, to carry on tackling such disasters in future.

Actually we have to be very serious about such institutions which we have constituted to look after such calamities. We have not constituted such institutions

to mainly favour politicians or bureaucrats or retired bureaucrats who have once served us, so, we need to reward them in future; and put them in such decorative places. At the time of need, they do not come to the rescue of the needy people or our fellow countrymen who face problems during calamities.

Finally, Sir, it is necessary to revisit and re-imagine the tourism industry in Uttarakhand. With its beautiful mountainous locations and its pilgrimage spots, Uttarakhand attracts innumerable visitors every year. Tourism is the cornerstone of its economy. This is welcome, but with a caveat.

We have to make efforts towards a paradigm of sustainable tourism and ecologically viable tourism in Uttarakhand, tourism that protects the local environment and heritage and yet gives local people large-scale employment. A sustainable tourism mission must be built into the rehabilitation programme in Uttarakhand. The same mistakes cannot be repeated over and over again.

We should have clear demarcated guidelines. We can't take the nature for granted. This is a complete result of how we have been playing with the nature for our benefits and for our profits. But one day when the nature revolts, nobody can help anything. We should have proper procedures in place, proper guidelines laid down as to how we can build up houses in that region. We have to take steps to see how less damage is caused to the ecological system there. Instead of politicising every issue, we should cut across political party lines to formulate a policy so that the Uttarakhand tragedy does not happen in future. Also such tragedies in the North East and in other hilly areas do not happen in future. Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। जब उत्तराखंड बन रहा था, उस समय हम उस कैबिनेट में मिनिस्टर थे, उस सदन के सदस्य थे। हम लोगों ने इस बात की आशंका व्यक्त की थी और इस बात को कहा भी था कि कभी-कभी बहुत छोटे राज्य आपदा या जनता को सम्भालने के लिए बहुत अच्छे नहीं होते हैं। कोश्यारी जी बैठे हैं, उस समय मिनिस्टर तो नहीं थे, लेकिन हमारे साथ थे, हमें याद है कि जब हमने कहा था कि आप इतने आई.ए.एस. ले लीजिए, तब उन्होंने कहा था, हमें चाहिए ही नहीं, हमने कहा आप इतने ओर्स ले लीजिए, उन्होंने कहा नहीं, हमें नहीं चाहिए। यानी कि अगर सोच भी बड़ी होती तो इतनी त्रासदी नहीं होती, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने जो कहा था, वह सही निकला। यह ठीक है कि इस त्रासदी पर हम सभी को दुख है, लेकिन हम कह रहे थे कि यदि इसको उत्तर प्रदेश से अलग करेंगे और कभी भी कोई त्रासदी आएगी या कभी भी

कोई बात हो गई, तो आप उसको सम्भाल नहीं पाएंगे, वह देखने को मिला। ठीक है, मैं उस पर बहुत ज्यादा कमेंट नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि ऐसी त्रासदी हुई है और हमारी पार्टी की नीति भी ऐसी नहीं है, लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि हमारे नेता, श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव जी हमेशा इसी वजह से छोटे राज्यों का विरोध भी करते रहे कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि बहुत छोटे राज्य अपने आप अपनी स्थिति न सम्भाल सकें और इसी तरीके की प्रॉब्लम खड़ी होती रहे।

श्रीमन्, सबसे ज्यादा लॉस उत्तर प्रदेश को हुआ है, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा यात्री उत्तर प्रदेश के थे। क्योंकि वह हमारे प्रदेश का हिस्सा था, सबसे ज्यादा लोग वहाँ जाते हैं, इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में मरने वालों की संख्या भी सबसे ज्यादा रही है। सबसे पहले हमने 25 करोड़ रुपये दिए, फिर 300 करोड़ रुपये इस वजह से और दिए ताकि आप कर्मचारियों की पेंशन भी दे दें, जो रुके हुए थे, जो कि हमारे और उनके बीच का एक विवाद था। लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश की मौजूदा सरकार की सोच बड़ी संकुचित है। एक बड़ा व्यक्ति, जो बड़े पद पर बैठे, उसमें मानवता होनी चाहिए, उसके अंदर लोगों का कल्याण करने की भावना होनी चाहिए। उस समय जब उत्तरांचल में त्रासदी हुई, हम उत्तर प्रदेश में थे, हमने उनसे कहा कि आपको और भी जो मदद चाहिए, वह उत्तर प्रदेश देने के लिए तैयार है।

मैंने बहुत से राज्यों के उदाहरण देखे। बहुत से राज्यों ने उत्तराखंड से कहा कि आप मदद लीजिए, हम मदद देने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन उत्तराखंड की सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से राजनीतिक कारणों से उनको मना किया, हम उसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं। हमें दुख है कि अगर इस देश में त्रासदी को भी राजनीतिक रूप से लिया जाएगा, तो यह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा नहीं होगा। हम लोग भविष्य में भी ऐसी त्रासदी नहीं चाहते, हम तो आज भी कह रहे हैं कि अगर उत्तराखंड सरकार के पास किसी चीज़ की कमी है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश एक बड़े भाई के रूप में उत्तराखंड को वह सारी मदद करने को तैयार है, जिससे उसका सेटलमेंट हो जाए, वहाँ के लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेशन मिल जाए, लेकिन श्रीमन्, इसको टुकरा दिया गया। सोच तो इतनी छोटी है।

श्रीमन्, उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी में बहुत लोग मरे। वहाँ की सरकार ने घोषणा की कि जो लोग उत्तराखंड के रहने वाले हैं, उनको तो हमारी सरकार मदद देगी, लेकिन जो बाहर के रहने वाले वहाँ मरे हैं, हम उनको मदद नहीं देंगे। श्रीमन्, यह तो एक शर्मनाक बात है कि एक सरकार, जिसके राज्य में हादसा हो जाए, उस सरकार की यह सोच हो कि हम बाहर के रहने वालों को मदद नहीं देंगे। वहाँ भी केवल राज्य की सोच, यह तो बहुत छोटी सोच है। हम लोगों ने तो ऐसा कभी नहीं सोचा था। मैंने देखा कि जिस दिन त्रासदी आई, उसके बाद मुख्यमंत्री जी दो दिनों तक दिल्ली घूमते रहे, वे दिल्ली में प्रेस कांफ्रेंस कर रहे थे।

श्रीमन्, हमारे यहाँ के बहुत से लोग मरे हैं। हमें उत्तराखंड में कोई जगह नहीं मिली कि कंट्रोल रूम में हम मैसेज दे पाते कि हमारे लोग यहाँ फँसे हुए हैं। बद्रीनाथ में हमारे हरदोई के कुछ लोग फँसे थे। हमारे पास उनका टेलीफोन आया कि हम लोग फँसे हुए हैं, हम लोग निकल नहीं पा रहे हैं, कम-से-कम आप किसी को खबर कर दें। श्रीमन्, एक आदमी ऐसा नहीं मिला, जिसको मैं सूचित कर दूँ कि लोग यहाँ फँसे हुए हैं, उनको वहाँ राहत की जरूरत है, आप राहत दे दीजिए। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि यह एक तरीके से अनमैनेज्ड सरकार है। कांग्रेस के युवराज ने बहुत दिनों के बाद तमाम राहत सामग्री भेजी। अखबारों में आया कि ऋषिकेश में राहत सामग्री लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। राहत सामग्री खड़ी रही, लेकिन उसको लेने वाला कोई नहीं था। जब वहाँ पर राहत सामग्री लेने वाला कोई नहीं था, फिर देने वाला कौन होगा? इसकी वजह से मौतें ज्यादा हुईं। उनके पास कोई चीज़ पूरी नहीं थी, इस वजह से वहाँ त्रासदी और ज्यादा हुई।

उस त्रासदी का हम सबको दुख है, लेकिन श्रीमन्, उत्तराखंड के चार धाम हैं। चारों धाम चीन बॉर्डर से लगे हुए हैं। चीन माना तक चला आया। लोगों ने कहा कि केदारनाथ के ऊपर चीन ने एक झील बना दी है। वह जब चाहे, अगर झील को ब्लास्ट कर दे, तो फिर वही त्रासदी हो जाएगी। गंगोत्री चीन बॉर्डर पर है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आज स्थिति यह है कि चारों धाम जाने के लिए सड़कें नहीं हैं। हमारा चीन के साथ बॉर्डर है, अगर कल चीन हमें कुछ डिस्टर्ब करे, तो आप माना गाँव में सारी सामग्री नहीं भेज सकते, आर्म्स-एम्पुनिशन नहीं भेज सकते, क्योंकि वह सड़क टूटी हुई है। बद्रीनाथ, उसके बाद केदारनाथ और गंगोत्री, कहीं पर आपके पास सड़क नहीं है। चीन ने तो अपने बॉर्डर पर सब सड़कें अच्छी बना ली हैं, उन्होंने तो अपने बॉर्डर पर ट्रेन की भी सुविधा कर ली है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने बॉर्डर पर क्या किया है? (समय की घंटी) मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आपको इसके लिए चाहे बिल लाना पड़े या ऑर्डिनेंस लाना पड़े, इन चारों बॉर्डर्स पर जो तीर्थ स्थान हैं, उनको डिफेंस के अंडर कर दीजिए। इनको डिफेंस अपने अंडर में ले, जिससे वहाँ का इंतजाम सही तरीके से हो सके।

श्रीमन्, वहाँ जितने यात्री जाएँ, उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए। वहाँ कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन ही नहीं है। जो चाहे गाड़ी ले और वहाँ चला जाए, जो चाहे वहाँ बैठ जाए, किसी का पता नहीं कि कौन कहाँ जा रहा है, यह ऐसा पहला टूरिस्ट प्लेस है। हमने देखा कि जम्मू में भी लोग जाते हैं, वहाँ उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है। साउथ इंडिया में भी आप जहाँ जाइए, रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है। वहाँ पता होता है कि कितने तीर्थ यात्री जा रहे हैं। यहाँ तो किसी को कुछ पता ही नहीं है। उत्तराखंड में जो जहाँ चाहे, वहाँ चला जाए, किसी के बारे में कोई लिखा-पढ़ी नहीं है। कम-से-कम डिफेंस को भविष्य में ऐसा करना चाहिए कि उन बॉर्डर्स पर जो भी जाए, उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन हो। ऐसे तो पाकिस्तान के तमाम आतंकवादी वहाँ चले जाएँ, तो आप क्या कर लेंगे? चीन के तमाम भेदिए वहाँ चले जाएँ, तो आप क्या कर लेंगे?

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

कम-से-कम यह तो पता होना चाहिए कि इस बॉर्डर पर कौन जा रहा है, कौन नहीं जा रहा है, किसको जाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। कोई ऐसा सर्टिफिकेट होना चाहिए या कोई ऐसी पर्ची मिलनी चाहिए कि यह व्यक्ति लीगल है, यह व्यक्ति इल्लिगल है।

श्री उपसभापति: अग्रवाल जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: साहब, हम अभी बन्द कर देते हैं।

श्रीमन्, अंत में मैं एक बात कहूंगा, चेयरमैन साहब ने हम लोगों को एक पत्र लिखा कि हम लोग पचास-पचास लाख रुपये उत्तराखंड को दें। हम पैसा देने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री सहायता की जगह विज्ञापन पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं। आप रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़िए, उत्तराखंड के विज्ञापन हर रोज़ आ रहे हैं, जैसे चुनाव लड़ने की तैयारी हो रही हो। टीवी पर विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं, अखबारों में विज्ञापन आ रहे हैं। अगर राहत का पैसा आप विज्ञापनों पर खर्च करना चाहते हैं, तो हम मेम्बर लोग पैसा देने के लिए कतई तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर वह पैसा वाकई आप उत्तराखंड की राहत के लिए, वहां के लोगों को बसाने के लिए लेना चाहते हैं, तब हम लोग तैयार हैं।

माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन दोनों चीजों का बहुत स्पष्ट जवाब दें कि बॉर्डर के ये जो चारों इलाके हैं, क्या आप इनको डिफेंस के अंडर लेंगे और वहां जाने वालों का रजिस्ट्रेशन करेंगे? अगर उत्तराखंड सरकार केपेबल नहीं है, तो हम सबकी जिम्मेवारी हो जाती है कि उसको राहत दें। **...(समय की घंटी)** कृपया आप यह घोषणा भी कर दीजिए कि हम लोग राहत कैसे देंगे। भविष्य में ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना न हो या जो लोग वहां जाएं वे सुरक्षित रहें, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri N.K. Singh. Not present. Dr. V. Maitreyan. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, हम माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि कोयला विभाग से सम्बन्धित विषय पर आप कब बहस करवा रहे हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): देखिए, हम कोयला पर बहस करवाने के लिए तैयार हैं। कल ज़ीरो आवर के तुरन्त बाद हम इस विषय को ले लेंगे। उस समय यहां पर कोयला मंत्री जी भी उपस्थित रहेंगे और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी उपस्थित रहेंगे।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी उस समय यहां रहेंगे?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जी हां।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कल अढ़ाई बजे क्या आप प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स डे शुरू नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जब यह बहस खत्म हो जाएगी, तब हम उसे ले लेंगे। प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स डे के लिए आखिरी अर्द्ध घंटे देने होते हैं, इसलिए वह 3.00 बजे या 3.30 बजे भी शुरू हो सकता है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कोयला मंत्री जी क्या आज ही जवाब देंगे?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: नहीं, ये इसलिए सदन में आ गए क्योंकि इनको 4.30 बजे बुलाया गया था।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, हम लोगों को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी सवाल पूछना है, क्या कल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां हाउस में उपस्थित रहेंगे?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उपस्थित रहेंगे, लेकिन यह उनके ऊपर है कि वे क्या हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। आपके प्रश्नों के जवाब देने के लिए कोयला मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित रहेंगे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: क्या आप इसे कल प्रश्न काल के बाद लेंगे ?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The entire Opposition wanted the Prime Minister to respond to the issues raised by them. So, the Prime Minister should be there. Only then will we have the discussion.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जीरो आवर के बाद ही हम इस पर डिस्कशन करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: So, after the Zero Hour, this will be the first discussion, is it?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is decided. Now, Dr. V. Maitreyan. Not present. Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this occasion. There is a reference in Hinduism, Christianity as well as in Islam that whenever God is angry and when he is not pleased with the manners of the humankind, he sends floods to destroy the whole mankind. Noah's Ark is there. It is referred to both in the Quran and the Bible. And, on apocalypse or *pralaya*, which is called *oozhi* in Tamil, our national poet, Mahakavi Bharatiyar, has written a poem about it.

(Hon. Member may fill in the Tamil poem.)

Its meaning is this. "Devi is very angry about the humankind, how they are behaving". Whether God is angry or the nature is angry, now, we have not behaved properly with the nature. We are turning away the course of the rivers. We are building our own resorts everywhere. And that is the result of this kind of disaster.

Now, I start my speech with deepest condolences to all those who lost their lives in the Uttarakhand floods in June this year. It was a tragedy of unimaginable proportions. During the rescue efforts, a 27-year old pilot, Thiru Praveen, belonging to my State, had lost his life and I take this opportunity to express my condolences to his bereaved family.

Sir, amidst these tragic events, we have also learnt of many stories of bravery and courage. I commend the valiant efforts of the Indian Air Force, Indian Army and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and urge the Government to give them the right recognition. Thanks to their efforts, thousands of stranded people were rescued in the nick of time and a larger tragedy was averted.

While we were all deeply concerned about the unfolding events, the DMK Leader, Dr Kalaignar, has deputed our Leader of DMK Parliamentary Party, Shri T. R. Baalu to meet the hon. Home Minister and urge him to expedite the rescue efforts. Our party has contributed to their rescue very heavily and our Leader has also directed all the MLAs and MPs to donate a month's salary towards the Relief Fund. I have taken my personal efforts to collect more than 120 kgs of medicines and I have sent them to Uttarakhand personally for this cause. While we honour the memories of the lives lost, this is also the time for us to reflect upon the causes for this tragedy and how we can prepare ourselves in future.

It has since come to light that the Uttarakhand State Management Authority had been formed in 2007 but remained inactive all this while. The State Government had shown no proper interest in filling up the posts of District Emergency Operations Centre, with nearly half the posts lying vacant at the time of the disaster.

There has been a lot of debate between the State and Central authorities on the effectiveness of the warnings. Whether the warnings were sent on time or were

not acted on time clearly shows a lack of 'rapport' between the various agencies. This must be immediately rectified. Various agencies must work together in a cohesive fashion if we are to prepare ourselves for such disasters in future. The National Disaster Management Authority was created with the objective of coordinating disaster relief efforts. So it needs to review its own performance and role in the face of this disaster.

Next which is imperative for this discussion is to consider the underlying environmental issues that have contributed to this tragedy. One must remember that the Himalayan region is a young mountain range with a large glacial area and prone to biotic pressures.

In the name of development, we have shown no due concern to this fragile ecosystem by building roads that cut through the mountains and unregulated constructions which take over the flood plains.

For our electricity needs, we have built numerous hydro-power projects and have diverted the rivers from their natural courses. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... For our tourist needs, we have allowed the mushrooming of innumerable resorts without any regard for the local ecosystem. The impact of climate change to causing this unusually heavy rainfall cannot be neglected.

I sincerely appeal to the Government to come up with a Special Policy for Mountain Areas when it comes to development and infrastructure projects. 'We must also put a high value on the ecosystem services in the country and ensure that we do not over-burden the fragile areas. Let the Government decide the capacity of the region and regulate tourism accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Just one minute, Sir. It is my appeal to the Government to review its preparedness for natural disasters and ensure that no stone is left unturned in creating the necessary safety measures be it for tsunami or earthquake or floods.

Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the human tragedy and the large scale devastation caused by cloudbursts, flash floods and land slides in Uttarakhand

State in June 2013 is huge. It caused extensive loss of life and property and untold miseries, to the local residents as well as to the large number of pilgrims and tourists from across the country. On behalf of my party, AIADMK, and my party supremo, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, I offer my heartfelt condolences to the family members of those who have lost their lives in the colossal tragedy. To mitigate the sufferings of the stranded pilgrims from Tamil Nadu, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu despatched a high level team of officials to Dehradun to coordinate the evacuation of the stranded pilgrims from Tamil Nadu. They were all transported to Delhi where they were accommodated and medical attention was given and then they were shifted to Chennai by air. As per the report of the high level team deputed by our Chief Minister for these pilgrims, I want to mention some statistical details. The pilgrims from Tamil Nadu numbering 671 were caught in the floods and landslides. Out of the 671 pilgrims, 657 were stranded, two are reported to have died and 12 are missing. All the 657 stranded pilgrims have returned safely to Tamil Nadu.

Two persons from Villupuram district have died. Ten persons from Villupuram, one from Nagapattinam and one from Chennai are missing. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also contributed a sum of Rs. 5 crores from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to the Government of Uttarakhand as a token of support and solidarity of Tamil Nadu in this human tragedy.

Sir, in this regard, I would just like to point out the way the National Disaster Management Authority has been functioning ever since it was constituted by an Act of Parliament in 2006. In fact, the CAG Report on the National Disaster Management is a telling tale of how a department should not be managed. The Audit Report very clearly mentions this. There is a Committee called as National Executive Committee. It was constituted as per the mandate of the Act. This Committee was constituted in September, 2006. After May, 2008, this National Executive Committee, whose main job is to coordinate these things, did not even meet once! Only it met in December, 2012. For four years, the National Executive Committee, which is headed by the Home Secretary, has not met even once! If that is the case, what is the purpose of having such non-functional Committees and naming them as 'National Executive Committee' which did not meet even once for four years!

Sir, we had the Tsunami in 2004. Before 2004, India has never seen how a Tsunami looks like. Even though there was no coordinated agency at that point of time to handle Tsunami-like calamities, the Government of Tamil Nadu, at that time, headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, handled the Tsunami in such a way that everybody across the world appreciated the rescue, rehabilitation and relief measures taken up by the Tamil Nadu Government. But, unfortunately, Uttarakhand is a natural-disaster-prone State. As per the data given in the CAG Report, between 2007-08 and 2011-12, they had lost nearly 653 lives due to natural calamities ranging from landslide to avalanches to fire accidents to heavy rains, cloudbursts, etc. Sir, 653 people lost their lives in these calamities. The CAG has very clearly mentioned about the Uttarakhand Disaster Management Authority. The Report mentions the frequency and intensity of various disasters have not been identified. The SDMA, although constituted in October, 2007, has not formulated any rules, regulations, policies or guidelines. Similar to the National Executive Committee, you have in the State a State Executive Committee formed in January, 2008. Sir, as I said, between 2008 and 2012, 653 lives have been lost. But, the State Executive Committee, which was formed in January, 2008, never met since its creation! If this is the state of disaster management preparation, God only can save this country. Here, even the temple was under threat. So, I don't know whom to go and plea.

Sir, with reference to a question raised in the Rajya Sabha last week, the hon. Minister of State came out with an open acknowledgment that the Disaster Management Authority's functioning is not proper and they are enquiring into it. He has to do it and take remedial measures, so that such very costly mistakes and blunders are not repeated, because, in addition to natural disasters, we have made it as a man-made disaster. Thank you.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, Uttarakhand is described as Devabhumi. It is the land of gods, saints, seers, prophets and pilgrims. It is a land of holy rivers, temples and shrines. Gangotri and Yamunotri originate from its lap. Bhagirathi, Mandakini, Alaknanda and Kachanganga are the main rivers in Uttarakhand. Protected by the Himalayas Uttarakhand has enjoyed, from time immemorial, the bliss of meditation. It is a land sanctified by Badrinath and Kedarnath. Pilgrims and devotees come here to seek salvation. This is the biggest tragedy in human history. Was Uttarakhand destined to be doomed?

This dreamy land was pushed into a nightmare in June. It was devastated by cloud burst, flash floods and landslides. It was indeed a great tragedy. Its magnitude was unprecedented and unimaginable. It was the Apocalypse, a great *Pralaya* described in holy books. Thousands of pilgrims from all the comers of India had come here for the blessings of Kedarnath. Many of them lost their lives in the flash of a moment. At least ten thousand people are estimated to have died in this natural disaster. Dead bodies were scattered here, there and everywhere. This holy land became a vast graveyard. Innocent men, women and children had come to Devabhumi, never to return. They lost their lives for no fault of theirs. It was, indeed, like the Greek tragedy. It was unconceivable and unimaginable. Uttarakhand has witnessed a great *Tandav* of Nature.

Nature's fury caused devastation on a large scale. Thousands of people are still missing. The disaster management of Uttarakhand utterly failed. The Government machinery was confused and confounded and, therefore, fumbled and faltered. There were difficulties in rescue operations. The task was most difficult. But our brave Jawans risked their lives to rescue the pilgrims. They rescued more than a lakh of people. The nation should express its gratitude towards them in all humility.

More than one thousand villages have been completely ruined with life and property. We have to build them again. The work of rehabilitation is tremendous. The State Government cannot do this alone with its resources. The Central Government should shoulder this responsibility. Several professional agencies will have to be involved in the task of rehabilitation. We will have to take the help of international experts too.

The roads in Uttarakhand have been destroyed due to landslides and floods. Transportation is completely disrupted. Tourism was totally annihilated. Life was blocked from all sides. Roads will have to be reconstructed. Nature did not spare the Kedarnath Temple also. Buildings collapsed like a pack of cards. Several other temples and shrines will have to be reconstructed. The work of electrification is complex and, therefore, very difficult. Power generation is urgent. Drinking water supply is most urgent.

The Uttarakhand tragedy has created huge environmental problems. These problems can either be neglected nor postponed. Disorder in nature can never be

ignored. If we exploit nature, nature will be hostile to us. The nemesis of nature is difficult to understand. Development should not ultimately lead us to destruction. The tragedy of Uttarakhand has made the Himalayas also very vulnerable. Who will protect the protector? We cannot imagine India without the Himalayas. The Himalayan ranges have become weak. They are prone to earthquake, tsunami, landslides and glaciers. Deforestation has created imbalance in environment. Climate change is the result of imbalance in environment. The beautiful flora and fauna are disappearing. Land has become arid. Several dams on Bhagirathi and Alaknanda have adversely affected large portions of land.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Waghmareji, please conclude.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: One minute. The Himalayan States need a holistic approach to development. They should come together to establish a consortium aiming at strategic planning and development of the entire Himalayan belt. The Central Government should appoint a Development Authority which will look after planning, rehabilitation, environmental issues and development. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Development or devastation -- that is the problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Waghmareji, please. Over.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: This should be debated on all the fora in the country. Politics should not come in the way. It should not raise its ugly head.

The entire country is with them.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a matter of great relief that finally the House has resumed discussion on Uttarakhand Disaster. Sir, Uttarakhand Disaster is one of unprecedented dimensions. While condoling the sad, tragic demise of hundreds of people, I would like to commend the excellent job carried out by our Army and other security forces in rescuing the people. Sir, it is a great matter of pride that our nation has stood as one at the time of challenge, at the time of grief in Uttarakhand. All the State Governments, all the political parties have come together to extend possible help for the rescue, rehabilitation and rebuilding of Uttarakhand State.

Sir, this Uttarakhand Disaster should help us to draw some lessons, to understand the dialectics of nature. Sir, India is prone to natural disasters. We had Tsunami in the past; we used to have frequent cyclones; we have earthquakes, and we have cloudbursts. It is not in Uttarakhand alone; we had cloudbursts in Ladakh, in Jammu and Kashmir State also. We witnessed how the Kosi River changed its course in Bihar. So, our country is prone to natural disasters, and we will have to be ready to face such natural disasters, and save the lives of the people.

Sir, here, I would like to make only one point. The National Disaster Management Authority needs to be strengthened. It should have enough expertise; it should have enough infrastructure; it should have the capacity to move fast at the time of natural calamity. I think the Home Ministry takes note of this. The Home Ministry draws proper lessons from Uttarakhand Disaster, and the Home Ministry should take all steps to strengthen the National Disaster Management Authority. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav; take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, please... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After he finishes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should give the name before the discussion starts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा की अनुमति प्रदान की है। उत्तराखंड त्रासदी ने देश को स्तब्ध किया है। यह प्राकृतिक आपदा थी, जिसने देश को विचलित कर दिया। उत्तराखंड पहाड़ों से घिरा हुआ एक प्रदेश है जहाँ की खूबसूरती एक अपने आप में दर्शनीय है। यहाँ ऐतिहासिक तीर्थ स्थल भी हैं, जहाँ लाखों लोग तीर्थ यात्रा करने जाते हैं और अपनी आस्था को समर्पित करते हैं। मगर अचानक इतनी बड़ी त्रासदी हो गई, किसी को पता ही नहीं चल पाया। इस त्रासदी में पूरे उत्तराखंड में हजारों लोगों की जानें चली गईं, सड़कें तबाह हुईं, घर तबाह हुए, वहाँ पर बाहर से गए हुए लोग तबाह हुए और उत्तराखंड के जो परमानेंट निवासी थे, उनको भी इस त्रासदी का सामना करना पड़ा। यह घटना बादल

फटने से हुई, यह इतनी बड़ी घटना है, जिसकी चर्चा यहां कई माननीय सदस्यों ने की है।

जब बादल फटा, अचानक पानी आया, तब हजारों लोगों की जानें जा रही थीं, लोग अपनी जान बचाने के लिए तड़प रहे थे। यही नहीं, वहां पर रास्ते बिल्कुल बंद हो गए, लगभग 245 सड़कें बंद हो गयीं और 752 गांव अलग-थलग पड़ गए। वहां से निकलने का कोई रास्ता नहीं था। वहां काम करने वाले स्वयंसेवी संगठनों ने, हमारे देश के जवानों ने, सुरक्षा बलों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई और वहां के लोगों की जान बचाने में एक अहम रोल अदा करने का काम किया। उन्होंने अपनी जान की कुर्बानी देकर आम यात्रियों को बचाने का काम किया। ..(समय की घंटी).. सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है और आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं? आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You look there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सबको आपने पांच-छ: मिनट का समय दिया है और अब दो मिनट के बाद ही आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कहा कि आप तीन मिनट बोलें, हिन्दी में ही कहा था।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: मैं आपके आदेश का पालन करूंगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने तीन मिनट कहा था। मैं सबको इतना ही समय दे रहा हूं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: कभी तो कोई कृपा-दया मुझ पर भी करिए।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपा तो सब पर करनी है, इसलिए आपको भी कम समय मिलेगा। मैं क्या करूं?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं बहुत छोटा सदस्य हूं, नया सदस्य हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take one minute more and finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं कह रहा था कि वहां हजारों लोगों की जान गयी। सरकार की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट आयी, उसमें 5400 लोग मृतक घोषित किए गए और बहुत से लोगों का पता नहीं चला।...*(व्यवधान)*...सर, मैं दो मिनट के अंदर अपनी समाप्त करूंगा। आप कृपया दो मिनट देखते रहिए, उसके बाद...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: चार मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, अभी तक तो मैं कितनी ही बात बोल देता।

श्री उपसभापति: फिर क्यों नहीं बोलते?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं बोल रहा हूँ। I am going to conclude. Please help me. मैं कह रहा था कि...(व्यवधान)... मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा, आप घड़ी देखते रहिए। मैं कह रहा था कि पहले तो मैं उन जवानों को प्रणाम करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने अपनी जान की बाजी लगाकर, जो यात्री वहाँ गए थे, उनकी जान बचाने का काम किया। उन शहीदों के प्रति बार-बार सेल्यूट करने की इच्छा होती है। महोदय, उत्तराखंड की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, उसके लिए सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिए। क्या वजह है कि इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई, इसकी सूचना नहीं मिल सकी? सूचना मिलने के बाद जो आपदा प्रबंधन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार की तरफ से या केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से होनी चाहिए थी, वह शायद पर्याप्त नहीं थी जिसकी वजह से बहुत से लोगों को समस्या को फेस करना पड़ा। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं समझता हूँ कि भविष्य में, जो पहाड़ों के साथ छेड़छाड़ हो रही है, नदियों के साथ छेड़छाड़ हो रही है, उस पर नियंत्रण किया जाएगा। भविष्य में उत्तराखंड का अस्तित्व बना रहे, उसके लिए सरकार को हर संभव प्रयास करना चाहिए।...(समय की घंटी)...सर, अभी भी लोग उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी को झेल रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह वहाँ के लिए अधिक से अधिक राशि उपलब्ध कराए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बस। अब समाप्त करिए। श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर।...(व्यवधान)... राम कृपाल जी, आप बैठिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: ताकि उत्तराखंड को फिर से बसाया जा सके और वहाँ के लोगों को अधिक से अधिक राहत दी जा सके। यह जो महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, उसकी अहमियत बचाने ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, take only two minutes. ... (Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव:*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)... आपके लिए एक भी मिनट का समय नहीं था, फिर भी मैंने आपको पांच मिनट दिए। Time allotted was over. ... (Interruptions)... I gave you extra time. ... (Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I can assure you at the outset that before you ring your bell, I will stop. Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government and the Home Minister to two issues. Number one, there was a general estimate of the lives lost, including missing. About the estimate of pilgrims,

*Not recorded.

5.00 P.M.

it is near accurate. It can be understood because there is a two-way cross-checking. It is from the State Government and from those whose people had gone for pilgrimage. So, it is near accurate. But I am sure, and please revisit that aspect, that the estimate of the loss of local people lives is a total underestimate, if you really go through the kind of devastation and the areas covered under it.

If you really go through the kind of devastation and the area covered under it, it is really a total under-estimate and that needs to be revisited. Particularly, many of the people of those categories -- घोड़े वाला, तांगे वाला, who used to live on various occupations related to tourism -- are not registered. Many of them are migrants. So, in these areas, a big loss has taken place. That under-estimation needs to be corrected if justice has to be done to the poor people. Your relief operation must be inclusive, not exclusive. So, this is one aspect.

The second aspect, to which I would like you to give priority, is to ensure a proper relief and rehabilitation and to develop and improve the connectivity. Most of the arterial roads, in the State of Uttarakhand, have got severely affected. These have become totally unserviceable, especially in the districts like Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttarakashi, Rudraprayag. Many of those roads are under the Border Road Organisation, Ministry of Defence. I came across a statement made by the hon. Defence Minister about the kilometer area of roads affected. That figure is not very large. But we cannot draw any conclusion from that because even if one kilometer goes bad, the whole road becomes unserviceable and the people are not able to reach there. Till now, according to whatever reports I have received through my Party channels, people are carrying loads and taking the road to reach the affected areas, as the motorable roads are still not serviceable. *(Time-bell rings)* I am just concluding, Sir. So, I think, these aspects have to be given priority. And, naturally, priority has to be given by both - the Border Roads Organization, under the Ministry of Defence, as well as the State Public Works Department, which is connecting the roads from the habitation to the main road. *(Time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Unless this is done, I think, relief and rehabilitation could not be taken up with that promptness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Gahlot. Take only three minutes.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: धन्यवाद सर। हम सब जानते हैं कि उत्तराखंड में जो भारी प्राकृतिक आपदा आई, उसके कारण बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। धार्मिक विश्वसनीयता भी कम हुई है, पर्यटन को बड़ा धक्का लगा है। पहले लोग धार्मिक यात्रा पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आते थे, अब वे कुछ दूसरी बात करने लगे हैं। घटना घटित होने से पहले भी कुछ उपाय किए जा सकते थे जिससे इतना नुकसान नहीं होता, लेकिन घटना घटित होने के बाद जो उपाय करने चाहिए थे, वे पर्याप्त मात्रा में होते हुए दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। देश भर के लोगों में एक अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो रही है। उत्तराखंड में समुचित और संतुलित विकास करने के लिए पर्यटन का उद्योग कम न हो, वहां पर जाने वालों की संख्या कम न हो, इस दृष्टिकोण से कुछ उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर ये उपाय नहीं करेंगे, तो उत्तराखंड का विकास नहीं हो पायेगा। देश की जनता इस प्राकृतिक आपदा से प्रभावित परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है और उसने आर्थिक सहायता दी भी है, परन्तु घटना घटित होने के बाद जो राहत सामग्री गई है, वह व्यवस्थित रूप से नहीं बंट रही है जिसके कारण लोगों में अविश्वासनीयता पैदा हो रही है।

सर, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सांसदों ने जब गुजरात में भूकम्प आया था, तब भी सांसद निधि से और अपने वेतन से पैसा दिया था। अंडमान-निकोबार में जब सुनामी आई थी, तब उसके लिए भी पैसा दिया था और असम में भी पैसा दिया था। उसका सदुपयोग हुआ था, परन्तु यहां सदुपयोग होगा, यह बात लोगों के गले के नीचे उतर नहीं रही है। हम भी सांसद निधि से पैसा देना चाहते हैं। गुजरात में अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई थी, वहां पर प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करके 10-20 सांसदों का एक समूह बनाकर कहा गया था कि इसको आप कर लो या आप अपने ढंग से प्रोजेक्ट को सेलेक्ट कर लो। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था उत्तराखंड में भी लागू होनी चाहिए, परन्तु वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आपको पैसा देना हो, तो मुख्य मंत्री राहत कोष में या प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष में दे दो। उस राहत कोष में पैसा देने के बाद उसका सही उपयोग होगा, इसका विश्वास लोगों को नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए लोगों को पैसा देने में संकोच हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से गुजरात में व्यवस्था की गई थी, उस प्रकार की अनुमति यहां भी मिलेगी तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। आज उत्तराखंड के समुचित और संतुलित विकास की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यह देवभूमि है। लोगों में देवी-देवताओं और धर्म के प्रति अनास्था पैदा न, इसलिए सभी प्रभावित धार्मिक स्थलों के जीर्णोद्धार की आवश्यकता है। अगर यह जीर्णोद्धार भी कोई सामाजिक संगठन करना चाहे या किसी प्रदेश की सरकार करना चाहे, तो इस दृष्टिकोण से भी विचार करना चाहिए। मैं यह अनुभव कर रहा हूं कि अभी वहां की सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण ठीक नहीं है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** इसके कारण से लोगों में अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो नुकसान हुआ है, सरकार शीघ्रतापूर्वक उसकी भरपाई की योजना बनाए और एक सर्वदलीय समिति का गठन करे, जिसमें उत्तराखंड की सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी हों, वहां के विरोधी दल के नेता भी हों और यदि केन्द्र सरकार से भी कोई प्रतिनिधि जाना चाहे तो अच्छा होगा। आज वहां पर निश्चित रूप

से विश्वास पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि वहां विश्वास पैदा करेंगे, तो देश की जनता हर प्रकार का सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस दृष्टिकोण से, इस दिशा में कुछ कारगर कदम उठाए। धन्यवाद।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I just want to add something. जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मैं इसी सिलसिले में कह रही हूँ। मैंने चेयरमैन साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी, जब सबसे पहले मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के फंड से पैसा गया था, तो वह ओडिशा के सुपर साइक्लोन के लिए गया था। मैं उस वक्त एमपीलेड की चेयरमैन थी। अब आप एमपीलेड चेयरमैन हैं, इसलिए मैं आपकी मदद करना चाहती हूँ। मैंने राज्य सभा के सभी एमपीज़ को चिट्ठी लिखी और मंत्री को भी चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप उन्हें अपनी स्टेट से बाहर पैसे देने की परमिशन दे दीजिए। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरी चिट्ठी कबूल की और हमें इजाजत दे दी कि हम अपनी स्टेट के बाहर पैसा ले जाएं। उस समय हमें केवल दो करोड़ रुपए मिलते थे। मैंने उस दो करोड़ में से सिर्फ दस लाख की मांग की थी। हमें राज्य सभा से साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपया मिला था। कमेटी ने ओडिशा के चीफ मिनिस्टर से यह कहा था कि हम पैसा आपके हाथ में नहीं देंगे। हम राज्य सभा की कमेटी की निगरानी में वहां पर कुछ बनाना चाहते हैं और यह तय हुआ था कि वहां पर स्कूल बनाएंगे। हमने ओडिशा में 75 स्कूल बनवाए। इस काम के लिए हर मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से दस लाख रुपए दिए गए थे। वहां पर जो 75 स्कूल बने थे, उन सभी स्कूलों पर नेम प्लेट लगी थी। आप चाहें, तो जाकर देख सकते हैं। जब गुजरात में अर्थक्वेक आया, तो मैंने फिर एमपीज़ को चिट्ठी लिखी कि आपने ओडिशा के लिए मदद की थी, अब गुजरात के लिए मदद करें। मैंने उनसे यह नहीं कहा था कि आप इतना एमाउंट दें। हमें राज्य सभा के एमपीज़ ने 31 करोड़ रुपया दिया था और मैंने उस समय अपनी तरफ से 2 करोड़ रुपए दे दिए थे। गुजरात में अर्थक्वेक के समय भी हमने अपनी एमपीलेड की कमेटी और जो हमारे एमपी मदद के लिए इन्टरस्टेड थे, हमने उनकी कमेटी के जरिए, वहां पर डेवलपमेंट का काम किया। सर, आपने देखा होगा कि गुजरात के अंदर एनबीसीसी और हुडको ने निर्माण का काम किया। इस कार्य के लिए हमने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एजेंसी को काम दिया और यह काम एनबीसीसी और हुडको की निगरानी में हुआ था। वहां पर कमेटी खुद गई और जाकर उसका एसेसमेंट किया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, यह बहुत सीरियस बात है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, but we are doing it.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: उसके बाद फिल्म बनी और वह फिल्म दूरदर्शन पर दिखाई गई कि इतना अच्छा काम हुआ है। मगर अनफॉरचुनेटली सुनामी के टाइम पर जो पैसा गया, उसका कोई पता नहीं है कि वह कहां खर्च हुआ। हम लोग पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैंने चेयरमैन साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी है, वह आपके पास होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: मैंने लिखा कि आप इसको किसी तरीके से एग्जामिन करें और हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में पैसा नहीं देंगे। यह पैसा हमारा है और हमें सरकार डेवलपमेंट के लिए देती है। हम अपनी निगरानी में खर्च करेंगे, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को नहीं देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take it up later, separately.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: आप यह ध्यान रखिए, जब आपकी कमेटी की मीटिंग होगी तो मैं उस समय आपको ब्रीफ कर दूंगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Separately, we can take it up. Now, I have completed all names. There are two names received late.

If they assure that they will stick to two minutes; then, I will call them. Okay. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. You have only two minutes.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, Uttarakhand disaster is an unprecedented disaster which has never happened in the pilgrimage places in the history of our country. More than 5,000 people from Andhra Pradesh and also thousands of people from other places went to Uttarakhand on pilgrimage. Many people have died in this tragedy. First of all, I want to salute and praise the jawans who have undertaken rescue operations to rescue the pilgrims. I have no hesitation in saying that the State Government and the Central Government have utterly failed in carrying out relief and rescue operations. Many people remained stranded for many days there. I am proud to say that our leader, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, has taken initiative to rescue the people of Andhra Pradesh in Uttarakhand. He has arranged special aircrafts to lift the people from Uttarakhand to Delhi and from Delhi to Andhra Pradesh, and he also took steps to set up medical camps in Delhi and Uttarakhand for providing medical assistance to the affected people.

I request that all those people who have died in this calamity has to be paid a compensation of Rs. 10 lakhs. I also request that this calamity be treated as a national calamity and sufficient funds should be released by the Government of India for relief, rehabilitation and restoring the past glory of the temple.

As regards the Government's failure to take steps on predictions made by

Meteorological Department, I request that henceforth, the Government should be careful in taking steps beforehand so that such disaster does not occur again.

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि, "ज़माना बड़े शौक से सुन रहा था, तुम ही सो गए दास्तां कहते-कहते।" वहाँ पर जो लोग मारे गए हैं और कुदरती आफ़त का शिकार हुए हैं, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से दिल की गहराइयों से उनको ख़िराजे अकीदत पेश करता हूँ, उनको श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूँ। कुदरत के आगे किसी का बस नहीं है, जब इंसानियत कराहती है, तो मज़हब छोटे हो जाते हैं और हर इंसान की आँखें नम हो जाती हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी ऐसी ही त्रासदी थी, लेकिन यदि सिस्टम को दुनियावी ऐतबार से देखा जाएगा तो उस त्रासदी के लिए दो चीज़ें और भी जिम्मेदार हैं। एक, पहाड़ों का उत्खनन, जंगलों की कटाई और दूसरा, वे लोग, जो छोटे प्रदेश बनाने का ख्वाब देखते हैं। अगर आज उत्तराखंड बड़ा प्रदेश होता, तो हम मिल-जुलकर इस आफ़त को बांट लेते। आज मैं इस बात पर खुशी का इज़हार करता हूँ कि मेरी सरकार ने, यानी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने, अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने सबसे पहले, सबसे बड़ा फंड उस विपत्ति के समय उत्तराखंड की आपदा के लिए दिया था। अभी इस सदन में, हमारी मौजूदगी में एक सीनियर एम.पी. यह कह रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की लिस्ट आज तक नहीं पहुँची है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर लिस्ट नहीं पहुँची है तो वे मेरे घर से लिस्ट ले सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार ने बाकायदा एक कंट्रोल रूम बनाया है। हम इस त्रासदी को सियासत से नहीं जोड़ना चाहते हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि पूरा मुल्क एक होकर उन तमाम लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि पेश करे, जो इस आफ़त का शिकार हुए हैं। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। हिंदुस्तान जिंदाबाद।

چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش): مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں اُتر اُکھنڈ کی تباہی پر یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں "زمانہ اُتر پر بڑے شوق سے سن رہا تھا، تم ہی سو گئے داستان کہتے کہتے۔" وہیں پر جو لوگ مارے گئے ہیں اور قدرتی آفت کا شکار ہوئے ہیں، میں اپنی اور سے اور اپنی پارٹی کی اور سے دل کی گہرائیوں سے ان کو خراج عقیدت پیش کرتا ہوں، ان کو شردھانجلی پیش کرتا ہوں۔ قدرت کے آگے کسی کا بس نہیں ہے، جب انسانیت کراہتی ہے، تو مذہب چھوٹے ہو جاتے ہیں اور ہر انسان کی آنکھیں نم ہو جاتی ہیں۔

مائے اپ سبھا پتی جی، اُتر اُکھنڈ کی تباہی ایسی ہی تباہی تھی، لیکن اگر سسٹم کو دنیاوی اعتبار سے دیکھا جائے گا تو اس تباہی کے لئے دو چیزیں اور بھی نمہ دار ہیں۔ ایک، پہاڑوں کا اٹکھن، جنگلوں کی کٹائی اور دوسرا، وہ لوگ، جو چھوٹے پردیش بنانے کا خواب دیکھتے ہیں۔ اگر آج اُتر اُکھنڈ بڑا پردیش ہوتا، تو ہم مل جل کر اس آفت کو بانٹ لیتے۔ آج میں اس بات پر خوشی کا اظہار کرتا ہوں کہ میری سرکار نے، یعنی اُتر پردیش کی سرکار نے، اکیپلش یاں جی کی سرکار نے سب سے پہلے، سب سے بڑا فنڈ اس پریشانی کے وقت اُتر اُکھنڈ کی اُپدا کے لئے دیا تھا۔ ابھی اس سدن میں، ہماری موجودگی میں ایک سینئر ایم پی۔ یہ کہہ رہے تھے کہ اُتر پردیش سرکار کی لسٹ آج تک نہیں پہنچی ہے، تو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر لسٹ نہیں پہنچی ہے تو وہ میرے گھر سے لسٹ لے سکتے ہیں۔ ہماری سرکار نے باقاعدہ ایک کنٹرول روم بنایا ہے۔ ہم اس تباہی کو سلسلے سے نہیں جوڑنا چاہتے ہیں، ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ پورا ملک ایک ہو کر ان تمام لوگوں کو شردھانجلی پیش کرے، جو اس آفت کا شکار ہوئے ہیں۔ بہت بہت شکریہ، ہندوستان زندہ باد۔

(ختم شد)

†Transliteration in urdu script.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my deep gratitude to the hon. Members who have participated in this short duration discussion on the unprecedented disaster which has occurred in the State of Uttarakhand. Sir, altogether twenty-four distinguished Members have taken part in the discussion and they have immensely contributed to this meaningful debate.

Sir, at the outset, let me pay homage to all those known and unknown persons who have lost their precious life in this horrendous natural calamity. I also take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of the heroic role played by our personnel in the Indian Air Force, ITBP, Army, NDRF, BRO, Armed Forces Medical Services and all other agencies, including NGOs. They have provided prompt support and invaluable service during this time of grave crisis. The sense of dedication, commitment as also the adventure shown by these persons is indeed praiseworthy. Sir, I salute the twenty personnel of the Indian Air force, ITBP and NDRF who lost their lives in a tragic helicopter crash during their brave efforts to rescue the hapless and stranded persons. Sir, Uttarakhand disaster, as everybody has spoken, is an unprecedented disaster. It is beyond all imaginations. In view of the magnitude of this crisis, the State Government immediately commenced rescue operations and the Government of India has, without any loss of time, pressed into action all its agencies and departments to support the efforts of the State Government in rescue and rehabilitation operation.

Sir, in such an hour of crisis, I am proud to say, people all across the country, cutting across political affiliations, came there to save their brethren. Rescue operation in such a situation is a Herculean task. In spite of this, there was absolute coordination in the relief and rescue operation, leaving no scope for any major complaints as such. Sir, it is to be remembered that this natural disaster happened even before the true monsoon set in Uttarakhand. Throughout the world, Sir, natural disasters are taking place at an alarming proportion. A study by the Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters, an academic institution that has collaboration with the World Health Organisation, indicates that in the first decade of the twentieth century, there were 73 disaster events globally. You will be surprised to know that in the first decade of the twenty first century, the number of disasters went up to 4,495. This shows an alarming global trend. Sir, the reasons for such a rise in natural calamities could be many, ranging from pressure of

population, the manner in which man is interfering with the nature as also the global warming and climate change.

Sir, it is a fact that natural calamities cannot be altogether prevented. But, it is possible to reduce the impact and severity of natural calamities by using modern technology, taking up timely mitigation measures, constant training and capacity building by community-based holistic disaster management. This is a process-oriented task.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, he is not answering what the hon. Members asked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I will answer all the questions posed by the hon. Members. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will come to all the points raised by the hon. Members. I will reply to all the questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, it would be better to come to the hon. Members' points so that we can do it as early as possible.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I fully share the sentiments of the hon. Members who have emphasized the need for better preparedness to deal with natural disasters. I am happy to inform this august House that in every new plan, the Central Government have now built in a system whereby each Ministry will have to certify that necessary mitigation concerns are looked into.

Now, Sir, I stand to present before this august House the details of the response measures taken by the Government in the wake of the disaster in Uttarakhand this June. Uttarakhand was devastated by heavy rainfall and the resultant flash floods. Uttarakhand received rainfall of 385.1 mm during the period from 1st June to 18th June, 2013, against the normal rainfall of 71.3 mm which was in excess by 440 per cent, that is, more than five times the normal rain it gets. The period from 16th to 18th June, in particular, witnessed extremely heavy rains.

As the first responder in any calamity, the State Government immediately initiated necessary steps for rescue and relief operation. On receiving advisories from Meteorological Department, the ITBP units, already deployed in Uttarakhand, swung into action. The Government of India also promptly mobilized all Central Ministries and agencies. These agencies provided prompt support to the State Government in their efforts.

Sir, the National Crisis Management Committee, to which the hon. Member was referring, on a continued basis coordinated efforts of all the Central agencies in concert with the State Government, ensuring necessary relief and assistance for immediate rescue operations and restoration of communication system in the State.

The Prime Minister as well as the UPA Chairperson visited Uttarakhand on 19th June to take stock of the situation. Hon. Prime Minister announced an amount to the tune of Rs.1,000 crore to the State. Hon. Home Minister visited the State on 22nd and 28th June 2013 and reviewed the progress with the Chief Minister as also with the senior officers over there. The Government of India tasked a Member of the National Disaster Management Authority to coordinate closely with all the concerned agencies in the field. As a result of this effort, 1.1 lakh persons were evacuated to safer places in the shortest possible time. The scale and magnitude of the disaster was such that more than 580 persons are confirmed to have lost their lives. Besides, another 5,474 persons are still missing and feared to be no more. I am proud to inform this House that our armed forces *...(Interruptions)...* rendered commendable service in the search and rescue operations. The Indian Air Force rescued 23,775 persons by deploying over 45 helicopters for the operation and carried out close to 3470 sorties. The Indian Army rescued 38,750 persons with deployment of 8,000 personnel, 150 Special Forces and 12 helicopters. The ITBP deployed 1,200 personnel for the operations and rescued 33,000 persons. The country will long remember the heroic commitment and courage displayed by our armed forces and police as also a large number of civilian officials and tourists who pitched in their efforts with the sole aim of saving as many people as possible.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, give us the response to the points we have raised.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Yes, I will give my response. I am coming to the points.

Sir, Koshyariji, hon. former Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, was the first person who initiated the discussion. He gave a graphic picture of what had really happened in Uttarakhand after the disaster. His views were in fact echoed by almost all the Members in this House. He called for special efforts for re-development and rehabilitation of Uttarakhand. He also mentioned about the villages situated in geologically sensitive areas. His suggestions are well taken.

Sir, Km. Mayawatiji, the hon. former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, raised a very valid point regarding the number of people reported...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Bihar): No. I spoke after him.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am coming to that.

Ram Vilas Paswanji expressed his concerns about the need to pay attention to ecology, planning and better preparedness of disaster management. He also highlighted the heroic role played by the personnel of our armed forces and demanded that their sacrifice and bravery should be recognised and suitably rewarded. I would like to state that this will be examined as per the Government rules.

Sir, coming to Mayawatiji's observations, very valid points have been raised by her. We have taken note of each and every point. For speedy reconstruction of Uttarakhand, she had made certain very valuable suggestions. I would like to submit that the Uttarakhand Government had set up a Missing Persons Cell for identification of the missing persons. The Missing Persons Cell was in fact functioning in a most professional manner. Detailed examination of information received from various sources is being compiled. Data received at the Missing Persons Cell range from personal contacts, letters, phone calls, e-mails, uploading data on the Uttarakhand Government website, etc. and are being monitored by the State Government. It showed the last call from any place in Uttarakhand on 16th or 17th June and shows no further data. The State Government has devised a procedure for enquiry in Uttarakhand as well as the State of normal residence of the persons so that the next of kin of such missing persons, who can be presumed to be no more, would be given an *ex gratia* amount of Rs.5 lakh each, on par with the deceased person. Sir, I fully agree with Madam Mayawatiji that special attention needs to be paid to the ecology and environment of this fragile hilly area. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, an hon. Member, has raised the issue of restoration of roads and communication network. I am touching upon that point. Regarding telecommunication infrastructure, I would like to submit that immediate point-to-point communication by telephone was established at Kedarnath, Badrinath, Barkot and Harshil. Shri Baishnab Parida, an hon. Member, mentioned the issue of rebuilding of infrastructure of the affected areas. I have already replied to that

point. Sir, a reference has been made by some Members to the restoration and protection of the Kedarnath Temple. Cabinet Committee on Uttarakhand first met on 31st July and took a decision regarding providing appropriate assistance to the State Government for restoring and protecting the Kedarnath Temple. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, who is not here, made a point about the North-Eastern Region. The Central Government is always paying special attention to the North-Eastern Region, which has some problems. Hon. Member, Shri N.K. Singh, has made a very valid point. He made a reference -- Dr. Maitreyan also made that reference -- to the audit report on deficiencies, lacunae, etc., in the disaster preparedness in our country, especially in respect of the National Disaster Management Authority. Replies to queries of audit on the above issues have been submitted to the Public Accounts Committee.

Regarding preparation of a National Plan for Disaster Management, I may submit that consultation process with all concerned stakeholders is going on and a Draft National Policy for Response, Mitigation and Human Resource has been prepared and circulated to the stakeholders for comments. Hon. Member, Shri Raja, also made that point. In this connection, I would say that a draft National Plan encompassing all facets of response, mitigation and human resource will be shortly considered by the National Executive Committee.

Sir, it is a fact that we need to further augment and strengthen our disaster management mechanism and preparedness. A Task Force has been constituted by the Government of India in the year 2011 to study and report on the lacunae, deficiencies and bottlenecks in the disaster response mechanism. The Task Force has already submitted its report and the Government of India is, in fact, examining that report deeply.

Sir, regarding *ex gratia* payment, I would like to share that the State Government has announced Rs.5 lakh per deceased person including Rs.1.5 lakh from National Disaster Response Fund, Rs.2 lakh from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and Rs.1.5 lakh from the State Government would be paid to the next of kin of dead persons or feared to be dead persons. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has already paid an amount of Rs.5 lakh as *ex gratia* to 550 persons. Sir, now, I come to some of the other important points highlighted by hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can also write to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... No time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Immediately after getting information from the Indian Meteorological Department, the State Government has given advisory to all concerned agencies, district authorities and other agencies to be on their toes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let him conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: On road connectivity, I will give you the details. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already spoken on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has replied to most of the points. What more do you want? If anything is left out, he will write to you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My young colleague has asked two specific questions. The first one was on the National Disaster Management? The second one was about what you are going to do about the sustainable tourism. No answer. He could not clarify on the National Disaster Management Authority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will write to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I am coming to that point. More than 1,700 roads have been temporarily restored. Power supply to 3,700 ...*(Interruptions)*... I can write to individual Members on their queries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied to most of the points. Whatever remains, he can write to the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will write.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: On such a massive disaster there will be a lot of questions from hon. Members. I know that I will not be able to satisfy all the hon. Members. But I will write to them separately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: *

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Mr. Minister, don't listen to that. You finish your reply.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Minister can't send replies only to some Members. It is for all Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, whatever he can say, let him say. What remains, he can write. That is what I have said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disturb. Please listen.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, आपने सही कहा कि संबंधित माननीय सदस्यों को लिखित रूप से जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्यों डिस्टर्ब करते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I will write to hon. Members about the points that they have raised. I have absolutely no problem with that because a lot of issues have been raised here.

श्री प्रशांत चटर्जी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मंत्री जी इतना बोल चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक रोड की service ability has not been improved. ...*(Interruptions)*... कोश्यारी जी अभी बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will reply to whatever is possible now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many of the points you have raised suddenly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suddenly you are raising points. Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I will reply to each and every point.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): तब तो यह जो तलाक वाला बिल ले रहे हैं, वह आज नहीं हो पाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: राम गोपाल जी, आप बैठिए न, आप क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied to most of the points. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except what the Minister says.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I express my gratitude to the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. I am sure that State disaster mitigation

plans and National Disaster Plans will take into account the learnings from the Uttarakhand Disaster so that the systems are improved significantly and the losses in natural disasters are reduced.

Our dream is to build a disaster resilient India. That would be the true homage to the victims of the Uttarakhand disaster.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, further consideration of(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, I want to seek two or three clarifications. महोदय, पहले क्वेश्चन ऑवर में एक प्रश्न का यह उत्तर आया है कि मेटरोलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट ने इन टाइम यह सूचना दो दिन पहले ही दे दी थी और उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि वहां पर यात्रियों को मत जाने दें। ये सारी सूचना हमारे पास पहले ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आ चुकी है। उसके बाद जो भी कमियां हुई हैं या अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सीएजी रिपोर्ट के संबंध में बोला है, उन सब के परिप्रेक्ष्य में क्या आप उच्चतम न्यायालय के एक सिसटिंग जज से इन सारे प्रकरणों की जांच कराएंगे, ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो सके? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): No, no.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Why are you speaking? क्या कपिल साहब संबंधित मिनिस्टर हैं, जो नो बोल रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you can reply, you reply to that.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Let me put all the three questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: कोश्यारी जी, हो गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट विषय है। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि वहाँ रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? वहाँ 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन वहाँ पर जो आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है, उसने 13,900 करोड़ रुपये आपसे माँगे हैं। ये रुपये ग्रांट के रूप में आप उनको कब तक देंगे? हमें यह बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, अब हो गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: तीसरा, जैसी कि वहाँ डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के बारे में सब लोगों ने माँग की है, तो क्या आप उसके लिए एक सर्वदलीय कमिटी बनाएँगे जो उसका ठीक से मैनेजमेंट कर सके? ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं इसका उत्तर आपसे चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, if you can reply to it, you reply; otherwise, you write to him.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have already replied to the points raised by Koshyariji in the beginning itself. A Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister is looking into all aspects of their rehabilitation so far as Uttarakhand is concerned. Definitely, we will pay attention to whatever needs are there for the Uttarakhand Government. We will be very seriously considering all these issues.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, हम इनके जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम सदन से वाकआउट करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 -- Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Salman Khurshid, that is, The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:—

That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you will have to sit all through.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I can start now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE(Kerala): Sir, I have an objection. Now the Minister has submitted eight amendments. Out of these eight amendments, six amendments are very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will consider each amendment.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That changes the form of the Bill. So, further discussion is needed. Without discussion, we cannot allow this Bill to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me tell you, Mr. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, each amendment will be taken up and then it will be considered and passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then will the discussion be allowed on each amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have any objection, you can raise it at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir. These are very important amendments. These should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: With regard to amendments ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, out of eight amendments, six amendments are very important. These are very important amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am agreeing with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a new Amendment Bill itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every amendment is new.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is not a new ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is no difference between old amendment and new amendment. Every amendment is an amendment. That is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, because there are new amendments, we will take up each amendment and at that time, if you have any objection, you can raise your objection. We will consider that. I will give you time to raise your objection.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, allow me to complete. This is an Amendment Bill. It was discussed in the House earlier also and a serious criticism had been made. Thereafter, the Chair deferred the Bill for further consultations. Now, the Minister has come with eight amendments. Out of these eight amendments, six are substantial amendments. It is not a correction or change of year. These six amendments clearly indicate that this is a new form of Amendment Bill. Therefore, it should be discussed properly.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): The Bill has been totally recast.
...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इससे पहले भी इस पर डिस्कशन हो चुका है, लेकिन अब इसमें ये जो अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं, इस पर सब लोगों के अलग-अलग सुझाव हैं।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इस पर पहले भी डिस्कशन हुआ है, लेकिन इस बिल पर डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ है। जो बिल पहले आया था, उस पर डिस्कशन हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both of you are speaking.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: हम दोनों एक ही बात बोल रहे हैं। हम अलग-अलग बात नहीं बोलते, हम एक ही बात बोलते हैं कि इस पर वे भी बोली थीं, मैं भी बोली थी और हमारे लीडर ऑफ अपोज़ीशन ने भी बोला था। सर, अगर यह एक्ज़ैक्टली वही बिल बिना अमेंडमेंट्स के होता, तो हम लोग नहीं बोलते, लेकिन अमेंडमेंट्स लाने से the entire Bill has changed because the amendments change the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the amendments have been circulated. At the time of moving these amendments, you can object to it.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir. It cannot ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you to speak.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We are very sorry to say that the entire Bill has changed because of the eight amendments. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, amendments have also been moved by a Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the Amendments are consistent with the recommendations of the Standing Committee, and I will show and demonstrate it. The Standing Committee had made certain recommendations. In line with those recommendations, a discussion took place where distinguished Members wanted the wife to have a share in the property. It is in the context of that that we are moving this Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us do one thing. ...(Interruptions)... I am agreeing with you. Please sit down. The Minister may move and speak on it now. The passing of the Bill, we will postpone. Let the Minister say what he wants to say. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): After the Minister moves the Bill, will there be an elaborate discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have to make one point. The Minister said that the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee and that he had incorporated most of the recommendations of the Standing Committee into the Bill. That is the case in respect of most of the Bills. That never denies the right of the House to discuss any Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, may I just point out one thing? What had happened was that when the Bill came up for discussion in the Rajya Sabha, during the course of the discussion in the Rajya Sabha, some distinguished Members suggested modification of the Bill to ensure that the wife and children have a share in the movable and immovable residential property and that there was an omission of the expression 'property acquired during the subsistence of marriage', that the wife should also have a share in the property acquired during the subsistence of marriage. It is in this context that further discussions took place and we are bringing in the amendments. That is all. There is nothing more than that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is to comply with the suggestions given in the House and the Standing Committee.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are not changing the intent of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Members of the Rajya Sabha said, "Please incorporate it into the Bill and bring the Amendments." ...(*Interruptions*)... It was the sense of the House and that is why it was adjourned. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: That was not the only suggestion. There were many suggestions. We wanted the Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill. He was not the Minister then. We requested the then Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is not correct.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: That the wife should have a share in the husbandus property was one of the suggestions. There were many suggestions. If he has accepted one suggestion, then, what about the other suggestions? How can he say that it is the same Bill?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There was no such discussion that we should bring a comprehensive Bill. That is not a part of the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL(Maharashtra): These amendments were not brought before the Standing Committee, and the Standing Committee did not discuss those amendments. And, it is not one or two amendments but there are certain major amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I fail to understand is only this. There is no substantial or material change in the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: How do you say that it is not substantial? You are taking away the provision by which conciliation...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. There are, I think, eight amendments. As has been said by Mr. Rajeeve, these are new amendments. But when the amendment is moved, the Members have the right to object to it, and I will give them time to object with reasons. Likewise, we can consider each amendment and pass it or reject it. It is in your hands. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: In two hours, we cannot discuss the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are taking away the sanctity of the House. ..*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me what we do now.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We have accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Distinguished Members of the Rajya Sabha said that we should incorporate them. Now, if they don't want the Bill to be passed,...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We have to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If you don't want the Bill to be passed, then, you say so. I would request the distinguished Leader of the Opposition to comment on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We do want to pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may give his suggestion about what is to be done.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As I said, let the Leader of the Opposition give his opinion on the matter. The country is waiting for the protection of women and for

this Bill to be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)... But if you say, "Send it to the Standing Committee", then, it will not be passed. You can take it from me. We have discussed it. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Government wants to make it...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Whatever time is decided by the Chair, whether it is one hour or two hours, these are new amendments. Whether we can decide the opinion of the House about incorporation of amendments...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, Mr. Rajeeve, we will take up each amendment. At that time you can object. I will allow you to express your view. Those who object can say why they object. If you don't want to accept, you don't accept. That is up to the House.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, kindly allow a one-hour or two-hour discussion. Then you can change the time...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: आप डिस्कशन अलाऊ कर दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... हम तो तैयार बैठे हैं। हम तो लास्ट टाइम भी सपोर्ट कर रहे थे, अब भी कर रहे हैं।...(*व्यवधान*)... हम लोग सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों को बोलने का टाइम दीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): We can have a one hour discussion.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We can have a one hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now that I have moved the Bill, we can have a discussion tomorrow for one hour and pass it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We can have a discussion today itself.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We can pass it today itself...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From the suggestion of the hon. Minister and after hearing all the Members, I think there is a need for a discussion for a few minutes. At least one-hour discussion has been suggested. It is okay...(*Interruptions*)... But the point is...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We can have it now. We can have the discussion now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. We can have the discussion now.

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): The House time is till 6 o'clock. We have got Special Mentions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House wants a discussion and we will have it now. If that is the sense of the House, please give me the names of those who want to speak.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Najma A. Heptulla. You can give other names also. Dr. Najma A Heptulla, you can start...*(Interruptions)*... It has been decided that one hour will be given for this Bill.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, 6 बजने के बाद हाउस में...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: 6 बज गए हैं।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not tomorrow; we will have it today.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN(West Bengal): Not today, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him present the Bill.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN(West Bengal): Let him present it today. We can discuss it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow is also okay, but after Zero Hour the BAC has decided to take up the discussion on Coal. So, when will this be taken? Will it be taken before the discussion on Coal?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it will be taken one hour before Coal...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then Private Members' Business will be taken up after that. Let me first read the decision of the BAC. After this announcement, we can take the final decision.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 22nd of August, 2013, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2013-14, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—	
(a) The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012.	Two Hours
(b) The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	One Hour and Thirty Minutes

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing comes in the way for tomorrow. The earlier decision is Zero Hour and after Zero Hour there will be a discussion on Coal and after the discussion on Coal is over, we will take up this Bill and only after that we will take up the Private Members' Bill or we will take up the Private Members' Bill later according to the sense of the House at that time. Now, we will take up Special Mentions. Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi. She is not present. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare. You lay it on the Table.

**Demand to bring a legislation to increase reservation
beyond fifty percent in the country**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra):* The apex court of India has ordained that the limit of reservations cannot go beyond fifty per cent. The

*Laid on the Table.

decision of the apex court has to be honoured. But we do not know the *raison detre* behind this limit. In certain States in the South the reservations are more than fifty per cent.

The Constitution has already provided reservation for SCs and STs on the basis of their population, in the House of the People and the State Assemblies, and also in educational institutions and services. Twenty-seven per cent seats are reserved for the OBCs in admissions and services on the recommendation of the Mandal Commission. No census of OBCs is available. This issue of reservation has become the bone of contention. Parliament is silent on this contentious issue. Parliament is the ultimate authority to decide such matters in the interest of the people. Whenever the matter of reservations is raised the Central Government and the State Governments say that according to the apex court's decision, reservations cannot go beyond fifty per cent.

Now there are pressures from different communities for reservations. The Muslims, the Jats, the Marathas and others are demanding to be included in OBCs. If they are included in OBCs they will share 27 per cent seats putting thereby the OBCs in a tight corner.

Parliament should, therefore, pass a legislation increasing the percentage. In certain matters it has kept aside the apex court's verdicts. After all reservation is a matter of social justice.

I urge upon the Government to reconsider the matter dispassionately.

Demand to institute an inquiry into the irregularities in construction of Phase-III project by Air Force Naval Housing Board at Hyderabad

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, AFNHB has taken up Phase-III Housing Project at Hyderabad to construct residential flats to serving and retired Air Force and Naval personnel in 2003. It was to be completed in 2006, but till now it has not been completed totally to the satisfaction of allottees. The AFNHB saying it was because of delay in getting approvals which is not true.

Secondly, cost of flats is doubled. How can the project cost be doubled when land was acquired in 2004 itself? I have personally seen project site and found that many works -- compound wall, fire fighting system, visitors parking, etc., -- are yet to be completed even after 10 years!

Thirdly, allottees are forced to take possession in spite of innumerable problems such as leakages, seepages, open drains, malfunctioning of STP, etc., as they are not able to take up issue with the AFNHB since some of them are still serving and apprehended that action would be taken against them directly by the Air Force/Navy.

Fourthly, there seems to be no professionalism in construction as is evident the way newly constructed buildings look like Century-old structure. I understand that entire amount was paid to contractor before works of project are completed. What are the reasons behind this? Is there any connivance between AFNHB Members and contractor? This becomes evident because the AFNHB is refused to give contract agreement, etc., to allottees.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) in the Chair.]

Hence, I request Defence Minister to order a Judicial Enquiry to find out facts, do justice to allottees, ensure that such irregularities are not committed by AFNHB in future by taking action against errant Members and officials of AFNHB.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy garu.

**Demand to address the issue of deaths of children due
to diarrhoea in the country**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I stand today to talk about the grave issue of diarrhoea deaths in India. It is estimated that 16.55 lakh children under the age of 5 died in India in 2011, of which 1.8 lakh children died due to diarrhoeal diseases. India is a signatory to the Millennium Development Goal-4 which aims reducing the under-5 mortality by two-thirds by 2015. An important step towards achieving this goal is addressing diseases such as diarrhoea.

Scientific evidence available today tells us that in India more than 10 lakh lives of children could be saved by scaling up known and proven cost effective interventions. It is believed that nutrition, medical treatment and other easy measures could prevent 90 per cent of diarrhoea deaths.

If ORS and zinc tablets are given early during an episode of diarrhoea, it would help save 50 per cent of children who would otherwise die. Unfortunately, however, according to the Ministry's figures, only 34.2 per cent of children with diarrhoea in India receive ORS.

The message of hope in this challenging scenario is that a vast majority of children can be saved through a combination of good care, nutrition and medical treatment.

I urge the Government to address this issue on a war-footing so as to prevent avoidable deaths of lakhs of children.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Smt. Irani.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Smt. Irani. Thank you.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Smt. Irani. Thank you.

Demand to set up a research laboratory of CSIR at Patna in Bihar

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, बिहार की धरती जो सदियों से पूरे विश्व में ज्ञान का प्रकाश फैलाती रही है, आज अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ रही है। भगवान बुद्ध, महावीर एवं नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय का इतिहास रखने वाले राज्य में अनुसंधान के पिछड़ेपन के कई कारणों में एक कारण अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की कमी है। वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र CSIR साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है। जो विज्ञान के प्रचार-प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहा है। इसके केन्द्र बिहार में नहीं हैं। झारखंड राज्य के निर्माण से पूर्व CSIR के दो महत्वपूर्ण अनुसंधान केन्द्र थे, एक-जमशेदपुर एवं दूसरे- CIMFR धनबाद, एकीकृत बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत आते थे। बिहार राज्य के विभाजन के उपरांत ये दोनों अनुसंधान केन्द्र झारखंड राज्य में चले गए एवं वर्तमान समय में बिहार राज्य में CSIR का एक भी अनुसंधान केन्द्र नहीं है। आज देश के कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनमें CSIR अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की बहुलता है, वहीं बिहार जैसे ज्ञान से परिपूर्ण राज्य में एक भी नहीं है। बिहार के होनहार युवक रिसर्च हेतु राज्य से बाहर जाने के लिए मजबूर हैं। बिहार के आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े होने में अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की कमी भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि CSIR का एक विश्वस्तरीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र पटना में स्थापित किया जाए, ताकि बी.एन. कॉलेज पटना, साइंस कॉलेज एवं बिहार के अन्य कॉलेज के छात्र वहीं रिसर्च करें और राज्य का नाम ऊंचा करें। यह एक निश्चित ही रोजगारोन्मुखी कदम साबित होगा।

Demand to take immediate steps for interlinking of rivers in the country

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra)*: Sir, potable water is a scarce resource. Its availability is becoming dearer in India due to vagaries of the monsoon and the increasing population. Every year, large parts of India are hit by drought. Maharashtra has recently faced the worst drought in four decades, while floods devastated the North- East. The idea is to take the water from the surplus areas to the deficient areas in order to balance its supply.

Linking of basins through canals is not a new concept, but it has been in practice since time immemorial. Inter-basin water transfer was primarily envisaged in the 1970s. The NDA Government had given a shot in the arm, early in 2002, to the issue of interlinking of rivers. Ultimately, the National Water Development Authority (NWDA) made a thorough study, which indicated that the Himalayan rivers have an exceedingly surplus quantum of water and, hence, proposed the transfer of water from these surplus basins to the deficit basins in the peninsular region.

The quantum of dryland that needs to be converted into wetland and the quantum of unproductive land that needs to be converted into agricultural land is far more than the land that is lost in digging up canals and reservoirs. Moreover, there would be an increase in the number of crops per year, or the cropping intensity would increase, along the link canals and rivers which need to be linked. It is an environmentally sound and sustainable, technically feasible and socially acceptable measure. Dense afforestation along the river banks would also control inundation and floods. It would reduce siltation too. Thus, the economic and ecological benefits far outweigh the feared losses.

I, therefore, demand that the task of interlinking of rivers is taken up urgently.

Demand to include Lohar community into Scheduled tribes Category

श्री राम विलास पासवान (बिहार): महोदय, मैं अत्यन्त लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। लोहार जाति 1950 से संविधान के शेड्यूल में अनुसूचित जनजाति में सूचीबद्ध थी। 1976 के जनजाति संशोधन अधिनियम में हिन्दी में लोहार जनजाति में सूचीबद्ध है।

12 दिसम्बर, 2006 को मंत्रिपरिषद् ने अंग्रेजी के LOHARA को हिन्दी में लोहरा पढ़ा और लोहार जाति को जनजाति की श्रेणी से हटा दिया। राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय में लोहर डॉयनेस्टी लगा है। उसमें हिन्दी के लोहार शब्द को अंग्रेजी LOHARA लिखा गया है। इसकी पुष्टि संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने की है।

*Laid on the Table.

6.00 P.M.

भारत सरकार जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के निर्देश पर बिहार सरकार ने अनुग्रह नारायण शोध संस्थान से इथनोग्राफी रिपोर्ट भेजी है, जिसमें लोहार जाति को जनजाति बताते हुए लोहार, लोहरा, लोहारा को एक दूसरे का पर्यायवाची बताया है।

उपरोक्त तथ्यों के आधार पर भारत सरकार से मांग है कि लोहार जाति को पूर्वतः जनजाति में शामिल करें।

**Demand to increase frequency of trains and number of halt stations between
Banihal and Baramulla sector in Jammu and Kashmir**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, many lives have been lost on the railway track from Banihal to Baramulla. The single DMU remains overcrowded and hundreds of commuters travel on the rooftops daily. This is an invitation to a big tragedy. The Railway Minister must ensure necessary measures to avoid any accident or untoward incident on this sector. It is necessary that the frequency of trains between Banihal and Baramulla is increased to accommodate all passengers comfortably. There is also an urgent need to add some new halt-stations at Naina and Puchhal, as per the survey conducted by the Railways in the year 2010, pursuant to the assurance that had been given by the Railway Minister.

**Demand to review working of autonomous bodies in the country in order to
make them accountable to public**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने निष्पक्षता एवं पारदर्शिता को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार के विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालयों में अहम स्वायत्तशासी संस्थानों का गठन किया है, ताकि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर सरकार का हस्तक्षेप न रहे तथा स्वायत्तशासी संस्थान स्वयं अपने विवेक से विभिन्न नीतियों का निर्धारण कर सकें, उसमें मंत्रालय अथवा सरकार की दखलंदाजी न रहे।

मंत्रालय केवल एक सीमा तक मर्यादित रहकर अपना काम करे तथा स्वायत्तशासी संस्थान भी अपने दायरे में रहकर अपने अधिकारों का सदुपयोग कर सकें, इस भावना के साथ सरकार ने विभिन्न स्वायत्तशासी संस्थानों का गठन किया, किंतु अफसोस और चिंता का विषय है कि ऐसे अनेक स्वायत्तशासी संस्थान पारदर्शिता की कसौटी पर खरे नहीं उतर रहे हैं। अनेक बार उनके द्वारा लिए गलत निर्णयों की जवाबदेही एवं जिम्मेदारी सरकार को झेलनी पड़ती है। अनेक ऐसे सरकारी संस्थान स्वायत्तशासी होने की स्वतंत्रता का दुरुपयोग करते हुए मनमानी भी करते हैं। अनेक बार ऐसे संस्थान संसदीय स्थायी समिति की मीटिंगों में प्रश्न पूछे जाने पर गोलमोल जवाब देते हैं अथवा बाद में उत्तर लिखकर भेजने की बात कह देते हैं, लेकिन बाद में उनकी ओर से कई बार कोई प्रभावी उत्तर भी प्राप्त नहीं होता है। फिर से

प्रश्न पूछे जाने पर भी अक्सर वही रवैया रहता है। जब संसद सदस्य को भी स्वायत्तशासी संस्थान गुमराह करने का हौसला रखते हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार की पारदर्शिता संबंधी भावना पूरी नहीं हो पाती है, अतः आज सरकार को इस विषय में इन संस्थानों की कार्यशैली एवं अधिकार सीमा की पुनः पूरी समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है।

Demand to set up a special commission for administrative reforms in the country

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे राज्य सरकार के लोक सेवा आयोग के श्रेष्ठ पदों की नियुक्ति होती है, वैसे ही केन्द्र सरकार के केन्द्र लोक सेवा आयोग के श्रेष्ठ पदों की नियुक्ति होती है। आई.ए.एस., आई.आई.टी. आदि उच्च पदों की नियुक्तियों के बारे में भी केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक प्रशासनिक सुधार की दृष्टि से कई कदम उठाए होंगे, लेकिन आजादी के 67 साल के अंदर गुणवत्ता पर एक बड़ा कठोर प्रश्नचिह्न तेज गति से लगा है। 90% से अधिक आई.आई.टी. आदि क्षेत्र के लोग विदेश सेवा में जाते हैं। आई.एस.एस., आई.पी.एस. के अधिकारी, जो सचिव स्तर के स्थान पर पहुँचते हैं, वे भी देश के समक्ष उठने वाले सवालों को खतरा मानने लगे हैं, जिससे समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो पाता है। प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए प्रजातंत्रीय चुनावी कार्यशैली में भी बड़े सुधार की आवश्यकता है। वोट, दीन, दुखी, समरसता आदि शब्दों के जाल में फंसकर, आवश्यकता से अधिक जनप्रिय घोषणाओं के द्वारा जनशक्ति और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की बहुत बड़ी ताकत की क्षति हो रही है।

उपरोक्त विषयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लोकतंत्रीय प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं में सुधार हेतु एक विशेष आयोग की रचना हो, जिसके आधार पर भविष्य के भारत की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था अपनी राष्ट्रीय और सामाजिक अस्मिता के साथ नये ढंग से कार्य करे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, not here. Then, Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.

Demand for proper implementation of Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, many a well-intentioned schemes do not get implemented because segments of civil services remain glued to tradition of routine that necessitates a sluggish operational strategy. An example of how the spirit of a laudable scheme could not be appreciated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is here. The Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme for the students of J&K State was announced one-and-a-half years ago. Its implementation was next to nothing until the students in large numbers left

universities and colleges outside J&K State and returned home as scholarships were not disbursed to the institutions. My letters to the Ministry of Human Resource Development have only fetched a response which does not answer the requirement. If the Ministry selects 500 colleges in the country and also selects 5,000 students against a criterion and disburses money directly to institutions, the Scheme would be best implemented. At the moment, the students who have sought admission under this Scheme are suffering a great hardship. Thank you, Sir.

**Need to take necessary steps for rehabilitation of widows of
Vrindavan in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): The hon. Supreme Court has directed the Government to take urgent steps for rehabilitation and to provide best amenities to widows living in Vrindavan from all parts of our nation. Many times it has been observed that widows are forced by their families to spend their lives in Vrindavan. They are isolated from the society and are helpless. It is needless to mention that Vrindavan Widows are spending their lives with a great tragedy and without having proper basic amenities and proper health care facilities. This is really very shameful for us. They are not getting proper food also.

Therefore, I urge Central Government to take urgent necessary steps for rehabilitation of Vrindavan based widows in consultation with State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**Need to take urgent steps for promotion of urdu newspapers in the
country by publishing Government advertisements**

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हिन्दुस्तान की जंग-ए-आज़ादी में अहम किरदार अदा करने वाली उर्दू भाषा में प्रकाशित होने वाले उर्दू अख़बारात की दर्दनाक दास्तान पर आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 15 अगस्त 1947 को कितने उर्दू अख़बार देश में प्रकाशित होते थे और आज कितने अख़बार प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की DAVP की लिस्ट में कितने अख़बार शामिल हैं? मैं अफसोस के साथ कहता हूँ कि वह उर्दू भाषा, जिसने भारत वर्ष को "मोहब्बत" शब्द दिया है, आज सरकार की मोहब्बत से महरूम है।

मान्यवर, अख़बार शब्द उर्दू का है, परंतु उर्दू अख़बारों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं विशेष अवसर के साथ उर्दू अख़बारात के लिए सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि आज केवल 5 प्रतिशत भारतवासी जिस भाषा को जानते हैं, उन अख़बारों को सरकार जिस प्रकार

विज्ञापन देती है, उसको देखकर लगता है कि हम आज भी मानसिक रूप से कमज़ोर हैं, परन्तु मेरा उद्देश्य किसी भी भाषा का विरोध करना न होकर केवल इतना है कि जो उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान में जन्मी, जिस उर्दू ने इन्कलाब ज़िन्दाबाद, आज़ादी, गुलामी, अदालत, गवाह, वकील और अपील जैसे करोड़ों शब्दों का कोष आम जनता को दिया है, उस उर्दू भाषा के अख़बारों के साथ सरकार न्याय करते हुए एक बार फिर 15 अगस्त 1947 की स्थिति में उर्दू अख़बारों को लाने का प्रयास करे, क्योंकि उर्दू भारत की केवल एक भाषा ही नहीं है, बल्कि गंगा-यमुनी संस्कृति और इतिहास भी है।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں ہندوستان کی جنگ آزادی میں اہم کردار ادا کرنے [†] والی 'اردو زبان' میں پرکاشت ہونے والے اردو اخبارات کی دردناک داستان پر آپ کے مآذہم سے سندن کا دھیان اکرشت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

مہودے، میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ 15 اگست 1947 کو کتنے اردو اخبار دیش میں پرکاشت ہوتے تھے اور آج کتنے اخبار پرکاشت ہو رہے ہیں؟ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار کی ڈی۔اے۔وی۔پی۔ کی لسٹ میں کتنے اخبار شامل ہیں؟ میں افسوس کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ وہ اردو بھاشا، جس نے بھارت-تورش کو 'محبت' شبد دیا ہے، آج سرکار کی محبت سے محروم ہے۔

سٹیور، 'اخبار' شبد اردو کا ہے، لیکن اردو اخباروں کو نیاے نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ میں وشیش موقع کے ساتھ اردو اخبارات کے لئے سرکار سے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ آج صرف پانچ فیصد بھارت-تورشی جس بھاشا کو جانتے ہیں، ان اخباروں کو سرکار جس طرح وگیاپن دیتی ہے، اس کو دیکھ کر لگتا ہے کہ ہم آج بھی مانسک روپ سے کمزور ہے، لیکن میرا مقصد کسی بھی بھاشا کا ورودھ کرنا نہ ہوکر صرف اتنا ہے کہ جو اردو ہندوستان کی جتی، جس اردو نے "انقلاب زندہ باد، آزادی، غلامی، عدالت، گواہ، وکیل، اور اپیل" جیسے کروڑوں شبدوں کا کوش عام جنتا کو دیا ہے، اس اردو بھاشا کے اخباروں کے ساتھ نیاے کرتے ہوئے ایک بار پھر 15 اگست 1947 کی استہی میں اردو اخباروں کو لائے جا پریس درے، دیوں کہ اردو بھارت ہی صرف ایچ بھاسا ہی نہیں ہے، بندہ حجاجم سسمری [†] اور آتھاس بھی ہے۔

Demand to bring a legislation to address the problems being faced by people affected with HIV/AIDS

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala) *: Sir, there are over ten lakhs HIV/AIDS patients in India. More than ten years have elapsed since attempts were made to enact a legislation to give them medical care and protect their interests and those of their families. Even now, the Bill is not introduced in either House of Parliament.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

*Laid on the Table.

There is inordinate delay. There are not enough hospitals to treat HIV patients who have entered the second or third phase of the illness nor are medicines for treating these stages made sufficiently available. There is also social stigma attached to this disease among all people, which makes the lives of those patients and their families unbearable. Hence, a legislation on HIV/AIDS and related patients is urgently needed. Also, the Government has to ensure all help to these patients who belong to ordinary families. The Government is urged to expedite the legislation process and improve help extended to patients and their families both qualitatively and quantitatively. Advanced centres to treat second and third stages of the disease may be made available in sufficient numbers in various parts of the country. This is particularly necessary since these patients are deserted more now than small pox patients were over six decades ago.

**Demand to take strict action against mining mafia in Himachal Pradesh
to check illegal mining in the state**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतवर्ष में अवैध खनन करके राष्ट्रीय सम्पदा को भारी नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है तथा इससे पर्यावरण को भी भारी क्षति हो रही है। इसके कारण देश के कई भागों में भारी आपदाएं आ रही हैं। उत्तराखंड इसका सबसे ज्वलन्त उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। पिछले कई वर्षों से हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुछ खनन माफिया अवैध खनन करके हिमाचल प्रदेश को लूटने में लगे हैं। अरबों रुपयों की कीमत के पत्थर, रेत, बजरी माफियाओं द्वारा हर दिन निकाल कर बेच दी जाती है।

यदि कोई अधिकारी अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करके अवैध खनन रोकने के लिए खनन माफियाओं के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करता है, तो उस पर जानलेवा हमले होते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि तहसील नालागढ़, जिला सोलन में इसी माह एक एसडीएम (आईएस) पर जानलेवा हमला इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि उसने अवैध खनन को रोकने की कोशिश की थी। इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में थाना नालागढ़ के अन्तर्गत धारा 307 आईपीसी में अपराध पंजीकृत भी हुआ था, परन्तु अभी तक भी अवैध खनन की कार्रवाई नहीं रुकी है।

पूरे प्रदेश की जनता व अधिकारियों में अवैध खनन एवं इस आपराधिक घटना से रोष व्याप्त है। स्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक है। किसी भी समय हालात बेकाबू हो सकते हैं। लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं।

अतः आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अवैध खनन माफियाओं को सूचीबद्ध कर उनके विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई करके अवैध खनन को रोकने का कष्ट करें।

Demand to increase retirement age of Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings employees in the country

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, the average life expectancy of India has increased more than what it was in 1947. The number of pensioners is also increasing and, in some years, it may surpass the people in service. Most of the private companies utilize the seasoned experienced officers and workers who could have worked for more years. The retirement age of judges, doctors, professors has already been increased. Same yardstick should also be applied to all the Central Government, the Central Public Sector, the State Government and the State Public Sector employees. Pension is, normally, around 50 per cent of the salary, which is paid for no work. Rather, new recruitment involves cost. Hence, utilizing their service will be more productive and cost-effective. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider increasing the age of retirement for all the Central Government and the Central Public Sector employees to 62 years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) We are left with no more business. So, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 A.M. on Friday, the 23rd August, 2013.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 23rd August, 2013.