

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**(Second Session)**  
**Sixteenth Lok Sabha**



*(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## CONTENTS

*Sixteenth Series, Vol. II, Second Session, 2014/1936 (Saka)*

**No. 3, Wednesday, July 09, 2014/Ashadha 18, 1936 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question No. 41 and 42.....	1-11
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 43 to 60.....	11-81
Unstarred Question Nos.136 to 288.....	81-755
OBSERVATIONS BY THE SPEAKER.....	755-756
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	758-761
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to start operation of regular passenger flights from Kota Airport in Rajasthan Shri Om Birla.....	761-762
(ii) Need to include Maithili language in the group of languages appearing in the currency notes of the country Shri Kirti Azad.....	762
(iii) Need to speed up the construction of Dobra Chanti bridge in Tehri Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency in Uttarakhand Shrimati Mala Rajyalakshmi Shah.....	762-763
(iv) Need to set up a Central University in Hansdiha, Dumka district, Jharkhand and the proposed AIIMS at Deogarh in the State Shri Nishikant Dubey.....	763
(v) Need to extend the Mahuva-Surat Express upto Mumbai Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.....	763-764
(vi) Need to name the proposed Central Universities in Gaya and Motihari after Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi respectively Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal.....	764
(vii) Need to start construction of railway line between Gadchiroli and Wadsa in Maharashtra Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete.....	764-765
(viii) Need to provide central assistance to the Government of Karnataka to check sea erosion in the coastal areas of the State Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel.....	765

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ix) Need to sanction maximum compensation to coconut farmers who suffered damage to their produce due to drought and diseases in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts of Karnataka Shri R. Dhruvanarayana.....	765-766
(x) Need to augment railway services and facilities in Arakkonam Parliamentary constituency, Tamil Nadu Shri G. Hari.....	766-767
(xi) Need to set up Haldia Port Trust Authority Shri Suvendu Adhikari.....	767-768
(xii) Need to provide employment to local people in Harnaut Coach Factory in Nalanda district of Bihar Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....	768
(xiii) Need to take immediate action for rehabilitation and assistance to flood affected families in Assam and declare flood as a national calamity in the State Shri Badruddin Ajmal.....	769
(xiv) Need to put immediate ban on polluting projects and unbridled mining activities in Western Ghats region of Maharashtra Shri Raju Shetty.....	769-770
<b>BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE</b>	
1st Report.....	800
<b>DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193</b>	
<b>Price Rise</b>	
Captain Amarinder Singh.....	771-776
Shri P. Karunakaran.....	776-781
Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.....	781-793
Dr. M. Thambidurai.....	793-800
Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar.....	800-804
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.....	804-809
Shri Anandrao Adsul.....	809-811
Shri Jayadev Galla.....	811-814
Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud.....	814-817
Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha.....	817-818
Shri Rama Kishore Singh.....	819

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shrimati Supriya Sule.....	820-823
Shri Shailesh Kumar.....	823-825
Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra.....	825-827
Shri Dharmendra Yadav.....	827-830
Shri Deepender Singh Hooda.....	830-835
Shri Nishikant Dubey.....	835-842
Shri Badruddin Ajmal.....	842
Shri Dushyant Chautala.....	843-845
Shrimati Anupriya Patel.....	845-847
Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....	847-848
Shri N.K. Premachandran.....	848-850
Shri Ramvilas Paswan.....	851-860
OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR.....	861
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN BILL, 2014	
Motion to Consider.....	861
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.....	861-863
Shri Gourav Gogoi.....	863-865
Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud.....	865
Prof. Saugata Roy.....	865-866
Shri Mohammad Salim.....	866-867
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy.....	867-868
Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena.....	868
Shri Prem Das Rai.....	868-869
Clauses 2 to 41 and 1.....	870
Motion to pass.....	870
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	887-888
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	888-890
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	891-892
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	891-894



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 09, 2014/Ashadha 18, 1936 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 41.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: No other business will be transacted during Question Hour.

11.03 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 41.

#### Air Pollution

\*41. <sup>+</sup> SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether increasing number of diesel vehicles causes more pollution in the environment than other modes of fuel used in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether air pollution is a major cause of concern to human health in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the US based Yale University in a Report has commented about the state of air pollution in India and its metropolitan cities, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government on the findings of the said report;

(d) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate Air Quality Standards for the various cities in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with steps taken/proposed to be taken to check air pollution in the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to constitute an expert body to suggest ways and means to reduce air pollution in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

#### Statement

(a) The diesel vehicles cause more pollution, due to high sulphur content and high temperature combustion and emit high level of particulate matter and oxides of nitrogen.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. However, it is difficult to attribute causes of a disease to a particular pollutant. The Central Pollution Control Board had undertaken three epidemiological studies which indicated that several pulmonary and systemic changes and other health impairments are associated with cumulative exposure to high level of particulate matter which increases the risk of various diseases including respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. However, results are indicative rather than conclusive.

A report on Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2014 has been produced jointly by a team of experts in Yale University and Columbia University which ranks countries on the basis of their environment performance. The report has ranked 178 countries based on 20 indicators tracked across nine areas. One of these areas is air quality. India's EPI rank is 155.

The report has taken only PM 2.5 as the pollutant for its analysis and not all the pollutants covered under

the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) notified by the Government of India. The report relies on Satellite data in place of actual monitored data and it has also not been peer reviewed.

(d) The Central Government has already notified for twelve pollutants, the revised NAAQS in November, 2009 considering human health, state of environment, WHO Guidelines (2000 and 2005) and best global practices. These standards are not city specific and are applicable to the entire country. The important steps taken, inter alia, include formulation of regulations/statutes to address sector specific problems, setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air, notification of stringent industry specific emission standards, carrying out of source apportionment studies in select cities and formulation of action plans for air quality in cities, implementation of Bharat Stage IV norms in the 12 selected cities apart from NCR and Bharat Stage III norms in rest of the country, introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like CNG, LPG and promotion of public transport network, creation of infrastructure for industrial pollution control incorporating cleaner production processes and setting up of common facilities for treatment of wastes.

(e) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change does not propose to constitute any Committee as a robust institutional and regulatory framework is already in place for monitoring and controlling air pollution in the country.

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Madam, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), nearly 7 million people died of air pollution around the world in 2012 ...*(Interruptions)* It also says, air pollution has emerged as the world's single largest environmental health risk. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Environment through you as to what is the situation in our country. I would also like to know whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the various diseases caused by air pollution. ...*(Interruptions)* If so, the hon. Minister may inform the House of the outcome of the said study and the corrective actions taken by Government to contain air pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The hon. Member has asked many questions from out of the main Question

itself ...*(Interruptions)* Though Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab also is another questioner, yet the hon. Member has asked many questions. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government is very serious on the question of environment and pollution. On the question of air pollution I would like to submit that we are measuring the air pollution in 240 cities. As the hon. Member would know, air pollution is caused by many factors ...*(Interruptions)* The road side dust is a major pollutant in many cities, the number of vehicles and vehicular traffic causes air pollution ...*(Interruptions)* Apart from that, industries, construction work, secondary particulate, domestic and diesel generator sets cause pollution. ...*(Interruptions)* We are now measuring. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Madam, placards are not allowed in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We are now measuring pollution, particularly air quality, in at least 240 cities and as we are moving towards public transport now, we are laying emphasis on public transport, I have changed the diesel norms. ...*(Interruptions)* So, the lead and sulphur contents have gone down and we are asking all the State Governments as well as the Corporations concerned to take care of that and we are helping them out. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: One minute please, earlier also, I have always ...

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please, you have been continuously receiving bulletin at your houses in which it is being informed that placards are not allowed. It is also not as per rule what you are doing is not appropriate in the eyes of 315 Members of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way to behave. I am sorry to say this. One minute please.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Madam Speaker. I want to know whether it is a fact that modern diesel cars emit

around 20 times more nitrogen oxide than petrol cars and if so, whether the Government wants to offer incentives for small petrol and petrol hybrid cars to reduce pollution level in metros? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: There is a real concern about diesel usage but as you know, there is little gap between the prices of petrol and diesel. So, we are hoping that people will also switch over to petrol vehicles which cause less pollution. As regards diesel also, standards can be upgraded now and that can be done. It is a good suggestion for consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, the answer to my last question was relating to whether any Expert Committee has been formed or not. The answer that has been given is that the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not propose to constitute any Committee as a robust institutional and regulatory framework is already in place for monitoring. I feel that this is not the Minister's word. These are the words of the bureaucracy which have come out. I would like the Minister to review that stand which has been proposed in the answer.

The question that I propose here is whether or not the Government is aware about the World Health Organisation Report which has come as a shocker for Indian cities which says that it has the dirtiest air and Delhi leads in that. Did it say that among the world's 20 most polluted cities in the world, 13 are in India? Didn't the Global Burden of Disease Study last year pin down outdoor air pollution as the fifth largest killer in India after high blood pressure, indoor air pollution, tobacco, smoking and poor nutrition? An Auto Fuel Policy Committee was set up to recommend emission standards for vehicles and fuels. Have you recorded any decision on the emission standards road map for vehicles and fuel quality from the Auto Fuel Policy Committee? ...*(Interruptions)*

The politics of populism, mixed with apathy, ignorance and corruption were the worst hindrances in implementing the regulations regarding pollution control during the past one decade. Now please do not tell us that to clean up the air, you are going to do something in the PPP mode. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Pollution is caused by many factors and the Report which you are mentioning

takes cognizance of only air pollution and that is why, our ranking in Yale University Report has also come down. Actually, there are 20 indicators to judge pollution like access to drinking water, access to sanitation, waste water treatment, agricultural subsidies, pesticides regulation, change in forest cover, coastal shelf forest pressure, fish stalks, etc. So, this ranking which you are citing is not based on all these parameters. ...*(Interruptions)* The survey of Yale University was also done from the satellite and there was no ground proof. ...*(Interruptions)* But I appreciate your concern. ...*(Interruptions)* Let us also not forget that vehicle population has grown from eight crore vehicles on roads to 16 crore vehicles on roads. ...*(Interruptions)* So, it has doubled in ten years. ...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)* We have various institutes and various mechanisms. Various Ministries are also doing it. So, we have institutional mechanisms. ...*(Interruptions)* What is needed is diesel upgradation. ...*(Interruptions)* That is a different decision. ...*(Interruptions)* Then, we have to give more emphasis to public transport and such other things. ...*(Interruptions)* So, formation of a new Committee at this stage is not required because it will just kill time. ...*(Interruptions)* Instead, whatever is already established we must go ahead on that part and we are committed to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Madam, through you, I want to ask that apart from diesel pollution, pollution from small factories, even chemical factories set up by certain people in their homes also pollute the atmosphere ...*(Interruptions)* They do not follow the rules enacted regarding pollution ...*(Interruptions)* In foreign countries, mostly alternative fuel is used for heavy vehicles, trucks etc.; running on highways passing through villages, ...*(Interruptions)* Has the government any proposal to use alternative fuel for heavy vehicles like trucks etc. in near future? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon'ble Member has asked a very good question ...*(Interruptions)* It is an issue of alternative fuel which should be encouraged, we call it cleaner fuel ...*(Interruptions)* Ministry of Environment has also prepared a plan of upgradation of diesel, we call it Bharat Standard and it is pending approval of the Cabinet ...*(Interruptions)* That is already on the Website ...*(Interruptions)*

The second issue, the hon'ble Member has rightly said that industries for example in Bengaluru, small industries cause a lot of pollution, the case is same in all big cities. ...*(Interruptions)* As I said, there are roadside dust, vehicles, industries, construction, there are also secondary particulates, domestic and diesel generators ...*(Interruptions)* as the supply of electricity is not sufficient, diesel generators are used in our country. ...*(Interruptions)* and they cause pollution all the more ...*(Interruptions)* These are the factors ...*(Interruptions)* Standards have been laid down for each factor ...*(Interruptions)* On the basis of these standards, action will be taken against those violating the norms ...*(Interruptions)* Vehicles of rural areas enter cities but the standard of the villages are quite different, therefore, quick upgradation of standard of diesel is required and this is the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: I do not want to delve into the discussion in the context of question earlier by our wise colleagues because hon'ble Minister has already replied regarding the issue of pollution caused by fuel, diesel ...*(Interruptions)* But Madam, I want to raise a very important issue regarding air, water on which life runs ...*(Interruptions)* In Punjab, there is pollution of diesel, apart from that trees have also been cut ...*(Interruptions)* We are watching for the last ten years that fewer number of new plants have been planted. ...*(Interruptions)* And no responsible person has done anything to nourish the trees which have been planted ...*(Interruptions)* Trees are planted and after that next year again a project is proposed and thus the system moves on ...*(Interruptions)* I want that the officer who is responsible for planting trees in the forests should also be responsible for nourishing those plants for five years ...*(Interruptions)* Minimum 80 per cent plants survival should be ensured ...*(Interruptions)*

Punjab is a country of five rivers ...*(Interruptions)* there is polluted water in them ...*(Interruptions)* I am much aggrieved that the water of these rivers are highly polluted ...*(Interruptions)* Chemicals from chemical factories flow into these rivers ...*(Interruptions)* Certain areas are such ...*(Interruptions)* that water of Sutluj and Beas flow to Pakistan after flood hits them ...*(Interruptions)* when flood recedes then Pakistan ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Madam, I want to say a very important thing. ...*(Interruptions)* Water

accumulates in the canal ...*(Interruptions)* There are thousands of cancer patients there ...*(Interruptions)* Several persons in the village are suffering from cancer ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I want to know whether the Govt. will make any arrangement ...*(Interruptions)* to ensure safe drinking water for the people living there ...*(Interruptions)* and to save their lives. ...*(Interruptions)* This is what I want to know ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, first part of the question is related to this very question ...*(Interruptions)* The second part of the question is not related to this question ...*(Interruptions)* Nevertheless, I would like to reply it. ...*(Interruptions)* Both your points are valid ...*(Interruptions)* Shrinking forests cover are harmful ...*(Interruptions)* Forest report has been published yesterday ...*(Interruptions)* Forest report indicates that we have increased the area under forest by 5000 sq. km. during the last two years ...*(Interruptions)* Certain states have lagged behind ...*(Interruptions)* The problems of Punjab and Haryana that you have mentioned ...*(Interruptions)* are right. ...*(Interruptions)* The way out is that afforestation should be carried out under a public campaign ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, we have given saplings to all the Members ...*(Interruptions)* so that you may convert it in a public campaign ...*(Interruptions)* The area under forest is being increased in tribal areas and all other places by the Joint Forest Management ...*(Interruptions)* The second thing is that so far as water is concerned, ...*(Interruptions)* There is a very good report of CAG ...*(Interruptions)* All the Members should go through it ...*(Interruptions)* The fact in this is that one third of untreated waste is flowing into the river water ...*(Interruptions)* Half untreated domestic waste is flowing into the river water ...*(Interruptions)* Two-thirds of agricultural waste is flowing into the river water ...*(Interruptions)* In Punjab and Haryana it has great significance ...*(Interruptions)* Pesticides and Fertilizers are also flowing into the river ...*(Interruptions)* The Pollution of river water is a serious problem. ...*(Interruptions)* There are many programmes for it ...*(Interruptions)* All of you will cooperate, I hope so ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 42 — Shri K.C. Venugopal.

...*(Interruptions)*

### Safe Evacuation of Indians in Iraq

\*42. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Indians, including nurses, were/are trapped/held captives in Iraq and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the assistance provided to Indian nationals stranded in Iraq so far;

(c) the details of the help desks opened at the Indian Embassy in Iraq and India;

(d) the steps taken by the Government in consultation with the Iraqi Government to ensure the safety and security of Indian nationals and their safe evacuation; and

(e) the number of Indians returned to the country and the estimated number still residing/trapped in Iraq and yet to be evacuated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFIARS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Several Indians got trapped in the conflict areas following sudden attacks and capturing of several cities in northern and central Iraq by the Islamic State of Iraq and Sham (ISIS) beginning 8 June.

A group of 46 nurses working in a local hospital in the city of Tikrit got stuck due to the conflict, but have now been safely brought back to India. Another group of about 41 Indian nationals working in a construction company in Mosul were taken captive by an unidentified group. The Government of India is making every efforts and taking all steps to secure their release as well.

(b) and (c) On 19 June, the Government suspended emigration clearance to Iraq, until further notification and advised Indian nationals to avoid all travel to Iraq. The Government issued travel advisories on 15 June, 24 June and 28 June advising Indian nationals to leave Iraq by commercial means. Our nationals living in areas affected by the ongoing armed conflict have been advised to stay

indoors as far as possible and to remain in contact with our Embassy in Baghdad for necessary guidance and updated information on the evolving security situation. Those Indian nationals, who do not have travel documents or need other consular services, have been advised to seek assistance from our Embassy in Baghdad.

Our Mission in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs have established 24 hour helplines to assist our nationals in Iraq and their concerned family members in India. The Government has set up special camp offices in Najaf, Karbala and Basra and strengthened our Embassy in Baghdad through the addition of 25 staff members. These new officers are proactively contacting Indian nationals and companies where they work, offering all necessary assistance, including provision of travel documents, air tickets and facilitation in any other form for travel out of Iraq.

The contact details of our camp officers in these cities, available on the websites of our Embassy in Baghdad and the Ministry of External Affairs, are as follows:

#### (1) Naiaf

+964 771 6511190

+964 771 6511181

+964 771 6511179

Email: controlroomnajaf@gmail.com

#### (2) Karbala

+964 771 6511183

+964 771 6511180

+964 771 6511176

E-mail: controlroomkarbala@gmail.com

#### (3) Basra

+964 771 6511185

+964 771 6511182

+964 771 6511178

E-mail: controlroombasrah@gmail.com

#### (4) 24 hour help line in Baghdad

+964 770 444 4899

+964 770 484 3247

+964 771 6511189

+964 771 6511193

Emails: amb.baghdad@mea.gov.in  
 hoc.baghdad@mea.gov.in  
 cons.baghdad@mea.gov.in  
 edubaghdad@yahoo.com

**5) 24 hour help lines in Ministry of External Affairs.**

+91 11 2301 2113

+91 11 2301 7905

+91 11 2301 4104

Email: controlroom@mea.gov.in

The details of these helplines have been well publicized through the media.

(d) and (e) Our Embassy in Baghdad is in close and regular contact with the Iraqi Government authorities and Iraqi Red Crescent Society for safe return of Indian nationals from Iraq.

A few thousand Indians were estimated to be in Iraq, mostly in relatively safer autonomous Kurdistan region and in southern Iraq before the conflict. Our Embassy has been providing all necessary assistance to Indian nationals desirous of returning to India, including through provision of travel documents, air tickets and special flights

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[English]

**Employment Generation by MSME Sector**

\*43. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various constraints being faced by the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSME) sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the corrective follow-up action taken up to address such constraints;

\*Not recorded.

(c) whether the MSME sector also play an important role in the generation of employment opportunities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the targets set and employment generated during each of the last three years and current year, State and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware of various constraints faced by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. The major constraints and the corrective actions taken by the Government to address such constraints are as under:

**Credit:** The Credit Guarantee Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry to facilitate collateral free credit to new and existing micro and small enterprises. RBI has advised the Banks to achieve 20% year on year growth in credit to MSEs to ensure enhanced credit flow, which is being monitored by RBI.

**Infrastructure:** Under Micro Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE CDP), Common Facility Centres (CFCs) are set up in the clusters and support for development of industrial infrastructure such as construction of road, supply of power/water, setting up of effluent treatment plants etc. is provided.

**Skilled Manpower:** Prospective and existing entrepreneurs are imparted various kinds of vocational as well managerial training through National Level Training Institutes, such as National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida, National Institute of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (NIMSME), Hyderabad, Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IE), Guwahati, 10 Tool Rooms & 58 MSME Development Institutes/Branch Institutes and Khadi & Coir Institutions.

**Technology Upgradation:** Capital subsidy upto 15% of cost of machinery (subject to maximum of Rs.15 Lakh) is provided for acquiring proven technology under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS).

**Competitiveness:** National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) is being implemented to enhance competitiveness of MSEs through various components namely Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme for MSMEs, Design Clinic

Scheme for design expertise to MSMEs Manufacturing sector, Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators, Enabling Manufacturing Sector to be competitive through Quality Management Standard & Quality Tech. Tools (QMS/QTT), Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for MSME, Marketing Assistance & Technology Upgradation Scheme in MSMEs, Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs, Promotion of ICT in Indian Manufacturing Sector (ICT).

**Marketing:** Under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) programme, MSEs are assisted to exhibit their products in domestic and international markets.

In addition, there are other problems which are squarely in the domain of State Government and require urgent attention from them. They include inter alia supply of good quality power, provisioning for industrial land, maintenance and upgradation of infrastructure on an

ongoing basis, enabling conducive atmosphere for transaction of business including interaction with the VAT Department, Labour Department, providing for industrial housing, etc. The Government constantly engages with State Governments on such issues.

The Government welcomes suggestions for addressing the constraints faced by MSMEs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. MSME Sector plays an important role in the generation of employment opportunities in the country. As per the 4th All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises the MSMEs in an aggregate provide employment to over 80 million persons through over 36 million enterprises. The Annual Employment Generation figures in the non-farm micro enterprises are captured in the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and such figures in the years 2010-11 to 2013-14, State wise, are given in enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details regarding State wise Estimated Annual Employment Generation under PMEGP*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(No. of Persons)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	15360	15360	17452	11818
2	Himachal Pradesh	4781	4248	4508	5307
3	Punjab	8234	4622	5109	7536
4	UT Chandigarh	302	144	239	385
5	Uttarakhand	8769	6942	8367	7335
6	Haryana	10508	7418	7416	6352
7	Delhi	1490	906	1288	1136
8	Rajasthan	24085	14955	19127	13280
9	Uttar Pradesh	45019	59901	45678	43449
10	Bihar	8316	35193	19106	20043
11	Sikkim	321	253	256	255
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2320	1516	2660	6570
13	Nagaland	1396	6545	5601	4365
14	Manipur	1691	3142	3541	5277
15	Mizoram	3658	3404	4128	5050

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Tripura	2583	16079	12172	9175
17	Meghalaya	1609	3273	1936	1037
18	Assam	38473	44205	26161	24555
19	West Bengal	56790	61092	52624	24189
20	Jharkhand	15363	7116	11485	13060
21	Odisha	25842	20905	37390	20482
22	Chhattisgarh	18213	10345	13734	4435
23	Madhya Pradesh	17467	16256	26605	19449
24	Gujarat*	16483	18662	11095	13420
25	Maharashtra**	36592	24661	18112	14869
26	Andhra Pradesh	53808	37336	17982	18170
27	Karnataka	14000	14971	7797	25261
28	Goa	2456	2467	300	214
29	Lakshadweep	84	25	0	0
30	Kerala	11375	9195	12396	11507
31	Tamil Nadu	31895	43473	32723	29496
32	Puducherry	757	361	294	181
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	573	552	939	887
Total		480613	495523	428221	368545

\* including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

[Translation]

### Corruption Cases

\*44. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of cases of corruption/irregularities in public offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and current year and the action taken against the corrupt officials;

(c) whether the Government has taken a slew of measures including introduction of a number of Bills for

effectively tackling corruption during the last three years and if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Bills, out of them passed and pending before the Parliament; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure zero tolerance towards corruption in public offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Investigation and



registration of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act are being done by the CBI at the Central level and by respective State Police, State Anti-Corruption Bureaus, etc. at the level of the State Governments. Other irregularities in public offices are subject to scrutiny by various agencies such as internal and external audits, etc. No data in this regard is maintained centrally. So far as corruption cases registered by CBI are concerned, according to information provided by CBI, CBI has registered total of 2220 cases under the Prevention of

Corruption Act, 1988 during the last three years, i.e., 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (upto 31.05.2014). The year-wise break-up of number of cases registered under PC Act during the above said period with present status of these cases is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government has introduced a number of Bills in the Parliament in the last three years for effectively tackling corruption. The details of the Bills introduced, passed, lapsed and pending are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Status of the Bill
1.	The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011	The Bill, which was passed by Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011, has been finally passed by both Houses of Parliament in December, 2013. It received the assent of the President on 1st January, 2014 and has become the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (Act No. 1 of 2014).
2.	The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011 (originally introduced as the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosures Bill, 2010)	The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011, has been finally passed by the Rajya Sabha on 21st February, 2014. It has received the assent of the President on 9th May, 2014 and has become the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011 (No. 17 of 2014).
3.	The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011	The Bill has lapsed upon the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.
4.	The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013	The Bill, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 19.08.2013, was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report. The Standing Committee has submitted its 69th Report on the said Bill to the Parliament on 6th February, 2014. The recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee are under consideration of the Government, with a view to moving necessary official amendments in the Bill.

Apart from these four Bills, in order to empower the citizens and to improve accountability and transparency in governance, Government had introduced the Right of Citizens for Time-bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha. Further, in order to create a statutory framework for public procurement which will provide greater accountability, transparency and enforceability of the regulatory framework relating to public procurement, Government had introduced the Public Procurement Bill, 2012 in the Lok Sabha. Both these Bills have lapsed upon the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

(d) The other steps taken by the Government to effectively combat corruption include:

- (i) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (ii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;

- (iii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (iv) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (v) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vi) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain; and
- (vii) Setting up of additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states.

**Statement**

*The year-wise breakup of number of cases registered under PC Act*

Year	No. of PC Act Cases registered by CBI	No. of PC Act Cases in which Charge-sheet filed out of Col. (2) as on 31.05.2014	No. of PC Act Cases in which closure reports filed out of Col. (2) as on 31.05.2014	No. of PC Act Cases Disposed from Inv. Other than Ch-sheet/ Closure out of Col. (2) as on 31.05.2014.	No. of PC Act Cases Under Investigation out of Col. (2) as on 31.05.2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2011	600	445	43	92	20
2012	703	457	46	115	85
2013	649	252	18	23	356
2014 (up to 31.05. 2014)	268	19	1	1	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>708</b>

**Civil Services Aptitude Test**

\*45. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently brought out certain changes in the Civil Services Examination including the introduction of Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT);

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

(c) whether the introduction of CSAT has reportedly led to drop in the pass percentage of candidates opting Hindi medium;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of successful candidates in the said examinations who had opted English and Hindi medium and their relative pass percentage during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure equal opportunity for Hindi medium candidates viz. a viz. English medium candidates in the said examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Civil Services Examination (CSE) consists of two parts. In the first part, there is a preliminary examination and those who clear this examination are eligible for taking the main examination. Certain changes were introduced in the preliminary part with effect from CSE-2011. Till CSE-2010, for the Preliminary Examination, there was one paper of General Studies, which carried 150 marks, and a second

Paper carrying 300 marks where the candidate had the option to choose one out of 23 optional Papers. Under the revised pattern there is a common platform of testing the candidates and there are two papers each carrying 200 marks for the Preliminary Examination. The details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

Further, certain changes were given effect to in the main part with effect from CSE-2013. The details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

The Government has not brought out any changes by way of introducing a paper named CSAT in the CSE.

(c) The medium of writing answers are relevant for CSE (Main) only. Answers for questions in preliminary are to be given in the form of shading of circles in Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) answer sheets. The question papers being mostly bilingual, it can be concluded that the preliminary examination is language neutral. Therefore, candidates taking preliminary examination cannot be grouped into Hindi or other medium.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Statement-I**

From Civil Services Examination- 2011, Preliminary Examination would consist of Paper I and Paper II. The syllabus and pattern of the Preliminary Examination would be as under:

#### **(Paper I) (200 Marks) Duration: Two hrs.**

- Current events of national and international importance

- History of India and Indian National Movement
- Indian and World Geography- Physical, Social, economic geography of India and the World.
- Indian Polity and Governance- Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development- Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- General Issues on Environmental ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change- that do not require subject specialization.
- General Science.

#### **(Paper II) (200 Marks) Duration: Two hrs.**

- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability
- Decision making and problem solving
- General mental ability
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude etc.) (Class X level) and Data Interpretation (Graphs, charts, tables, data sufficiency etc.) (Class X level)
- English Language comprehension skills (Class X level)

#### **Statement-II**

Item No.	System of CSE (Main) which was in operation till CSE-2012	System of CSE (Main) which has come in to effect from CSE-2013
1	2	3
1.	Language Paper I: One of the Indian Languages to be selected from 8th Schedule of the Constitution (of Matriculation Level) of 300 marks of qualifying nature [Not compulsory for candidates hailing from Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim]	Paper I of Earlier system retained with same provisions. Status quo ante retained.
2.	Language Paper II: English language of Matriculation Level of 300 marks of qualifying nature	Paper II of Earlier system retained with same provisions. Status quo ante retained.

1	2	3
3.	<b>Essay Paper III:</b> 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 would now carry 250 marks with an option to answer in any of the languages included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution or English.
4.	<b>General Studies Paper IV &amp; V:</b> 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.	Now there would be four papers of General Studies of 250 marks each. The components of the subjects of the papers are the following:- Paper-I (Indian Heritage & Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society). Paper-II Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations) Paper-III Technology, Economic Development, Bio Diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management) Paper-IV (Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)
5.	<b>Optional Papers VI, VII, VIII and IX:</b> 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.	Now there would be one optional subject containing two papers 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.
6.	<b>Personality Test/Interview:</b> There used to be a Personality Test/Interview for 300 marks.	In the revised system there would be a Personality Test/Interview for 275 marks.
7.	Total Marks: 2300	Total Marks: 2025
8.	<b>Medium of Examination:</b> Candidates had the option to answer all the question paper, except the language papers viz., Papers I and II above, in any one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution or in English.	There is no change in this regard.

[English]

### Basic Facilities in Schools

\*46 SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schools in the country

lack access to basic amenities like toilets, drinking water, playground, furniture and electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such schools, State/UT-wise and the steps being taken by the Government to provide basic amenities in schools;

(c) the details of the funds allocated/dispensed by the Government for providing basic amenities in schools

during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directives for providing toilet facilities in all the schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken to implement the Supreme Court's directives in the matter and the achievements made as a result thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14 at elementary level, 95.31% schools have drinking water facilities, 94.82% schools have toilets, 58.05% schools have playgrounds, 51.74% schools have an electricity connection and 76.55% upper primary schools have furniture. Similarly, at secondary level 98.34% schools have drinking water facilities, 97.15 schools have toilets, 77.06% schools have playgrounds, 86.64% schools have an electricity connection and 91.16 % have furniture as per UDISE 2013-14. A State-wise Statement-I of percentage of schools having these facilities is enclosed.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme a total of, 3.1 lakh new school buildings with toilets,

drinking wafcef & electricity facilities, 9.18 lakh toilets, 2.36 lakh drinking water facilities for existing schools and Rs. 360 crore for furniture to upper primary schools, has been sanctioned so far. Similarly, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 10513 new schools with toilets, drinking water and electricity facilities and 12275 drinking water facilities, 19510 toilet blocks and furniture for 51750 existing schools has been sanctioned so far. Apart from this, convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been effected to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities to existing rural schools.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, had directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012 that all States and Union Territories provide, *inter alia*, toilet facilities, if not already provided, within six months to schools. States / UTs are complying with the direction of the Hon'ble Court, by drawing upon SSA & RMSA funds to meet this objective.

State-wise funds released to States / UTs under the SSA & RMSA programmes respectively including *inter alia*, allocations for augmenting school infrastructure during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

Percentage of schools with drinking water facilities, toilets, playgrounds and electricity (UDISE 2013-14)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Elementary level				Secondary level			
		Toilet	Drinking Water	Electricity	Play Ground	Toilet	Drinking Water	Electricity	Play Ground
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar	96.21	98.68	87.22	57.49	100	100	100	68.81
2	Andhra Pradesh	88.16	90.06	88.34	57.01	93.17	96.22	95.77	78.87
3	Arunachal Pradesh	80.53	79.66	32.68	39.17	98.91	96.74	86.96	77.17
4	Assam	79.33	79.68	15.94	50.72	77.37	91.08	59.43	68.79
5	Bihar	80.42	92.31	8.08	34.20	86.23	98.68	35.26	73.69
6	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.75	100	100	100	96.13
7	Chhattisgarh	97.85	95.56	51.55	49.52	94.2	96.03	79.3	66
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.24	100.00	95.30	37.93	97.44	100	100	76.92
9	Daman and Diu	100.00	100.00	100.00	49.56	100	100	100	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Delhi	100.00	100.00	99.98	81.68	100	100	100	89.71
11	Goa	99.46	98.54	97.88	42.81	100	99.74	100	65.81
12	Gujarat	99.86	99.98	99.69	75.67	99.33	99.98	99.81	84.87
13	Haryana	99.19	99.88	97.79	81.33	99.58	99.97	99.72	88.83
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.50	99.06	87.13	85.66	99.59	99.79	99.26	94.93
15	Jammu and Kashmir	83.03	89.80	21.31	36.48	97.66	98.23	73.94	77.21
16	Jharkhand	89.79	91.24	12.00	32.03	93.03	96.5	53.96	59.77
17	Karnataka	99.98	99.72	96.17	63.10	99.86	99.82	95.82	86.71
18	Kerala	99.68	99.39	94.00	70.80	99.98	99.93	99.17	87.7
19	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	27.27	100	100	100	100
20	Madhya Pradesh	98.42	96.10	24.33	60.37	99.34	97.57	73.95	74.22
21	Maharashtra	99.36	99.26	86.02	82.54	99.56	99.9	96.16	96.29
22	Manipur	98.74	89.05	26.89	54.13	100	97.82	76.79	75.2
23	Meghalaya	55.32	60.94	18.90	32.27	65.1	78.17	71.43	52.84
24	Mizoram	99.90	94.28	59.21	52.74	100	89.37	85.08	30.53
25	Nagaland	97.75	72.26	35.27	39.55	98.24	85.8	83.31	58.27
26	Odisha	95.48	96.84	25.99	29.67	97.57	98.26	63.25	66.71
27	Puducherry	100.00	100.00	100.00	67.78	100	100	100	100
28	Punjab	99.54	99.77	99.86	95.64	99.85	99.99	99.95	94.81
29	Rajasthan	98.10	96.26	50.05	48.89	99.37	98.59	88.34	69.32
30	Sikkim	100.00	97.18	64.68	67.19	100	98.08	92.31	84.13
31	Tamil Nadu	99.65	100.00	97.01	75.99	99.44	100	97.96	83.65
32	Tripura	97.24	84.48	23.42	57.88	97.69	98.03	89.2	84.63
33	Uttar Pradesh	99.11	98.18	39.24	71.55	97.60	99.52	79.63	63.46
34	Uttaranchal	99.43	95.81	65.31	57.33	99.32	95.3	91.21	58.85
35	West Bengal	94.65	97.75	41.00	34.50	99.51	99.44	94.47	62.14

**Statement-II**

*the details of Central funds releases in the last three years and the current years under SSA and RMSA for implementation of approved activities including school infrastructure*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan				Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till 30.06.2014)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till 30.06.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	907.36	1089.26	612.35	-	105.21	67.13	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	141049.46	174725.39	80825.89	32831.56	35464.85	19869.00	5896.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.10	43764.67	19261.85	7521.54	2023.82	2437.16	-	-
4	Assam	106921.15	130881.60	131820.73	4817.26	8345.74	12832.21	7062.00	-
5	Bihar	185108.20	275462.25	261013.11	73493.35	2350.20	13765.22	6884.90	3322.71
6	Chandigarh	1611.21	1772.64	3008.76	-	234.55	70.37	22.00	-
7	Chhattisgarh	69870.22	85015.73	76699.56	36097.76	34469.36	30897.19	18693.36	2826.33
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	564.35	652.76	927.19	-	125.65	45.33	36.00	-
9	Daman and Diu	257.06	433.12	145.54	-	129.43	55.00	180.14	-
10	Delhi	3783.29	4293.24	8322.82	1765.25	397.00	-	443.43	1450.13
11	Goa	1079.14	1013.04	1332.80	666.40	312.44	-	104.30	323.15
12	Gujarat	88027.79	113918.08	80559.63	35629.71	1524.60	8205.07	-	5070.37
13	Haryana	40461.41	33810.35	35088.41	17544.21	17555.66	10112.48	7204.27	2434.03
14	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	10737.30	11452.30	5399.23	5766.00	2035.46	21467.12	1269.13
15	Jammu and Kashmir	30070.50	50805.85	89143.50	31449.57	9636.72	10935.54	13578.00	2675.83
16	Jharkhand	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71	22675.36	1794.02	-	11883.00	-
17	Karnataka	62788.35	68450.58	65371.33	21842.73	4890.30	5641.75	12883.00	3578.86
18	Kerala	17021.85	13449.14	20799.75	10489.88	1909.58	1526.89	1719.00	1375.58
19	Lakshadweep	127.86	57.62	-	-	73.50	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	135343.30	200408.56	100204.28	24239.46	46123.40	52455.38	6761.34
21	Maharashtra	117962.58	106854.61	65653.65	11014.14	7399.20	985.28	768.13	13072.60
22	Manipur	3940.55	17362.44	13193.93	4925.50	3813.18	4301.17	3928.55	2100.23
23	Meghalaya	14410.60	18670.78	28339.96	5718.48	1239.48	159.70	340.92	-
24	Mizoram	10814.05	15320.60	10657.69	4039.02	3623.18	6391.43	3945.04	461.37
25	Nagaland	9798.33	11232.12	15803.02	-	2825.63	1661.77	506.47	-
26	Odisha	92719.98	104307.62	73956.08	36973.03	12886.89	21542.51	26553.62	-
27	Pondicherry	757.62	918.91	522.02	-	196.10	72.07	716.60	-
28	Punjab	48112.44	49472.68	38323.72	8693.12	8940.07	25844.37	9260.38	1500.98
29	Rajasthan	148580.86	153520.11	242488.70	108672.72	14689.09	8703.95	26714.00	1008.11
30	Sikkim	4022.84	2693.85	4195.08	1000.47	691.72	24.65	862.22	9.81
31	Tamil Nadu	68141.96	71636.68	96827.48	71214.74	19719.00	27613.87	35936.40	15289.12
32	Tripura	17493.76	12010.11	15991.10	4724.11	723.12	7017.66	2365.62	1.88
33	Uttar Pradesh	263682.61	375476.26	466698.02	233569.01	20448.00	22086.62	9680.00	-
34	Uttarakhand	20892.49	17941.10	22043.16	10139.07	3406.65	9663.79	7571.60	3.16
35	West Bengal	177652.74	258056.58	153196.42	46161.22	274.07	-	76.52	8344.95

[Translation]

**Visits to Neighbouring Countries**

\*47. YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral visits to Bhutan and Bangladesh were made recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and outcome thereof;

(c) the details of the areas of cooperation/trade identified and Memoranda of Understanding signed during such visits; and

(d) the extent to which the aforesaid visits are likely to help in boosting bilateral ties?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFIARS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Yes Madam. At the invitation of His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, the King of Bhutan, Prime Minister of India paid a State Visit to Bhutan from 15-16 June, 2014. External Affairs Minister visited Bangladesh from 25-27 June, 2014 at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Mr. A.H. Mahmood Ali.

(b) and (c) During his visit to Bhutan, Prime Minister met with the King of Bhutan, the Fourth King and the Prime Minister of Bhutan. Their discussions covered all areas of bilateral cooperation including trade, economic cooperation and cultural, educational exchanges. Prime Minister also addressed the Joint Sitting of the Bhutanese Parliament, unveiled the Foundation Stone of the 600 MW Kholongchhu Hydropower Project, and inaugurated the new Supreme Court building which was constructed with GOI assistance.

During the visit, an India- Bhutan Joint Press Statement was issued. Prime Minister reaffirmed GOI's commitment towards Bhutan's XI Five Year Plan for 2013-18, announced the doubling of the Nehru- Wangchuck scholarship to Rs.2 crores per year and assistance for the establishment of E-library in all 20 districts of Bhutan. Prime Minister conveyed our decision to exempt Bhutan from any ban or quantitative restrictions on exports of

following items: - Milk powder, Wheat, Edible oil, Pulses and Non-basmati rice.

During her visit to Bangladesh, EAM called on the President and Prime Minister of Bangladesh and held extensive discussions with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh. EAM also met the leader of the opposition and leaders of various political parties as well as representatives of Chambers of Commerce, socio-cultural organizations and academic and media community. During the visit, the two sides discussed bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest and concern, including cooperation in border management, trade and investment, security, connectivity, power, infrastructure development etc.

(d) The visits helped further strengthen our close bonds of friendship and bilateral cooperation with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

[English]

**Restructuring of JNNURM**

\*48. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the achievements of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restructure/discontinue JnNURM, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a new Mission in place of JnNURM; and

(d) if so, the details and salient features of the proposed Mission and the time by which such a Mission is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Madam. Assessment of the achievements of JnNURM by way of physical and financial progress and also completion of projects is a continuous process and has been regularly



made by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) in its various meetings while sanctioning of new projects and before release of 2nd and subsequent instalments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the approved projects under JnNURM and also through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) and periodical review meetings. So far, 135 meetings of CSMC have been held and 227 projects have been reported physically completed under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) submission of JnNURM.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), the assessment of progress of sanctioned projects are made by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) and also by the Government of India through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by the State Governments/UTs and periodical review meetings. So far, 453 projects have been reported physically completed under UIDSSMT of JnNURM.

(b) The original Mission period had ended on 31.03.2012. The Government thereafter extended the period for two years which had also ended on 31.03.2014.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The contours are yet to be finalized.

[Translation]

#### **Concessional Land to Private Hospitals**

\*49. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been laid down for allotment of land at concessional rates to private hospitals/nursing homes in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether cases of violation of such norms have been reported, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has cancelled or proposes to cancel the lease deed of such defaulting private hospitals and nursing homes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any responsibility of officials for their failure to ensure the adherence to the norms laid down for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The norms for allotment of land at concessional rates to private hospitals/nursing homes in Delhi have been indicated in the standard terms and conditions are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. The following hospitals have violated the norms laid down at the time of allotment of land at concessional rates or thereafter:

Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Rockland Hospital (Qutab Institutional Area), Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science & Research, Dr. B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospital, Shanti Mukand Hospital, Dr. R.L.K.C. Metro Hospital, Rockland Hospital (Dwarka), Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital and St. Stephen's Hospital

(c) Action as per the terms and conditions for allotment of land to Private Hospitals is taken against the defaulting private hospitals and nursing homes which includes issue of breach notice, show cause notice before exercising the powers of re- entry/ cancellation of allotment. The list of such hospitals/nursing homes is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has constituted a monitoring committee which inspects atleast 4 to 5 identified private hospitals each month to monitor the provisions of free treatment in these hospitals. The committee constitutes of the following members:

Director Health Services:	Chairman
Medical Superintendent-Nursing Homes:	Member
Mr. Ashok Agarwal, Advocate, PIL Petitioner:	Member
M.S. of St.Stephens' Hospital or his representative:	Member
M.S. of concerned Identified Private Hospital:	Member

78 Patient Welfare Officers ( PWOs) have been appointed and posted in Government Hospitals for increasing and facilitating the number of referral of EWS patients from Government hospitals to identified private hospitals. The list of PWOs alongwith their details of posting is give in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

**Standard terms and conditions for allotment of land to Private Hospitals by PDA**

1. The Society/Hospital will furnish an undertaking on a non-judicial stamp paper of Rs.1007- duly attested by 1st Class Magistrate/Notary/Public to the effect that they will pay difference of the cost of land on revised rates as may be decided by Govt. of India/DDA.
2. That the Hospital shall serve as general Public Hospital with at least 25% of the beds reserved for free treatment for the weaker section of the society.
3. The OPD of the Hospital will provide free service to the patients falling in the indigent category.
4. The Hospital shall take part in the National Health Program for which its services may be called by the Directorate of the Health Service/Ministry of Health.
5. The Hospital shall earmark a separate area for Maternity and Child Health Center which will be available free of cost for the community.
6. In case of surgical unit, hospital will provide facility for sterilization on such payment as may be fixed by Delhi Govt/Govt, of India from time to time.
7. The land shall be used by the society for the purpose of construction of Hospital and essential nursing and medical staff quarters and for no other purpose whatsoever.
8. The land shall not be transferred/sub-leased to any other organization by the society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
9. In case to violation of any of the conditions imposed the Delhi Govt/Govt, of India would be free to resume the title of land.
10. The construction of the Hospital and essential staff quarters will have to be completed within a period

of 2 years from the date of handing over the possession of plot.

11. The society shall be bound by the architectural controls as may be prescribed by the Director (Planning)/Chief Architect, DDA.
12. The Hospital shall execute lease deed at thereon expense as and when called upon to do so.
13. The construction plan should be got approved from the local body/DDA before undertaking any construction on the plot.

**Standard terms & conditions for allotment of land to private hospitals by Land & Development Office (L&DO)**

- (i) The Lessee will in all respects comply with and be bound by the building, drainage and other bye-laws for the time being in force in the New Capital of Delhi.
- (ii) The Lessee will not without the previous consent in writing of the Land & Development Officer or of such officers or body as the Lessor or the Land & Development Officer may authorize in this behalf make any alterations in or additions to be buildings erected on the said demised premises so as to affect any of the architectural or structural features thereof or erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the said demised premises any buildings other than and except the buildings erected thereon at the date of these presents.
- (iii) The Lessee will not carry on or permit to be carried on, on the said premises any business, trade or manufacture which in the opinion of the Land & Development Officer is noisy, noxious or offensive, or permit the said premises to be used for any purpose otherwise than construction of hospital building and for essential nursing and medical staff quarters for and for no other or do or suffer to be done thereon any act or thing whatsoever which in the opinion of the Land & Development Officer may be an annoyance or disturbance to the President of India or his tenants in the New Capital of Delhi and will not without the prior sanction of the Land & Development Officer use the said premises or permit the said premises to be used for the sale of grains or articles of food or drink of any kind or description whatsoever. The Lessee will pay the difference of

premium and ground rent (Licence Fee) as and when the land rates are revised w.e.f. 01.04.2000.

- (iv) The Lessee will not without the written consent of the Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid make any excavation in the premises hereby demised and will at all times during the continuance of this lease maintain the premises and all buildings thereon in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the said Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid.
- (v) The Lessee will at all times during the continuance of this lease keep the buildings to be erected on said land in a good and substantial state of repair to the satisfaction of the said Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid.
- (vi) The Lessee will manage the said building demised premises to the satisfaction of the Lessor and will at all reasonable times grant access to the demised premises to such officers as the Lessor may designate for the purpose of inspecting the management of the said building demised premises and the general scheme and arrangements therefor.
- (vii) The Lessee shall not sub-let, transfer or assign the said premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the sanction of the Lessor in writing first and obtained and while according such sanction, the Lessor may impose such terms and conditions as he may in his absolute discretion think fit as conditions of such sanction for such sub-letting, transfer or assignment. Such conditions may provide that the Lessee or the transferee or assign as the case may be shall pay the Lessor enhanced ground rent as may be specified in such sanction provided that the Lessor shall be entitled to claim and recover a portion of the unearned increase (i.e. the difference between the premium already paid and current market value) in the value of land at the time of transfer (whether such transfer is an entire site or only a part thereof).

The amount to be recovered being 50 per cent of the unearned increase. PROVIDED further that in case the transfer is made in favour of a person or institution which is not entitled to same concessional allotment as the Lessee then the Lessor shall be

entitled to claim hundred percent of the unearned increase.

PROVIDED also the Lessor shall have a pre-emptive right to purchase the demised premises after deducting the amount of the unearned increase as aforesaid.

PROVIDED also the Lessor shall have a pre-emptive right to purchase the property after deducting the amount of the unearned increase as aforesaid.

- (viii) The said Lessee will not alter, amend or in any other way modify the registered Articles and Memorandum of Association or rules of business etc. (by whatever name the Constitution of the institution is called) or their constitution of Composition without first obtaining the approval of the Lessor, to the proposed alteration amendments or modifications.
- (ix) If there shall at any time have been in the opinion of the Lessor or the Land & Development Officer whose decision shall be final, any breach by the Lessee or by any person claiming through or under him of any of the covenants or conditions contained in various sub-clauses and if the said intended Lessee shall neglect or fail to remedy any such breach to the satisfaction of the Land & Development Officer within seven days from the receipt of a notice signed by the Land & Development Officers requiring him to remedy such breach it shall be lawful for the officers and workmen acting under the authority and direction of the Land & Development Officer to enter upon the premises hereby demised and (a) to remove or demolish any alterations in or additions to the buildings erected on the said premises (b) to remove or demolish any buildings erected on the said premise without the previous consent in writing of the Land & Development Officer or duly authorized officer as aforesaid (c) to fill any excavation or carry out any repairs that may be necessary and all such moneys and expenses as may be laid out and incurred by the Land & Development Officer or by his order shall be paid by the said Lessee, and it is hereby expressly declared that the liberty hereinbefore given is not to prejudice in any way the power given to the President of India by various Clauses.

- (x) If the yearly rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the said days whereon the same shall have become due, whether the same shall have been demanded or not, or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Lessor or the Land & Development Officer whose decision shall be final, any breach by the Lessee or by any person claiming through or under him of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained except those contained in various sub clauses and on his part to be observed or performed or if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Lessor whose decision shall be final that the demised premises have ceased to be used for the purpose of Hospital building and for essential nursing and Medical Staff Quarter improperly or inefficiently managed then and in any such case it shall be lawful of the Lessor or any person or persons duly authorized by him notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole to re-enter and thereupon this demise and everything herein contained shall cease and determine and the Lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation to the Lessee for the demised premises, but such compensation shall not exceed the amount of the premium paid before the execution of these presents together with the cost or the then value, whichever shall be less, of the building erected on the land by the Lessee which value shall in the event of dispute be determined by the Lessor whose decision shall be final.
- (xi) Land & Development Office, Ministry of Urban Development has issued an order dated 02.02.2012 indicating therein the policy of free patient treatment to indigent/poor persons of Delhi to be followed by the private hospitals allotted land by L&DO on concessional rates. The copy of the same is annexed as Annexure - A1.
- (ii) The Lessee shall not sell, transfer, assign or otherwise part with possession of the whole or any part of the said land or any building thereon except with the previous consent in writing of the Lessor which he shall be entitled to refuse in his absolute discretion.
- (iii) Whenever the title of the Lessee in the said land is transferred in any manner whatsoever, the transferee shall be bound by all the covenants and conditions contained herein and be answerable in all respects thereof.
- (iv) Whenever the title of the Lessee in the said land is transferred in any manner whatsoever the transferor and the transferee shall, within three months of the transfer give notice of such transfer in writing to the Lessor.
- (v) The Lessee shall from time to time and at all times pay and discharge all rates, taxes, charges and assessments of every description which are or may at any time hereafter during the continuance of this lease be assessed, charged imposed upon the said land hereby demised or any building to be erected thereupon or on the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.
- (vi) The Lessee shall not without the written consent of the Lessor carry on, or permit to be carried on, on the said land or in any building thereon any trade or business whatsoever or use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of Hospital & dispensary or do or suffer to be done therein any act, or thing whatsoever which in the opinion of the Lessor may be a nuisance, annoyance or disturbance to the Lessor and persons living in neighbourhood.
- (vii) The Hospital-cum-dispensary run by the Trust will treat at least 40% patients free of charge and MCD will have the first right to refer such patients.
- (viii) The Lessee shall at all reasonable times grant access to the said land to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi for being satisfied that the covenants and conditions herein contained have been and are being complied with.
- (ix) The Lessee shall on the determination of this Lease peaceably yield up the said land and the building thereon upto the Lessor.

**Standard terms and conditions for allotment of land to Private Hospitals by MCD**

- (i) The Lessee shall not deviate in any manner from the Master Plan for Delhi and the Zonal Development plans nor alter the size of the said land whether by sub-division, amalgamation or otherwise.

- (x) All notices, orders, directions, consents, or approvals to be given under this Lease shall be in writing and shall be signed by such officers as may be authorized by the Commissioner and shall be considered as duly served upon the lessee if the same shall have been delivered at or sent by post to the registered office of the Lessee or any person claiming any right to the said land or the same shall have been affixed to any building or erection whether temporary or otherwise upon the said land or shall have been delivered at or sent by post to the then residence, office or place of business or usual or last known residence, office or place of business of the Lessee or such person.

No.L&DO/L-II-B-18(107)/2012/42-47

Dated:  
02.02.2012

### ORDER

**Sub:** Policy of free patient treatment to indigent/poor persons of Delhi to be followed by the private hospitals allotted land by Land & Development Office on concessional rates -regarding.

Land & Development Office, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India had allotted land to the registered societies and trusts on concessional rates for establishment of hospitals. As per the Government policy for allotment of land in force in 1943, a charitable institution was required to pay a premium at the rate of about Rs.25,000/- to Rs.35,000/- per acre in 1949, the policy was reviewed and it was felt that these prevailing land rates were on the higher side. It was then decided that land should be allotted to Charitable Trusts and institutions for opening schools and hospitals at a nominal premium ranging from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.5,000/- per acre depending on the locality in which the land is situated subject to annual ground rent of 5% of the premium in order to avail the concessional rate, the institution should be non-profit making and function for the welfare of the public.

2. Thereafter, the allotments of land were made by the Land & Development Office at the rate of Rs.2,000/- to Rs.5,000/- per acre to 5 hospitals, namely (1) Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, (2) Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital, (3) St. Stephen's Hospital, (4) Veeranwali International Hospital (Delhi Hospital Society)/PRIMUS ORTHO and (5) R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Hospital (initial allotment of land was made by DDA and after that an

additional strip of land 773 sq.yds. was allotted by L&DO), during the period 1951 to 1976 in accordance with the said policy and at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per acre to one hospital namely VIMHANS as per the prevailing concessional rate in 1981 keeping in mind that these hospitals were genuinely charitable in nature and would provide free treatment for the poor patients and function for the welfare of the public. Out of these 6 hospitals, the lease deed of two hospitals namely, Veeranwali International Hospital (Delhi Hospital Society)/PRIMUS ORTHO and VIMHANS had the free treatment condition to the extent of 70% of total beds whereas in respect of remaining four hospitals, conditions for free treatment have not been provided.

3. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has issued guidelines for provision of Free Treatment facilities to patients of EWS category in private hospitals in pursuance of directions issued on 22.03.2007 by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP(C) No.2866/2002 in the matter of Social Jurist Vs GNCT Delhi, which *inter-alia* includes as follows:-

- i. The conditions of free patient treatment shall be 25% of patients for OPD and 10% of beds in the IPD for free treatment. This percentage of patients will not be liable to pay any expenses in the hospital for admission, bed, medication, treatment, surgery facility, nursing facility, consumables and non consumables etc. The hospital charging any money shall be liable for action under the law and it would be treated as violation of the orders of the court. The Director/M.S./member of the trust or the society running the hospital shall be personally liable in the event of breach/violation default.
- ii. The hospital shall maintain the records which would reflect the name of the patient, father's/ husband/s name, residence, name of the disease suffering from, details of expenses incurred on treatment, the facilities provided, identification of the patient as poor and its verification done by the hospital.
- iii. The hospital shall also maintain details of reference from Government hospital and the reports submitted by the private hospital to Government hospital in the form of feedback

- of treatment provided to the patient. The records so maintained shall have to be produced to the inspection team, constituted by the Delhi High Court, as and when required for its verification and quarterly details should have to be sent to Directorate of Health Services (DHS), Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) under intimation to the office of Land and Development Office.
- iv. The details shall have also to be made available to the Monitoring Committee constituted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi also as and when required.
  - v. Every private hospital shall have to establish a referral centre/desk functional round the clock, where the patients referred from Govt. hospital would be able to report. The referral desk shall be managed by a nodal responsible person whose name, telephone, e-mail address and fax number is to be sent to the Govt. Hospitals, DHS and should be prominently displayed. The hospital shall also display the facilities available at the hospital and the daily position of availability of free beds quota, so that the patients coming directly to the hospital would know the position in advance.
  - vi. In case of any change in the nodal person, the same should also be intimated within 24 hours to Govt. Hospitals and DHS, the list of which shall be provided shortly.
  - vii. The establishment of referral desk should be ensured within two weeks from the issue of this letter and the Director/Incharge of the hospital shall be personally liable in the event of default.
  - viii. The hospital shall send daily information of availability of free beds to the DHS, GNCTD twice a day between 9 AM - 9.30 AM and at 5 PM - 5.30 PM on all working days and also to the concerned nearby Govt. hospital to which the private hospital is proposed to be linked for general and for specialized purposes. The details of geographical linkage, the telephone numbers/fax numbers and the name of the nodal officer of Govt. hospitals shall be intimated shortly. In case no information is received within the stipulated time from the private hospitals then it shall be presumed that the beds are available in private hospitals and the patient referred shall be accommodated.
- ix. The patient referred by Govt. hospitals or directly reporting to the private hospital shall be admitted if required, and be treated totally free. As per court's directions, these patients shall not incur any expenditure for their entire treatment in the hospital.
  - x. After the discharge of such patients provided with the treatment, the hospital shall submit a report to the referring hospital with a copy to the DHS, GNCTD indicating therein the complete details of treatment provided and the expenditure incurred thereon.
  - xi. The criteria of providing free treatment would be such persons who have no income or have income below Rs.4,000/- per month for the time being which can be revised from time to time.
  - xii. Besides admission of the patient referred from Govt. Hospitals, the hospital shall also provide OPD/IPD/Casualty treatment free to the patients directly reporting to the private hospitals and would inform the nearest Govt. Hospital and to the DHS within two days of his/her admission.
  - xiii. The patients admitted in any other manner, not covered by the above guidelines shall not be entitled for claiming compliance of the conditions imposed.
  - xiv. As per directions of the court, all the hospitals stated in the judgment and/or all other hospitals identically situated shall strictly comply with the term of free patient treatment to indigent/poor persons.
  - xv. No benefits shall be applicable to such hospitals that had provided free treatment fully or partially in the past with the higher conditions as applicable for that time with

regard to any set off of the expenses or otherwise on that ground.

- xvi. The above revised conditions i.e. 25% free OPD patients and 10% free IPD beds and treatment on these beds shall be prospective from the date of pronouncement of judgment.
- xvii. Such hospitals which have not complied with the conditions at all and persist with the default, for them the conditions shall operate from the date their hospitals have become functional.
- xviii. An Inspection Committee constituted by the High Court would also inspect any of the private hospitals. The Inspection Committee shall, have to be entertained and would be facilitated to carry out physical inspection of the hospital where the free treatment has been provided and would also be shown the records of having provided free treatment. The said committee has been given the liberty to revive the petition or for issuance of any directions from the court and wherever necessary for action against violators/defaulters under the provision of Contempt of Court Act read with Article 215 of the Constitution of India.

4. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while dismissing the bunch of Special Leave Petitions in the SLP Civil No. 18599/2007 vide its order dated 01.09.2011 has ordered that

"25% OPD and 10% IPD patients have to be given treatment free of cost. The said patients should not be charged anything. But that will not come in the way of the concerned hospital making its own arrangements for meeting the treatment/medicines cost, either by meeting the cost from its funds or resources, or by way of sponsorships or endowments or donations."

5. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has affirmed the aforesaid directions passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Government of India has taken a policy decision on the basis of judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that all the six hospitals which have been provided land by Land & Development Office must strictly follow the policy of providing treatment free of cost to 25% OPD

and 10% IPD patients. The Government of India further incorporates the aforesaid conditions mentioned in the para 3(i) to (xviii) above as a part of the terms and conditions of lease/allotment.

6. Non-observance or violation of any of the above said guidelines shall mean or be construed as violation of the terms of lease/allotment.

Sd/-

(Mahmood Ahmed)  
Land & Development Officer

To

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The Secretary,<br>Delhi Hospital Society,<br>Veeranwali International<br>Hospital, (PRIMUS<br>ORTHO), Chandra<br>Gupta Road, Chanakya<br>Puri, New Delhi-110021. | 2. Shri J.N. Chaudhry,<br>VIMHANS,<br>1, Institutional Area,<br>Nehru Nagar,<br>New Delhi-110065   |
| 3. Dr. A.K. Seth, Hony.<br>Secretary, Trust Society,<br>Sir Ganga Ram Hospital,<br>Rajinder Nagar,<br>New Delhi-110060.   | 4. Shri O.K. Berry,<br>Sh. Moolchand<br>Khairati Ram<br>Hospital &<br>Ayurvedic<br>Research Institute,<br>Lajpat Nagar-III,<br>New Delhi-110024. |
| 1. Medical Supdt.<br>St. Stephen's Hospital,<br>Tis Hazari,<br>Delhi-110054.  | 6. The Secretary,<br>R.B. Seth Jessa<br>Ram & Bros.<br>Charitable Trust,<br>WEA Karol Bagh,<br>New Delhi.  |

#### **Statement-III**

The actions taken by Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD against the errant hospitals is as under:

- (a) Proposed cancellation of lease deed of Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre and Shanti Mukand Hospital.
- (b) Proposed cancellation of lease deeds of 18 societies/trusts which were allotted land at concessional rates by DDA for hospital purposes but either the hospital has not been made functional or constructed. The

list of the concerned 18 societies/trusts is annexed as Annexure - B1.

- (c) Has issued a legal notice to the authorities of Dr. B.L. Kapur Memorial Hospital. The y content of the legal notice is annexed as Annexure - B2.
- (d) Has issued Show Cause Notice to the authorities of Rockland Hospital (Dwarka) and the content of the

same is annexed as Annexure - B3.

- (e) Has also proposed cancellation of lease deeds of Dr. R.L.K.C. Metro Hospital which was allotted land by DUSIB and cancellation of lease deed of one society, namely, B.R.Sur Ch. Trust which was allotted land by DUSIB for hospital purposes but the hospital has not been constructed.

#### **Annexure-B1**

*List of Societies which have either not constructed or not running functional hospital on the allotted land*

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Address	Date of allotment	Area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Birla Centre for Medical Research	Prakashdeep, 10th Floor, 7, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi	8/1/1985	3.5 acre
2.	VN Gupta Ch. Trust	NA	23/03/1989	0.2 Hact
3.	All India Society for Health Aid Education Research	NA	12/04/1986	2 Acre
4.	Parmarth Mission Hospital	Gen. Secy., 2317, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-07	21/10/1987	2420sqm.
5.	Delhi Cheshire Home (Hospital for Disabled Person)	Delhi Cheshire Home, C-1/133, SDA, New Delhi	22/01/1971	3,502 Acre
6.	Lala Gela Ram Memorial Medical Research Centre (Dental Hospital)	Lala Gela Ram Memorial Medical Research Centre, CU-163A, Vishaka Enclave, Pitampura	08/09/1988	528sqm
7.	Vikrant Children Medical Foundation	President, Vikrant Children Medical Foundation, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-52	16/09/1996	1.4 Hact.
8.	Multan Sewa Samiti	President, 1476, Sewa Samiti, Marg, Delhi-52	01/07/1998	1590 sqm
9.	Human Care Medical Trust	B-1/1B, Safdurjung Enclave, New Delhi	23/04/1996	1 Hact.
10.	Nirogi Ch. Medical Ch. Trust	President, 301, GK House, 187-A, Sewa Nagar, East of Kailash, New Delhi-65	7/2/1997	0.85 Hact.
11.	Dr. Narain Dutt Srimall Foundation	Pitampura	26/02/1996	3 Hact.
12.	Param Shakti Peeth	President, 66, Agarsen Appt.,IP Extn., Delhi-92	6/1/1998	3.26 Hact
13.	Unique Hospital & Research Institute	Secy., 504, Gardeni, 6.3.865, Hyderabad-50016	31/08/1998	3.16 Hact.
14.	Shanti Memorial Society	NA	30/06/1999	1 Hact.
15.	Madhukar Multi Speciality Hospital	President, 23, Pushp Vihar, Community Centre, New Delhi	15/03/2000	5500sqm
16.	Sant Nirankari Mandal	Sant Nirankari Colony, New Delhi	23/02/2000	10 Acre



1	2	3	4	5
17.	Bala Sahib Gurudwara	President, Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee, Delhi-06	25/06/2002	46274 sqm
18.	Maha Durga Ch. Trust	Maha Durga Ch. Trust, Model Town, New Delhi	17/11/2005	8000 sqm.

**Annexure-B2**

MOST URGENT  
COURT MATTER  
SPEED POST

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES: GOVT.  
OF NCT OF DELHI  
SWASTHAYA SEWA NIDESHALAYA BHAWAN  
F-17, KARKARDOOMA, DELHI-110032

No.F.13/2/3/Stay/NH/DHS/HQ/2011/Pt.1      Dated. / /14.

**LEGAL NOTICE**

Whereas, notice dated 19/09/2012 was issued by this Directorate wherein you were directed to take necessary steps for compliance of the conditions of free treatment to the eligible patients of EWS category to the extent of 10% IPD & 25% of total OPD completely free of any charges as per the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its judgment dated 22/03/2007 in WP(C) No.2866/2002 and further orders dated 17/07/2007 & 08/08/2012.

Whereas, in your reply dated 15/10/2012 you had mentioned that you have taken the following necessary steps for compliance of the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi:

- Display of statistical board mentioning the total occupancy and available beds under EWS category in a prominent area in the hospital premises.
- Display of name and contact number of members of Monitoring Committee for Free treatment in the public area.
- Created a separate desk for EWS patients.
- Display of the availability of the facility provided to EWS patients.
- Real time up-gradation of the website w.r.t. to the availability of free beds under EWS category in the hospital.

Whereas, an Order dated 21/02/2013 was issued by Secretary (H&FW) to all Directors/ Medical Superintendents of private hospitals / Nursing Homes wherein attention of all hospital was drawn to Clause 14.2 of the Schedule appended with Rule 14 of Delhi Nursing Homes Registration (Amendment) Rules, 2011 and it was mentioned that non-compliance of the aforementioned directions by defaulting hospital shall attract appropriate disciplinary / punitive action including cancellation of registration.

Whereas, an inspection of your hospital was conducted by the Monitoring Committee constituted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 09/03/2013 and it was observed that the number of free patients in the OPD was very less in comparison to the number of patients attending the paid OPD, free medicines were not being provided to EWS patients treated on out-door basis and the hospital authorities were insisting the EWS patients to produce their photographs.

Whereas, another inspection of your hospital was conducted by the Monitoring Committee constituted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 10/08/2013 and it was observed that only 08 out of 30 free beds were found occupied and the board displaying the real time availability of free beds was not updated. You were directed to affix similar board in the free EWS OPD registration area with real time updation and to take proactive measures to increase the occupancy of free beds.

Whereas, as per the data uploaded by you on the Delhi Government webpage, regarding free IPD facilities providing to EWS patients for the period from 01/04/2013 to 31/03/2014 the percentage of free IPD was only 2.96% which was much below the requisite 10% IPD as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Whereas, the Inspection Team constituted by Secretary (H&FW), GNCTD conducted a surprise inspection on 01/05/2014 and found that only 07 patient against 40 free beds and undue long date was given for IPD admission, surgical procedures and investigations.

The hospital authorities were not entertaining EWS patients on the basis of Undertaking despite Fresh Guidelines dated 26/09/2011. A poor patient brought to the Emergency by CATS Ambulance was refused free treatment.

Whereas, Notice to Show Cause dated 09/05/2014 was issued wherein you were directed to explain the reason(s) why action, as deemed fit, should not be initiated against your hospital.

Whereas, you were given a personal hearing on 12/05/2014 before the Secretary (H&FW) and Chairman Special Committee constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 17/07/2007 in WP(C) 2866/2002 and it was found that the hospital was deliberately trying to dissuade EWS patients from availing free treatment in the hospital and had refused to provide immediate medical treatment required for stabilizing the emergency medical condition of the patient brought by CATS ambulance.

Whereas, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Para 91 F of the judgment dated 22/03/2007 has mentioned that the Committee would be at liberty to revive this petition or apply to the Court for issuance of any directions and wherever necessary even for action being taken against the defaulters under the provision of Contempt of Courts Act read with Article 215 of the Constitution of India and in Para G has mentioned that in the event, any hospital is found lacking in complying with the directions or conditions stated in this judgment and fails to pay the amounts as demanded by the authorities in terms of this judgment, the Head of the concerned hospital amongst others would be liable to be proceeded against in accordance with law.

Therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide Paras 91 F & G of the judgment dated 22/03/2007 in WP(C) 2866/2002 and it further order dated 17/07/2007 wherein it has specified that the Director Health Services of NCT of Delhi shall ensure implementation of the directions made by this Court in the said judgment, I, Dr. N.V. Kamat, Director Health Services and the Supervising Authority as per Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953, am hereby issuing this notice directing therein to explain in writing, within 14 days of receipt of the same, the reason(s) why proceedings of Contempt of Court may not be initiated

against you and your hospital and why the registration of your hospital may not be cancelled.

Do govern yourself with the intent of this notice failing which action would be initiated against you and your hospital as per the provisions of law before the competent authority.

(DR. N.V. KAMAT)  
DIRECTOR HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Superintendent,  
Dr. B.L. Kapur Hospital,  
Pusa Road, New Delhi.

**Annexure-B3**

MOST URGENT  
COURT MATTER  
SPEED POST

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES: GOVT. OF  
NCT OF DELHI  
SWASTHAYA SEWA NIDESHALAYA BHAWAN  
F-17, KARKARDOOMA, DELHI-110032

No.F.13/2/3/SJ/NH/DHS/HQ/

Dated. /05/14.

**NOTICE**

Whereas, Dy. Director (IL) DDA had informed this Directorate that all the allotment made by DDA for hospital purposes by Auction after 01/01/2008 are under mandatory obligation to provide free treatment as per the guidelines issued by Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD from time to time and in case of non-fulfillment of terms and conditions of lease/allotment, same may be brought to their notice.

Whereas, in the list of societies/trusts which were allotted land through Tender/Auction by DDA (Institutional Branch), the plot on which your hospital is situated was mentioned at SI.No. 15.

Whereas, vide this office letter dated 29/01/2013 you were directed to provide free treatment to the eligible patients of EWS category to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD completely free of any charges and informed regarding the actions to be taken at your end for implementing the said provision.

Whereas, in your reply dated 01/02/2013 you informed that a Special Referral Desk has been created

at the reception and the name & contact no. of the nodal officer has been prominently displayed along with another board affixed at the entrance displaying the provision of free treatment in the hospital.

Whereas, during the inspection dated 23/02/2013 conducted by the Monitoring Committee constituted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi, it was found that neither the Special Referral Desk was created nor the boards displaying the name & contact no. of the Nodal Officer and availability of free treatment in the hospital were affixed.

Whereas, the fresh guidelines dated 26/09/2011 issued by this Directorate regarding free treatment along with copy of requisite annexure were provided by hand to the then Sr. Manager-Operation & Nodal Officer of your hospital on 25/02/2013.

Whereas, the deficiencies observed during the inspection dated 23/02/2013 were intimated to the then President & Unit Head during inspection and vide this office letter dated 22/03/2013.

Whereas, an inspection of the Monitoring Committee constituted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi was M conducted on 11/05/2013 and the following discrepancies were found and the same was communicated to you during inspection & vide this office letter dated 31/05/2013.

2. The Board displaying the availability of free treatment affixed outside the hospital the language/wording needs to be changed.
3. The Board displaying the names of members of Monitoring Committee needs to be affixed.
4. Special Referral Desk to be established.
5. The hospital must take proactive measures & steps to increase the number of free EWS patients both in the OPD as well as IPD.

Whereas, an inspection of the Monitoring Committee constituted by Govt. of NCT of Delhi was conducted again on 17/08/2013 and the following discrepancies were found and the same was communicated to you during inspection & vide this office letter dated 29/08/2013.

1. Board (Bilingual) displaying the availability of free treatment to EWS patients must be affixed at the gate, OPD and in Emergency.
2. Special Referral Centre has to be established.

3. The name of the Nodal Officer needs to be displayed along with his/her contact number.
4. Board displaying the names of the members of the Monitoring Committee needs to be affixed.
5. The IPD admission/discharge has to be uploaded on the Delhi Government webpage.
6. The hospital must take proactive measures to increase the occupancy of free beds and provision of free treatment in the OPD.
7. The number of free beds provided by the hospital has to be increased from nine beds to ten beds (09 non-critical + 01 critical).

Whereas, a Show Cause Notice dated 08/08/2013 was issued for non-production of books of accounts and other materials required for the Special Audit of your hospital by the appointed Chartered Accountant Firm.

Whereas, in your reply dated 16/08/2013 to the aforementioned Show Cause Notice you had mentioned that judgment and order dated 22/03/2007 in W.P. 2866/2002 is not applicable to your hospital or company and the photocopy of perpetual lease deed dated 13/02/2009 was enclosed therewith.

Whereas, para XII on page 6 of your Perpetual Lease Deed dated 13/02/2009 states as under:

"..... The Company shall abide all the terms and conditions as mentioned in allotment letter and auction brochure dated 12/03/2008....."

Whereas, as per the data uploaded by you on the Delhi Government webpage, regarding free IPD facilities providing to EWS patients for the period from 01/04/2013 to 31/03/2014 the percentage of free IPD was only 0.05% which is minuscule and far below the requisite 10% IPD as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Whereas, the Inspection Team constituted by Secretary (H&FW), GNCTD conducted a surprise inspection on 15/05/2014 and observed that no indoor patient was admitted from 01.04.2014 to 15.05.2014 against 10 free beds. In the OPD, only 59 EWS patients were seen during the entire period despite an average of 100 OPD patients per day in the hospital, which is much below the prescribed 25% norm of the OPD patients. No free medicines were being provided to EWS patients and EWS helpdesk was also not established.

Whereas, the registration of your hospital has expired on 31/03/2014 and your application for renewal of registration was received on 03/02/2014 in this Directorate and deficiency letter dated 28/02/2014 and reminder dated 04/04/2014 were issued thereafter.

Whereas, a letter dated 26/05/2014 was issued to Commissioner (Institutional Land Disposal), DDA informing therein that there is non fulfillment of terms and condition of lease/allotment (obligation to provide freeship treatment as guidelines issued by Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD from time to time) by your hospital.

Therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated 17/07/2007 wherein it has specified that the Director Health Services of NCT of Delhi shall ensure implementation of the directions made by this Court in the judgment dated

22/03/2007, I, Dr. N.V.Kamat, Director Health Services and being the Supervising Authority as per Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953, am hereby issuing this notice directing therein to explain in writing, within 14 days of receipt of the same, the reason(s) why the process of renewal of registration of your hospital may not be kept in abeyance by this Directorate till a direction is received from DDA in respect of this office letter dated 26/05/2014.

(DR. N.V. KAMAT)  
DIRECTOR HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Superintendent,  
Rockland Hospital,  
Sector-12, HAF-B, Phase-I,  
Dwarka  
New Delhi - 110075.

**Statement-III**

*Details of Posting of PWOs*

Name of Hospitals	Name of PWOs	Number
1	2	3
Acharya Shree Bhikshu Hospital	Mr. Dharamvir Dala Mr. Suresh Kumar Mr. Charan Singh	3
Aruna Asaf Ali Hospital	Mr. Brijesh Kumar Yadav Ms. Rajni Rani Ms. Sunita Kumari	3
Attar Sain Jain Hospital	Ms. Parul Sharma	1
Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital	Mrs. Priyanka Mrs. Pinky Noori Khan	3
Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital	Seema Sonia Mathur	2
DDU Hospital	Ms. Neelam Padma Rai Mr. Umang Ms. Geeta Kumari Ms. Geeta Ahirvar Mrs. Priyanka	6
Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital	Mrs. Sushma Devi	1
DHS	Mr. Nitish Kumar Sinha Mr. Hamanshu Ahuja Mr. Ajit Kumar	3

1	2	3
Dr. BSA Hospital	Sheeta Annu Bhardwaj Mr. Amrender Kumar Rachna Jha Mrs. Indu Kumari	5
Dr. Hedgwar Arogya Sansthan	Rupali Midgal	1
Dr. NC Joshi Memorial Hospital, Joshi Road, Karol Bagh	Ms. Krati Aggarwal	1
G.B. Pant Hospital	Mr. Arun Kumar Mr. Gajendra Renuka Ms. Sonam	4
G.T.B. Hospital	Mr. Narsina Pal Mr. Vinay Kant Sharma Mr. Avinash Kumar Sabita Mr. Yogesh Kumar Aggarwal Jyoti	6
Suru Gobind Singh Hospital	Ms. Ritu Dua Tripti	2
Guru Nanak Eye Centre	Nisha Gautam	1
Jag Parvesh Chandra Hospital	Mr. Madhukar Mr. Parvaiz Ahmed Ms. Babli	3
LBS Hospital	Mr. Kaushik Dutta Sohan	2
Lok Nayak Hospital	Mr. Manoj Sharma Ms. Savita Hemlata Jagjeet Kaur Deepmala Mr. Obaidullah Paramjeet Mr. Kshitij Singh Mr. Krishna Kumar	9
Maharishi Valmiki Hospital	Mr. Narender Singh Rekha Rani Neeru Kumari	3
Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital	Mrs. Asha Devi Mr. Harish Kumar Upadhaya Mr. Ajay Shankar Jha	3
Rao Tula Ram Hospital	Mr. Mohinder Singh Mr. Shalabh Kumar Mr. Prafull Tripathi	3

1	2	3
Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital	Ms. Seema Bisht Meena Kumari Mr. Mannu Suman Kumari Ms. Reena	5
Sardar Vallabh Bahi Patel Hospital	Ms. Rajni Mr. Shudhir Kumar	2
Satyawati Raja Harish Chand Hospital	Ms. Ronika Shweta	2
Sri Dada Dev Matri Avum Shishu Chikitshtaya, Dabri, Dwarka	Mr. Vir Vikarm Singh Mr. Neeraj	2
Hindu Rao Hospital	Savita	1
Kasturba Hospital	Priyanka	1
	Total Number of PWOs	78

[English]

#### Four Year Undergraduate Programme

\*50. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVEN:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

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

(a) whether the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) in the University of Delhi has been scrapped recently and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) whether any directive in this regard was issued by the University Grants Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all concerns of the students affected by FYUP have been resolved including B.Tech and Bachelor of Management Studies (BMS) courses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government and the University of Delhi to protect the academic interests of affected students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University of Delhi has reported that the Academic Council of University of Delhi, vide its resolution dated 28-06-2014, decided to replace, with effect from the academic year 2014-15, the syllabi/scheme

of examination under the FYUP with scheme/syllabi Which was in existence in 2012-13.

The Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development vide his letter dated 03-06-2013, wrote to Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC) that since the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP), constitutes a major departure from the existing three year programmes being followed in the country, and especially in view of the concerns expressed by several academics, it would be important to set up an advisory committee of eminent academics to closely monitor the implementation of the new programme in University of Delhi and to keep the Commission informed so that necessary corrective action could be taken by UGC from time to time. Accordingly, UGC constituted an Advisory Committee comprising of 5 eminent academics and chaired by Prof S.K. Joshi. The Committee submitted its report to UGC on 25-02-2014.

The Report of the Committee, along with information furnished by the University of Delhi on 28th May, 2014, was considered by the Commission in its 501st Meeting held on 13th June, 2014. The Commission, while observing that the FYUP was a deviation from the pattern of 10+2+3 structure enshrined in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 also observed that the ordinances effecting the departure from the established national pattern did not have the approval of the competent authority. In view of the same, the Commission decided to issue an advisory to the University of Delhi to review

/reconsider the continuation of FYUP. This advisory was issued by UGC to University of Delhi on 16th June, 2014.

After taking into consideration the various developments in the matter, the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and the deviation of the FYUP from the 10+2+3 system of education thereby resulting in the non-adherence by the University of Delhi to the NPE-1986, the obligation of the Commission as enumerated under Section 12 of the UGC Act, the directive by the Central Government under Section 20(1) of the UGC Act, 1956, and that in larger interest of the students and the necessity of ensuring that they are not put under any undue hardship because of the said deviation, and the fact that the FYUP introduced by the University of Delhi would create complications for the students who are going to opt for migration in other universities since all other universities follow a system of three-years undergraduate education for general degree programmes, the UGC, in the exercise of powers conferred under section 12 of the UGC Act, 1956, issued the following directives to the University of Delhi on 20th June, 2014:

- (i) The admissions for the academic year 2014-15 and the subsequent academic years in the University of Delhi (including the constituent and other colleges under it) for the general undergraduate programmes shall be made in the three year structure which was prevalent in the University of Delhi prior to introduction of FYUP;
- (ii) Appropriate arrangements shall be made by the University of Delhi for students, already admitted in the academic year 2013-14 in the FYUP, to migrate to the three year undergraduate programme structure so that they do not lose an academic year for obtaining undergraduate degrees, and for this purpose, ensure that students acquire necessary academic and other competences during the next two academic years;
- (iii) Take all other steps as may be necessary to adhere to the 3-year undergraduate programme as envisaged under the 10+2+3 structure under the NPE 1986, while ensuring that students are facilitated through the process of transacting the curricula under the 10+2+3 structure.

These directives were reiterated by the UGC vide its order dated 22nd June, 2014 in which University of Delhi was further directed to ensure that admission for academic session 2014-15 at the undergraduate level in the general degree programmes in various colleges under University of Delhi shall only be to the three year general under-graduate programmes which were offered prior to the introduction of FYUP and to inform all colleges to comply with the directives Of the UGC. The UGC also wrote a letter dated 22nd June, 2014 to all the colleges under the University of Delhi for complying with the directives issued by the UGC and ensuring that colleges admit students at undergraduate level for academic year 2014-15 only to the 3 year undergraduate programme which was offered prior to introduction of FYUP.

(c) and (d) The UGC has issued directives to the University of Delhi for making appropriate arrangements for students already admitted in the FYUP in the general degree courses during 2013-14 to migrate to the 3-year undergraduate programme while ensuring that students acquire the necessary academic and other competence during the next two academic years. In respect of the students who were admitted to the 4-year BtTech programmes in Computer Sciences, Electronics, Food Technology, Instrumentation Electronics and Polymer Science during 2013-14, 'the UGC had issued an advisory to the University of Delhi that such students may continue in the said Programmes and further that the colleges which admitted students in academic year 2013-14 in these Programmes may, wherever required, obtain approval of the regulatory bodies such as UGC and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and ensure that students admitted in these Programmes are not put to any disadvantage. The UGC had also issued an advisory to the University of Delhi in respect of students admitted in the 4-year Bachelor of Management Studies (BMS) Programme in 2013-14 stating that students already admitted during 2013-14 in the BMS Programme may continue in that Programme; however, the duration of the Programme shall be of 3 years. It was further advised that the colleges which admitted the students to the BMS Programme in 2013-14 may, wherever required, obtain approval of the regulatory bodies such as the UGC and AICTE and ensure that students admitted in the Programme are not put to any disadvantage.

**Regulation of Real Estate**

\*51. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various forms of exploitations indulged in by some of the Real Estate Sector players like fleecing of consumers by the builders and developers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new policy to regulate the Real Estate Sector in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the new policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to take note of the various issues of real estate sector and resolve them. Accordingly, this Ministry forwards the petitions/grievances to concerned State Government for taking necessary action.

(b) to (d) In order to regulate the transactions/ contracts entered into between the developer and the buyer and to provide a uniform regulatory environment, this Ministry has drafted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 in consultation with all stakeholders. The Bill aims to protect consumer interests, promote timely completion of projects, help speedy adjudication of disputes and ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector. The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 14th August, 2013. Subsequently, it was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee by the Parliament. Parliamentary Standing Committee has submitted its report to the Parliament in February, 2014.

No time frame for implementation of the above Bill can be assigned at this juncture.

[Translation]

**Model Schools**

\*52. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received by the Government for setting up of model schools under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of proposals, approved by the Government and those lying pending along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the Model School Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A total of 614 proposals were received from private entities under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) component of Model School Scheme for setting up of schools in respect of 3203 Non-Educationally Backward Blocks spread all over the country is given in enclosed Statement. Of the 614 proposals, 192 private entities were shortlisted based on the shortlisting criteria specified in clause 2.2.2 of the Request for Qualification (RFQ) document. Remaining 422 proposals were not shortlisted and the reasons for non-shortlisting were conveyed individually. The list of shortlisted entities under RFQ was uploaded on the website of Ministry of Human Resource Development and is available on [http://mhxd.gov.in/status\\_ppp](http://mhxd.gov.in/status_ppp).

(d) The Government proposes to undertake a review of the PPP component of the Model School Scheme.

**Statement***Non - EBB's*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Non-EBBs
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9
2	Andhra Pradesh	391



1	2	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	39
4	Assam	97
5	Bihar	4
6	Chandigarh (UT)	20
7	Chhattisgarh	72
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	2
10	Delhi	28
11	Goa	11
12	Gujarat	139
13	Haryana	83
14	Himachal Pradesh	113
15	Jammu and Kashmir	118
16	Jharkhand	11
17	Karnataka	106
18	Kerala	163
19	Lakshwadeep	8
20	Madhya Pradesh	112
21	Maharashtra	312
22	Manipur	30
23	Meghalaya	30
24	Mizoram	35
25	Nagaland	36
26	Odisha	142
27	Puducherry	3
28	Punjab	121
29	Rajasthan	68
30	Sikkim	9
31	Tamil Nadu	358
32	Tripnra	31
33	Uttar Pradesh	77
34	Uttarakhand	150
35	West Bengal	275
	Total	3203

*[English]***Visit of Chinese FM to India**

\*53. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Foreign Minister visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held during the said visit and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Leaders of both the countries agreed to add new content and substance to the bilateral relationship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFIARS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Yes Madam. Foreign Minister of China Mr. Wang Yi visited India on 8-9 June, 2014 as the Special Envoy of the President of China.

(b) to (d) The objective of the visit was to establish contact with the new government. Foreign Minister Wang Yi held extensive talks with External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj. He called on the President, the Prime Minister and met with the National Security Advisor. The discussions were comprehensive and substantive and various issues of significance were raised and discussed in a frank and cordial manner. Both sides agreed to maintain the momentum of high-level exchanges and deepen cooperation with a determination to add new content and substance to the relationship.

*[Translation]***Standard of Education in Government Schools**

\*54. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the standard of education imparted in the Government schools as compared to the private schools in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to improve the quality, contents and standard of education in Government schools and bring them at par with private schools, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey for setting up of more Kendriya Vidyalayas with a view to raising the standard of education in the Government schools in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof State/UT wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE

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

The improvement in the quality of education in these schools is a continuous process through various interventions like recruitment of qualified and trained teachers, emphasis on teacher training through regular in-service teacher training programme and refresher courses with a view to upgrade their knowledge and skills, provisions of better infrastructure, holistic development of students by giving equal impetus to curricular and co-curricular activities, introduction of e-class rooms, provision of multi media devices; e-content development in various subjects; modernisation of labs; improvement of sport infrastructure; teaching of languages. Further, the standard of Education in these schools is maintained and monitored through a continuous and rigorous system of Academic Inspections by respective Regional Offices. The Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military Personnel by providing a common programme of education. The proposal for the opening of new KVs under civil sector is considered if the same is received from the concerned Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Government/UTs/District authorities in the prescribed format, committing thereby the availability of requisite resources for the setting up of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya and availability of funds. No such survey has been conducted on behalf of the Government of India with a view to setting up more KVs.

(d) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is presently running Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs). There are 1090 KVs and 588 JNVs functioning all over the country. The comparable results of KVs and JNVs viz-a-viz the other school system for the last 3 years are as follows:

[English]

#### Foreign Investment in Nuclear Power Sector

\*55. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic investment in nuclear energy production in the country is not sufficient and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the nuclear power sector and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out to boost domestic investment and FDI in the nuclear power sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam. Nuclear power reactors set up in the country are being funded by a mix of debt and equity. The equity requirements are met from internal resources of Nuclear Power Corporation of India

Limited (NPCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and domestic budgetary support.

(b) There have been suggestions made in some quarters to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in nuclear power generation sector. The economic survey 2008-09 had suggested allowing FDI in nuclear power generation sector with a cap of 49%. However, no decision in this regard has been taken.

(c) and (d) The present policy (Consolidated FDI Policy April 2014) puts Atomic Energy in the list of prohibited sectors. However, there is no restriction on FDI in the nuclear industries for manufacturing of equipment and providing other supplies for nuclear power plants and related other facilities. To boost domestic investment, Joint Ventures have been formed by NPCIL with public sector majors National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO). Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to enable the licensing of NPCIL's Joint Ventures to set up nuclear power projects are under consideration of the government.

#### **Green Practices in Construction Sector**

\*56. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing policies promote green building technology in the real estate/construction sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the real estate/construction sectors in the country are reportedly slow in incorporating the best practices including green building norms and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is general lack of awareness among majority of developers and consumers about the benefit of green building technology/best practices in construction sector; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create awareness about the same and upgrade existing buildings to green buildings?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT,  
MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY

ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, real estate development and related construction are governed by Development Control Rules and Building Byelaws of respective state or Development Authorities. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Government in Sustainable Building Technologies, following steps have been taken by the Union Government:

- National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy 2007 promotes sustainable development of habitat in the country, inter-alia, emphasized use of renewal form of energy for construction techniques and rain water harvesting technologies, use of low cost, local agricultural and industrial waste viz. flyash, red mud and allied local materials and use of bamboo as wood substitute.
- Ministry of Environment and Forest has issued Gazette Notification dated 3rd November, 2009 banning the use of burnt clay brick making within 100 km. radius of thermal power plants and compulsory use of flyash for construction by construction agencies of Central, State, Local Government and Private and Public Sector.
- Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has brought out a Guidelines for Sustainable Habitat technologies to evaluate the use of materials based on sustainability index which Architect/Engineers in designing a choice of lay and plan.
- Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) aims to include Sustainability in Building Construction through National Building Code 2005.
- Ministry of Power in May 2007 has brought out the Energy Conservative Building Code (ECBC) for promoting energy efficiency in building sector.
- Rajiv Awas Yojana Scheme encourages State/UTs for innovate approach in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, shelters and services or convergence and cost effective green building design and technologies.

(b) to (d) In real estate Sector, adaptation of green concept is a voluntary exercise. Green building involves planning, choice of materials and technologies, machines and equipment and good construction practices. Various green rating system like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED-INDIA) by Indian Green Building Council and Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) by TERI.

- GRIHA rating system helps to access the performance of building against certain nationally acceptable benchmarks. CPWD and other Government agencies has adopted GRIHA rating system.
- Building Materials and Technologies Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation works towards smooth transfer of cost effective, energy-efficient, environment-friendly and disaster resistant building materials and construction technologies from lab to field. The Council has introduced flyash, cellular light weight concrete, bamboo based materials, bagasse boards etc. in the housing sector.
- BMTPC and other organizations organize seminars, workshops and exhibitions amongst the stakeholders in different parts of the country.

#### **Public-Private Collaboration in Broadcasting**

\*57. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan proposes to have collaboration with private television channels and if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any dialogue with television producers in the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps contemplated by the Government to make Doordarshan and All India Radio, the preferred choice of the Indian audience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that:-

As a public broadcaster, Doordarshan sources and telecasts programme-software on subjects of priority, with its budget and costs and certain laid-down normative procedures and approvals. In addition, Doordarshan operates India's only free-to-air Direct-To-Home (DTH) services under the name 'Free Dish' and private channels are currently offered about half the existing slots. Doordarshan is also digitising its analogue terrestrial network. Consequently, the number of digitised channels would go up. DD will thereafter be in a position to invite private free to air TV channels for meaningful business plan in this regard.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that the other steps contemplated to make Doordarshan and All India Radio the preferred choice of the Indian audience, includes:-

- Diversifying the sourcing of attractive software, through innovative methods;
- Informing citizens about the reach of the relevant programmes of the public broadcaster, through out-reach programmes, both traditional and new media;
- Expanding Doordarshan and All India Radio's network to cover hilly and tribal areas as well as through State or Region specific broadcast.
- Reach out to the large rural community, especially agricultural population, through a specially focussed and dedicated Kissan channel.
- Conveying messages relevant for the overall well-being of the vast majority of Indians in rural areas, through programmes designed for increasing their consciousness.

### Reports on Western Ghats

\*58. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government had constituted committees on Western Ghats to look into environmental issues;

(b) if so, the details and salient features of the recommendations of these committees including follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether concerns have been expressed over the implementation of the recommendations of these committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the concerns of the various stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government had constituted the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof Madhav Gadgil on 4th March 2010. The major recommendations of WGEEP report, submitted to this Ministry in August 2011, *inter alia* relate to demarcation of ecologically sensitive zones in Western Ghats and measures for management of these ecologically sensitive zones. The Ministry undertook consultative process by seeking comments/ views of the concerned State Governments/ Central Ministries and also inviting comments of other stakeholders on the report.

Subsequently, this Ministry constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the then Member (Science), Planning Commission on 17th August, 2012 to *inter alia* examine the WGEEP Report in a holistic and multidisciplinary fashion keeping in view the comments received from the concerned State Governments / Central Ministries / Stakeholders. The HLWG submitted its report on 15th April 2013.

Major recommendations of the HLWG *inter alia* relate to (i) identification of eco-sensitive areas in the Western Ghats region, (ii) regulation / prohibition of certain activities in the eco-sensitive areas, and (iii) measures for incentivizing green growth in Western Ghats region. The HLWG report was put in public domain by hosting on the Ministry's website inviting comments of all stakeholders. The concerned State Governments were also requested to give their views.

In order to provide immediate protection to the Western Ghats and to maintain its environmental integrity, the Ministry issued Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13th November 2013. As per the Directions, the five categories of new and/or expansion projects/activities which have maximum interventionist and damaging impacts on ecosystems shall not be considered for granting Environmental Clearance in the Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA), as identified by the High Level Working Group, in the Western Ghats.

(c) to (e) Comments received on WGEEP report were posed to HLWG to examine while submitting its report. As regards HLWG report, concerns were raised about proposed eco-sensitive area and regulation/prohibition of certain activities in this area. Apprehensions were also raised on issues relating to land use, agriculture, plantations and continued occupation of land in possession of local people as also on the status of ongoing projects/ activities, This Ministry has attempted to address these concerns and apprehensions through the OM issued on 20th December 2013.

The Ministry has issued a draft notification declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in the Gazette of India vide S.O. No 733 (E) dated 10th March 2014 inviting suggestions and objections from stakeholders on the proposals contained in the draft notification. While responding to the draft notification, some of the State Governments in the Western Ghats have conveyed that they would like to undertake the exercise of demarcating ESA by physical verification as has been already done by the State of Kerala.

This Ministry has decided to give an opportunity to State Governments of the Western Ghats region for undertaking demarcation of ESA by physical verification within their jurisdiction, if they so desire, except for Kerala State which has already undertaken such an exercise,

and submit their proposals to the Ministry within a period of two months.

#### **Implementation of RTE Act**

\*59. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/review to find out the number of children getting free education under the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the targets fixed and achieved under the Act since its inception, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and spent under the Act during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any exemption is provided to minority schools under the Act and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/contemplated by the Government for the effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that all children in the age group of 6-14 years should be enrolled in elementary schools. As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2013-14, 19.88 crore children are enrolled in schools in that age group, of which 13.79 crore children are in government and government aided schools. In 16 States/UTs under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, which provides for 25% reservation in admission in private unaided schools, admissions have been made. The State wise enrolment since implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Details of funds allocated and expenditure for the last three years and the current year under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which is the designated scheme for providing central assistance to States for implementation of the RTE Act, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) An amendment to the RTE Act, 2009 on 20th June, 2012 provides that (i) subject to the provisions of

Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, the provisions of this Act shall apply to conferments of rights on children to free and compulsory education and (ii) nothing contained in this Act shall apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions primarily providing religious instructions.

(e) The Central government supports the States/UTs to implement the RTE Act, through the SSA programme, to open new schools, upgrade school infrastructure including construction of additional classrooms, toilet facilities for girls and boys, drinking water, barrier free access for children with special needs, as well as through funds for appointment of additional teachers, in service teacher training, free textbooks, and free uniforms to girls, SC/ST, BPL boys. Furthermore, the Government of India from time to time, has issued 11 guidelines and 3 advisories to State Governments/UT Administrations, to clarify issues for better implementation of the RTE Act. Periodic reviews on the progress of implementation of the RTE Act are also held with the State Governments/UT Administration.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Total Enrolment Elementary (I-VIII)*

State/UT	2009-10	2013-14
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56565	51703
Andhra Pradesh	10851248	11089215
Arunachal Pradesh	334449	325047
Assam	5162100	5806184
Bihar	19007493	21238957
Chandigarh	142345	161185
Chhattisgarh	4515735	4589564
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52290	58793
Daman and Diu	26435	28161
Delhi	2666589	2944191
Goa	178667	198084
Gujarat	7814391	9229471
Haryana	3336753	3956723
Himachal Pradesh	1036117	969095

1	2	3	1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	1973294	1841178	Puducherry	183994	174122
Jharkhand	6523933	6625023	Punjab	2908324	4011520
Karnataka	7636745	8323556	Rajasthan	12175129	12290252
Kerala	3355998	4101946	Sikkim	124102	120101
Lakshadweep	10557	8289	Tamil Nadu	9924561	9396441
Madhya Pradesh	15484989	14594089	Tripura	663819	590230
Maharashtra	15854058	16158791	Uttar Pradesh	31537647	36726327
Manipur	470287	549897	Uttarakhand	1579729	1704890
Meghalaya	606327	738124	West Bengal	15040794	13280622
Mizoram	246609	217963	All States	187872996	198899486
Nagaland	401411	411695			
Odisha	5989512	6388057			

Source: DISE

**Statement-II**

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

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*	Release (ason 02.7.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	183551.72	337247.68	141049.46	255233.50	174715.39	281301.52	80825.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23880.1	26705.67	43764.67	47581.03	17325.85	27951.01	7521.54
3	Assam	106921.15	124930.52	130881.60	158075.47	131820.73	111710.54	4817.26
4	Bihar	185108.2	408963.04	275462.25	537009.15	261013.11	464515.23	73493.35
5	Chhattisgarh	69870.22	133902.11	85015.73	158992.40	76699.64	140262.60	36097.76
6	Goa	1079.14	1934.35	1013.04	1729.03	1333.57	2122.60	666.40
7	Gujarat	88027.79	141781.07	113918.08	223362.25	80559.63	110874.10	35629.71
8	Haryana	40461.41	77193.80	33810.35	70379.94	35088.42	62677.23	17544.21
9	Himachal Pradesh	14192.78	25196.78	10737.30	25308.45	11453.10	19799.95	5399.23
10	Jammu and Kashmir	30070.5	104733.46	50805.85	88218.34	89143.50	111710.53	31449.57
11	Jharkhand	57903.46	117232.77	56183.87	174457.09	45010.71	81742.33	22675.36
12	Karnataka	62788.35	124995.76	68450.58	154767.20	65371.33	91639.05	21842.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Kerala	17021.85	26046.45	13449.14	42970.40	20800.66	40560.00	10489.88
14	Madhya Pradesh	190427.12	342831.85	135343.30	326932.33	200408.56	342673.13	100204.28
15	Maharashtra	117962.58	181066.45	106854.62	159280.35	65653.65	103800.01	11014.14
16	Manipur	3940.55	8389.53	17362.44	11869.47	13193.93	21941.80	4925.50
17	Meghalaya	14410.6	19782.59	18670.78	21572.59	28340.86	32342.29	5718.48
18	Mizoram	10814.05	14084.57	15317.60	16364.23	10657.69	12842.05	4039.02
19	Nagaland	9798.33	10315.05	11231.95	12941.93	15803.02	17151.36	-
20	Odisha	92719.98	162570.06	104307.62	184811.77	73956.08	108390.20	36973.03
21	Punjab	48112.44	64703.06	49472.68	80968.62	38323.72	64292.06	8693.12
22	Rajaasthan	148580.86	313064.40	153520.11	335718.89	242488.70	354100.45	108672.72
23	Sikkim	4022.84	4453.04	2693.85	3837.20	4195.08	4551.71	1000.47
24	Tamil Nadu	68141.96	116817.50	71637.13	110294.21	96827.48	178541.42	71214.74
25	Tripura	17493.76	24263.63	12010.11	14602.61	15991.09	19083.48	4724.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	263682.61	515804.16	375476.26	681527.15	466698.02	848713.69	233569.01
27	Uttarakhand	20892.49	39936.44	17941.10	39452.84	22043.37	36494.51	10139.07
28	West Bengal	177652.74	298627.19	258056.58	455294.32	153196.42	284664.48	46161.22
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	907.36	1606.37	1089.28	1720.26	612.35	733.46	-
30	Chandigarh	1611.21	3301.27	1772.64	2021.22	2276.76	5179.60	-
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	564.35	796.36	652.76	1508.76	927.19	1200.73	-
32	Daman and Diu	257.06	485.42	433.12	568.51	145.54	365.43	-
33	Delhi	3783.29	8008.74	4293.24	7882.29	8322.82	10211.77	1765.25
34	Lakshadweep	127.86	363.28	57.62	228.50	0.00	183.84	-
35	Puducherry	757.62	1275.50	918.91	1232.44	522.02	428.13	

\* Including Central share and State share.

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

[Translation]

#### Illegal Mining in Western Ghats

\* 60. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining is rampant in the Western Ghats and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether various organizations including the public representatives have represented to the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against mine owners involved in illegal mining in the Western Ghats including Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save the Western Ghats from illegal mining operations?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The State Government of Maharashtra has informed it has received representation from the Members of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly with regard to illegal mining in Kolhapur District. Kerala Government has received complaints of illegal rock quarrying.

(c) Maharashtra Government has taken action against one M/s Swati Minerals for illegal transport of bauxite ore after the cancellation of their environment clearance and has lodged FIR against the company.

(d) The projects relating to mining of minerals require prior environment clearance under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, as amended. Further, with a view to providing protection to Western Ghats and maintaining its environmental integrity, this Ministry has issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 13.11.2013 stating therein the categories of new and / or expansion projects / activities, including mining, quarrying and sand mining, which would not be considered for granting environment clearance in the ecologically sensitive area, as identified in the Report of the High Level Working Group on Western Ghats submitted to the Ministry in April, 2013.

[English]

#### **Emigration Management Authority**

136. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to constitute an Emigration Management Authority in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the functions proposed to be carried out by the said Authority; and

(c) the time by which the Authority is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Emigration Management Bill under consideration contains provisions regarding constitution of Emigration Management Authority.

(b) The proposed functions of the Authority mentioned in (a) above are managing and regulating recruitment and enrollment agencies, accreditation of employees, registration of emigrants and obtaining intimation from students going abroad.

(c) The Bill is at the stage of inter-ministerial consultations. No time limit can be given.

#### **Filling-up of Backlog Vacancies**

137. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding violation of filling-up of backlog vacancies in various Departments of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of vacancies still pending for filling-up in various Departments, cadre-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for filling-up the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Normally, the complaints relating to non-filling-up of backlog reserved vacancies in various Departments of the Government, as and when received, are forwarded to the concerned Department for appropriate action. Such information relating to backlog reserved vacancies is not centrally maintained.

(c) A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in November, 2008 for filling up backlog reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs. A separate Special Recruitment Drive was also launched in November, 2009 for filling up backlog reserved vacancies for Persons with Disabilities. Both the Special Recruitment Drives were concluded on

31.3.2012. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, 48,034 backlog vacancies reserved for SCs, STs, and OBCs and 2388 backlog vacancies reserved for persons with disabilities were filled up. Instructions have also been issued in June, 2013 to make concerted efforts to fill up backlog reserved vacancies.

#### **Recommendations of Cadre Review Committee**

138. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee constituted for improving the service conditions of Central Secretariat Service officers;

(b) the status of implementation of these recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee; and

(c) the time-frame for implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A gist of recommendations of the Cadre Restructuring Committee of CSS is as given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The recommendations of the Cadre Restructuring Committee have not been implemented.

(c) It is not feasible to prescribe any definite time frame.

#### **Statement**

*The gist of recommendations of the Cadre Restructuring Committee on Central Secretariat Service (CSS)*

	Issue	Recommendation of Committee	
1	2	3	
i.	Increase in the number of posts in the grades of Section Officer (SO), Under Secretary (US) and Deputy Secretary (DS)	Grade	Addl. Posts recommended
		SO	463
		US	232
		DS	75*
		* 75 posts each in Central Secretariat Service and Central Staffing Scheme has been recommended.	
ii.	Re-introduction of Direct Recruitment in the grade of Lower Division Clerk (LDC)	Recommended in a limited manner restricted to an annual intake of 250 till a sustainable number of 2000 LDCs is reached over a period of years.	
iii.	Direct Recruitment (DR) element in Assistant Grade	Recommended to change the recruitment ratio in the Assistant grade from the existing 75: 15: 10 (DR: Seniority Quota(SQ): Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) to 60: 20: 20 (DR: SQ: Examination).	
iv.	Creation/allocation of additional posts	On the recommendations of another Committee consisting of Joint Secretary (Pers), Department of Expenditure and Joint Secretary (AT&A), Department of Personnel & Training.	
v.	Operating reserves in CSS	Change in reserves to 8% of SO and above level posts from 24% of US and above levels. Reserves to be operated in the Assistant grade.	

1	2	3
vi.	Introducing customized courses for fast track career progression in CSS and Central Secretariat Clerical Service	In place of the existing Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) conducted through Staff Selection Commission/Union Public Service Commission up to SO level.  Customized courses to be conducted through Indira Gandhi National Open University for promotion upto US level. The courses will lead to BA & MA degrees.
vii.	Lateral Entry of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) Officers in CSS at SO level	Graduate Steno Grade 'C' Personal Assistant with 5 years' approved service may compete with Assistants to qualify the customized course for fast track career progression under 25% of vacancies arising in the SO grade.
viii.	Liberalizing deputation guidelines to CSS Officers for deputation to Central Autonomous Bodies (CABs).	Provisions as available in Rule 6(2) of IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954 for deputation may be made in CSS Rules with simile conditions.  Deputation to CABs be allowed in relaxation or by making an exception to D/o P&PW's instruction on immediate absorption.  Deputation may be allowed upto 58 years of age, if the deputation organization is willing to take offices on deputation upto to this age.
ix.	Encadrement of posts in Central Autonomous Bodies etc. in CSS.	Posts of generalist nature in the Central Autonomous Bodies may be encadred in CSS at DS/Dir levels on the recommendations of Ministry/ Department concerned. Ministries / Departments be asked to identify such posts in CABs under their administrative control for encadrement in CSS.
x.	Encadrement of posts in CSS at JS level	Posts at JS level in organizations outside Central Secretariat including attached/ subordinate offices could be encadred in CSS, on the proposals made by the Ministry/ Department concerned.  Such encadred posts would be in addition to the limit of 40 for JS (in-situ).
xi.	Residency for promotion to Dir Grade	For promotion from DS to Director grade the eligibility condition be modified as under:"5 years approved service, failing which a combined approved service of 10 years in the grades of US and DS with not less than three years regular service in the grade of DS"
xii.	Rotational Transfer Policy	Change in maximum tenure recommended upto US level.
xiii.	Training of promottee Upper Division Clerks and promottee Assistants	Ministries/ Departments should conduct periodic training programmes in the core areas allocated to them and in noting and drafting.
xiv.	Re-introduction of Direct Recruitment in SO Grade	Not recommended
xv.	Increasing the number of post of Assistant	Not recommended
xvi.	Increasing number of JS (in-situ)	Not recommended
xvii.	Change in residency for promotion upto DS grade	Not recommended
xviii.	Time scale/personal upgradation of USs of CSS	Not recommended
xix.	Non-Functional Selection Grade to CSS Officers	Not recommended
xx.	In-situ promotion	Not recommended

**FDI In News Media**

139. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow 100 percent FDI in news media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to seek the views of stakeholders in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Clearance for Hydro Power Projects**

140. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of hydro power projects in the country are pending for environmental clearance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to take steps for speedy disposal of pending proposals of hydro power projects to meet the shortage of electricity in the country; and
- (d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Twelve (12) hydroelectric power projects are being appraised for environmental clearance. A list of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Proposals seeking environmental clearance are appraised in a timely manner / within the

stipulated timeframe of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment in 2009.

**Statement***Proposals seeking Environmental Clearance for Hydro Power Projects pending for Appraisal*

Sl. No.	State	Hydroelectric Power Project Details
1	2	3
1	Karnataka	Gundia Hydroelectric Project (200 MW) in District: Hassan & Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Hirong HEP (500 MW) Project in District: West Siang Arunachal Pradesh.
3	Himachal Pradesh	Chhatru HEP Project (120 MW) District: Lahul & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.
4	Uttarakhand	Jelam Tamak HEP (108 MW) Project in Chamoli District of Uttarakhand.
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Naying: HEP (1000 MW)t Project in West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh.
6	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Multipurpose (3000 MW) project in Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh.
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Kangtangshiri HEP Project (80 MW) in West Siang District : Arunachal Prades.
8	Himachal Pradesh	Shongtom-Karcham HEP Project (450 MW) District of Lahul & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Kiru HBP (660 MW) in District Kishtwar of Jammu and Kashmir.
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Kwar HEP (560 MW) in District Kishtwar of Jammu and Kashmir.
11	Arunachal Pradesh	Simang-I HEP. Project. (67 MW) in East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh.
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Simang-II HEP Project (66 MW) in East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh.

*[English]***Diversion of Land in Kutch Desert**

141. SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife has denied sanction for the proposal to divert land in Kutch Desert Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary, Gujarat for construction of road from Gaduli-Santalpur;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the said decision in view of the strategic and security importance of the said road; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be accorded clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife considered the site inspection report for the proposal from the Government of Gujarat for diversion of 79.474 ha of forest land in Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary and Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of Gaduli to Santalpur Road, in its 25th meeting held on 13th June 2012, 26th meeting held on 31st October 2012, 27th meeting held on 12th December 2012 and 28th meeting held on 20th March 2013. After deliberating in detail, the committee decided that the proposal in its present form can not be accepted, as it was having a serious impact on wildlife of the region, and it would affect the Shravan Kavadia mangrove area, which is unique, being far away from the coast.

The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 20th March 2013 had also decided that a revised proposal, duly incorporating the suggestions made by the members of Standing Committee of NBWL, be submitted for its consideration. The revised proposal in this regard has not been received from the State Government. As the State Government needs to submit a revised proposal, no specific time limit for decision on the project can be indicated.

**Development of S&T**

142. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps for the appropriate development of science and technology in various States of the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the said work by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise; and

(c) the details of organisations related to science and technology functioning in the country, State-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam, though the Ministry of Science and Technology does not make state-wise budget allocation, several steps have been taken by the Ministry for appropriate development of science and technology in all the states/UTs including the state of Kerala. This include support to the research and development labs and institutions, support to scientists and researchers for investigator centric research proposals, strengthening Science & Technology (S&T) Infrastructure in Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning through Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Universities and other Higher Educational Institutions (FIST), promoting S&T entrepreneurship and innovation, technology development and demonstration, empowering women and weaker sections of the society through science. To attract the young students to make career in science, a programme on Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) was mounted by the Ministry of Science and Technology. More than one million children have already benefited in the country. Under this programme 9909 children from Kerala got INSPIRE awards during the last three years.

(b) The table below gives details of funds provided by the Ministry of Science and Technology for the above work in the last three years and the current year:

Organization	Rs. in Crores				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 interim budget	Total
Ministry of Science & Technology (including DST, DBT and DSER)	4342.55 (213.40)	4470.34 (187.14)	4716.86 (200.54)	3267.71 (85.70)	16797.46 (686.78)

Figures in bracket show the funds invested in the State of Kerala

(c) As per the latest available official statistics, there are 4288 organizations related to science & technology that are functioning in the country for carrying out the research and development work. Out of these, 141 organizations are in Kerala. The State wise details are as under:

State/UT	Total
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	5
Andhra Pradesh	393
Arunachal Pradesh	7
Assam	51
Bihar	51
Chandigarh	26
Chhattisgarh	13
Dadraa Nagar Havelli	2
Delhi	297
Goa	20
Gujarat	375
Haryana	147
Himachal Pradesh	60
Jammu and Kashmir	39
Jharkhand	31
Karnataka	404
Kerala	141
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	102
Maharashtra	846
Manipur	5

1	2
Meghalaya	11
Mizoram	2
Nagaland	4
Odisha	66
Puducherry	16
Punjab	74
Rajasthan	114
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	436
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	223
Uttarakhand	75
West Bengal	243
Total	4288

Source: Directory of R&D Instituion 2010 published by National Science & Technology Management Information System Division of DST.

#### Local language TV channels

143. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requirements for applying to start local language television channels;

(b) the number of applications received from the companies to start new television channels in various languages including Malayalam and Kannada separately during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the channels given licenses by the Government and applications still pending, language-wise;

(d) the reasons for not granting licenses to those applicants; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The permission to operate a satellite TV Channel is given by the Ministry under the Policy Guidelines for Uplinking/Downlinking of Television Channels in India 2011. The companies are free to air the content in any Indian language.

(b) The number of applications received during the last 3 years and current year for new channels in various languages was 200 out of which, applications which included languages of Malayalam and Kannada were 105.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has given permission to 795 TV channels to uplink from and downlink into India under News as well as Non-News categories, a list of which is available at Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). Presently, 235 applications are pending for inter-ministerial clearances. The Ministry coordinates with various Ministries and follows up pending cases regularly to expedite clearances.

#### **Establishment of IIITs**

144. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state that the details of the contribution of the Union Government and a State Government in establishing an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The Centrally funded IIITs, currently located at Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram are fully funded by the Central Government through plan and non-plan allocations. The concerned State Government provides approximately 100 acres of land, free of cost and encumbrances.

Based on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model, the Union Cabinet approved a Scheme for setting up 20

New Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), on 07.12.2010, with an outlay of Rs, 2808.71 Crores (Rs. 2558.71 Crores for non-recurring, Rs. 200.00 Crore for recurring expenditure and Rs. 50.00 Crore for faculty development expenditure). The capital cost of each IIIT is Rs. 128.00 Crore to be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 by the Central Government, the State Government and the industry respectively (57.5:35:7.5 in case of North-Eastern region). Concerned State Government will provide 50-100 acres of land, free of cost and encumbrances.

#### **Shortfall in Monsoon**

145. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rainfall for the current year is estimated to be below average;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its adverse impact, State-wise;

(c) the reasons leading to the shortfall in monsoon and the measures being taken to ensure sufficient water availability for agriculture purposes across the country, State wise;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any study on the quantity of water being flown into the sea; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures adopted for maximum utilisation of river water for agriculture and human usages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam. The rainfall for the country as a whole for the current monsoon season is estimated to be 93% of long period average, which is below normal.

(b) Quantitatively, the seasonal rainfall (June-September) for the country as a whole is likely to be 93% of the long period average (LPA) within a range of  $\pm 4\%$ . The LPA rainfall for the country as a whole for the period

1951-2000 is 89 cm. Detailed probability forecasts for the seasonal (June to September) rainfall over the country as a whole are given below.

Region	Season Rainfall*	States in Geographical Region
North-west India	85% of LPA	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.
North-East India	99% of LPA	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand
Central India	94% of LPA	Gujarat State, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and Odisha.
South Peninsula	93% of LPA	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu. Kerala, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

\* within the range of  $\pm 8\%$ .

Further rainfall over the country as a whole is likely to be 93% of its LPA for July and 96% of LPA for August within the range of  $\pm 9\%$ .

(c) During the first month (June) of the season, the realized rainfall over the country as a whole was deficient by 43% from LPA. The rainfall deficiencies observed over Northwest India, Central India, South Peninsula and NE India were, 55%, 61%, 37% and 26%, respectively from respective LPAs. The observed rainfall deficiency during June was caused by delayed arrival of monsoon over Kerala and slow progress subsequently while covering the country. The formation of cyclone "Nanauk" over Arabian Sea during the second week of June has disturbed the monsoon advancement and hence delayed the arrival of monsoon to the central and north India, thus causing deficient monsoon rains in June.

Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is advocating several technologies like use of short duration drought tolerant varieties, in-situ soil moisture conservation and water harvesting measures, mulching, micro irrigation, resource conservation technologies and use of poor quality water to tackle the situation of moisture deficit in agriculture across the country. The ICAR has also prepared district level contingent plans for over 500 districts to address seasonal rainfall variability (including drought) impact on agriculture.

(d) As per present assessment, the average annual water availability in the country is about 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). It has been estimated in the

year 2009 by Central Water Commission (CWC) that about 450 BCM of surface water is being utilized for various purposes. Further, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has also assessed in 2009 that about 243 BCM of ground water is utilized for various purposes. The rest of the water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(e) With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources through reservoir based irrigation and command area canal networks, rejuvenating traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and accelerated recharge to ground water etc. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

*[Translation]*

#### **Elephant Reserve**

146. SHRIMATI KAMLA PATALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted approval to establish an Elephant Reserve in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with funds sanctioned and released for the purpose;



(c) the time by which the said Project is likely to get completed; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to protect and conserve elephants while mitigating man-elephant conflicts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India has given approval for establishment of the following two elephant reserves in Chhattisgarh viz. Lemru in Korbat and Badalkhol-Tamparpingla in Jashpur and Sarguja, of which the latter has been notified by the State Government in September, 2011. Financial assistance of Rs. 4.8 crore and Rs. 1.09 crore, have been released to State, for conservation of the elephant population and habitats, during XI Plan and the last two years, respectively. Presently, centrally sponsored Scheme Project Elephant is approved for its continuation till the end of XII plan.

(d) Various measures and steps have been taken by the Government for protecting and conserving elephants including its inclusion in the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. 14 elephant range States have notified 28 Elephant Reserves covering an area of more than 60,000 sq km for conservation and management of wild elephants. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the states for protection and conservation of elephants in the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant'. Various activities are planned and taken up under the scheme to mitigate Man-Elephant conflict, improvement of Elephant Habitats, restoration of Elephant Corridors and various awareness programmes. Some of the activities are as follows:

- i. Habitat improvements and restoration of Elephant Corridors in PE Range states under PE Scheme (CSS)
- ii. Infrastructure improvement in Elephant Reserves for effective management of elephant population.
- iii. Anti depredation squads, anti poaching squads and trekkers are engaged for protection of elephants.
- iv. To restrict menace of elephants to human habitations, solar fencing, trenches and stone

walling are being provided in the depredation prone localities.

- v. Studies on various issues such as man animal conflict, carrying capacity of elephant habitat are encouraged.
- vi. Awareness programme among the local villagers are taken to minimize the loss of life of the wild elephants.

[English]

#### Training to Transport Professionals

147. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government imparted capacity building training to urban transport professionals at the national, State/Union Territory (UT) and local levels;

(b) if so, the details of States/UTs where training has been imparted so far; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be imparted in the remaining States/UTs, if any?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Urban Development under component 1A of World Bank - Global Environment Facility UNDP assisted Sustainable Urban Transport Project has started to train 1000 urban transport professionals city/State officials concerned with urban transport since 2013-14. Ministry in coordination with Institute of Urban Transport, Delhi has so far trained 624 professionals in 11 training programmes during 2013-14 as per details given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Place	Period of training
1	2	3	4
1	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	27-31 May, 2013
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	24-28 June, 2013
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	22-26 July, 2013
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	21 -23 August, 2013

1	2	3	4
5	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	25-27 September, 2013
6	Maharashtra	Pune	22-25 October, 2013
7	West Bengal	Kolkata	15-18 January, 2014
8	Assam (For North Eastern States)	Guwahati	28 - 31 January, 2014
9	Jharkhand	Ranchi	4-7 February, 2014
10	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh	Chandigarh	10-13 February, 2014
11	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	4-7 March, 2014

In addition to above, Ministry, in co-ordination with Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University (CEPT), Ahmedabad has also organized two workshops on Capacity Building in Urban Transport - Leaders programmes in Urban Transport Planning and Management. So far two batches have been organized from 29th July 2012 to March 2013 and from July 2013 to March 2014. A total 64 participants on nomination basis attended the programme in these two batches from following States:

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs/ Organisations
1	Delhi
2	Gujarat
3	Karnataka
4	Kerala
5	Himachal Pradesh
6	Maharashtra
7	Madhya Pradesh
8	Mizoram
9	Odisha
10	Punjab
11	Rajasthan
12	Tamil Nadu
13	Uttar Pradesh
14	Metros/ Indian Railways

(c) Out of the target of training of 1000 urban transport professionals, remaining 376 are being trained during 2014-15.

#### **Aakash Tablets**

148. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to distribute the Aakash Tablet to the students in the country including Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed therefor any if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide the same free of cost to the poor students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and Other Backward Classes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Madam, no scheme has been approved by the Union Government to distribute Aakash Tablet to the students.

However, it is submitted that under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) a project with the objective of development of Low Cost Access Device (LCAD) was sanctioned to IIT Rajasthan in September, 2010 with the following stated deliverables:

1. Procurement and distribution of 1 lakh LCAD
2. Optimization of the hardware and software of the LCAD
3. Testing of LCAD

This project was subsequently transferred to the IIT Bombay in April, 2012. - The IIT Bombay had procured 1,00,000 tablets for the purpose of testing in different climatic conditions and teacher empowerment.

#### **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**

149. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) by the State of Haryana during the last three years;

(b) the details of schools promoted under the scheme in the State;

(c) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities in the funds allocated under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds to upgrade more schools especially in the rural areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 348,72.41 lakhs have been released to the State Government of Haryana, out of which an amount of Rs. 223,35.47 lakhs has been utilised by the State as on 31st March, 2014. 2366 schools have been covered under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

(c) and (d) A complaint was received in May 2012 regarding irregularities by the State in conducting of book fairs held in 2011-12. The State Government was requested to conduct an inquiry into the complaints. State Government has reported that no irregularity was committed.

(e) Subject to availability, allocation of funds to States under RMSA is based on receipt of proposals as per norms of the scheme, utilisation of the funds released and implementation of proposals approved previously.

#### **Safety Audit of Atomic Power Plants**

150. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether periodic safety audit of all atomic power plants in the country is being carried out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in the areas surrounding atomic plants to ascertain the health and environmental implications; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Periodic safety audit of all atomic power plants in India is carried out by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). All nuclear power projects (NPP) undergo an elaborate in-depth safety review during all stages, viz. siting, construction, commissioning and operation. After satisfactory review during project stage, AERB issues operating licence to an NPP for a period of five years. During the licence period, safety performance of an operational NPP is continuously monitored for compliance with regulatory guidelines. A consolidated safety assessment of the plant is undertaken while renewing the operating licence after every five years. During the project stage of a power plant, quarterly regulatory inspections and during operation of a power plant, regulatory inspections are carried out by AERB once every six months. These inspections are conducted in addition to the process of periodical safety review of all plants.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. For all Nuclear Power Plants in the country, environmental impact assessments are carried out from both radiological and non-radiological (conventional) safety considerations. These assessments are reviewed by AERB and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) before the necessary siting and environmental clearances to set up the NPP are given by AERB and MoEF, respectively.

Prior to and during operating phase, environmental surveillance around Nuclear Power Plant sites is carried out by an Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) set up by the Health, Safety and Environment Group of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). The reports of ESL are reviewed by AERB. The ESL surveillance programme includes comprehensive monitoring of the radionuclides in aquatic, atmospheric and terrestrial domains upto a distance of 30-km around the NPP site. As a part of this surveillance, radiation dose to members of the public near the NPP site is also estimated. Then radiation dose to public is a very small fraction of the natural background radiation existing everywhere, even in the absence of a

nuclear installation. At these levels, there is no likelihood of any adverse health consequences.

[Translation]

#### **Issue of OBC Certificate**

151. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the format of OBC caste certificate in view of the difficulties being faced by people belonging to OBCs in getting caste certificates/benefits of reservation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations were being received wherein candidates belonging to OBC community were reportedly facing difficulty in getting the benefit of reservation because of the fact that in the format of the caste certificate, although there was space for mentioning the name of the caste/community but no space was provided for indicating the specific resolution by which the said caste/community has been included in the Central List of OBC. The issue was examined in consultation with National Commission for Backward Classes and the format of OBC caste certificate has since been revised vide Department of Personnel & Training's O.M. No. 36036/2/2013- Estt. (Res.) dated 30th May, 2014.

#### **Promotion of RUSA**

152. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States who have submitted their respective plans regarding higher education under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA); and

(b) the other concrete measures taken by the Government to promote RUSA?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on date, 23 States and 04 Union Territories (U.T) are participating in Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), while 05 other states have indicated their willingness to participate in the Scheme. So far, State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs) of 13 States have been received.

(b) An amount of Rs. 310.40 crores has been released to different States/U.Ts under various components of RUSA as on 30.6.2014. Preparatory grants of Rs. 74.04 crores and 'Management Monitoring Evaluation & Research' funds of Rs. 2.24 crores have been released to 23 States and 04 Union Territories. Four States and one Union Territory have been granted Rs. 177.07 crores as first instalment for 45 Model Degree Colleges (MDC), while 02 States have been granted an amount of Rs 20.68 crore as second instalment for 23 MDCs. An amount of Rs. 30.26 crores has been released as 'Infrastructure Grants to Colleges' for 165 colleges in 06 States and 10 universities in 4 States have been granted Rs. 18.12 crore under 'Infrastructure Grants to Universities'. In addition two States have been granted Rs. 1.80 crores for upgradation of 4 existing colleges into MDCs, while Rs. 2.06 crores and Rs. 0.79 crores have been released for 'Vocationalisation of Higher Education' in 3 States and 'Equity Initiatives' in 2 States respectively.

#### **User Charger on Water**

153. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to levy user charges on water in the urban areas of Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Since Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to propose and levy appropriate user charges on water from the beneficiaries so as to make the system financially viable & sustainable on long term basis.

However, the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) provides guidelines to State Govts. including Rajasthan

and ULBs for levy of reasonable user charges on water to ensure self-sustainability of the system. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) mandated to levy reasonable user charges by ULBs/Parastatals with the objective that the full cost of Operation and Maintenance or recurring cost is collected.

[*English*]

#### **Coastal Regulation Zone Act**

154. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from some State Governments including Kerala seeking the amendment of Coastal Regulation Zone Act (CRZA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala have sought amendments to the CRZ Notification 2011 on various issues. Inconsistencies/errors in the Notification have also been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

A committee under the Chairmanship of Shri (Dr.) Shailesh Nayak, Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences has been set up to review the issues relating to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011.

#### **Eviction of Kendriya Bhandar**

155. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated steps to get Kendriya Bhandar vacated from the General Pool Residential Accommodation allotted to it as the extended period granted by the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) has expired;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of market rent that is likely to be recovered from Kendriya Bhandar as on date with the steps taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 against the General Pool Residential Accommodation in possession of Kendriya Bhandar have been kept in abeyance till further decision of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) on this matter.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3,20,09,961/- is outstanding against the Kendriya Bhandar up to 30.06.2014. The demands have been raised at market rates from time to time in respect of the units of Kendriya Bhandar. The recovery proceedings have also been initiated against the Kendriya Bhandar in respect of office accommodation.

[*Translation*]

#### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

156. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are being run by making alternative arrangements in various cities of the country as land for construction of school buildings has not been provided by the respective State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of such schools, State-wise and location-wise including Banka, Bihar;

(c) the time by which the land for construction of schools is likely to be provided by the respective State Governments;

(d) whether the teaching of Class-I and II has been discontinued for the last two years in the above Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action being taken by the Government to resume regular teaching of Class-I and II at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Presently 169 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning from temporary accommodation provided by Sponsoring Authorities as per details given in enclosed Statement.

(c) No definite time frame can be laid down as selection and transfer of land for construction of permanent school buildings entirely depends on the concerned State Govt.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Teaching of Class-I and II has not been discontinued for the last two years in all the above Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, in a few Kendriya Vidyalayas, teaching of Class-I and II has been discontinued depending upon non-availability of adequate

number of classrooms in temporary buildings provided by State Governments, safety concern in case of such temporary buildings, undue delay on the part of State Governments in transfer of land for construction of permanent school building to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan etc.

(f) Regular teaching of Class-I & II in affected Vidyalayas could start once the above constraints are addressed by the concerned State Governments.

### Statement

#### *List of Kendriya Vidyalayas sponsored by State Government functioning in alternate arrangement*

(a) Kendriya Vidyalayas where land has been transferred and construction of school building in progress (As on 01.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of KV/State				
		1	2	1	2
1	2		<b>Haryana</b>		<b>Maharashtra</b>
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	20	Bhakli	38	Dhule
1	Mahabubnagar		<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		<b>Odisha</b>
2	Venkatagiri	21	Lahaul and Spiti	39	Rayagada
3	Warrangal		<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	40	Kendrapara
4	Eluru, West Godawari	22	Kargil	41	Jajpur
5	Nalgonda	23	Chenani	42	Bhadrak
6	Ongole		<b>Jharkhand</b>	43	No. 5 Bhubaneswar
7	Nellore (Kothru)	24	Madhupur	44	No.6 Bhubaneswar
	<b>Assam</b>	25	Jamtara		<b>Punjab</b>
8	Golaghat	26	Simdega	45	Bhunga
9	Mangaldoi		<b>Karnataka</b>		<b>Rajasthan</b>
10	Lakhimpur (North)	27	Bagalkot	46	Dungarpur
11	Haflong	28	No.3, Belgaum	47	Indrapua
12	Colpara	29	Davangere	48	Thuruvannamalai
	<b>Bihar</b>		<b>Kerala</b>	49	Virudhnagar
13	Mashrak	30	Idukki		<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
14	Sheohar	31	Chenneerkara	50	Deoria
15	Betia	32	Kollam	51	Lalitpur
	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	52	Mahoba
16	Dhamtari	33	Raisen	53	No. 4, Varanasi
17	Jashpur	34	Sheopur		<b>West Bengal</b>
18	Kanker	35	Burhanpur	54	Ranaghat
	<b>Gujarat</b>	36	Badwani	55	KV, Birbhum
19	Jetpur(*) in principal approved	37	Dindori	56	Balurghat

(b) KVs where land has been transferred and construction of permanent school building under planning stage (as on 01.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of KV/State				
		1	2	1	2
1	2			19	Lunglei
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	9	Godda		<b>Punjab</b>
1	Karim Nagar		<b>Kerala</b>	20	Reona ucha
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	10	Kanhagad		<b>Rajasthan</b>
2	Mion		<b>Karnataka</b>	21	Chittorgarh
3	Khonsa	11	Koppal	22	Deogarh
	<b>Assam</b>	12	Shimoga	23	Tonk
4	Tamulpur	13	Kodagu		<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
	<b>Bihar</b>		<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	24	No. 2, Gorakhpur
5	Araria	14	No. 2, Rewa	25	Pilibhit
6	(Anwin) Jahanabad	15	Datia	26	Etawah
	<b>Gujrat</b>	16	Tikamgarh	27	Chero Salempur
7	Dahod		<b>Manipur</b>	28	Etha
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	17	Ukhrul		<b>Uttarakhand</b>
8	Badarwah		<b>Mizoram</b>	29	Pauri
		18	Champhai	30	Rajgarhi

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas where land has been identified and accepted by KVS awaiting lease/permanent grant from State Governments (As on 01.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of KV/State				
		1	2	1	2
1	2	10	Banka		<b>Jharkhand</b>
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	11	Chhapra	22	Sahibganj
01	Adilabad		<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>
02	Tuting	12	Rajanandgaon	23	Garha
	<b>Assam</b>	13	BCPP Korba	24	Shajapur
03	Dibrugarh	14	Nadaun	25	Chaurai
04	Udalguri	15	Reckongpeo	26	No. 2, Chhindwara
05	Barpeta	16	Bangana	27	Betul
	<b>Bihar</b>	17	Anantnag	28	Umaria
06	Lakhisarai	18	Nubra	29	Malanjkhand
07	Buxar	19	Gulmarg	30	No. 2, Satna
08	Motihari	20	Kathua		<b>Maharashtra</b>
09	Siwan	21	Jourian	31	Yavatmal

1	2	1	2	1	2
	<b>Manipur</b>		<b>Punjab</b>		<b>Uttarakhand</b>
32	Temenglong	39	SAS Nagar, Mohali	45	SSB, Srinagar
	<b>Odisha</b>	40	Ubhawal	46	Bhimtal
33	Kutra		<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	47	Augustmuni, Chamoli
34	Aska	41	Rameshwaram	48	Lohaghat
35	Nayagarh	42	Perambalur	49	Gopeshwar
36	Digapahandi		<b>Tripura</b>	50	Bageshwar
37	Murgabadi	43	Dhalai (Ambasa)		<b>West Bengal</b>
38	Nuapada		<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	51	Bolpur
		44	Lakhimpur Kheri(Kaluapur)	52	Tarakeswar

(d) Kendriya Vidyalayas where suitable land is yet to be identified/ transferred by State Governemnt (As on 01.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of KV/State	1	2	1	2
1	2		<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		<b>Odisha</b>
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	10	Pahalgaoon	21	No. 2, Cuttack
01	Roing	11	Aminoo	22	Bhanjanagar
	<b>Bihar</b>	12	Damana	23	Sonepur
02	Hajipur		<b>Jharkhand</b>	24	Deogarh
03	Darbhangha	13	HEC, Ranchi	25	Khariar
04	Barauni	14	No. 2, Dhanbad	26	Mahuldiha, Rairangpur
05	Gopalganj	15	Garhwa		<b>Rajasthan</b>
06	Aurangabad	16	Gumla	27	Khetri Nagar
07	Maharajganj	17	Bhurkunda		<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
	<b>Gujarat</b>		<b>Kerala</b>	28	Hathras
08	Panchmahal (Godhra)	18	KPA, Ramavarmapuram	29	Chitrakoot
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	19	Palayad		<b>Uttarakhand</b>
09	Ghumarwin		<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	30	Gwaldham
		20	Harda	31	Reshikesh

[English]

#### National Urban Sanitation Policy

157. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes initiated, funds allotted and targets fixed/achieved under the National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008 during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to initiate a rating of Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 cities on Sanitation parameters, similar to the national rating exercise for Class 1 cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such rating exercise is likely to be conducted and the methodology that is likely to be applied for the same; and

(d) the details of the ratings and rankings of Class



I cities of Odisha on sanitation parameters based on the rating exercise undertaken by the Government in 2010?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) was formulated by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in the year 2008, according to which all states have to formulate State Sanitation Strategies and all cities have to prepare city sanitation plans. Since the Ministry has been implementing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) from 2005 for providing infrastructure facilities including sewerage system, no specific scheme was formulated by Ministry of Urban Development under NUSP. However, the Ministry has provided financial assistance to various state Governments for preparation of 124 City Sanitation Plans during previous years.

(b) and (c) As of now, there is no proposal to initiate

a rating of Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 cities on sanitation parameters.

(d) The details of ratings and rankings of Class-I Cities of Odisha on sanitation parameters based on the rating exercise undertaken in 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Ratings and Ranking of Class-I Cities of Odisha on Sanitation parameters*

The cities were classified under four color categories: green, blue, black, and red based on the following scores:

Sl. No.	Category	Range
1.	Green	91-100 points
2.	Blue	67-90 points
3.	Black	34-66 points
4.	Red	Upto 33 points

*First National Rating of Class-I Cities:*

*Rank of Class-I Cities of Odisha on Sanitation 2009-2010:*

Sl. No.	Rank	City	category	Total	Output	Process	Outcome
1	14	Rourkela Industrial Township	Black	53.400	22.500	18.200	12.700
2	73	Cuttack	Black	41.728	15.978	21.900	3.850
3	79	Baleshwar	Black	41.350	15.000	15.750	10.600
4	90	Puri	Black	40.589	14.806	21.234	4.550
5	107	Brahmapur	Black	39.720	18.058	15.012	6.650
6	125	Bhubaneswar	Black	38.970	19.250	15.520	4.200
7	130	Baripada	Black	38.702	16.100	17.002	5.600
8	134	Rourkela	Black	38.595	12.795	17.200	8.600
9	269	Sambalpur	Red	31.000	10.750	14.300	5.950

**Poaching of Wild Animals**

158. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether poaching of wildlife is in the rise in and around the National Parks and zoos of the country;

(b) if so, the details of incidents reported during the last three years and the current year, category and National Park-wise;

(c) whether the cases of smuggling of animals and animal parts have also been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise and year-wise during the last three years and the current year, and

(e) the stringent action taken by the Government to punish the guilty and protect wild animals?

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

(c) and (d) State-wise data pertaining to smuggling of animals and animal parts are not compiled by the Central Government. However, the number of cases of violation of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 detected at different exit points during the last 3 years as reported by Regional Offices of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are as follows:

Year	NR	ER	SR	WR	Total
2011-12	26	37	14	14	91
2012-13	19	32	12	21	84
2013-14	11	22	8	8	49

NR: Northern Region, New Delhi

ER: Eastern Region, Kolkata

SR: Southern Region, Chennai

WR: Western Region, Mumbai

(e) Action is taken against the offenders as per the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

[Translation]

#### Quality of Higher Education

159. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the country recently to evaluate the quality of higher education being imparted;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the quality and standard of higher education have declined over the years;

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

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to issue guidelines to the States for improving the standard of higher education in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the total assistance provided for upgradation of higher education during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the quality of higher education to bring it at par with global standards?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No survey specifically on quality of higher education has been conducted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). However, the MHRD has been conducting the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) since August, 2011, which inter-alia captures data on quantitative aspects of higher education.

(b) The significant outcome of the AISHE survey has been that the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country has increased to 20.4% for the year 2011-2012.

(c) and (d) Quality being a relative and subjective attribute, it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to whether quality has declined or not. Some of the factors which might have contributed to the impression that standards are declining, include the fact that an exponential increase in the number of institutions in the last decade, both in the public and private sector, has taken place. Some of them may have taken time to put quality human and physical infrastructure in place.

(e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), launched in October, 2013, the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms are a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA. All funding under RUSA is norm based and outcome dependent. Details of

assistance provided to the States/Union Territories under RUSA are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures for educational reforms, such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. The UGC has also issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. The UGC has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher Educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

The UGC also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as, Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), "Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences" (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc. The Department of Science and Technology, through its programme "Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence" (PURSE), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Fund for the Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions (FIST) etc. provides support to the universities essentially for research, staffing costs, augmentation of equipment and computational facilities, research consumables and maintenance of the facilities etc.

#### **Statement**

*Details of assistance provided to the States/UTs under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)*

States	Amount (Rs. in crores)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 30.06.2014)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1.95	3.90
Andhra Pradesh	-	29.09	-

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	-	2.72	-
Assam	-	9.63	-
Bihar	-	2.62	-
Chandigarh	-	-	1.95
Chhattisgarh	-	2.62	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1.95	-
Daman and Diu	-	1.95	-
Goa	-	1.96	-
Gujarat	-	3.28	14.08
Haryana	-	2.62	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	3.63	8.85
Jammu and Kashmir	-	3.63	11.50
Jharkhand	-	1.96	-
Karnataka	-	3.28	-
Kerala	-	2.62	-
Maharashtra	-	3.28	-
Manipur	-	2.72	4.68
Mizoram	-	2.72	-
Nagaland	-	2.72	4.50
Odisha	-	34.13	-
Punjab	-	17.13	9.42
Tripura	-	17.74	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	105.69	-
Uttarakhand	-	3.63	-
West bengal	-	2.62	-
Total		268	58.8

[English]

#### **Noise Pollution**

160. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated standards for noise pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the permissible level of noise pollution in residential areas;

(c) whether the Government has got any data on noise pollution in the metro city in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; city-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce noise pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The ambient noise standards have been notified as a schedule to the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. The ambient noise standards are 55 dB (A) Leq during 'day time' and 45 dB (A) Leq during 'night time' for residential areas.

(c) and (d) Ambient noise levels are monitored in seven metro cities, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Lucknow by Central Pollution Control Board through concern State Pollution Control Boards on 24X7 basis at 35 locations, seven in each city. Ambient noise levels are exceeding the prescribed standards for both 'day time' and 'night time' at a majority of monitoring stations.

(e) Various steps have been undertaken by the Government to control noise pollution interalia includes, implementation of the provisions of the Factory Act 1948, the Air Act, 1981, the Noise Rules 2000, noise standards at the manufacturing stage for gensets, motor vehicles, select domestic appliances, sound making firecrackers, etc.

#### **Legal Assistance to Abandoned Women**

161. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to provide legal assistance to the Indian women who are abandoned by their NRI husbands abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of women who applied under this scheme during the last three years; and

(d) the State-wise details of the number of women who received legal aid and the number of cases pending at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The scheme for giving legal / financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The number of women who received assistance under this scheme during last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries under the scheme
1	2011-12	15
2	2012-13	22
3	2013-14	30
Total		67

(d) Applications are received from Missions country-wise and state-wise details are not applicable under this scheme. No case is pending at present for issue of sanction.

#### **Statement**

*MOIA's Scheme for giving legal / financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands (revised w.e.f 30th November 2011).*

#### **I. Objective:**

The objective of the scheme is to provide some financial assistance to needy Indian women in distress who have been deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands for obtaining counselling and legal services. "Desertion" in the context of eligibility for providing financial assistance under the MOIA's Scheme would mean the voluntary abandonment of the wife by her husband. Also, if the husband - by his words- compels

the wife to leave the matrimonial home or stay away without reasonable cause, he will be guilty of desertion, though the wife has seemingly separated from him. Desertion is frequently coupled with non-support, which is a failure to provide monetary resources for those to whom such an obligation is due. The term "Overseas Indian" would include Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs). The counselling and legal services would be provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations/NGOs identified for providing such services and empanelled with the Indian Missions in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and the Gulf countries. The Scheme is a welfare measure to support Indian women in distress through the mobilization of the local Indian community in the endeavour and with some financial assistance from the Government.

## II. Scope of and Eligibility for the Scheme:

The scheme would be available to Indian women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian / foreigner husbands or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country, subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) The woman is an Indian passport holder.
- (ii) The marriage of the woman has been solemnized in India or overseas with an overseas Indian or a foreigner.
- (iii) The woman is deserted in India or overseas within fifteen years of the marriage; or
- (iv) Divorce proceedings are initiated within fifteen years of the marriage by her overseas Indian / foreigner husband, or
- (v) An ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian /foreigner husband within twenty years of marriage and a case for maintenance and alimony is to be filed by her.
- (vi) The scheme would not be available to a woman having a criminal case decided against her, provided that a criminal charge of Parental Child Abduction shall not be a bar if the custody of the child has not yet been adjudicated upon. "Parental Child Abduction" for this purpose will be defined as the unauthorized custody by the mother, without

the other parent's agreement and contrary to family law ruling, which largely removes the child from care, access and contact of the other parent and family side and shall be deemed to be Parental Child Abduction. International child abduction occurs when a parent, relative or acquaintance of a child leaves the country with the child or children in violation of a custody decree or visitation order. Another related situation is retention of children when they are supposedly taken on vacation to a foreign country and are not returned. A criminal charge of Parental Child Abduction, in the context of this Scheme, would mean the framing of charge against the mother by the police authorities consequent on lodging FIR or its equivalent.

- (vii) The domicile of the Indian woman seeking relief under the Scheme is not relevant for allowing the benefit. The woman may be domiciled in the country of her overseas Indian /foreigner husband or in India at the time of making the application.
- (viii) Preference will be given to applicants on the basis of financial need.
- (ix) Assistance will be provided to meet the legal and other costs, by the Heads of Indian Missions/Posts overseas directly to the applicant's legal counsel empanelled with the concerned Indian Mission/Post, or through the Indian Community Associations /Women's organizations / NGOs acting on the woman's behalf in an overseas legal institution.
- (x) The assistance will be limited to US\$ 3000 per case for developed countries and US\$ 2000 per case for developing countries and will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association / Women's organization / NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.
- (xi) The Indian Women's Organizations / Indian Community Associations / NGOs will make efforts to enlist community advocates,

preferably women advocates, to extend further legal assistance / appearance in court etc on a pro-bono basis.

[English]

#### Development of North Eastern Region

162. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce fresh initiatives for developing ecosystem for North Eastern States with special emphasis on creating value additions and market linkages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the initiatives taken for the development of infrastructure in North Eastern States during the last two years and current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of other initiatives with regard to setting up or upgradation of industrial training institutes for skill development of the youth of North Eastern States; and

(e) the details of funds provided in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. However, a project proposal "Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management in Mizoram", including some components for creating value additions and market linkages had been received from the State Government. The same has been returned to the State Government for necessary compliance.

(c) Initiatives taken by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the development of infrastructure in North Eastern States during the last two years and the current year, under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) in respect of roads are tabulated hereunder:

A : Under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No.of Road Projects	Value	No.of Road Projects	Value	No.of Road Projects	Value
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9	145.59	24	355.82	3	34.01
2	Assam	41	393.93	45	572.53	2	20.27
3	Manipur	4	23.45	11	146.13	0	0
4	Meghalaya	4	27.74	3	158.16	2	35.3
5	Mizoram	8	88.29	8	84.09	0	0
6	Nagaland	5	78.63	8	76.54	1	17.05
7	Sikkim	7	127.35	9	122.3	1	15.95
8	Tripura	6	69.49	5	72.11	0	0
	Total	84	954.47	113	1587.68	9	122.58

B : Details of road projects undertaken by North Eastern Council (NEC) during 2012-13 are as under:-

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. in crore)	
		2012-13	
		No. of Road Projects	Value
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	—
2	Assam	1	58.38
3	Manipur	1	147.71
4	Meghalaya	Nil	—
5	Mizoram	1	134.70
6	Nagaland	1	158.31
7	Sikkim	1	29.09
8	Tripura	Nil	—
Total		5	528.19

\* NEC could not sanction new roads in 2013-14 due to its committed liabilities.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that a scheme namely; 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States was formulated in 2011 at a total of Rs. 57.39 crore to enhance

the existing infrastructure of skill development. The scheme is aimed at Upgradation of 20 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) by introducing three new trades per ITI and Supplementing Infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment. This scheme will continue up to 31st March 2017 at a revised cost of Rs. 149.80 crore with new component for "establishment of 14 ITIs" in 7 NE States.

The scheme has provision for Central assistance to States in following four components:

- (i) Upgradation of 20 ITIs by introducing three new trades per ITI;
- (ii) Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment;
- (iii) Funding Monitoring Cells at Central & State Level; and
- (iv) Establishment of 14 New ITIs in 7 States. - New component approved on 16.8.2013.

An amount of Rs. 7578.19 lakh has been released so far to NE states as per details given below:

Sl. No.	State	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakh)			Grand Total
		Old <sup>1</sup>	New ITI <sup>2</sup>	SPMU <sup>3</sup>	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	587.57	723.15	36.18	1346.90
2	Nagaland	855.90	241.05	36.98	1133.93
3	Sikkim	308.20	0.00	29.80	338.00
4	Manipur	928.46	241.05	8.68	1178.19
5	Mizoram	483.48	482.10	22.94	988.52
6	Meghalaya	256.36	241.05	6.18	503.59
7	Assam	435.35	964.20	21.58	1421.13
8	Tripura	164.25	482.10	21.58	667.93
Total		4019.57	3374.70	183.92	7578.19

<sup>1</sup> Fund for 'Upgradation' and 'Supplementing Deficient Infrastructure' components.

<sup>2</sup> Fund released for establishment of new ITIs.

<sup>3</sup> Fund released for State Project Monitoring Unit (SPMU) at State level.

### Training/Coaching Centres

163. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start training/coaching centres for the NT aspirants belonging to the poor families and economically weaker sections (EWS) of the Society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The aim of the government is to improve the quality of education in schools for mathematics and sciences so as to strengthen the academic base for students who are IIT aspirants.

Though, there are no coaching classes for poor and economically weaker sections, remedial classes are held for meritorious social-educationally backward students belonging to SC and ST (many of whom are poor), who do not make it to the under-graduate course of IITs but are admitted to preparatory classes in IITs on relaxed criterion, which is 50% of general cut-off marks for SC/ST students. On successful completion of the preparatory course, which focuses on Maths, Science and English, these students are offered direct admission to the undergraduate courses.

### Campuses/Regional Centres of AMU

164. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals/requests from various State Governments for opening of campuses/ regional centres of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in their States including Dhubri district of Assam:

(b) if so, the details of the present status of the said proposals, State-wise;

(c) whether the State Government of Assam has provided land for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these campuses/ regional centres of AMU will be established?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is an autonomous organisation governed by its Act and Statutes & Ordinances framed thereunder. The said Act empowers the University, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, to establish and maintain such Special Centres, specialized laboratories or such other institutions for research or instruction as are necessary for the furtherance of its objects. The proposals/ requests for opening of Campuses/ Regional Centres from various quarters including State Governments/ Members of Parliament, whenever received, are forwarded to the University for appropriate action keeping in view the autonomous status of the University.

As per the information provided by the AMU, the University has received proposals/requests from various State Governments/ Tamil Nadu Wakf Board, either directly or through the Ministry, for opening of Campuses/ Regional Centres of AMU at Dhubri (Assam), Mewat (Haryana), Ajmer (Rajasthan) and Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu).

(c) to (e) The University has informed that the State Government of Assam was agreeable to provide land for the setting up of a regional campus of AMU in Assam. However, the proposals for establishment of AMU Centres in Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were considered by the University Court and after due deliberation it did not agree with a majority vote for establishment of AMU Centres in these States.

### Proposals for New Dams

165. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for construction of new dams from various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Kerala; and

(c) the present status of these proposals?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government have received fourteen (14) new proposals for construction of dams for hydroelectric power, irrigation & multipurpose projects. State-wise and project-wise details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement. No new proposal has been received from Kerala State.

(c) The projects are in appraisal stage.

**Statement**

*Statewise details of projects*

Sl. No.	State	Project details
1	2	3
1	Maharashtra	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme in District: Solapur of Maharashtra.
2	Madhya Pradesh	Chinki Multipurpose Project in District: Narsinghpur of Madhya Pradesh
3	Meghalaya	Mawphu HEP (85 MW) Project in District: East Khasi Hills of Meghalaya
4	Mizoram	Tuivawl HEP (42 MW) Project in District: Aizwal of Manipur
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Panyor HEP (80 MW) Project in District: Lower Subansiri Of Arunachal Pradesh
6	Madhya Pradesh	Sher-Machhrewa-Shakkar Irrigation (SMS) Complex Project in District: Narsinghpur of Madhya Pradesh
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang Upper Stage-II HEP (3750 MW) Project in District: Upper Siang of Arunachal Pradesh
8	Himachal Pradesh	Tidong-II HEP (60 MW) Project in District: Kinnaur of Himachal Pradesh
9	Karnataka	Upper Krishna Stage-III Project in District: Bijapur of Karnataka

1	2	3
10	Arunachal Pradesh	Rego HEP (82.8 MW) Project in District: West Siang of Arunachal Pradesh
11	Maharashtra	Ar-Kacheri Larger Minor Irrigation Project in District: Buldana of Maharashtra
12	Maharashtra	Alewadi Larger Minor Irrigation Project in District: Buldana of Maharashtra
13	Maharashtra	Lower Dnyanganga-II Larger Minor Irrigation Project in District: Buldana of Maharashtra
14	Jammu and Kashmir	Shutkari Kulan HEP (84 MW) Project in District: Kistwar of Jammu and Kashmir

**Mushrooming of Private Universities**

166. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the proliferation of sub-standard private universities in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is poor infrastructure and lack of qualified teachers in such universities and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to check mushrooming of such universities and the role of regulatory authorities in overseeing that the private universities adhere to certain set standard of education;

(d) the manner in which the audit is conducted in respect of such universities and the details of penal provisions made for not adhering to prescribed norms; and

(e) the details of institutes closed down during the last three years along with the reasons therefor and the control exercised by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) over fees to be charged by the private institutes/colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Madam. At present, 184 Private Universities have

been established in the country through State Legislations. During the last five years, different State Governments have set up 127 Private Universities.

(b) Yes, Madam. Some private universities which have been created recently by State Government are facing problems of poor infrastructure and lack of qualified teachers. The Private Universities are inspected by the UGC with the help of Expert Committees which include representatives from the concerned Statutory Council(s). These Expert Committees visit the Private Universities to assess the fulfillment of minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down by the UGC and Statutory Boards concerned. Out of the 184 Private Universities, the UGC Expert Committees have visited 85 Private Universities. The UGC visiting Expert Committees and AICTE Expert Committees have pointed out some deficiencies in the infrastructure and availability of qualified faculty. The reports of the Expert Committees are placed before the Commission for consideration and the reports are sent to Institutions concerned for rectification of the defects and compliance.

(c) and (d) Presently, all the Private Universities in the country have been established by the Acts of the State Legislatures and these are being regulated by the UGC as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. On inspection, if UGC finds any deficiency and non conformity with the UGC Regulations in Private Universities, it gives an opportunity to rectify the same. Even after the opportunity if the university fails to comply with the provisions of any of the Regulations, the Commission may pass an order prohibiting the Private University from offering any course etc. till the deficiency is rectified and inform the public in general through public notification. A private university continuing such programmes and awarding unspecified degrees shall be liable for penalty under Section 24 of the UGC Act. UGC constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Mihir K. Chaudhari, Vice Chancellor, Tezpur University enquiring the alleged irregularities of CMJ University, Shillong, Meghalaya as reported by the Governor's Secretariat. After submission of the report of the Committee, UGC forwarded the same to the Governor Secretariat, Meghalaya and Chief Secretary, Meghalaya Government with the request to

take appropriate action against CMJ University as per the provisions of the University Act or any other law as the Governor Secretariat/State Government deems fit.

(e) During the last three years, 242 private institutions were ordered to be closed down by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). The specific reasons for closure of the Institutes are (i) There is less demand for institutes located in rural areas for admission, as the institutes are not able to provide an industry-institute-interface and campus placements. It may be noted that generally the students are interested in migrating to cities for education, (ii) The demand for certain branches of engineering is less and institutes offering only such branches face the problem of not getting the seats filled up and (iii) Attracting good faculty in educational institutions situated in rural areas is also difficult as there are no other openings for their spouses and children for employment and studies which in turn affect the quality of education and thereby the demand for such colleges is less.

The list of the closed down Institutes is as under:

State	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15
Jharkhand	1	—	—
West Bengal	3	1	—
Haryana	4	9	2
Punjab	3	3	3
Rajasthan	15	4	2
Bihar	1	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	2	14	6
Andhra Pradesh	52	53	4
Karnataka	2	1	3
Tamil Nadu	1	3	3
Maharashtra	12	12	4
Chhattisgarh	—	1	—
Gujarat	—	9	1
Madhya Pradesh	—	4	2
Odisha	—	1	—
Delhi	—	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>31</b>

As regards the control exercised by AICTE over fees to be charged by the private institutes/colleges, the AICTE had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Ranganathan Mishra, former Chief Justice of India for prescribing guidelines for charging of tuition and other fees and admission of students in technical institutions. After sudden demise of Justice Ranganathan Mishra, AICTE has re-constituted the Committee under the Chairmanship of former Supreme Court Justice Shri B N Srikrishna. AICTE has also notified the Regulations for the creation of Ombudsman within the Universities and Complaint Redressal Committee within the Institutions respectively.

#### **Bogus SC, ST & OBC Candidates**

167. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instruction to protect the rights of genuine SC/ST/OBC candidates for selection in various Government jobs as against those who get appointment on the basis of false certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of bogus candidates from SC/ST/OBC identified/ detected during the last three years along with the action taken against them Department/ PSU/ agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued vide Department of Personnel & Training's O.M. No.36011/16/80-Estt.(SCT) dated 27/02/1981 and O.M. No. 36011/3/2005-Estt.(Res.) dated 09/09/2005 that the caste status of a candidate claiming to belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Class should be verified at the time of initial appointment as well as at the time of every important upturn of employee's career so that benefit of the reservation go only to the rightful claimants. Further instructions were issued vide O.M. No. 11012/7/91-Estt.(A) dated 19/05/1993 & O.M. No. 36011/1/2012-Estt.(Res.) dated 10/01/2013 that if it is established that a candidate who secured employment on the basis of a fake/ bogus certificate, he should not be retained in service.

(c) Information about fake/ bogus caste certificates is not centrally maintained. However, the Central Government had taken one time exercise to collect information about appointments secured on the basis of fake/false caste certificates in the year 2010. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments etc., 1832 appointments were allegedly secured on the basis of fake/false caste certificates. Disciplinary proceedings had been instituted in all the cases. It was reported that out of the above 1832 cases, 276 had resulted in suspension/removal etc., whereas 521 cases were entangled into litigations and in remaining 1035 cases disciplinary proceedings were initiated. A detailed statement containing information, Ministries/Departments/ PSU-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*The number of cases of fake/ false caste certificates of SCs/STs/OBCs in various Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations/ PSUs.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department/ Organisation	Total number of Cases of Fake/ False caste certificates	No. of cases where Departmental proceeding has been initiated	No. of cases of fake/false caste certificates pending in Court	Persons suspended/ removed/ Terminated from the services or expired
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Commission for SCs	-	-	-	-
2.	Department of Fertilizers(Min. of Chemical & Fertilizers)	4	3	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Ministry of Water Resources	-	-	-	-
4.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	11	3	8	-
5.	-do-	1	-	1	-
6.	Consultancy Development Centre (Min. of Science & Technology)	-	-	-	-
7.	National Research Development Corporation	-	-	-	-
8.	Central Electronics Ltd.	1	1	-	-
9.	Ministry of Urban Development	4	1	2	1
10.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (Ministry of Mines)	-	-	-	-
11.	Indian Bureau of Mines, National Aluminum Co. Ltd., Odisha	2	-	-	2(one suspended one removed)
12.	Directorate General Civil Aviation, Safdar Jung Airport	-	-	-	-
13.	PMO, South Block	-	-	-	-
14.	Department of Economic Affairs (Min. of Finance)	-	-	-	-
15.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	-	-	-	-
16.	Cabinet Secretariat	-	-	-	-
17.	Ministry of Steel	-	-	-	-
18.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	-	-	-	-
19.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	-	-	-	-
20.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	-	-	-	-
21.	Department of Fertilizers	2	-	-	2
22.	Department of R&D	-	-	-	-
23.	Comptroller Auditor General	-	-	-	-
24.	Department of Heavy Industry(BHEL)	57	21	35	1
25.	Department of Telecom	2	2	-	-
26.	Indian Telephone Industry Bangalore	3	2	1	-
27.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	49	38	10	1
28.	Telecom Consultant India Ltd.	-	-	-	-
29.	Maha Nagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2	1	-	1
30.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Department of Food & Public Distribution of India Central Warehousing Corporation	3	-	2	1
32.	Food Corporation of India	35	1	17	17
33.	Department of Expenditure	-	-	-	-
34.	Ministry of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-
35.	Department of Space	16	14	2	-
36.	Indo Tibetan Boarder Police (ITBP)	39	4	-	35
37.	Department of Financial Services:				
	(i) Allahabad Bank	1	1	-	-
	(ii) Andhra Bank	36	30	6	-
	(iii) Bank of Baroda	38	33	5	-
	(iv) Bank of India	14	5	9	-
	(v) Bank of Maharashtra	14	1	13	-
	(vi) Canera Bank	44	8	36	-
	(vii) Central Bank of India	135	63	54	18
	(viii) Corporation Bank	1	-	1	-
	(ix) Dena Bank	15	11	4	-
	(x) Indian Bank	79	59	20	-
	(xi) Indian Overseas Bank	112	112	-	-
	(xii) Oriental Bank of Commerce	7	3	3	1
	(xiii) Punjab National Bank	7	2	-	5
	(xiv) Punjab & Sind Bank	-	-	-	-
	(xv) Syndicate Bank	103	62	41	-
	(xvi) Union Bank of India	14	3	9	2
	(xvii) United Bank of India	-	-	-	-
	(xviii) UCO Bank	27	7	20	-
	(xix) Vijaya Bank	1	-	1	-
	(xx) State Bank of India	157	142	13	2
	(xxi) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	-	-	-	-
	(xxii) State Bank of Patiala	-	-	-	-
	(xxiii) State Bank of Hyderabad	21	17	4	-
	(xxiv) State Bank of Mysore	15	7	8	-
	(xxv) State Bank of Travancore	17	3	14	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(xxvi) State Bank of Indore	4	2	2	-
	(xxvii) Reserve Bank of India	39	37	2	-
	(xxviii) National Bank of Agriculture & Rural Development, Mumbai	93	51	42	-
	(xxix) IDBI	-	-	-	-
	(xxx) LIC, Mumbai	146	114	32	-
	(xxxi) G.I.C.	-	-	-	-
	(xxxii) New India Assurance	41	34	3	4
	(xxxiii) National Insurance	13	2	8	3
	(xxxiv) Oriental Insurance Co.	41	32	9	-
	(xxxv) United India Assurances	16	3	13	-
	(xxxvi) Agriculture Insurance Co. of India	-	-	-	-
	(xxxvii) Syndicate Bank	4	2	2	-
	(xxxviii) Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction.	-	-	-	-
	(xxxix) Small Industries Development Bank of India	1	-	-	1
38.	Department of Atomic Energy, Mumbai	50	22	20	8
39.	Staff Selection Commission	1	-	-	1
40.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	-
41.	Department of Commerce (Min. of Commerce & Industry)	13	7	6	-
42.	R&DO (Ministry of Defence)	14	9	1	4
43.	Department of Personnel & Training	-	-	-	-
44.	Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)	5	1	4	-
45.	Border Security Force (BSF)	91	6	2	83
46.	Inter State Council Secretariat (Min. of Home Affairs)	-	-	-	-
47.	Ministry of Power (PSUs)	15	3	3	9
48.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2	-	1	1
49.	M/o Defence (Deptt. of Defence)	62	8	8	46 (23 terminated/ removed/expired) 18(castes changed from reserved category to General,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					out of which 2 took VRS) (2 took VRS) (2 cases settled in favour of employees)(one reinstated)
50.	Department of Information Technology	2	-	-	2 removed.
51.	Department of Defence Production:				
	(i) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	4	-	4	-
	(ii) BEML Ltd.	5	-	2	3
	(iii) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	5	3	2	-
	(iv) Mishra Datu Nigam Ltd.	6	3	-	3
	(v) Bharat Electrical Ltd.	1	-	-	1
	(vi) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	3	2	1	-
	(vii) Director General Quality Assurance (DGQA)	18	14	1	3
	(viii) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB)	30	6	10	14
52.	M/o Health & Family Welfare (W&PG Section)	18	14	3	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>276</b>

### Nuclear Fuels

168. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self-reliant on the availability of nuclear fuels domestically;

(b) if not, the efforts being made to make the country self-reliant within the next twenty years;

(c) the total number of uranium mines that have been made functional in the country;

(d) whether such uranium mining has caused any health hazards in the mining areas; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of the people living near uranium mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam. Domestic availability of mined uranium is currently inadequate to meet the entire requirements of running of the existing nuclear power plants at full generating capacity.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been carrying out extensive exploration for availability of uranium in the country. This effort has led to augmentation of the in-situ reserves of the uranium from 107268 tonnes to 204964 tonnes during the period April 2007 to March, 2014.

During the forthcoming years, augmentation of uranium production in the country will be carried out by:

- (i) Maximising production from existing facilities through Uranium Corporation of India Limited

(UCIL) a Public Sector Undertaking functioning under the Administrative control of Department of Atomic Energy, and

- (ii) Setting up new production facilities in different parts of the country (Tummalapalle and Kanampalle in Andhra Pradesh (AP), Gogi in Karnataka, Kylleng Pyndensohing Meghalaya (KPM) in Meghalaya, Lambapur-Peddagattu in Telegana and Rohil in Rajasthan). Most of these units are expected to commence production in the next twenty years.

As the domestic uranium resources are inadequate, the DAE has envisioned a three-stage nuclear power programme. Under this programme, in the first stage, uranium based reactors are used to produce power and the spent fuel of these reactors is reprocessed to separate plutonium (a man-made fissile material produced in nuclear reactors using uranium) and the balance uranium for subsequent use, in the second stage of the programme, in Fast Breeder Reactors. Fast Breeder Reactors do not demand additional requirements of mined uranium and also multiply the nuclear fuel resource base by breeding plutonium. Once a sufficiently large nuclear installed capacity is created in the second stage, after a few decades, thorium, which is available in the monazite bearing beach sand of our country, will be utilised to maintain the then prevailing high nuclear generating capacity for a very long time.

(c) Seven uranium mines are in operation in the State of Jharkhand; and one uranium mine at Tummalapalle in the State of Andhra Pradesh is close to commissioning.

(d) No Madam. UCIL has been undertaking uranium mining and processing in line with well laid-out Health, Safety and Environmental Management Systems. Its adherence is monitored by in-house as well as external experts such as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) etc. External Medical experts team from Patna Medical College; Tata Main Hospital, Jamshedpur; BARC and UCIL have conducted health surveys around UCIL's facilities at Jaduguda area and have found no adverse impact due to uranium mining. The radiation environment is regularly monitored scientifically by the Health Physics cum Environment Survey Laboratory and it has been concluded that there is no health hazard because of UCIL's operations.

- (e) Does not arise in view (d) above.

#### **Monitoring of Afforestation Projects**

169. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) whether the Government has established any mechanism to monitor the proper implementation of schemes related to forest development and afforestation in the States/Union-Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the funds spent under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM). The guidelines envisage monitoring of implementation of NAP projects by State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) and Forest Development Agency (FDA) at state & district level respectively.

The operational guidelines of NAP provides for a multi-level monitoring and evaluation mechanism through State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) and Forest Development Agency (FDA) at state and district level respectively. The SFDA and Ministry also commissions independent evaluation of the projects through reputed experts and organizations. Monitoring of the project sites by Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System is also provided.

Besides NAP, under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) aiming at protection & conservation of forests, monitoring is done by the State Government as per the norms. Periodic physical verification of the work is also conducted by this Ministry.



The State Governments including Karnataka do also furnish progress reports and utilization certificates under both schemes as per approved Annual Work Plans.

(c) The details of funds released under the NAP and IFMS to State/Union Territory Governments, including Karnataka, during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme during last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14) and the current year (2014-15)*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 30/06/2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.15	2.71	3.75	0.00
2	Bihar	6.92	3.40	12.84	7.00
3	Chhattisgarh	24.74	13.33	21.38	10.00
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	27.00	14.30	11.68	10.50
6	Haryana	12.28	6.41	17.94	5.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.50	3.62	2.61	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	6.89	3.37	8.11	0.00
9	Jharkhand	10.42	4.69	9.02	0.00
10	Karnataka	12.92	6.81	9.26	0.00
11	Kerala	2.04	11.30	6.99	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	21.43	9.15	22.10	0.00
13	Maharashtra	28.51	28.87	32.33	17.50
14	Odisha	7.30	3.38	5.36	9.00
15	Punjab	0.46	0.76	2.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	6.23	4.14	2.81	0.00
17	Tamil Nadu	3.08	2.78	3.21	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	26.23	15.27	20.15	12.00
19	Uttarakhand	6.61	6.25	6.01	2.50
20	West Bengal	6.29	2.57	2.96	0.00
	Total (Other States)	228.00	143.11	200.49	74.00
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.66	0.00	0.00
22	Assam	7.95	1.47	2.99	0.00
23	Manipur	12.74	9.46	12.12	4.00
24	Meghalaya	4.31	9.10	4.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Mizoram	13.44	8.78	11.94	7.50
26	Nagaland	11.69	10.88	9.82	5.50
27	Sikkim	11.18	5.42	3.77	3.00
28	Tripura	13.69	3.50	11.99	4.50
	Total (NE States)	75.00	50.26	57.13	24.50
	Grand Total	303.00	193.37	257.62	98.50

**Statement-II**

*Details of fund released under the IFMS during last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14) and current year\**

Sl. No.	States	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	38.21	0.00
2	Bihar	82.41	0.00	43.32	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	430.41	398.03	253.25	0.00
4	Gujarat	348.23	243.10	345.76	0.00
5	Goa	10.97	7.51	61.17	0.00
6	Haryana	75.72	95.67	153.64	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	324.27	226.12	364.41	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	209.86	105.24	0.00
9	Jharkhand	394.55	212.50	254.88	0.00
10	Karnataka	348.64	361.09	324.47	0.00
11	Kerala	144.64	150.68	254.76	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	697.65	886.87	744.16	0.00
13	Maharashtra	373.51	269.42	95.96	0.00
14	Odisha	133.03	149.79	203.25	0.00
15	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	161.15	237.27	145.02	0.00
17	Tamil Nadu	245.48	141.00	0.00	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	140.00	131.38	138.29	0.00
19	Uttarakhand	229.95	342.62	299.33	0.00
20	West Bengal	50.86	71.09	0.00	0.00
	Total	4191.47	4134.00	3825.12	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NE &amp; Sikkim</b>					
1	Assam	246.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	261.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Manipur	461.81	117.51	294.86	0.00
4	Meghalaya	161.26	144.64	244.83	0.00
5	Mizoram	253.17	292.00	284.74	0.00
6	Nagaland	346.97	0.00	145.92	0.00
7	Sikkim	288.41	35.28	166.5	0.00
8	Tripura	60.59	376.90	131.8	0.00
Total		2080.00	966.33	1268.65	0.00
<b>Union Territories</b>					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.36	5.49	13.04	0.00
2	Chandigarh	34.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		64.82	5.49	13.04	0.00
Grand Total		6336.29	5105.82	5106.81	0.00

\*No fund released so far during current financial year under the IFMS.

**Economic Development and  
Environment Protection**

170. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether urbanization and construction interfere with the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any effective measures to maintain equilibrium between the economic development and environmental health of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Ministry has issued the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006. As per the notification construction of new projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to the notification entailing capacity addition with change in process and or technology shall be undertaken in any part of India only after the prior environmental clearance from the Central Government or as the case may be, by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

Under the provisions of this notification, Building and Construction projects having built-up area greater than or equal to 20,000 sq mts and less than 1,50,000 sq mts & Township and Area Development Projects covering an area greater than or equal to 50 Hectare of built up area and greater than or equal to 1,50,000 sq mts require Environmental Clearance from State Environmental Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs).

The project proposals are appraised by the concerned State Level Expert Appraisal Committees and while recommending the proposals for grant of clearance, environmental safeguards are prescribed so as to maintain equilibrium between development and environment.

*[Translation]*

#### **Construction of Dams by China**

171. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has allegedly initiated the construction of dams on all the rivers flowing into India from China including the Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised this issue with China;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of China thereto; and

(e) the steps contemplated to be taken to safeguard the interests of the country in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. A hydropower project at Zangmu is already under construction. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to

the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. During the visit of Vice President to China from 26-30 June 2014, the two Governments signed an Implementation Plan on Provision of Hydrological Information of Brahmaputra River in flood season by China to India.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Innovation Universities**

172. SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up innovation universities aimed to attain world class standard in higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the location identified particularly in Gujarat for the purpose; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to establish these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had introduced the Universities for Research & Innovation Bill 2012 in Lok Sabha on 21st May, 2012. The Bill aimed to provide for establishment and incorporation of Universities for Innovation which would be the fount of making India the global knowledge hub and set benchmarks for excellence for other institutions of higher learning through path-breaking research and promoting synergies between teaching and research to create institutions universally recognized for quality in teaching, learning and research.

(b) and (c) Fourteen such universities were proposed to be set up at various places. These were at Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Patna (Bihar), Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Mysore (Karnataka), Kochi (Kerala), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Pune (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

However, with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Universities for Research & Innovation Bill 2012 has lapsed.

#### **Deportation of Indians**

173. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Indian citizens staying/employed in foreign/Gulf countries including Saudi Arabia, country-wise;

(b) whether a number of Indian workers have reportedly been arrested allegedly on charges of violating visa norms and threatened with deportation;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the procedure being followed with regard to deportation of such persons;

(d) whether the Government/Indian Missions abroad and those located in the Gul countries have raised their plight at high level bilateral exchanges including with Saud Arabia and allowed consular access to those affected Indian citizens; and

(e) if so, the details and the success achieved as a result thereof along with the financial assistance provided to them for their safe passage to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected.

#### **Tsunami Warning System in Indian Ocean**

174. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tsunami Warning System has been installed and is fully functional in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of data collection from this system; and

(c) the reaction time that will be available to alert people in the country about any imminent danger of Tsunami or earthquake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) was established and made fully functional since 2007 and is now rendering operational services as a Regional Tsunami Watch Provider (RTWP) for whole of the Indian Ocean Region by the Earth System Science Organization - Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Sciences (ESSO-INCOIS) located in Hyderabad. ITEWC comprises real-time seismic monitoring network broadband seismic stations apart from national and international seismic stations to detect under-sea tsunamigenic earthquakes from the two known subduction zones of the Andaman-Sumatra and the Markran coast in the Indian Ocean which can potentially affect the Indian coastal states and Island regions, a network of 6 real-time sea-level sensors with Bottom Pressure Recorders(BPR) in the open ocean, HF Radars for coastal currents and 25 coastal tide gauge stations to capture tsunami wave amplitude on 24 x 7 basis. The data is analysed on a continuous basis. All types of data collected from the ITEWC are fully archived and is fully accessible to the Decision Support System (DSS). A host of communication systems are being employed for timely dissemination of advisories.

(c) The centre is capable of detecting tsunamigenic earthquakes occurring in the Indian Ocean region as well as in the Global Oceans within 10 minutes of their occurrence and disseminated the advisories to the concerned authorities within 20 minutes through various modes of communication like email, fax, SMS, GTS and website.

#### **Threat To Indian High Commission/ Embassy Abroad**

175. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian High Commissions/Embassies face frequent security threats;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to augment the provisions of security in consultation with the respective countries; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indian Embassy and the four Indian Consulates in Afghanistan have been facing high security threats on a continued basis. Recently, the Indian Consulate in Herat had been attacked by terrorist elements suspected to belong to the Lashkar-e-Toiba.

(c) and (d) The Government has been updating, on a regular basis, security systems at our Missions and Posts. These upgradations are invariably undertaken after close consultation with and assistance of local security agencies.

#### **Malpractices by Recruitment Agencies**

176. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite stringent guidelines on manpower recruitment agents, aspirants have to shell out huge sums to the recruiting agents for work visa in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the guidelines so laid down in this regard;

(c) whether the stranded Indian Nurses in strife-torn Iraq have refused evacuation citing payment of huge fee to recruitment agencies;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the strict measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rising incidence of malpractices by recruitment agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Complaints are received

from time to time about overcharging by recruitment agent! If the complaint is against registered recruiting agencies, action is taken by this Ministry as per provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983 and rules thereof. If the complaint is against unregistered agencies, it is referred to the state government for taking action under the relevant law of the land.

(c) and (d) Some of the stranded Indian nurses in Iraq had requested that they would not like to go back to India and instead prefer to be relocated to safer areas within Iraq.

(e) After following due process, action such as suspension, cancellation of registration certificate and forfeiture of bank guarantee as laid down by Emigration Act, 1983 and Emigration Rules, 1983 in case of registered recruitment agencies has been taken, and in case of unregistered recruitment agencies wherever applicable, prosecution has been sanctioned as required by the investigating authorities.

*[Translation]*

#### **Financial Assistance to EWS Students**

177. SHRIMATI KAMLA PATLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the students belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) for studying abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of policies/schemes adopted by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of students likely to get benefitted under the said policies/schemes; and

(e) the details of funds allocated for the said purpose by the Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes for providing financial assistance to students belonging to Weaker Sections to pursue higher studies abroad:

I. **Padho Pardesh:-** This scheme is implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs. Padho Pardesh

is a scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loan on overseas studies for the meritorious and economically weaker students belonging to Minority Communities. For availing the benefit of the scheme, the total income from all sources of the employed candidates or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed Rs. 6.00 Lac per annum. Under the Scheme, 100% interest subsidy is provided on educational loan availed by the students, enrolled for course at Masters, M. Phil and Ph.D. levels, for overseas studies under the existing educational loan scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). Physical target and financial allocation under the scheme for the year 2014-15 is 100 beneficiaries and Rs. 4 Crore respectively.

2. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students:** This scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to meritorious Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Research Programmes in foreign universities in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science whose parental income does not exceed Rs.6. lac per annum. The selected candidates are given cost of tuition and other educational fee charged by foreign universities, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. Physical target and financial allocation under the scheme for the year 2014-15 is 20 (17 ST and 3 Primitive Tribal Group) beneficiaries and Rs. 1.0 Crore respectively.
3. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste etc.:** This scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for pursuing Master level course and Ph.D. abroad. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is Rs.6.00 lac per annum. The number of awards available is 60 per annum. An amount of Rs.6.00 crore has been provided under the scheme.

[*English*]

### **Illegal Mining in Goa**

178. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Shah Commission had recommended banning of mining activities in Goa and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent judgment has partially lifted the ban on mining in Goa;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the matter of mining in Goa afresh from the environmental angle; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and time by which a new mining policy is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Justice Shah Commission enquiry report about illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in Goa State have pointed out various irregularities in mining activities in the State and have made appropriate recommendations to the Government for taking necessary action.

(b) The Supreme Court, vide order dated 21.04.2014 in W.P. (C) 435 of 2012, has *inter alia* directed that mining leases which have availed deemed extension of 20 years and their extension period got over by 22.11.2007 are illegal and the State Government may grant leases as per legal provisions; Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to issue notification of Ecologically Sensitive Zones around Protected Areas in Goa within six months; Expert Committee to submit its report within six months on mining dumps and submit final report within twelve months on cap; and until final report is submitted by Expert Committee, a maximum annual excavation of 20 million MT is permitted.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to aforesaid Supreme Court order dated 21.04.2014, the matter is P being examined

in consultation with the Ministry Mines and State Government of Goa.

### **Wetland Conservation and Management**

179. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wetlands have been acquired in many States in the name of development;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether many States are yet to implement the wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government had prepared a list of wetlands with the help of World Wildlife Federation and other organizations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A few wetlands in the country have reportedly been impacted due to rapid urbanization, various developmental activities, pollution problems and other anthropogenic pressures. The Central Government has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for effective conservation and management of wetlands in the country. Under the Rules, 25 wetlands have been notified for regulation of certain activities within the wetlands. All the State Governments were advised to designate State nodal agencies and identify wetlands for notification in their States as per the Rules. However, no more wetlands have since been notified under the Wetlands Rules due to non-submission of proposals by the States/Union Territories.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has not prepared any list of wetlands with the help of World Wildlife Federation. However, at the behest of the Ministry, the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad has prepared the

National Wetland Inventory Atlas mapping a total of 7,57,060 wetlands in the country. As per the Atlas, the total wetland area estimated is 15.26 million hectare, that is around 4.63% of the geographic area of the country. All the States have been advised to identify priority wetlands in their States as per this Atlas for notification under the Wetland Rules.

### **Regeneration of Lakes**

180. SHRI KODIKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wetlands/lakes identified under National Wetland Conservation Programme, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken up programmes for the regeneration of Sasthamkotta lake;

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

(d) whether Government has set up or proposes to set up a Lake Management Authority to protect the lakes facing destruction; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the fresh initiative taken to protect the lakes and ponds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry has identified 115 wetlands in 24 States and two Union Territories for conservation and management under the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP). The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Sasthamkotta lake is one of the identified wetlands under the NWCP and is also designated as a Ramsar site. An amount of Rs 53.08 lakhs has been released so far to the State Government of Kerala for conservation and management Sasthamkotta lake.

(d) and (e) For conservation and management of wetlands and lakes, including ponds, in the country, all the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to constitute State Wetland /Lake Authorities. Further, for effective conservation and protection of



wetlands, the Central Government has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules in December, 2010. A Central Wetland Regulatory Authority has also been constituted as per the provision of these Rules.

For better synergy and to avoid overlap, the NWCP has been merged with another scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) into one integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) for implementation during the XII Plan period on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments (90:10 for North Eastern States).

**Statement**

*State-wise details of wetlands covered under National Wetlands Conservation Programme*

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Sl. No.	Wetland
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kolleru
2.	Assam	2.	Deepar Beel
		3.	Urpada Beel
		4.	Sone Beel
3.	Bihar	5.	Kabar
		6.	Barilla
		7.	Kusheshwar Asthan
4.	Gujarat	8.	Nalsarovar
		9.	Great Rann of Kachh
		10.	Thol Bird Sanctuary
		11.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary
		12.	Little Rann of Kachh
		13.	Pariej
		14.	Wadhvana
		15.	Nanikakrad
5.	Haryana	16.	Sultanpur
		17.	Bhindawas
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18.	Renuka
		19.	Pong Dam

1	2	3	4
		20.	Chandratal
		21.	Rewalsar
		22.	Khajjiar
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Wullar
		24.	Tso Morari
		25.	Tisgul Tso & Chisul Marshes
		26.	Hokersar
		27.	Mansar-Surinsar
		28.	Ranjitsagar
		29.	Pangong Tsar
		30.	Gharana
		31.	Hygam
		32.	Mirgund
		33.	Shalbugh
		34.	Chushul & Hanley
8.	Jharkhand	35.	Udhwa
		36.	Tilaiya Dam
9.	Karnataka	37.	Magadhi
		38.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary
		39.	Bonal
		40.	Hidkal & Ghataprabha
		41.	Heggeri
		42.	Ranganthittu
		43.	K.G. Koppa wetland
10.	Kerala	44.	Ashtamudi
		45.	Sasthamkotta
		46.	Kottuli
		47.	Kadulandi
		48.	Vemnad Kol
11.	Madhya Pradesh	49.	Barna
		50.	Yashwant Sagar
		51.	Wetland of Ken River
		52.	National Chambal Sanctuary

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		53. Ghatigaon		20. Tamil Nadu		85. Point Calimere	
		54. Ratapani				86. Kaliveli	
		55. Denwa Tawa				87. Pallaikarni	
		56. Kanha Tiger Reserve		21. Tripura		88. Rudrasagar	
		57. Pench Tiger Reserve				89. Gumti reservoir	
		58. Sakhyasagar		22. Uttar Pradesh		90. Nawabganj	
		59. Dihaila				91. Sandi	
		60. Govindsagar				92. Lakh Bahoshi	
		61. Sirpur				93. Samaspur	
12. Maharashtra		62. Ujni				94. Alwara	
		63. Jayakawadi				95. Semarai	
		64. Nalganga				96. Nagaria	
13. Manipur		65. Loktak				97. Keetham	
14. Meghalaya		66. Umiam lake				98. Shekha	
15. Mizoram		67. Tamdil				99. Saman Bird Sanctuary	
		68. Palak				100. Sarsai Nawar	
16. Odisha		69. Chilka				101. Patna Bird Sanctuary	
		70. Kuanria				102. Chandotal	
		71. Kanjia				103. Taal Bhaghel	
		72. Daha				104. Taal Gambhirvan & Taal Salona	
		73. Anusupa				105. Aadi jal Jeev Jheel	
17. Punjab		74. Harike		23. Uttarakhand		106. Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal	
		75. Ropar				107. Asan	
		76. Kanjli				108. East Kolkata wetlands	
		77. Nangal		24. West Bengal		109. Sunderbans	
18. Rajasthan		78. Sambhar				110. Ahiron Beel	
19. Sikkim		79. Khechuperi holy lake				111. Rasik Beel	
		80. Tamze				112. Santragachi	
		81. Tembao Wetland Complex				113. Patlakhawa- Rasomati	
		82. Phendang Wetland Complex		25. Chandigarh (UT)		114. Sukhna	
		83. Gurudokmar		26. Puducherry (UT)		115. Ousteri	
		84. Tsomgo					

### **Campuses of Central Universities**

181. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to start more campuses of Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has identified any specific locations for the same and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which these campuses are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) In the 12th Five Year Plan as approved by National Development Council, the focus is on scaling up of capacity in existing institutions rather than increasing the number of institutions. The Plan provides for establishment of new institutions only to address critical regional and social gaps and that too, in exceptional cases.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Dropout rate among Girls**

182. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dropout rate of girl students at middle school level has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check dropout rate of girl students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the average annual drop-out rate among girl students at upper primary level has decreased to 4.01% in 2013-14 from 6.08% in 2011-12.

(c) The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides for a multi-pronged approach to check drop out amongst girls through inter-alia, enhancing access to primary & upper primary schools by opening schools within 1 Km. & 3 Km. respectively, strengthening school infrastructure especially girls toilets, improving the teachers pupil ratio, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms, as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, 3602 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country, have been set up. The mid-day meal programme is also implemented in elementary schools, to help retain children in schools, including girls.

### **National Action Plan on Climatic Change**

183. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated the National Action Plan on Climatic Change;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to develop their own "State Action Plan for Climatic Change";

(d) if so, the States which have such Plans put in place and those which are yet to prepare the said Action Plan; and

(e) the manner in which the State Action Plan for climatic change are likely to be integrated to the National Action Plan for Climatic Change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government of India has released National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008. The NAPCC comprises of eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

(c) and (d) Government of India has requested all State Governments to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of the NAPCC. So far, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odhisa, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep and Punjab have prepared the SAPCC. However, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh are yet to finalize the SAPCC.

(e) States have been requested to incorporate and link up with NAPCC goals and activities in their SAPCC.

#### **Pending Infrastructural Projects**

184. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints from various Departments regarding delay in clearance of infrastructural projects viz., irrigation, roads & bridges, power plants, mining, school buildings, anganwadi buildings etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise UT-wise including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reason for pendency/rejection of these projects, project-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for speedy disposal of the such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The applications for grant of Environmental Clearance, for the category of projects as stated in the Schedule of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, are considered in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change as per provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006 as amended from time to time. This Notification inter alia provides timelines for various stages of consideration of project proposals for grant of environment clearance. Some delays occur essentially on account of delay in receipt of requisite information from the Project Proponents and delay in conduct of Public Hearing by the concerned District level authorities. The State/UT - wise details of proposals granted/rejected environment clearance during the last three years and current year (up to 4.07.2014) and proposals pending with the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) The various steps initiated by the Ministry for rationalizing the environment clearance process and expediting the disposal includes (i) regular and longer duration meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees for consideration of projects in different sectors, (ii) regular monitoring of the status of the pending projects, (iii) Online submission of application for grant of Environment Clearance/Term of Reference, (iv) Constitution of State / Union Territory level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) for 26 States/ UTs to deal with the Category 'B' projects, (v) Guidelines for Categorization of B Category projects into B1 & B2 Category etc.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise details of project proposals cleared/rejected for Environment Clearance during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014 -15 (upto 4th July 2014)	
		Cleared	Rejected	Cleared	Rejected	Cleared	Rejected	Cleared	Rejected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	44	-	38	-	25	-	6	-
2	Andaman and Nicobar	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Arunachai Pradesh	5	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
4	Assam	18	-	21	-	4	-	1	-
5	Bihar	18	1	4	-	3	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	23	-	10	-	12	-	2	-
8	Dadar Nagar Haveli	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Goa	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	38	-	28	-	44	-	4	-
13	Haryana	18	-	7	-	2	-	1	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	6	-	2	-	8	-	-	-
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
16	Jharkhand	32	-	13	-	22	-	2	-
17	Karnataka	24	-	17	-	12	-	2	-
18	Kerala	18	-	12	-	5	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	21	-	19	-	10	-	4	-
20	Maharashtra	34	1	13	2	22	-	-	-
21	Manipur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	Meghalaya	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
24	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Puducherry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Odisha	30	-	33	-	15	-	3	-
28	Punjab	17	-	13	-	34	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	18	-	18	-	17	-	-	-
30	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
31	Tamil Nadu	36	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
32	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Tripura	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
34	Uttarakhand	16	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
35	Uttar Pradesh	10	-	27	-	7	-	1	-
36	West Bengal	19	-	16	-	6	-	-	-
Total		464	2	334	2	283	-	30	-

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of pending project proposals for grant of Environment Clearance as on 4th July, 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of projects proposal pending as on 4th July, 2014
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	35
2	Andaman and Nicobar	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	2
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	5
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	1
11	Goa	0
12	Gujarat	55
13	Haryana	3
14	Himachal Pradesh	5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16	Jharkhand	16
17	Karnataka	24
18	Kerala	6
19	Madhya Pradesh	24
20	Maharashtra	34
21	Manipur	0
22	Meghalaya	0
23	Mizoram	0
24	Nagaland	0
25	Lakshdweep	0
26	Puducherry	0
27	Odisha	19
28	Punjab	8

1	2	3
29	Rajasthan	7
30	Sikkim	1
31	Tamil Nadu	21
32	Telangana	0
33	Tripura	2
34	Uttarakhand	2
35	Uttar Pradesh	14
36	West Bengal	11
Total		300

[Translation]

**Setting up of Schools**

185. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings of Government schools and colleges in Rajasthan which are in miserable condition;

(b) the time by which the repairs of those buildings is likely to be carried out and replaced with new buildings;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for setting up new schools and colleges in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (b) As per Government of Rajasthan information, 186 government primary and upper primary schools need repairs. So far under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, Rs. 94.25 crore has been sanctioned for major repairs of school buildings to Rajasthan and Rs. 19.53 crore has been sanctioned for major repairs to secondary schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme. During FY 2014-15, the State did not provide detailed estimates for the repair works and therefore, Government of India was unable to allocate funds for major repairs in the current year. In-addition, maintenance grants are also provided under SSA and RMSA annually for minor repairs in schools and have been sanctioned to Rajasthan in 2014-

15 as well. The task of repairs to school buildings is carried out by the State Governments.

(c) to (d) Under the SSA construction of 9754 school buildings at elementary level has been sanctioned to Rajasthan so far. One proposal for setting up of Model Degree College in Rajasthan was received during 11th Five Year Plan under the erstwhile scheme of setting up of Model Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts but the proposal could not be approved as it did not fulfill the norms.

#### **Alleged Detention of Indian Fishermen**

186. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attack on and detention of Indian fishermen by countries including Sri Lanka has become a regular feature during the last few months;

Country	2012	2013	2014 as on (03/07/14)
Sri Lanka	197-all released	676- all released 495-released	512-detained
Bangladesh	82- all released	Nil	15-all released
Pakistan	250- detained 667-released	349-detained 390-released	212-detained 150-released
Maldives	11-all released	Nil	Nil
Qatar	44- all released	59- all released	13- all released

(c) to (e) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. As soon as the reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen are received, Government, through diplomatic channels, immediately takes up with the Governments concerned the issue of their expeditious release and repatriation. The matter has also been taken up during bilateral meetings with concerned governments at various levels. Government has also emphasized upon the need to ensure humane treatment and that there should be no resort to violence against fishermen under any circumstances. Government remains engaged with the concerned Governments with a view to ensuring that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

(b) if so, the number of such incidents that have taken place during the last two years along with the number of fishermen detained and released later on after Government intervention, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the respective countries during bilateral talks/ other fora;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of these Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As of 3 July 2014, the detail of Indian fishermen who have been detained and released by countries, including Sri Lanka, since 2012 are as follows:

#### **New Channels for Classical Music**

187. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start new channels of radio and television completely devoted to classical music;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently there is no proposal to start new channels of radio and television completely devoted to classical music.

(c) All India Radio (AIR) presently has two dedicated classical musical channels viz. Ragam and Amritavarshini which adequately cater to the needs of the lovers of classical music. Vide the 12th Five Year Plan, a scheme for upgradation of 1 kw to 10 kw has been approved for the FM transmitter which carries Classical Musical Channel Amritavarshini at AIR, Bangalore.

#### SSI in Karnataka

188. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of micro and small scale industries (SSI) set up in various States including Karnataka, industry-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals received and approved and the financial assistance provided to them during the said period;

(c) the number of proposals pending for approval by the Government along with the reasons for pendency; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to grant an early approval to the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The details of the Micro and Small Industries set up in the country as well as Karnataka, as per information obtained from State Directorate of Industries on number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) [EM-II] filed under Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, during 2010-11 to 2013-14, are as under:

#### All India

Year	Micro	Small	Medium	All
2010-11	2,07,605	30,374	1,292	2,39,271
2011-12	2,45,342	35,563	2,977	2,83,882
2012-13	2,75,864	42,038	5,473	3,23,375
2013-14	2,94,624	58,507	7,257	3,60,388

#### Karnataka

Year	Micro	Small	Medium	All
2010-11	17,408	998	28	18,434
2011-12	19,610	1,370	41	21,021
2012-13	22,185	1,966	57	24,208
2013-14	23,229	2,661	76	25,966

Industry-wise details of EM-II filed in the country as well as Karnataka, by type of Industry are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) to (d) The Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-I) and The Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) are filed at District Industries Centres, under MSMED Act 2006 and the filing is voluntary and no such proposals are received by the Ministry of MSME. Therefore, the question of approval or pendency of such proposals at the level of Ministry of MSME does not arise. The financial assistance is provided to MSMEs through various schemes of the Ministry of MSME. The details of financial assistance, during this period, provided to the States/UTs for promotion & development of MSMEs under some of the important schemes of the Ministry, are as given in the enclosed Statement-III to V.

#### Statement-I

*Industry-wise distribution of number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises based on NIC- 2004 at two-digit level:*

#### All India

Sl. No.	NIC 2004	Description	Number of EM-II			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	01	Agriculture, Hunting and Related Service Activities	1932	2982	3614	4028
2	02	Forestry, Logging and Related Service Activities	1536	1325	2037	2270



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	18	29	85	95
4	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	81	59	51	57
5	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	36	53	65	72
6	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	92	66	68	75
7	13	Mining of Metal Ores	170	275	306	341
8	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	1968	2229	2183	2432
9	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	22420	23214	26101	29089
10	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products	597	360	269	299
11	17	Mfg of Textiles	26226	31642	31315	34899
12	18	Mfg of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	23361	25568	30466	33953
13	19	Mfg of Leather & Leather Product	4137	3732	4803	5353
14	20	Mfg of Wood And Wood Products	7850	9102	8486	9457
15	21	Mfg of Paper And Paper Products	5967	3044	4850	5405
16	22	Publishing, Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	2625	6142	8037	8957
17	23	Mfg of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	484	467	579	646
18	24	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	6368	6154	6655	7417
19	25	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	6419	7209	8245	9188
20	26	Mfg of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	10108	12275	12382	13799
21	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	4245	4696	5738	6395
22	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	19249	24282	22079	24607
23	29	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	9912	12018	13477	15020
24	30	Mfg of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	469	635	900	1003
25	31	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus n.e.c.	4257	4030	4676	5211
26	32	Mfg. of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	1130	1735	1468	1636
27	33	Mfg of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	982	1505	1486	1656
28	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	810	1581	1622	1807
29	35	Mfg of Other Transport Equipment	1204	1334	1545	1722
30	36	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	8192	12235	12818	14285
31	37	Recycling	64	285	343	382

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	40	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	132	669	747	833
33	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of Water	97	610	705	785
34	45	Construction	610	1188	2261	2520
35	50	Repair & Maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	3410	5520	8669	9662
36	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	3019	11176	18237	20324
37	52	Repair & Maintenance of Personal & Household Goods; Retail Trade	7437	11481	12700	14153
38	55	Hotels and Restaurants	407	1085	2614	2913
39	60	Land Transport; Transport via Pipelines	340	2468	2825	3148
40	61	Water Transport	9	75	218	242
41	62	Air Transport	30	18	34	38
42	63	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport & Travel Agents Activities	784	703	1328	1479
43	64	Post and Telecommunications	595	679	793	883
44	65	Financial Intermediation, Except Insurance & Pension Funding	45	204	402	448
45	66	Insurance and Pension Funding, Except Compulsory Social Security	36	11	15	17
46	67	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	66	197	204	227
47	70	Real Estate Activities	26	55	250	279
48	71	Renting of Machinery & Equipment Without Operator & of Personal & Household Goods	260	575	590	657
49	72	Computer and Related Activities	3188	9591	11085	12353
50	73	Research and Development	163	158	213	237
51	74	Other Business Activities	5019	12491	17051	19002
52	75	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	47	65	158	176
53	80	Education	257	373	581	647
54	85	Health and Social Work	134	382	543	605
55	90	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	18	49	89	99
56	91	Activities of Membership Organization n.e.c.	8	67	34	38
57	92	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Activities	249	676	495	551
58	93	Other Service Activities	32030	18651	19455	21682
59	95	Activities of Private Households as Employers of Domestic Staff	170	171	183	204

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60	96	Undifferentiated Goods - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	233	358	720	803
61	97	Undifferentiated Service - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	157	1198	1607	1791
62	99	Extra Territorial Organization and Bodies	626	645	404	451
63	-	NIC Description Not Reported	6764	2032	1418	1580
Total			239271	283882	323375	360388

Source:- The States/UTs: Commissionerate/Directorate of Industries and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises - Development Institutes.  
Note: 1. Mfg. - Manufacturing, 2. NIC. - National Industrial Classification 2004, 3. n.e.c. - not elsewhere classified.

### **Statement-II**

*Industry-wise distribution of number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises based on NIC- 2004 at two-digit level:*

#### **State: Karnataka**

Sl. No.	NIC 2004	Description	Number of EM-II			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	01	Agriculture, Hunting and Related Service Activities	268	1211	1404	1506
2	02	Forestry, Logging and Related Service Activities	875	614	565	606
3	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and Service Activities incidental to Fishing	1	0	1	1
4	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	1	0	3	3
5	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	1	1	2	2
6	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	18	1	3	3
7	13	Mining of Metal Ores	0	3	1	1
8	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	131	136	63	68
9	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	1206	1544	1909	2048
10	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products	17	1	0	0
11	17	Mfg of Textiles	2460	2260	1831	1964
12	18	Mfg of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	4501	5252	5318	5704
13	19	Mfg of Leather & Leather Product	483	551	348	373
14	20	Mfg of Wood And Wood Products	1336	1885	1958	2100
15	21	Mfg of Paper And Paper Products	105	64	148	159
16	22	Publishing, Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	203	465	2780	2982

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	23	Mfg of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	20	19	20	21
18	24	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	426	310	433	464
19	25	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	380	230	395	424
20	26	Mfg of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	691	653	649	696
21	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	124	112	132	142
22	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	1372	1843	1989	2133
23	29	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	855	838	931	999
24	30	Mfg of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	51	59	64	69
25	31	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus n.e.c.	159	117	162	174
26	32	Mfg. of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	100	157	151	162
27	33	Mfg of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	66	46	64	69
28	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	26	37	31	33
29	35	Mfg of Other Transport Equipment	20	22	45	48
30	36	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	972	925	1044	1120
31	37	Recycling	0	0	0	0
32	40	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	18	39	24	26
33	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of Water	0	0	0	0
34	45	Construction	19	6	54	58
35	50	Repair & Maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	227	215	349	374
36	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	12	11	1	1
37	52	Repair & Maintenance of Personal & Household Goods; Retail Trade	169	150	219	235
38	55	Hotels and Restaurants	12	11	41	44
39	60	Land Transport; Transport via Pipelines	11	5	8	9
40	61	Water Transport	0	0	0	0
41	62	Air Transport	0	0	0	0
42	63	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport & Travel Agents Activities	7	10	13	14
43	64	Post and Telecommunications	9	15	2	2
44	65	Financial Intermediation, Except Insurance & Pension Funding	0	0	2	2
45	66	Insurance and Pension Funding, Except Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	67	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	0	1	0	0
47	70	Real Estate Activities	0	0	0	0
48	71	Renting of Machinery & Equipment Without Operator & of Personal & Household Goods	18	19	15	16
49	72	Computer and Related Activities	298	386	228	245
50	73	Research and Development	1	0	0	0
51	74	Other Business Activities	280	311	402	431
52	75	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0	0
53	80	Education	14	14	15	16
54	85	Health and Social Work	4	6	7	8
55	90	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	0	0	0	0
56	91	Activities of Membership Organization n.e.c.	0	0	0	0
57	92	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Activities	13	14	23	25
58	93	Other Service Activities	454	452	361	387
59	95	Activities of Private Households as Employers of Domestic Staff	0	0	0	0
60	96	Undifferentiated Goods - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	0	0	0	0
61	97	Undifferentiated Service - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	0	0	0	0
62	99	Extra Territorial Organization and Bodies	0	0	0	0
Total			18434	21021	24208	25966

Source:- The States/UTs: Commissionerate/Directorate of Industries and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises - Development Institutes.  
 Note: 1. Mfg. - Manufacturing, 2. NIC. - National Industrial Classification 2004, 3. n.e.c. - not elsewhere classified.

### **Statement-III**

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Up gradation:

For modernization of micro and small enterprises (MSEs), is provided for loan through the banks under the scheme.

The State/UT-wise subsidy provided under the scheme during the last four years is as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Details of financial assistance released under the scheme			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1577.81	1823.68	1656.03	2194.06
2	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
5	Bihar	24.72	5.56	3.75	28.11
6	Chandigarh	145.00	79.55	87.56	291.87
7	Chhattisgarh	91.46	41.03	215.81	312.53
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.39	30.58	33.11	20.85
9	Daman and Diu	24.89	25.69	57.06	129.63
10	Goa	25.45	7.72	21.79	29.34
11	Gujarat	4492.19	5321.59	10939.37	13175.27
12	Haryana	1287.78	1750.53	2023.53	2545.29
13	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	2.10	32.76	36.00
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Jharkhand	200.70	59.60	167.28	124.61
16	Karnataka	3106.55	2145.89	2604.16	2422.29
17	Kerala	179.31	161.58	273.83	242.80
18	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	210.87	239.23	290.51	564.85
20	Maharashtra	2307.78	2280.23	4652.05	7868.01
21	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	New Delhi	461.64	344.30	490.43	610.53
26	Odisha	394.44	184.97	217.08	230.83
27	Puducherry	1.95	59.29	14.31	19.81
28	Punjab	2927.32	2048.87	4048.53	4002.85
29	Rajasthan	1109.71	1656.19	1812.82	3003.05
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamilnadu	4501.69	2333.69	3602.72	3181.42
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	593.03	383.15	674.05	767.03
34	Uttarakhand	6.40	30.00	64.74	53.50
35	West Bengal	279.59	151.25	198.17	279.28
	Total	24017.68	21166.27	34196.45	42148.83

**Statement-IV***State-wise statement of funds sanctioned under MSE-CDP during 2010-11 to 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Funds released under MSE - CDP			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	28.85	1.25	200.00
2	Assam	380.39	131.20	44.63	219.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	106.51	0.00	69.00	4.09
4	Bihar	12.88	0.00	13.25	35.89
5	Chhattisgarh	47.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Delhi	0.00	0.00	14.14	0.00
7	Gujarat	17.71	162.00	18.00	1.25
8	Goa	3.78	0.00	19.01	2.80
9	Haryana	0.00	7.78	6.60	17.40
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.18
11	Jharkhand	8.14	4.08	1.50	4.00
12	Jammu and Kashmir	105.03	3.75	603.40	138.50
13	Karnataka	292.40	8.10	32.57	74.17
14	Kerala	193.40	104.61	51.46	118.61
15	Maharashtra	767.27	899.58	7.40	684.06
16	Madhya Pradesh	41.96	58.97	0.00	398.76
17	Manipur	0.50	2.00	0.00	612.72
18	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.835	12.00
19	Mizoram	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
20	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.81
21	Odisha	7.28	69.40	11.66	38.59
22	Punjab	10.58	202.78	45.55	11.00
23	Rajasthan	253.23	0.00	308.60	176.73
24	Sikkim	9.71	0.00	0.00	3.79
25	Tamilnadu	635.04	1025.16	444.98	1431.05
26	Tripura	0.00	8.33	0.00	65.11
27	Uttar Pradesh	262.13	40.28	58.96	226.28
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
29	West Bengal	83.14	317.67	582.27	207.75
30	Misc. Exp.	0.00	1.39	8.86	0.00
Total		3240.62	3077.84	2343.92	4707.22

**Statement-V**

ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursement Scheme:

The State/UT-wise financial assistance provided under the scheme during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Govt. of India assistance released		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	30	0.00
2	Himachal Pradesh	213	674	665.32
3	Punjab	1,439	1200	925.84
4	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Uttarakhand	965	977	794.27
6	Haryana	2,495	2498	2498.85
7	Delhi	1,480	1333	354.30
8	Rajasthan	1,554	1770	1191.63
9	Uttar Pradesh	2018	2098	3416.4
10	Bihar	95	164	0.00
11	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	50	0.00	0.00
15	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Assam	444	53	130.93
19	West Bengal	4,499	3875	2546.86
20	Jharkhand	438	276	90.00
21	Odisha	1,005	577	756.84
22	Chhattisgarh	0.00	22	90.00
23	Madhya Pradesh	285	75	0.00
24	Gujarat	21,490	24754	15112.50
25	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Maharashtra	17969	22595	3810.68
28	Andhra Pradesh	9,499	12044	8966.80
29	Karnataka	3443	3588	3051.61
30	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Kerala	1,790	2407	1028.98
33	Tamil Nadu	5,559	8482	4991.77
34	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		76,730	89,492	50,424

[Translation]

**Deer Conservation**

189. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deers in the country state and sanctuary-wise including Taal Chhappar sanctuary in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of deaths of the deers due to non-availability of proper conservation scheme;

(c) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to check the deaths of the deers;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme at national level for deer conservation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The information regarding population of deer species are not available in the Ministry as the nationwide/sanctuary-wise census of deer population has not been undertaken in the country.



(b) and (c) No reports regarding increase in number of deaths of deer due to non-availability of proper conservation scheme have been received in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) The Ministry provides financial and technical assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', Project Tiger and 'Project Elephant' to the State/Union Territory Governments for protection and conservation of wildlife including deer and their habitats. The Ministry also provides financial assistance to State Governments for undertaking "Recovery Programmes for saving critically endangered species" as a component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. At present, sixteen species have been prioritized for taking up such recovery programmes which include Hangul and Manipur Brow-antlered deer. Financial assistance has been provided to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur for undertaking recovery programmes for Hangul and Manipur Brow-antlered deer respectively. The details of financial assistance released are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhas)

Year	Name of States	
	Jammu and Kashmir	Manipur
2008-09	99.00	--
2009-10*	--	33.96
2010-11	89.62	--
2011-12	--	--
2012-13	79.94	--
2013-14	--	27.82
Total	268.56	61.78

\*The financial assistance has been provided primarily for management planning, habitat improvement and protection etc.

[English]

#### Setting up of IITs

190. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the norms/criteria laid down for establishment of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the country and the details of States which do not have an IIT at present;

(b) whether the Government is planning to set up new IITs in each State including Kerala and if so, the details thereof, State- and location-wise;

(c) whether any States have offered land free of cost for setting up of an IIT and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States including Kerala for setting up of IITs in their States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has framed any roadmap in this regard and if so, the time by which the IITs are likely to be established along with the funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also taking into account the regional imbalance, the Government established eight new IITs during the XIth Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. Proper connectivity, physical infrastructure and basic facilities have been kept in view while deciding the locations for setting up these eight new IITs. IIT in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and the newly created State of Seemandara is not available.

(b) Since the State of Kerala does not have an IIT the proposal to set up an IIT in the State could be considered.

(c) All the respective Governments of the State, where, IITs presently exist have offered at least 500 acres of land, free of cost.

(d) The Central Government has been receiving requests from various State Governments for establishment of IITs. A proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala, indicating that 237 acres of land in Palakkad District has been acquired and action is under way for acquiring another 273 acres of land for setting up of an IIT.

(e) The proposal for setting up new IITs is under active consideration. However, so far, funds have not been allocated for the same.

#### **Indian Prisoners in Pak Jails**

191. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails at present;

(b) the number of such persons languishing even after completing their jail term;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in securing the release of these prisoners;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per available information there are 219 civilian prisoners believed to be Indian in Pakistani jails. However, as per the list of Indian prisoners provided by the Government of Pakistan on 1 July 2014, under bi-annual exchange of lists of Prisoners between India and Pakistan, Pakistan authorities state that there are 47 civilian Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. As per available records (as on 1 July 2014) there are 249 fishermen believed to be Indian in Pakistani jails.

Two civilian prisoners who have completed their term of sentence on 08 October 2013 and 30 April 2013 respectively are still to be released and repatriated back to India. The Mission in Islamabad has been taking up the matter with the Pakistani authorities for their early release and repatriation to India.

(c) to (e) Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities the issue of the early release and repatriation of all such prisoners as well as providing regular consular access to them. Government of India also, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of all such Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails. The India-Pakistan

Judicial Committee consisting of retired judges from both countries visits jails in both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term.

Due to Government's continued efforts one civilian prisoner and 150 fishermen have been released by Pakistan, so far, in current year.

*[Translation]*

#### **Commercialisation of Higher Education**

192. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of commercialisation of higher and technical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether incidences of donations, development charges, exorbitant fee have been reported from educational institutions including engineering and management institutes;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the action taken by the Government against these institutions; and

(f) the concrete steps taken or being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. There have been reports of adoption of unfair practices in admission and related matters by institutions for higher education and exploitation of students by charging capitation fee. A statement indicating the number of complaints received from various States by University Grants Commission (UGC) & All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) AICTE has informed that show cause notices have been issued in certain cases. The Council has informed that in 02 cases, wherein collection of capitation fee was proved, it has imposed stiff penalties and directed

refund of the capitation fee amount. UGC has informed that it has taken up the complaints with the appropriate authorities of the concerned institutions and also with the Central Bureau of Investigation in one case for necessary action.

(f) Education in India is a not-for profit activity. Pursuant to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Islamic Academy of Education Vs the State of Karnataka and T.M.A. Pai Foundation Vs the State of Karnataka, Fee Fixation Committees have been set up by State Governments, which are fixing fees for all professional and technical courses.

The Government has taken various measures to curb the commercialization of higher education. Accordingly, the UGC has issued the UGC Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities, 2003. Para 3.9 of these regulations provide that "the admission procedure and fixation of fees shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies. The UGC has also issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to-be Universities) Regulations 2010. Para 6.5 of these Regulations provides that, "the level of the fees charged for the courses offered in deemed-to-be universities shall have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course. The fee structure shall be displayed in the prospectus and on the institution's website". The UGC has further issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to-be Universities) (Amendment) Regulations 2014. According to these amended regulations the deemed to be universities have to mandatorily publish a Prospectus before commencement of admission process indicating the details of the fee structure, the number of seats approved for each course, the age limit prescribed for candidates etc. The regulations prohibit such universities from publishing any advertisement inducing students for taking admission claiming to be recognized by appropriate authority where it is not so recognized.

The UGC has issued the UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 and AICTE has issued the AICTE (Establishment of Mechanism for Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012. These regulations provide for redress of grievances including cases where money has been demanded in excess of what is specified in the declared admission policy or approved by the competent authority to be charged by institutions. Both the regulations

provide for the resolution of grievances through ombudsmen.

The Government had also introduced the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha which provided for the prohibition of certain unfair practices including charging of capitation fees and donation in higher educational institutions to protect the interest of the students. The Bill has since lapsed consequent to dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

#### **Statement**

##### *Number of Complaints Received from various States*

Sl. No.	State/U.T	AICTE	UGC
		2012-till date	2010-2013
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	25	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	97	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
4	Assam	8	-
5	Bihar	51	-
6	Chhattisgarh	15	-
7	Chandigarh	4	-
8	Goa	3	-
9	Gujarat	47	-
10	Haryana	101	-
11	Himachal Pradesh	8	-
12	Jammu and Kashmir	23	-
13	Jharkhand	26	-
14	Karnataka	64	8
15	Kerala	45	-
16	Madhya Pradesh	78	-
17	Maharashtra	115	-
18	Nagaland	2	-
19	Delhi	108	-
20	Odisha	33	-
21	Pudducherry	27	-
22	Punjab	95	2

1	2	3	4
23	Rajasthan	80	3
24	Tamil Nadu	139	5
25	Tripura	1	-
26	Uttaranchal	18	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	180	3
28	West Bengal	70	-
29	Sikkim	-	2

[English]

### Contaminated Drinking Water

193. SHRI NIMMALA KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of fluoride, arsenic and other contaminants in drinking water supplied in the major metropolitan areas are within the prescribed standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the extent to which such contamination levels, have risen over and above the prescribed minimum tolerance limit;

(c) whether the Government regularly monitor the quantity and quality of the supply of drinking water in the urban areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for supply of safe drinking water in the urban areas including major metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) to (d) The supply of drinking water in urban areas including metropolitan cities within the water quality parameters/norms and its routine checking/monitoring is responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). No such case has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) where drinking water supplied in metropolitan cities is having levels of fluorides, arsenic and other contaminants above the prescribed norms.

(e) In order to improve the situation of civic services (including water supply) in the urban areas

including Metropolitan cities, Govt. of India (MoUD) has launched various schemes, which includes the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite towns / Counter Magnets of Million plus cities (UIDSST), 10% Lump Sum Scheme for benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim and ADD assisted "North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)".

MoUD has formulated the set of Standardized Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) to improve the efficiency of service delivery including water supply. Further, MoUD have published Manual on Water Supply & Treatment and also Manual on Operation and Maintenance of water supply systems to assist ULBs in management of urban water supply as well as in its execution and operation and maintenance.

[Translation]

### River Pollution

194. YOGI ADITYANATH:  
SHRI SULTAN AHMED:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) the details of most polluted rivers in the country along with their present status and the programme/plan initiated or proposed to be initiated for cleaning them, river-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and spent on cleaning of rivers and the achievements made as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, riverwise;

(c) whether the rivers particularly, those flowing through the major/metropolitan cities have been found to be highly polluted due to discharge of industrial waste and sewage;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government for proper treatment of industrial and sewerage waste; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for prevention of river pollution, protection of river beds and effective enforcement of river conservation regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) Discharge of untreated and partially treated industrial and municipal wastewater from cities/towns along the rivers constitute a major source of pollution in rivers. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 150 polluted stretches along various rivers in the country based on BOD (Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The details of polluted river stretches in various States is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes, for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. NRCP & NGRBA programmes presently cover 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 10716.45 crores. Details of rivers covered under NRCP is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under these programmes, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, if setting up of sewage treatment

plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

The Central funds are released to the State Governments for implementation of pollution abatement schemes through the implementing agencies functioning under their control. Till date, sewage treatment capacity of 4957.98 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the NRCP & NGRBA programmes. Details of funds allocated by the Ministry and expenditure incurred by the States under the NRCP and NGRBA programmes, during the last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

To control flow of industrial effluents into the rivers, Central Pollution Control Board and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise details of polluted river stretches*

Sl. No.	Name of. State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill and Kalong	4
3	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6	Haryana	Ghagggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna,	3

1	2	3	4
8	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western Kali (partly covered), Kali Nadi (Eastern), Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14	Manipur	Nambul	1
15	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela & kichha and Bahalla	3
17	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21	Chhattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23	Odisha	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24	Puducherry	Arasalar	1
25	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
Total			150

**Statement-II**

*River-wise details under National River Conservation Plan & National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes*

Sl. No.	River	No. of towns covered	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure incurred, including State share (Rs. in crore)	Sewage Treatment capacity created (mld)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,2	Adyar & Cooum	1	404.26	398.15	264.00
3,4	Beas & Satluj	14	730.90	642.17	504.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Beehar	1	19.44	8.58	—
6	Betwa	3	8.23	5.63	15.20
7	Bhadra	1	3.77	4.14	5.83
8	Brahmini	3	4.25	2.70	—
9	Cauvery	13	269.10	262.39	168.93
10	Chambal	3	154.06	56.88	9.00
11	Damodar	12	4.40	4.29	13.17
12	Diphu and Dhansiri	1	82.80	11.41	—
13	Ganga	77	5101.55	1708.82	1228.49
14	Ghaggar	4	57.11	0.01	—
15	Godavari	7	118.98	114.55	185.46
16	Gomti	3	318.80	474.61	392.00
17	Khan	1	40.19	39.58	90.00
18	Krishna	2	28.74	31.14	28.00
19	Kshipra	1	18.05	17.32	55.46
20	Mahanadi	1	8.04	8.04	33.00
21	Mandakini	1	6.20	2.11	—
22	Mandovi	1	14.10	13.50	12.50
23	Mahananda	1	54.88	50.55	50.00
24	Mindhola	1	262.13	99.03	—
25	Musi	1	335.66	336.85	593.00
26	Narmada	2	14.33	4.85	—
27	Pamba	1	18.45	1.47	—
28	Panchganga	1	74.29	25.80	24.00
29	Pennar	1	46.27	35.94	—
30	Rani-chu	3	181.09	96.56	8.00
31	Ramganga	1	279.91	65.15	—
32	Sabarmati	1	101.96	95.08	232.00
33	Subarnrekha	3	3.76	0.98	—
34	Tapti	1	4.81	3.88	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Tapi	1	2.44	0.96	—
36	Tunga	1	3.70	2.60	—
37	Tungabhadra	2	7.16	6.22	28.29
38	Tamrabarani	1	54.93	54.27	24.20
39	Vennar	1	62.75	63.31	28.05
40	Vaigai	1	130.24	111.84	—
41	Wainganga	3	1.01	0.94	1.95
42	Yamuna	21	1603.26	1532.35	942.25
	Puri Town (Coastal Area)	1	80.45	59.64	15.00
Grand Total		199	10716.45	6454.29	4957.98

**Statement-III**

*Details of funds released, State-wise under the National River Conservation Plan & National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes*

Sl. No.	State	River	Funds released (Rs. in crore)			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till June, 2014)
1	Bihar	Ganga	—	—	91.14	—
2	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	—	—	6.26	—
3	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola	—	41.71	—	—
4	Goa	Mandovi	—	—	—	—
5	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	—	5.07	22.42	—
6	Odisha.	Brahmini & Mahanadi	5.00	—	—	—
7	Punjab	Satluj & Beas & Ghaggar	47.53	45.36	98.04	14.21
8	Rajasthan	Chambal	20.00	—	—	—
9	Delhi	Yamuna	34.88	—	—	—
10	Haryana	Yamuna	—	38.20	10.00	5.46
11	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti & Ramganga	70.75	107.31	133.80	—
12	Uttarakhand	Ganga	—	11.30	17.05	—
13	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	—	—	48.90	—
14	Sikkim	Rani Chu	9.30	21.65	15.00	—
Total			187.46	270.60	442.61	19.67



**Statement-IV**

*Details of expenditure incurred, State-wise under the National River Conservation Plan & National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programmes*

Sl. No.	State	River	Expenditure incurred, including State Share (Rs. in crore)			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till June, 2014)
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	Godavari and Musi	—	—	1.94	—
2	Bihar	Ganga	17.60	27.17	31.70	—
3	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola	—	13.98	85.05	—
4	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganga	24.25	11.27	14.96	—
5	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	0.64	—	7.34	—
6	Odisha	Brahmini & Mahanadi	15.26	3.89	—	—
7	Punjab	Satluj & Beas & Ghaggar	97.14	120.46	107.79	5.77
8	Rajasthan	Chambal	14.31	10.82	6.38	—
9	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	6.01	5.72	—	—
10	Delhi	Yamuna	122.95	73.19	—	—
11	Haryana	Yamuna	0.19	3.94	75.55	—
12	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti & Ramganga	201.29	242.65	95.68	—
13	Uttarakhand	Ganga	20.04	19.28	23.28	—
14	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	84.84	66.22	40.27	—
15	Sikkim	Rani Chu	—	17.75	11.35	—
16	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	—	4.85	11.41	—
Total			604.52	621.19	512.70	5.77

**Role of CVC in Corruption Cases**

195. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has got only an advisory role in corruption related cases;

(b) if so, the details of the provisions in the CVC Act and Rules which limit the role of the CVC to that of

an advisor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend such provisions in the CVC Act and rules so that the CVC can play a more assertive and proactive role in tackling corruption cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of other steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the CVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Central Vigilance Commission is a statutory body and its functions and powers are prescribed under Section 8 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 which empowers the Commission to:

- exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation in so far as it relates to the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;
- give directions to the CBI for the purpose of discharging the responsibility under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the DPSE Act, 1946;
- inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made into any complaint received against any official specified in sub-section (2) of Section 8 on allegations of offences committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;
- to review the progress of investigations conducted by the CBI in PC Act cases;
- to exercise superintendence over the vigilance administration of the various Central Government Ministries/Departments or Corporations established by or under any central Act, Government Companies, Societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Government;
- tender advice to the Central Govt. Ministries/ Departments/Public Sector Enterprises/Public Sector Banks/ Autonomous organisations/ Societies and Local Authorities owned & controlled by the Central Govt.

In addition, amendments to Section 8 of the CVC Act, 2003 were made recently through the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013(1 of 2014) by inserting new sections 8A and 8B empowering the Commission to inquire into

references made by the Lokpal in respect of members of Group 'B', 'C', 'D' services of the Central Govt, and such level of officials or staff of the Corporations, companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

In order to strengthen the Central Vigilance Commission, it has been given a statutory status by the enactment of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, on account of which it can function in an independent and objective manner. The CVC also has been bestowed with the powers of superintendence over the CBI in so far as it relates to investigation of offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, to ensure greater objectivity and accountability in its functioning. With the recent amendments carried out in the CVC Act, 2003, through the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, and the powers and functions already available with the Commission, the Central Vigilance Commission is in a position to function in an independent and assertive manner for tackling corruption cases.

*[English]*

#### **Scheme to Upgrade and Facilitate Schools**

196. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any Centrally sponsored scheme to upgrade and facilitate the Government run schools across all levels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated/released for the purpose to the States/UTs under these schemes, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes are centrally sponsored schemes to upgrade and facilitate elementary and secondary schools respectively. Under the SSA 277093 schools have been constructed and under the RMSA 688258 schools upgraded and 35539 existing schools strengthened.

Funds released under both the programmes to the States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Central funds release under SSA during the last year and current year*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central Release in 2013-14	Central Release so far in 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	174715.39	80825.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17325.85	7521.54
3	Assam	131820.73	4817.26
4	Bihar	261013.11	73493.35
5	Chhattisgarh	76699.64	36097.76
6	Goa	1333.57	666.40
7	Gujarat	80559.63	35629.71
8	Haryana	35088.42	17544.21
9	Himachal Pradesh	11453.10	5399.23
10	Jammu and Kashmir	89143.50	31449.57
11	Jharkhand	45010.71	22675.36
12	Karnataka	65371.33	21842.73
13	Kerala	20800.66	10489.88
14	Madhya Pradesh	200408.56	100204.28
15	Maharashtra	65653.65	11014.14
16	Manipur	13193.93	4925.50
17	Meghalaya	28340.86	5718.48
18	Mizoram	10657.69	4039.02
19	Nagaland	15803.02	0.00
20	Odisha	73956.08	36973.03
21	Punjab	38323.72	8693.12
22	Rajasthan	242488.70	108672.72
23	Sikkim	4195.08	1000.47
24	Tamil Nadu	96827.48	71214.74
25	Tripura	15991.09	4724.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	466698.02	233569.01
27	Uttarakhand	22043.37	10139.07

1	2	3	4
28	West Bengal	153196.42	46161.22
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612.35	0.00
30	Chandigarh	2276.76	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	927.19	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	145.54	0.00
33	Delhi	8322.82	1765.25
34	Puducherry	522.02	0.00
Total		2470919.99	997267.04

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Central funds release under RMSA during the last year*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTS	Central Release in 2013-14	Central Release so far in 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	19869.00	5896.64
2	Assam	7062.00	0.00
3	Bihar	6884.90	3322.71
4	Chhattisgarh	18693.36	2826.33
5	Chandigarh	22.00	0.00
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36.00	0.00
7	Daman and Diu	180.14	0.00
8	Delhi	443.43	1450.13
9	Goa	104.30	323.15
10	Gujarat	0.00	5070.37
11	Haryana	7204.27	2434.30
12	Himachal Pradesh	21467.12	1269.13
13	Jammu and Kashmir	13578.00	2675.83
14	Karnataka	12883.00	3578.86
15	Kerala	1719.00	1375.58
16	Madhya Pradesh	52455.38	6761.34

1	2	3	4
17	Maharashtra	768.13	13072.60
18	Manipur	3928.55	2100.23
19	Meghalaya	340.92	0.00
20	Mizoram	3945.04	461.37
21	Nagaland	506.47	0.00
22	Odisha	26553.62	0.00
23	Puducherry	716.60	0.00
24	Punjab	9260.38	1500.98
25	Rajasthan	26714.00	1008.11
26	Sikkim	862.22	9.81
27	Tamil Nadu	35936.40	15289.12
28	Tripura	2365.62	1.88
29	Uttar Pradesh	9680.00	0.00
30	Uttarakhand	7571.60	3.16
31	West Bengal	76.52	8344.95
Total		303710.97	78776.57

[Translation]

#### Shortage of Houses for Government Employees

197. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Government accommodation for the Central Government employees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating shortages in various types, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action-plan to address the said shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of redevelopment plans of old Government colonies in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Initiative for redevelopment of Government colonies, namely Srinivaspuri, Sarojini Nagar, Kasturba Nagar, Kidwai Nagar (East), Thyagaraja Nagar and Netaji Nagar has been taken. Further, with a view to increase availability of units, 96 flats of various categories have been acquired in the Common Wealth Games Village, New Delhi. Construction of 130 units of Type-V and Type-VI categories at Hyderabad Estate, Mumbai after demolition of 48 Type-VI flats, which have been declared dangerous, have been undertaken.

(e) Central Public Works Department (CPWD) is working on re-development of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies at Srinivas Puri, Mohamad Pur, Sarojini Nagar and also development of vacant Government land at Ghitorni in Delhi. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. In addition, National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) has also been entrusted with the redevelopment of Kidwai Nagar (East), Kasturba Nagar, Thyagraj Nagar and Netaji Nagar. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### Statement-I

##### *Details of Demand and Availability of General Pool Residential Accommodation*

#### 1. Delhi

Type	Demand	Availability	Shortage	Surplus
1	2	3	4	5
I	12791	15531	Nil	2740
II	29274	24360	4914	0
III	20270	12061	8209	0
IV	7737	5359	2378	0
IV Spl.	2189	792	1397	0
V A	1991	1436	555	0
V B	2391	856	1535	0
VI A	1790	869	921	0
VI B	328	166	162	0
VII	444	190	254	0
VIII	193	108	85	0

1	2	3	4	5
DS	3105	1673	1432	0
SK	1358	287	1071	0
SS	566	129	437	0
Total	84427	63817	23350	2740

**2. Maharashtra****Mumbai**

I	1836	2005	0	169
II	5641	3282	2359	0
III	3502	1702	1800	0
IV	680	728	0	48
IV Spl.	210	72	138	0
V	477	247	230	0
VI	224	44	180	0
DS	101	122	0	21
SK	141	14	127	0
Sub total	12812	8216	4834	238

**Nagpur**

I	92	247	0	155
II	827	930	0	103
III	369	447	0	78
IV	127	173	0	46
V	58	93	0	35
VI	02	12	0	10
Out houses	05	12		7
Sub total	1480	1914	0	434

**Pune**

I	16	15	1	0
II	115	75	40	0
III	126	120	06	0
IV	60	60	0	0
V	10	10	0	0
Sub total	327	280	47	0
Total	14619	10410	4881	672

1	2	3	4	5
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**3. West Bengal****Kolkata**

I	413	1692	0	1279
II	3656	2679	977	0
III	1686	1558	128	0
IV	524	213	311	0
V	273	190	83	0
VI	160	103	57	0
SK	91	98	0	7
DS	167	104	63	0
Sub total	6970	6637	1619	1286

**Siliguri**

I	24	24	0	0
II	24	24	0	0
III	40	40	0	0
IV	12	12	0	0
Sub total	100	100	0	0

Total	7070	6737	1619	1286
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**4. State: Haryana****Faridabad**

I	504	482	22	0
II	938	832	106	0
III	619	328	291	0
IV	177	140	37	0
V	54	52	02	0
VI	16	16	0	0
Total	2308	1850	458	0

**5. Tamil Nadu****Chennai**

I	801	450	351	0
II	1765	944	821	0
III	1639	660	979	0

1	2	3	4	5
IV	847	379	468	0
V	305	138	167	0
VI	63	20	43	0
SK	151	20	131	0
DU	177	30	147	0
KKN Hostel	30	30	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5778</b>	<b>2671</b>	<b>3107</b>	<b>0</b>

**6. Himachal Pradesh****Shimla**

I	285	285	0	0
II	600	388	212	0
III	464	374	90	0
IV	111	96	15	0
V	25	25	0	3
VI	4	04	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1489</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>4</b>

**7. U.T.: Chandigarh****Chandigarh**

I	696	710	0	14
II	1186	1070	116	0
III	600	542	58	0
IV	244	109	135	0
V	103	70	33	0
VI	25	05	20	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2854</b>	<b>2506</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>14</b>

**8. STATE: Uttar Pradesh****Ghaziabad**

I	170	176	0	06
II	538	480	58	0
III	212	132	80	0
IV	62	24	38	0
V	16	8	08	0
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>06</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Lucknow</b>				
I	364	272	92	0
II	824	474	350	0
III	318	223	95	0
IV	134	90	44	0
V	46	32	14	0
VI	04	02	02	0
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>0</b>

**Agra**

I	08	15	0	07
II	30	30	0	0
III	60	60	0	0
IV	14	14	0	0
V	05	05	0	0
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>07</b>

**Allahabad**

I	100	114	0	14
II	402	437	0	35
III	206	282	0	76
IV	39	44	0	05
V	10	11	0	01
VI	1	2	0	01
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>

**Kanpur**

I	104	293	0	189
II	292	351	0	59
III	131	158	0	27
IV	39	60	0	21
V	30	31	0	1
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297</b>

**Varanasi**

I	11	24	0	13
II	39	60	0	21

1	2	3	4	5
III	55	102	0	47
IV	12	12	0	0
Sub total	117	198	0	81
<b>Bareilly</b>				
I	0	0	0	0
II	12	12	0	0
III	18	18	0	0
IV	13	18	0	5
V	5	5	0	0
Sub total	48	53	0	5
Total	4324	4071	781	528
<b>9. State: Karnataka</b>				
<b>Bangaluru</b>				
I	441	380	61	0
II	747	384	363	0
III	640	470	170	0
IV	253	214	39	0
V	73	46	27	0
VI	30	4	26	0
SK	58	56	2	0
DS	34	34	0	0
Sub total	2276	1588	688	0
<b>Mysore</b>				
I	20	32	0	12
II	35	40	0	05
III	40	40	0	0
IV	15	16	0	01
V	8	8	0	0
Sub total	118	136	0	18
Total	2394	1724	688	18

1	2	3	4	5
<b>10. State: Andhra Pradesh</b>				
<b>Hyderabad</b>				
I	104	184	0	80
II	466	416	50	0
III	305	224	81	0
IV	36	32	4	0
V	35	36	0	1
Hostel	28	32	0	4
Total	974	924	135	85
<b>11. U.T.: Andaman and Nicobar</b>				
<b>Port Blair</b>				
I	40	36	4	0
II	67	63	4	0
III	131	88	43	0
IV	23	22	01	0
V	10	10	0	0
Total	271	219	52	0
<b>12. State: Manipur</b>				
<b>Imphal</b>				
I	24	20	4	0
II	41	32	9	0
III	29	24	5	0
IV	6	4	2	0
Total	100	80	20	0
<b>13. STATE: Uttarakhand</b>				
<b>Dehradun</b>				
I	18	10	08	0
II	50	02	48	0
III	62	08	54	0
IV	19	02	17	0
Total	149	22	127	0

1	2	3	4	5
<b>14. State: Sikkim</b>				
<b>Gangtok</b>				
I	27	24	3	0
II	92	24	68	0
III	49	40	09	0
IV	27	12	15	0
V	9	6	3	0
Total	204	106	98	0
<b>15. State: Rajasthan</b>				
<b>Jodhpur</b>				
I	104	104	0	0
II	103	103	0	0
III	92	92	0	0
IV	22	22	0	0
V	4	4	0	0
VI	3	3	0	0
Sub total	328	328	0	0
<b>Jaipur</b>				
I	93	89	4	0
II	157	128	29	0
III	230	228	2	0
IV	73	72	1	0
V	25	24	1	0
VI	8	6	2	0
Sub total	586	547	39	0
<b>Bikaner</b>				
I	6	6	0	0
II	6	6	0	0
III	8	8	0	0
IV	1	1	0	0
Sub total	21	21	0	0
Total	935	896	36	0

1	2	3	4	5
<b>16. State: KErала</b>				
<b>Cochin</b>				
I	19	32	0	13
II	113	116	0	3
III	78	68	10	0
IV	36	24	12	0
V	9	4	5	0
Sub total	255	244	27	16
<b>Calicut</b>				
II	14	14	0	0
III	14	14	0	0
IV	14	14	0	0
V	10	14	0	04
VI	01	02	0	01
Sub total	53	58	0	5
<b>Trivandrum</b>				
I	41	16	25	0
II	79	16	63	0
III	151	134	17	0
IV	59	52	7	0
V	13	12	1	0
Sub total	343	230	113	0
Total	651	532	140	21
<b>17. State: Meghalaya</b>				
<b>Shillong</b>				
I	27	22	5	0
II	77	34	43	0
III	38	24	14	0
IV	22	8	14	0
V	3	2	1	0
Total	167	90	77	0



1	2	3	4	5
<b>18. State: Madhya Pradesh</b>				
<b>Bhopal</b>				
I	32	32	0	0
II	74	52	22	0
III	63	60	3	0
IV	50	14	36	0
V	20	8	12	0
Total	239	166	73	0

<b>Indore</b>				
I	63	108	0	45
II	132	132	0	0
III	119	108	11	0
IV	26	26	0	0
V	8	8	0	0
VI	2	2	0	0
Total	350	384	11	45

**19. State: Tripura**

<b>Agartala</b>				
I	56	48	8	0
II	72	46	26	0
III	77	54	23	0
IV	27	12	15	0
V	7	4	3	0
Total	239	164	75	0

**20. State: Gujarat**

<b>Rajkot</b>				
I	39	48	0	9
II	41	48	0	7
III	30	36	0	6
IV	08	8	0	0
Total	118	140	0	22

1	2	3	4	5
<b>21. State: Nagaland</b>				
<b>Kohima</b>				
I	8	8	0	0
II	16	16	0	0
III	40	40	0	0
Total	64	64	0	0

**22. State: Jammu and Kashmir**

<b>Srinagar</b>				
I	0	30	0	30
II	82	114	0	32
III	50	84	0	34
IV	14	16	0	2
V	5	6	0	1
Total	151	250	0	99

**23. State: Assam**

<b>Guwahati</b>				
I	23	23	0	0
II	53	24	29	0
III	81	72	9	0
IV	27	24	3	0
Total	184	143	41	0

**24. State: Goa**

<b>Goa</b>				
II	35	5	30	0
III	33	17	16	0
IV	6	6	0	0
Total	74	28	46	0

**Statement-II**

*Proposed scope of Redevelopment of Srinivasपुरi, Sarojini Nagar & Mohammadpur and GPRA Colonies.  
Development of CPWD land at Ghitorni*

Sl. No.	Dwelling Unit Category	Re-Development			Development			Total	
		Srinivasपुरi Area- 73.14 Acre	Mohammadpur Area- 7.71 Acre	Sarojini Nagar Area- 288.07 Acre	Ghitorni Area- 239.64 Acre	Existing	Proposed		Existing
<b>No. of DUs</b>									
<b>Residential Area</b>									
1.	Type-I	648	-	328	-	-	-	976	-
2.	Type-II	756	1,204	-	384	-	-	756	2,588
3.	Type-III	28	1,824	-	352	4,499	3,808	4,527	8,234
4.	Type-IV	-	574	-	-	188	1,680	-	2,254
5.	Type-IV Spl.	-	-	-	-	-	1,456	-	3,486
6.	Type-V	-	-	-	-	-	1,764	-	3,102
7.	Type-VI	-	-	-	-	504	-	975	1,479
8.	Type-VII	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	259
9.	Type-VIII	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	106
	Total Nos.	1,432	3,602	328	736	4,687	9,352	6,447	21,508
	Commercial Area	-	46,979 Sqm	-	9,360 Sqm	-	1,87,806 Sqm	-	8,02,545 Sqm
	Community Area	-	46,979 Sqm	-	9,360 Sqm	-	1,87,806 Sqm	-	3,13,905 Sqm

**Statement-III***Proposed scope of Redevelopment of Kidwai Nagar (East), Kasturba Nagar, Thyagraj Nagar and Netaji Nagar*

Sl. No.	Dwelling Unit Category	Redevelopment							
		Kidwai Nagar (East)		Kasturba Nagar		Thyagraj Nagar		Netaji Nagar	
		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
1	Type-I	1336	—	2521	—	131	—	1369	—
2	Type-II	1000	1000	—	3048	—	—	1107	2408
3	Type-III	—	800	—	—	—	—	164	—
4	Type-IV	—	1500	—	509	—	116	132	1911
5	Type-IV Spl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Type-V	108	1000	—	509	—	94	—	1911
7	Type-VI	—	200	—	255	—	72	—	1065
8	Type-VII	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Type-VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		2444	4550	2521	4321	131	282	2772	7295

*[English]***Award of Degrees**

198. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether certain Universities affiliated with University Grants Commission (UGC) are awarding degrees other than the ones specified under the UGC Act;

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

(c) whether the UGC has directed all the Universities to approach the Commission with full justification for prior approval for awarding such degrees and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Universities thereto;

(d) whether any action has been taken/ is likely to be taken against the Universities which have defaulted on UGC's directives in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that some Universities/institutions are awarding unspecified degrees leading to litigations and various problems for the students conferred with such degrees.

The UGC has further informed that it has been directing all Universities at regular intervals to award only those degrees which are specified by it under section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956, so as to avoid any litigations or hardships to the students and other stakeholders. The UGC has also warned Vice Chancellors of all Universities/Deemed-to-be Universities on 9th June, 2014 that no University shall confer a degree in violation of the provisions of the notification, published in the official gazette, of degrees specified by the UGC, under section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956. The UGC has further advised the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities/Deemed-to-be Universities that if a University wishes to award a degree other than the one specified by the UGC, it shall approach the UGC for its approval six months prior to starting by degree programme with full justification on the course to be started.

(d) and (e) Contravention of the provisions of the UGC Act, 1956 relating to the award of specified degrees

shall render the defaulting University and its affiliated colleges liable for appropriate action by the UGC, including the suspension of grants. Recently, such an action has been taken against University of Delhi by the UGC.

### **Community Radio Stations**

199. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of community radio stations operating in the country at present;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up more community radio stations in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of pending applications for setting up community radio stations, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) 170 Community Radio Stations are presently operating in the country.

(b) and (c) Grant of permission to organisations to set up Community Radio Stations (CRS) is a continuous process. Ministry grants permission to Educational Institutions, Registered Societies/NGOs and Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc. to set up CRS. Awareness workshops are being organized by this Ministry to sensitize people about the policy and create awareness amongst aspiring applicants about issues relating to setting up, operation & maintenance of Community Radios. So far 55 awareness workshops have been organised across the country. 8 more such workshops are scheduled during the year 2014-15. Besides this, four National Sammelans have been organised for Community Radio operators, Government Ministries and Departments, UN organisations and other stakeholders for exchange of ideas and discussions. A new Plan Scheme "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India" has also been introduced to provide financial support to new as well as existing CR

Stations for setting up studios, purchase of equipment, building capacity, and upgrading technology etc.

(d) and (e) 216 applications, received from various organizations, for setting up Community Radio Stations are under various stages of inter-Ministerial clearances. State/UT-wise list of pending applications is at Ministry's website at [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in) No time frame can be prescribed to pending applications, as various inter-Ministerial clearances are required to grant permissions to set up community radio stations.

### **Facilities to KVs Employees**

200. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

- (a) the details of various amenities and facilities being provided to teachers and employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS);
- (b) whether KVS collects part of sala'y of employees under Employees Welfare Scheme (EWS);
- (c) if so, the details thereof including rules governing EWS, along with money collected, utilised, unutilised during the last three years;
- (d) whether several facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) like swimming pool, gym, etc. are operated by private parties and if so, the details thereof including rules regarding access to these facilities by KV employees; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government for welfare of employees of KVs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is a fully funded autonomous body under Ministry of HRD. The conditions of service of the employees of KVS are generally at par with those of Central Government employees.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A copy of the Employee Welfare Scheme is available at the website of the KVS at [www.kvsangathan.nic.in](http://www.kvsangathan.nic.in). The details of money collected and payments made under the scheme are as follows:

(In Rupees)				
Sl. No.	Financial Year	Subscription received from subscribers	Payment out of welfare fund to subscribers	Balance Corpus
1	2010-2011	25679996	14107713	440803611
2.	2011-2012	76764463	19873078	484003312
3.	2012-2013	23788470	27817023	528986146

(d) 21 swimming pools/Gym were constructed in different Kendriya Vidyalayas by signing Built Operate Transfer (BOT) agreement with private parties between November, 2001 and June, 2004 by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. As per the agreement entered into at the time of creation of these facilities, the Concessionaires are to provide free of cost training facilities to school children and staff or any other users decided by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan authorities during school hours, which includes instructors, trainers, life guards and necessary equipment/materials etc.

(e) The following additional concessions are also available to KVS employees:

- (i) Admissions to the wards of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees.
- (ii) Financial assistance for professional education to the wards of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers by National Federation Teachers Welfare (NFTW).

[*Translation*]

#### **Schemes for Small Scale Sector**

201. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/ programmes being run by the Government for development of small scale industries in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to come up with any special/ new programmes for promoting the sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various States including Maharashtra have sought special grants for development of small scale industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing various schemes and programmes for development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country. The major schemes / programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc.

(b) The proposal of Ministry of MSME for setting up a dedicated fund in the name of India Inclusive Innovation Fund' has been approved by Cabinet. The fund aims to promote grass-root innovations with social returns as well as modest economic returns. This fund would, operate as a for-profit entity with a social investment focus. The India Inclusive Innovation Fund would back enterprises developing innovative solutions primarily for citizens who lie in the lower half of India's economic pyramid, with limited physical and institutional access to basic services. The total corpus of this fund is proposed to be an initial minimum size of Rs.500 crore and maximum size of Rs.5,000 crore with initial GOI contribution of Rs. 100.00 crore.

(c) and (d) All plan schemes implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises are Central Sector Schemes. Therefore, funds are not allocated State-wise, under these schemes.

[*English*]

#### **Investigation of Cases under PIDPI**

202. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Officer (CVO), Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) has

completed investigations into the complaints received under the Public Interest Disclosure and Perfection of Informer (PIDPI) Resolution, as directed by the Delhi High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by CVC to ensure that complaints under PIDPI resolution are investigated within the stipulated time frame; and

(d) the total number of complaints under PIDPI resolution lying pending for disposal for more than two months along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In pursuance of Hon'ble Delhi High Court orders dated 28.04.2014 and 28.05.2014, four complaints dated 25.11.2013, 21.10.2013, 17.10.2013 and 20.11.2013 received under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informer (PIDPI) Resolution, through Central Vigilance Commission have been inquired into and reports have been submitted by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) to the Commission vide letters dated 04.06.2014 and 16.06.2014. The inquiry did not find any merit in the allegations mentioned in the complaints.

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission has issued instructions on Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution, 2004, stating that an investigation report is required to be submitted to the Commission on written complaints referred by the CVC to the CVOs of the organizations concerned within one month of the receipt of the reference from the Commission. These instructions prescribe that the time limit should be strictly complied with. In cases where no reports have been received, reminders are to be issued to the organizations to expedite the investigation report. CVOs of some organizations are stated to have informed that in certain cases reports are delayed as collection of

information from the respective field units/organizations takes time. In addition to the Central Vigilance Commission as the designated agency, the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have also since been authorized as the designated agencies to receive written complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or of misuse of office by any employee of the Central Government or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and falling under the jurisdiction of that Ministries/Departments.

(d) There is no complaint under PIDPI resolution received by CVO through CVC, lying pending for disposal for more than two months in the Department of Personnel and Training.

#### **Online Application for Environmental Clearance**

203. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started any system for online submission for environmental clearance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the online applications received so far from various States in this regard along with their status, State-wise; and

(d) the extent to which online submission is likely to promote transparency in governance and expeditious clearance of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has mandated online submission of proposals for Terms of Reference (ToR) and Environment Clearance (EC) with effect from 01.07.2014.

(c) 14 applications (1 for EC and 13 for ToR) have been received online so far for consideration. The application for EC relates to a project in Rajasthan State.

As regards ToR applications, four applications each have been received from project proponents in Chhattisgarh and Gujarat States, and One application each has been received from project proponents in Delhi, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana States.

(d) The mandating of online submission for ToR/ EC applications is with a view to bringing in transparency in the system and facilitating early decision making.

#### **Compliance of JNNURM Norms**

204. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has complied with the norms prescribed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JnNURM) on flood control plans with special emphasis on the railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The guidelines under JnNURM do not stipulate flood control plans with special emphasis on the railways. However, the Government has complied with the norms as specified in the guidelines while sanctioning the projects on Storm Water Drainage, Sewerage etc. under JnNURM having impact on flood control measures.

*[Translation]*

#### **Conservation of Lakes and Ponds**

205. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any scheme for the conservation of lakes and ponds in the country;

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

(c) the targets fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST

AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on 70:30 cost sharing between the Central Government and respective State Governments (90:10 for North Eastern States). Different conservation activities under NLCP include interception, diversion and treatment of wastewater, catchment area treatment, shoreline protection, in-lake treatment, lake front development etc. Based on the proposals received from different States, the Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 62 lakes in 14 States at a total cost of Rs. 1041.96 crore under the scheme.

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

The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is implementing the State Sector scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with an outlay of Rs.6235 crore during the XII Five Year Plan period. The scheme aims at improving catchment areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture and increased availability of drinking water.

(c) The XII Plan outlay for NPCA is Rs.525 crore for implementation of conservation projects under the scheme. The proposals are considered for financial assistance based on prioritization of water bodies in the States/Union Territories, conformity with the guidelines and availability of Plan funds. Under the RRR scheme, nearly 10,000 water bodies and irrigation potential of 6.235 lakhs hectare area are to be restored during XII Plan period.

*[English]*

#### **Census of Elephants and Tigers**

206. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the latest census of wild elephants and tigers in the country conducted by the Government;

(b) whether there has been an increase or decrease in the numbers when compared to the previous census and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the lives of wild animals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The last census (population estimation) of wild elephants in the country was conducted during 2012, by the States. The details of elephant estimation for the years 2007 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The findings of tiger census (population estimation) for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The country level population of elephants and tigers show an increasing trend, when compared to last estimations. Various measures and steps have been taken up by the Government for protecting the lives of wild animals in the country including enactment of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and rules thereunder. More than 1,60,000 Sq. km. of forests have been notified as protected areas. These include 102 National Parks, 517 Sanctuaries, 47 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves. 30 National Parks and 42 Wildlife Sanctuaries have been taken up for tiger conservation as 44 Tiger Reserves under Project Tiger, wherein, States are provided central funds for conservation of tiger habitats. The Government of India also provides assistance to the States through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Project Elephant' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for conservation and protection of wild animals in the country.

### Statement-I

#### Details of elephant estimation for the year 2007 and 2012

Sl. No.	States	Elephant population	
		2007	2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1690	890
2.	Assam	5281	5620
3.	Meghalaya	1811	1811*
4.	Nagaland	152	212
5.	Tripura	59	59
6.	West Bengal	325-350	647
7.	Jharkhand	624	688
8.	Odisha	1862	1930
9.	Chhattisgarh	122	247
10.	Uttarakhand	1346	1346*
11.	Uttar Pradesh	380	291
12.	Tamil Nadu	3867	4015
13.	Karnataka	4035	5648-6488
14.	Kerala	6068	5942-6422
15.	Andhra Pradesh	28	41
16.	Maharashtra	7	4
		27657-27682	29391 - 30711

\* Meghalaya and Uttarakhand has not conducted elephant census after 2007. Therefore, the figure of 2007 has been maintained for 2012 as well.

### Statement-II

#### Details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010

State	Tiger Population						
	2006				2010		
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Shivalik- Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</b>							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	10	7	13	8 (-)***	(.)***	(.)***
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388
<b>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44
Rajasthati	32	30	35	36	35	37
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685
<b>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</b>						
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568
<b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>						
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed
Mizoram	6	4	8	5 (-)***	(-)***	(-)***
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1909</b>

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

*[Translation]***Monitoring Corruption Cases**

207. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoPT has directed all Ministries and Government departments to constitute monitoring cells to review cases dealing with corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of cases in which action has been taken during the last three years and current year through such monitoring, and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. One of the terms of reference (ToR) of the GoM was to consider and advise on "*Fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption*". The GoM, while considering this ToR, inter alia, recommended that vigilance administration of the Central Ministries/Departments may be strengthened. This recommendation of the GoM was accepted by the Government and, accordingly, vide O.M. No.372/19/2011-AVD-III(Pt.I) dated 26th September, 2011, DoPT issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments advising them to strengthen their vigilance administration with requisite manpower with a view to ensuring expeditious disposal of disciplinary cases. It was further advised that the Ministries/Departments may, where appropriate, consider setting up of a monitoring cell to review and monitor the progress of all pending Disciplinary Inquiries on a day-to-day basis, with a view to ensuring their timely conclusion.

(c) Such data are not being maintained centrally.

*[English]***Ranking of Indian Universities**

208. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per a study, none of the Indian Universities figure in top two hundred Universities in the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any comprehensive measures to enhance the standard of Indian Universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions with research being a major indicator. None of these systems are universally accepted and are always open to criticism. While figuring in the top 200 universities in the world may be a desirable objective, Government policy focuses not just on quality but on access, equity and inclusion as well.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is directly monitoring the standards of teaching, learning and research in Central Universities. For enhancing the standards of teaching, learning and research in State Universities and Colleges, the Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which aims to improve overall quality of existing state higher educational institutions by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. It seeks to expand the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions in un-served and underserved areas, to achieve enrolment targets and to address critical regional and social gaps.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures for educational reforms, such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), etc. The UGC has also issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. The UGC has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher Educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

The UGC also implements various schemes aimed at improving the quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), "Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences" (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc. The Department of Science and Technology, through its programme "Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence" (PURSE), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Fund for the Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions (FIST) etc. provides support to the universities essentially for research, staffing costs, augmentation of equipment and computational facilities, research consumables and maintenance of the facilities etc.

#### **Difficulties of Haj Pilgrims**

209. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:  
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the difficulties being faced by the Haj Pilgrims in the country as well as in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has initiated corrective measures to ease their hardships; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the Haj pilgrims in the country as well as in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These difficulties relate to pilgrims not getting desired category of accommodation, inadequate facilities at the place of stay, problems regarding local transportation, delay in arrival/ departure of flights, change in flight schedule etc.

It has been a constant endeavour of the Government and the Haj Committee of India to keep making improvements in the arrangement for the Haj pilgrims and provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received from all concerned. There is a system in place for redressal of difficulties faced by the pilgrims.

#### **Clearance for Vizhinjam Port**

210. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding environmental clearance for the Vizhinjam port in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, a proposal for development of an all-weather, multi-purpose, deep-water, mechanized, greenfield port at Vizhinjam was submitted by M/s Vizhinjam International Seaport Limited, a fully owned Company of the Government of Kerala.

(c) The proposal was appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee and recommended for grant of Environmental and Coastal Regulation Zone Clearance. Accordingly, the clearance was issued on 3.1.2014.

### Admission of EWS in Private Schools

211. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the major challenges being faced in the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) whether the Government proposes to initiate any programme to improve the quality of schools and teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the RTE Act to institutionalise the concept of neighbourhood schools and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the complaints that private schools are not admitting students from economically weaker sections under the Right to Education Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the punitive as well as corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is being implemented in all States/UTs after the notification of the State RTE Rules by the respective States. Since the RTE Act already mandates a neighbourhood school under section 3 (1), and State Governments in their RTE Rules have further defined their distance and population norms, therefore no amendment on this account appears necessary. Through the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which is a programme aimed to realise the objectives of the RTE Act, focussed strategies for enhancement of learning outcomes have been taken up, targeting reading, writing and comprehension skills in early primary grades and for science and mathematics at upper primary level. In addition, SSA provides inputs which include *inter alia*, free text books, in-service training for teachers, and decentralized academic support to teachers etc to improve quality.

(d) and (e) Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 mandates reservation in private unaided non-minority schools for children belonging to weaker sections and

disadvantaged groups in admission to Class I or pre-primary, as the case may be, to the extent of at least 25% seats, the process of which has been further detailed in the RTE Rules of respective State Governments. Complaints on non-compliance of this provision of the Act, are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for remedial action. In addition, local grievance redressal mechanisms by State Governments and the setting of a State Commission for Protection of Child Right (SCPCR) at State level and the National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR) at national level, also redress grievances with regard to the implementation of the RTE Act.

[Translation]

### Thorium Reserves

212. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thorium reserves have been identified in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched any project for the mining of thorium and to make atomic energy from the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has so far established 11.93 million tonnes of monazite (Thorium bearing mineral) in the country, which contains about 1.07 million tonnes of thorium. The state-wise resources of in situ monazite established by AMD as on March 2014 are as follows:

State	Monazite (Million tonnes)
Odisha	2.41
Andhra Pradesh	3.72
Tamil Nadu	2.46
Kerala	1.90
West Bengal	1.22
Jharkhand	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.93</b>

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) (i) Monazite is the only commercially available mineral in India as a source of thorium. Monazite is found in the beach sands of coastal India.

Indian Rare Earths Ltd (IREL), a Central Public Sector Undertaking wholly owned by the Govt. of India, under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy is engaged in mining and mineral separation of beach sand minerals. IREL produces monazite in its plant at Manavalakurichi in Tamil Nadu, Chavara in Kerala and OSCOM in Odisha.

Indian Rare Earths Ltd has set up monazite processing plant at OSCOM, Odisha to process 10,000 tonnes of monazite per annum. Thorium is a by-product along with rare earth chloride and tri-sodium phosphate as main product from this plant.

(ii) 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:

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 of BARC. After such irradiation these

fuel elements have been examined in the laboratories at BARC, yielding excellent results.

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.

The very challenging technologies for fabrication of Thoria based fuel pellets, carrying uranium-233, have been established.

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 XII plan.

[English]

#### Financial Assistance for Housing

213. SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give financial assistance for acquiring land required for housing projects for urban poor in various States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the cost of housing projects keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme

and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) land cost is not financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern (NE) States & hilly States, viz. Himachal Pradesh (HP), Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir). Land cost is not financed under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) anywhere including NE and Hilly States.

(b) and (c) No Madam.

#### **Safety of Nuclear Power Plants**

214. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to ensure the safety of the nuclear power plants in the country, plant-wise;

(b) the details of the mechanism put in place to monitor the safety parameters of all the nuclear plants in the country; and

(c) the details of the shore protection measures undertaken for the safety of the atomic power stations located near the sea coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At all nuclear power stations, state of the art safety measures are provided based on principles of redundancy (more than what is required) and diversity (operating on different principles). These include shutdown systems to shutdown the reactor safely; combination of active and passive (systems working on natural phenomena and not needing motive power or operator action) cooling systems to remove heat from the core of the reactor at all times, and a robust containment to prevent release of radioactivity in all situations. In addition, all nuclear power plants are designed to withstand extreme natural events like earthquake, flooding, tsunami etc.

(b) A multi-tier safety mechanism comprising safety review committees within Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), which is the operator

of nuclear power plants, and safety review committees in Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), the regulatory authority, is in place to monitor the safety of nuclear power plants. In addition, a framework of periodic safety reviews, audits and inspection is in place. Following the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan, safety review of all Indian nuclear power plants was conducted by task forces of NPCIL and the expert committee of AERB. These safety reviews have confirmed that Indian nuclear power plants are safe and have adequate margins and features in design to withstand extreme events like earthquakes and tsunamis.

(c) The designs of Nuclear power stations located in coastal areas take into account the technical parameters related to earthquake, tsunami, storm surges, floods etc. at the respective site. Appropriate bunds are provided at Tarapur, Kalpakkam and Kudankulam sites for shore protection. The shore protection measures are designed and constructed to withstand the possible impact of natural events. Surveillance of these protection measures is carried out periodically.

#### **Athirappally Hydro Power Projects**

215. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the Athirappally hydro-electric project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the time by which the said hydro-power project is likely to be accorded clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Government is in receipt of several representations against Athirappally hydroelectric project in Kerala. The main contention in these representations against the project is threat to the habitation of Primitive Kadar Tribes and adverse impact on Biodiversity in the region. A show-cause notice under Section-5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to project proponent i.e. Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) was issued seeking their reply.

The reply received from KSEB was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) and in-line with recommendations of the EAC, the matter was referred to the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) and subsequently to High Level Working Group (HLWG) headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The project has been restored back to Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) for revising the project report incorporating the necessary compliance on observations made by High Level Working Group.

### **Industrial Pollution**

216. SHRIMATI KAMLA PATLE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial development play a major role in air, water and noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of the industries/power plants identified by the Government as environment polluting establishments in the country State-wise including in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the pollution from industrial units and the action taken against the erring units/ establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Industrial activities cause air, water and noise pollution if proper preventive measures like installation of pollution control devices etc. are not taken. Based on the assessment conducted on prevailing air and water quality in industrial clusters, the Central pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 83 polluted clusters in the country. Out of these areas, 43 areas have been identified as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs) based on Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI) score of a value more than 70. The CPCB is also monitoring 17 categories of highly polluting industries through a mechanism of Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) program with the objective of carrying out surprise inspections to assess the adequacy of pollution control systems adopted by these industries to meet emission/effluent quality norms. Since April 2010,

CPCB has inspected 970 industrial units besides industrial inspections under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) program and issued 601 Directions to the defaulting industries under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EPA) and to the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) under Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Air Act) and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Water Act) in reference to 138 non-complying units. The details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The State wise and category wise details of polluting industries under 17 categories of highly polluting industries are given in enclosed Statement-II and III respectively. Of the 3266 industries identified under the 17 categories of highly polluting industries, 2328 are complying with the prescribed norms, 571 are non-complying and 367 have been closed down. Based on the findings of inspections carried out under ESS program by CPCB, actions have been taken under EPA, 1986 and Air and water Acts, 1981 and 1974 against 20 power plants.

Following steps have been taken to check pollution from industrial units including power plants:

- i. Sector-specific norms notified for effluent and emissions;
- ii. Emphasis is -on achieving Zero Liquid Discharge from Distilleries, Pulp & Paper industries, Sugar industries, etc;
- iii. Industries falling in 17 Category of polluting industries have been directed to install real time monitoring system for monitoring their effluent and emissions;
- iv. Identified Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) discharging into rivers/lakes;
- v. Stricter emission limit ( particulate matter 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> against the notified limit of 150 mg/ Nm<sup>3</sup>) for new power plants to be located in critically polluted area, urban area and ecologically sensitive area;
- vi. Mandatory use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants located 1000 km from coal mine area while plants located within 500-750 & 750 to 1000 km shall commence use of beneficiated coal w.e.f. from January 2016 & 2015 respectively.

**Statement-I***Summary of Directions issued by CPCB during the last four years including current year*

Year	Number of Directions issued to the units under Section 5 of EPA			Nos. of Directions issued to SPCBs/ PCCs under Section 18(1)(b) of Air, 1981 & Water Act 1974		
	No. of Directions for Compliance	No. of Directions for Closure	Total	No. of Directions for Compliance	No. of Directions for Closure	Total
During 2010-11	62	17	79	28	5	33
During 2011-12	79	18	97	48	6	54
During 2012-13	190	54	244	30	8	38
During 2013-14	150	15	165	11	1	12
During 2014-15 (till June 2014)	16	0	16	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>739</b>					

Note: The above details include directions/notices issued in case of inspections carried out under NGRBA activities also.

**Statement-II***State-wise Status of 17 Categories of Industries as on 19.05.2014*

Sl. No.	state	Complying	Non Complying	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	359	74	39	472
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	2
3	Assam	36	12	1	49
4	Bihar	16	4	0	20
5	Chhattisgarh	71	6	1	78
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	3
8	Delhi	2	0	0	2
9	Goa	13	2	0	15
10	Gujarat	302	7	8	317
11	Haryana	119	6	16	141
12	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	3	17
13	Jharkhand	103	48	22	173
14	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
15	Karnataka	175	30	26	231



1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Kerala	21	11	19	51
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	65	16	2	83
19	Maharashtra	317	145	58	520
20	Meghalaya	4	12	1	17
21	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
22	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23	Odisha	37	17	11	65
24	Puducherry	5	2	0	7
25	Punjab	57	12	18	87
26	Rajasthan	69	31	18	118
27	Sikkim	3	1	0	4
28	Tamil Nadu	165	19	5	189
29	Tripura	10	1	6	17
30	Uttar Pradesh	278	36	89	403
31	Uttarakhand	33	4	6	43
32	West Bengal	43	74	14	131
Total		2328	571	367	3266

Note: No data has been reported by 02 State/UT namely Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Data reported by Chhattisgarh & Jammu and Kashmir is more than 03 years old.

**Statement-III**

*Category wise status of 17 categories of highly polluted industries in the country*

Sl. No.	Sector	Complying	Non Complying	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aluminium	6	1	3	10
2	Cement	251	51	21	323
3	Chlor Alkali	26	2	2	30
4	Copper	4	1	1	6
5	Distillery	227	49	45	321
6	Dye & DI	123	4	11	138
7	Fertilizers	77	5	17	99
8	Iron & Steel	144	88	17	249
9	Oil Refinery	20	3	0	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Pesticide	77	4	13	94
11	Petrochemical	32	5	3	40
12	Pharmaceutical	544	52	66	662
13	Power Plant	216	89	8	313
14	Pulp & Paper	183	26	36	245
15	Sugar	332	178	87	597
16	Tannery	60	12	37	109
17	Zinc	6	1	0	7
Total		2328	571	367	3266

[English]

(c) Does not arise.

**New All India Radio Stations**

217. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up new All India Radio Stations in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio(AIR) has plan to set up new Akashvani kendras at 7 places as approved in the 11th Plan under Continuing Scheme as a part of 12th Five Year Plan and at 9 places approved under 12th Five Year Plan in various parts of country. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-IA and IB.

Apart from these, AIR will augment its present network with the installation of 184 ( 78 Continuing Scheme + 106 New Scheme) new relay FM transmitters. The state-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-IIA and IIB.

AIR has initiated the process of procurement of broadcast equipments and acquisition of suitable sites for installation of these equipments.

**Statement-IA**

*List of new AIR Stations (FM) being setup under Continuing Scheme of 12th Plan*

Sl. No.	Place	State/UT	Power of station
1.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW
2.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 kW
3.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW
4.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW
5.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 kW
6.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 kW
7.	Rai Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW

**Statement-IB**

*List of New AIR Stations (FM), approved in the 12th Plan*

Sl. No.	Location	State	Power of station
1.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	10 kW
2.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	10 kW
3.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	10 kW
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	10 kW
5.	Bundi	Rajasthan	10 kW
6.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
7.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
8.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
9.	Krishannager	West Bengal	10 kW

**Statement-IIA**

*List of new AIR FM Relay Centre being setup under Continuing Scheme of 12th Plan*

Sl. No.	Place	State/UT	Power of station
1	2	3	4
1.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
2.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
3.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
4.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
5.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
6.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
7.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
8.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
9.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
10.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 kW
11.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
12.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
13.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
14.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
15.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
16.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
17.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
18.	Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
19.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
20.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
21.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
22.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Watt
23.	Bakuliaghat	Assam	100 Watt
24.	Barpeta	Assam	100 Watt
25.	Dudnoi	Assam	100 Watt
26.	Goalpara	Assam	1 kW
27.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 kW
28.	Lanka	Assam	100 Watt
29.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW

1	2	3	4
30.	Sarihajan	Assam	100 Watt
31.	Udalguri	Assam	100 Watt
32.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
33.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
34.	Nathatop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
35.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 kW
36.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW
37.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	100 Watt
38.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW
39.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram	100 Watt
40.	Khawbung	Mizoram	100 Watt
41.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW
42.	Pukzing	Mizoram	100 Watt
43.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW
44.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	100 Watt
45.	Zawnrgin	Mizoram	100 Watt
46.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland	100 Watt
47.	Meluri	Nagaland	100 Watt
48.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW
49.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 kW
50.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 kW
51.	Chungthang	Sikkim	100 Watt
52.	Dentam	Sikkim	100 Watt
53.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	100 Watt
54.	Lachen	Sikkim	100 Watt
55.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim	100 Watt
56.	Mangan	Sikkim	100 Watt
57.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim	100 Watt
58.	Soreng	Sikkim	100 Watt
59.	Yuksum	Sikkim	100 Watt
60.	Ambassa	Tripura	100 Watt

1	2	3	4
61.	Chowmanu	Tripura	100 Watt
62.	Damchhara	Tripura	100 Watt
63.	Gandachhara	Tripura	100 Watt
64.	Jolaibari	Tripura	100 Watt
65.	Nutan bazar	Tripura	1 kW
66.	Sakhan	Tripura	100 Watt
67.	Silachari	Tripura	100 Watt
68.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 kW
69.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura	100 Watt
70.	Diu	UT (Daman and Diu)	100 Watt
71.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
72.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW
73.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 kW
74.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 kW
75.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	100 Watt
76.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand	1 kW
77.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 kW
78.	Basanti	West Bengal	100 Watt

**Statement-IIB**

*List of AIR FM Relav Centres, approved under  
New Scheme of 12th Plan*

Sl. No.	Location	State	Power of station
1	2	3	4
1.	Achampat	Telagana	100 Watt
2.	Alagadda	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
3.	Bheemavaram	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
4.	Davarkonda	Telagana	100 Watt
5.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
6.	Hindupur	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
7.	Madanapalle	Andhra Pradesh	100 Watt
8.	Nalgonda	Telagana	100 Watt

1	2	3	4
9.	Nirmal	Telagana	100 Watt
10.	Ramagundam	Telagana	100 Watt
11.	Banka	Bihar	100 Watt
12.	Buxar	Bihar	100 Watt
13.	Gopalganj	Bihar	100 Watt
14.	Jamui	Bihar	100 Watt
15.	Jayanagar	Bihar	10 kW
16.	Khagaria	Bihar	100 Watt
17.	Lakhisaria	Bihar	100 Watt
18.	Madhepure	Bihar	100 Watt
19.	Nawada	Bihar	100 Watt
20.	Raxaul	Bihar	10 kW
21.	Siwan	Bihar	100 Watt
22.	Sonbarsha	Bihar	100 Watt
23.	Narayanpur	Chhattisgarh	100 Watt
24.	Amreli	Gujarat	100 Watt
25.	Botad	Gujarat	100 Watt
26.	Chhote Udaipur	Gujarat	100 Watt
27.	Dandi	Gujarat	100 Watt
28.	Dohad	Gujarat	100 Watt
29.	Modasa	Gujarat	100 Watt
30.	Morvi	Gujarat	100 Watt
31.	Patan	Gujarat	100 Watt
32.	Rapar	Gujarat	100 Watt
33.	Surendranagar	Gujarat	100 Watt
34.	Tharad	Gujarat	100 Watt
35.	Valsad	Gujarat	100 Watt
36.	Veraval	Gujarat	100 Watt
37.	Bhiwani	Haryana	100 Watt
38.	Jind	Haryana	100 Watt
39.	Godda	Jharkhand	100 Watt
40.	Bagalkot	Karnataka	100 Watt
41.	Bidar	Karnataka	100 Watt
42.	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	100 Watt

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
43.	Gadag Betigeri	Karnataka	100 Watt	76.	Malkangiri	Odisha	100 Watt
44.	Gangawati	Karnataka	100 Watt	77.	Nabarangpur	Odisha	100 Watt
45.	Kolar	Karnataka	100 Watt	78.	Phulbani	Odisha	100 Watt
46.	Renebenur	Karnataka	100 Watt	79.	Bargarh	Odisha	100 Watt
47.	Kayamkulam	Kerala	100 Watt	80.	Abohar	Punjab	100 Watt
48.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	100 Watt	81.	Baran	Rajasthan	100 Watt
49.	Badwani	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	82.	Beawar	Rajasthan	100 Watt
50.	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	83.	Bhadre	Rajasthan	100 Watt
51.	Gaderwara	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	84.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	100 Watt
52.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	85.	Bhinmal	Rajasthan	100 Watt
53.	Khurai	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	86.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	100 Watt
54.	Kukdeswar	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	87.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	100 Watt
55.	Murwara	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	88.	Jalore	Rajasthan	100 Watt
56.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	89.	Karanpur	Rajasthan	100 Watt
57.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	90.	Khajuwala	Rajasthan	100 Watt
58.	Piparia	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	91.	Pali	Rajasthan	100 Watt
59.	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	92.	Phalodi	Rajasthan	100 Watt
60.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	93.	Raisinghpur	Rajasthan	100 Watt
61.	Shyampur	Madhya Pradesh	100 Watt	94.	Sujargarh	Rajasthan	100 Watt
62.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	100 Watt	95.	Kumbakonam (HPT site)	Tamil Nadu	100 Watt
63.	Barshi	Maharashtra	100 Watt	96.	Car Nicobar	UT (A&N islands)	100 Watt
64.	Hingoli	Maharashtra	100 Watt	97.	Auraya	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
65.	Mahad	Maharashtra	100 Watt	98.	Babaganj	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
66.	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	100 Watt	99.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
67.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	100 Watt	100.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
68.	Rajapur/Rajpur	Maharashtra	100 Watt	101.	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 Watt
69.	Sangamner	Maharashtra	100 Watt	102.	Naugarh	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
70.	Satana	Maharashtra	100 Watt	103.	Tulsipur	Uttar Pradesh	10 kW
71.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	100 Watt	104.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	10 kW
72.	Sironch	Maharashtra	100 Watt	105.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand	10 kW
73.	Umardhed	Maharashtra	100 Watt	106.	Alipurduar	West Bengal	100 Watt
74.	Washim	Maharashtra	100 Watt				
75.	Kendrapara	Odisha	100 Watt				

### Plastic Garbage

218. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the problem of plastic garbage in environmentally fragile areas;

(b) if so, the areas/locations identified as worst affected, State/location-wise including Kerala;

(c) the corrective measures taken and action plan prepared by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Kerala for financial and technical assistance to check and dispose plastic garbage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for management of plastic waste in the country. The Rules, inter-alia, provide for mechanisms to be established by the concerned Municipal Authorities within their territorial areas for management of plastic waste. As such, this Ministry has not identified worst affected areas/locations in the country.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change provides financial assistance for conducting trainings/awareness programs on municipal solid waste management including plastic waste management. However, this Ministry does not provide any financial and technical assistance to dispose municipal solid waste including plastic garbage.

### Polytechnics

219. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more polytechnics in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from States in this regard during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government on these proposals, State-wise and proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Madam, in coming three years, Government is planning to start 222 polytechnics under the scheme "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics." Due to this, there will be additional enrollment of 1,19,880 students in polytechnic system of our country. State-wise details in this regard is given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

#### *State-wise details of polytechnics to be opened*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of polytechnics to be opened
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	21
4.	Bihar	33
5.	Chhattisgarh	11
6.	Daman and Diu	1
7.	Delhi	5
8.	Gujarat	5
9.	Haryana	5
10.	Jharkhand	17
11.	Lakshadweep	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21
13.	Manipur	8
14.	Meghalaya	4
15.	Mizoram	6
16.	Nagaland	8
17.	Odisha	5

1	2	3
18.	Rajasthan	5
19.	Sikkim	2
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	35
22.	West Bengal	11
Total		222

#### Central Funds for SSA

220. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the central share for upgradation of schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) on need basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has released its share under SSA to Haryana and other States during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to increase the central share for upgradation of schools under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(c) and (d) The Government of India has released the first tranche of central share in the current year to States including Haryana, under SSA, as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*Central funds released under SSA to Haryana and other States/UTs during the current year*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	80825.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7521.54

1	2	3
3	Assam	4817.26
4	Bihar	73493.35
5	Chhattisgarh	36097.76
6	Delhi	1765.25
7	Goa	666.40
8	Gujarat	35629.71
9	Haryana	17544.21
10	Himachal Pradesh	5399.23
11	Jammu and Kashmir	31449.57
12	Jharkhand	22675.36
13	Karnataka	21842.73
14	Kerala	10489.88
15	Madhya Pradesh	100204.28
16	Maharashtra	11014.14
17	Manipur	4925.50
18	Meghalaya	5718.48
19	Mizoram	4039.02
20	Odisha	36973.03
21	Punjab	8693.12
22	Rajasthan	108672.72
23	Sikkim	1000.47
24	Tamil Nadu	71214.74
25	Tripura	4724.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	233569.01
27	Uttarakhand	10139.07
28	West Bengal	46161.22
Total		997267.04

#### Efficiency in Weather Forecasts

221. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has directed the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) to draw up a time bound plan to increase the efficiency of the weather forecast;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present system/technology being used to forecast weather in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to put in place a world class system, on the lines of world class Tsunami warning system, to provide more specific location and time-wise forecasts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Madam. Earth System Science Organization-(ESSO-IMD) has formulated plan of Himalayan Meteorology Program to augment observing systems by deploying Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) etc. This plan has been shared with NDMA. The above observations will lead to improved understanding of the Himalayan weather in general and severe weather in particular. The assimilation of the above observational data will facilitate improvement in now-casting and forecasting.

(b) The weather forecasts are given at three levels, national level from Delhi, North-West Region from Delhi and Local level, in this case from Dehradun, The National Weather Bulletin, based on the global model forecasts produced at 22Km grid scale, is issued four times a day, morning, mid-day, evening and night. It gives weather forecast for next three days, and outlook for subsequent four days. Apart from this, for severe weather, forecast is also provided under heading 'Weather Warning for next Three Days.' Regional Weather Forecast Centre provide forecast (based on WRF model, 9 km, ensemble prediction system and unified model) for the NW region for next 48 hours as well as outlook for next 48 hours as an input for forecasting by state level meteorological centers in the region. The local level forecasts are provided twice a day based on above mentioned model forecasts as well as evolving synoptic situation (pressure, winds, rainfall from network of AWSs and ARGs, satellite and radar data). Twice weekly district level Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) bulletins for next 120h are issued for use by the farming community.

The national level forecasts are provided to NDMA control room, NDRF as well as print and electronic media and is available on IMD website. The local forecasts are provided to all state and district level functionaries. A short-term forecast of low level winds (300-2100m) is also being provided for helicopter operations.

(c) Based on scientific assessment of the need for further augmentation of observing system network expansion has been formulated. The upgradation of the observing system, high performance computing, communication, forecast/warning systems, product dissemination systems etc. are part of a continuous process by which state-of-the-art science and technology tools can be made accessible to the scientists engaged in weather research and forecasting towards enhancing the sendee quality.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Tiger Projects**

222. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tiger Projects in the country along with name, location and area covered by them;

(b) the details of grants released and utilised for Tiger Projects for the last three years and the current year, project-wise; and

(c) the new initiatives taken for protection of tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There are 46 tiger reserves in the country, spread over in 18 States, encompassing a total area of 68518.8 sq.km. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of grants released and utilised for tiger reserves during the last three years and the current year, reserve-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers are given in the enclosed Statement-III.



**Statement-I**

*List of Core and Buffer areas of Tiger Reserves in India, notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006*

(as on 03.07.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Area of the core/ critical tiger habitat (In Sq. Kms.)	Area of the buffer/ peripheral (In Sq. Kms.)	Total area (In Sq.Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bandipur	Karnataka	872.24	584.06	1456.3
2	Corbett	Uttarakhand	821.99	466.32	1288.31
	Amangarh (buffer of Corbett TR)	Uttar Pradesh	-	80.60	80.60
3	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	917.43	1134.361	2051.791
4	Manas	Assam	840.04	2310.88	3150.92
5	Melghat	Maharashtra	1500.49	1268.03	2768.52
6	Palamau	Jharkhand	414.08	715.85	1129.93
7	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	1113.364	297.9265	1411.291
8	Similipal	Odisha	1194.75	1555.25	2750.00
9	Sunderbans	West Bengal	1699.62	885.27	2584.89
10	Periyar	Kerala	881.00	44.00	925.00
11	Sariska	Rajasthan	881.1124	332.23	1213.342
12	Buxa	West Bengal	390.5813	367.3225	757.9038
13	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	1258.37	1540.70	2799.07
14	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	1807.82	245.00	2052.82
15	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1093.79	1107.9848	2201.7748
16	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	895.00	706.542	1601.542
17	Valmiki	Bihar	598.45	300.93	899.38
18	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	411.33	768.30225	1179.63225
19	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	625.82	1101.7711	1727.5911
20	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	716.903	820.03509	1536.938
21	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	576.13	1002.42	1578.55
22	Dampa	Mizoram	500.00	488.00	988.00
23	Bhadra	Karnataka	492.46	571.83	1064.29
24	Pench	Maharashtra	257.26	483.96	741.22
25	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	683.45	515.00	1198.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Nameri	Assam	200.00	144.00	344.00
27	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	1339.264	794.04397	2133.30797
28	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	958.59	521.28	1479.87
29	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	851.09	991.45	1842.54
30	Satkosia	Odisha	523.61	440.26	963.87
31	Kaziranga	Assam	625.58	548.00	1173.58
32	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	626.195	287.822	914.017
33	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	814.884	282.63	1097.514
34	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	812.571	861.931	1674.502
35	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	321.00	367.59	688.59
36	Nagarahole	Karnataka	643.35	562.41	1205.76
37	Parambikulam	Kerala	390.89	252.772	643.662
38	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	600.12	565.45	1165.57
39	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	359.10	215.72	574.82
40	Kawal	Telangana	893.23	1125.89	2019.12
41	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	793.49	614.91	1408.40
42	Mukandra Hills	Rajasthan	417.17	342.82	759.99
43	Nawegaon-Nagzira	Maharashtra	653.674	-	653.674
44	Nagarjunsagar Srisailam (part)*	Andhra Pradesh	2595.72*	700.59*	3296.31*
45	Nagarjunasagar Srisailam (part) *	Telangana	2166.37*	445.02*	2611.39*
46	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	602.7980	127.4518	730.2498
Total			38632.18	29886.62	68518.8

\*Revised area details are awaited from the State Governments concerned after reorganization.

#### **Statement-II**

*Details of grants released and utilised under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the last three years and the current year, reserve-wise*

		(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	States	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	154.406	0.00	404.8904	248.607	211.7804	539.38717	52.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	236.7857	249.0000	420.0872	420.0733	757.1705	0.0000	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Assam	947.5088	901.112	373.894	569.852	808.9665	1205.756	381.17
4	Bihar	172.193	122.778	311.064	189.21918	285.0898	285.1302	96.00
5	Chhattisgarh	702.726	538.49	532.4632	512.15217	583.056	255.8	263.415
6	Jharkhand	156.3465	141.56223	107.44023	118.512	251.168	194.8475	84.04
7	Karnataka	1830.65	854.8922	933.5311	1902.39	2016.0318	188.36	148.2286
8	Kerala	429.77	435.6	514.835	499.446	489.296	495.056	162.018
9	Madhya Pradesh	5352.71	5431.262	5772.3638	5727.843	48757.34	1834.266	3158.688
10	Maharashtra	3622.342	4007.051	848.4083	946.8903	3453.3483	1378.21395	410.7066
11	Mizoram	225.288	2043.00	468.31	241.31	233.68	233.68	77.89
12	Odisha	555.0761	379.55	163.756	298.863	786.9	611.815	203.9376
13	Rajasthan	67.21	3518.48	4090.567	2840.29	512.848	612.45	65.48
14	Tamil Nadu	605.964	534.959	445.983	444.274	763.255	0.00	0.00
15	Uttarakhand	399.76	304.37	160.69	247.025	384.045	0.00	0.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	446.1258	434.5225	334.055	522.086	525.876	496.249	175.292
17	West Bengal	157.66	358.80596	404.916	312.95799	348.516	441.61091	135.82
18	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
	Total	16,062.522	20,255.435*	16,287.25423	16,041.79097	17,228.81133	8,772.62173	5,415.17

\*Utilised amount is more than the released amount owing to carried over unspent funds of the previous years.

### **Statement-III**

*Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers in the country*

#### **Legal steps**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

#### **Administrative steps**

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart

from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.

4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter alia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation

of two new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh) and Sunabeda (Odisha). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka), Rajaji (Uttarakhand) and Bor (Maharashtra) for declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (iii) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa), (iv) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel / Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu) and Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary (Arunachal Pradesh).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh per family to Rs. 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 18 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (38632.18 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (29886.62 sq.km.) of all the 46 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

#### **Financial steps**

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

#### **International Cooperation**

11. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
15. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
17. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful

reintroduction of wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. A reintroduced tigress has recently littered and two cubs have also been camera trapped. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful and reintroduced tigers are breeding.

18. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

#### **Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)**

19. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of the 29th February, 2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha have already created and deployed the STPF.
20. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

#### **Recent initiatives**

21. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
22. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
23. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STriPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.

25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
27. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657, respectively. At present, India has the maximum number of tigers and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2.06% of country's geographical area spread out in 46 tiger reserves in 18 States).
28. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on 28th July, 2011, containing the second round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves. Out of 39 tiger reserves, 15 were rated as 'very good', 12 as 'good', 8 as 'satisfactory' and 4 as 'poor'.
29. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
30. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority are operational at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger / National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
33. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for disposing tiger/ leopard carcass/body parts has been issued.
34. The Revised Cost Estimates for Project Tiger was approved on 11.8.2011 for an upward revision of

the cost estimates for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the XIth Plan period from 650 crore to Rs. 1216.86 crore of central assistance to support States in village relocation from core areas of tiger reserves. Several new components were added to the Project, viz.:

- (i) Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States (90:10)
  - (ii) Raising compensation for man-animal conflict to Rs. 2 lakhs
  - (iii) Acquisition of private land for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate
  - (iv) Establishment of Tiger Safari, interpretation/awareness centres under the existing component of 'co-existence agenda in buffer/fringe areas', and management of such centres through the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions
  - (v) Re-introduction of Cheetah
35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
  36. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
  37. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
  38. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett.
  39. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
  40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of wilded / straying tigers/tigresses from high to low density reserves within States.
  41. A bilateral arrangement has been recently formalized with Bangladesh on tiger conservation. Our delegations are interacting with Nepal and China within the framework of existing bilateral arrangements. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation, which has met recently.

42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers have been organized at Tadoba and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves (2013).
43. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deaths, Project Tiger implementation etc.
44. Process underway for providing enabling provisions in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to strengthen our implementation of the CITES and towards enhancement of penalties for contravention of provisions of the Act.
45. Kawal (Telangana), Sathyamangalam (Tamil Nadu), Mukandra Hills (Rajasthan), Nawegaon-Nagzira (Maharashtra), Nagarjunasagar Srisailem (Telangana) and Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh) have been notified by the State Governments as Tiger Reserve.
46. The next round (2014) of country level status assessment of tiger, co-predators, prey and habitat, using the refined methodology, in collaboration with tiger States and the Wildlife Institute of India has been initiated.
47. The next round (2014) of Independent Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves has been initiated.
48. Economic Valuation of some tiger reserves initiated in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Forest Management.
49. Trial of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for monitoring done in the Panna Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.
50. Assessment of Status, Density and Change in Forest Cover in and around tiger reserves of the Shivalik Gangetic Plain Landscape initiated in collaboration with the Forest Survey of India.

#### **Waste Management**

223. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of waste has become a serious issue in all the cities including Bengaluru and New Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any effective measures to put an end to waste management crisis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Due to rapid urbanization, the provision of waste management, particularly of the solid waste management, is not commensurate with the increasing population. Most of the cities and towns in the country including Bengaluru and New Delhi are unable to cope up with the increased burden of providing such facilities to the desired extent in accordance with 'Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000' due to financial constraints and inadequate institutional framework.

(c) and (d) Though the issue of Waste Management falls in the purview of State Government, the Government of India has taken various initiatives to address the issue as under:-

1. Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has focussed to improve the efficiency of service delivery in respect of sanitation services including municipal solid waste management by way of formulating a set of Standardized Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs) for sanitation including municipal solid waste management.
2. With a view to prioritize the issue of solid waste management, MoUD formulated the "National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP)" in 2008.
3. Further, MoUD has provided support to States for Solid Waste Management projects under various schemes, which include the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns and 10% Lump Sum Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim.
4. The Manual on Solid Waste Management and Report of Technology Advisory Group on Municipal Solid Waste Management were

brought out by MoUD during 2000 and 2005 respectively, which specify various technologies for collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste in a scientific and hygienic manner.

5. To generate energy from urban garbage and its disposal, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy is implementing a "Programme on Energy Recovery from Municipal Solid Waste" under which 5 pilot projects have been sanctioned.
6. To reduce the quantity of solid waste finding way to dumping sites/landfills, the Planning Commission recently brought out a 'Task Force Report on Waste to Energy projects' which will provide valuable guidance to Municipal Corporations, especially in the metro cities.

#### **Cities Covered Under JNNURM**

224. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI  
KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted and the details of the cities included under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM);

(b) whether the Government has achieved the targets set under UIG and UIDSSMT of JnNURM;

(c) if so, the details thereof, city and State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include some more cities under the UIG and UIDSSMT of JnNURM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned/released for each of these projects along with the progress made so far, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per guidelines, the following cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) as per 2001 Census have been taken up under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) submission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), as per norms/criteria mentioned below:

A	Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	07
B	Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 Census	28
C	Selected Cities/UAs (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religious/historic and touristic importance)	30

All other towns/cities are covered under Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT).

(b) and (c) The Government has partly achieved the target with respect to completion of projects. Under UIG

submission of JnNURM, 227 projects have been reported physically completed against a total of 599 projects sanctioned during the Mission period and Transition phase of JnNURM, Under UIDSSMT 453 projects have been reported physically completed against a total of 1036 projects sanctioned during the Mission period and Transition phase of JnNURM.

The projects under JnNURM are implemented by the State Governments with the help of Urban Local Bodies (ULB)/parastatals. Constraints viz Land Acquisition issues, Contractor/tender issues, Environmental and other litigation matters are felt in the smooth implementation of the projects. The Government has reviewed the progress of the implementation of the projects at various forums, regional review meetings, by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by the State Governments and necessary instruction have been issued for expediting the completion of the projects. Details of projects sanctioned and completed city and state-wise under UIG and UIDSSMT of JnNURM are given in enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Mission has ended on 31.03.2014.

#### **Statement-I**

*State and city wise details of projects approved and completed under UIG*

(As on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No	State Name	No. of Projects Sanctioned	No. of Projects Approved	No. of Projects Completed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	22	9
		Tirupati	3	2
		Vijayawada	13	6
		Vishakhapatnam	14	8
	Andhra Pradesh Total		52	25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	3	2
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		3	2
3	Assam	Guwahati	2	-
	Assam Total		2	-
4	Bihar	Bodhgaya	2	-
		Patna	6	-
	Bihar Total		8	-



1	2	3	4	5
5	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	2
	Chandigarh Total		2	2
6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	1
	Chhattisgarh Total		1	1
7	Delhi	Delhi	23	9
	Delhi Total		23	9
8	Goa	Panaji	2	-
	Goa Total		2	-
9	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	31	22
		Porbandar	2	0
		Rajkot	8	3
		Surat	27	19
		Vadodara	14	8
	Gujarat Total		82	52
10	Haryana	Faridabad	4	3
	Haryana Total		4	3
	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3	-
	Himachal Pradesh Total		3	-
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1	-
		Srinagar	4	-
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		6	-
13	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2	-
		Jamshedpur	1	-
		Ranchi	3	-
	Jharkhand Total		6	-
14	Karnataka	Bangalore	40	24
		Mysore	14	2
	Karnataka Total		54	26
15	Kerala	Kochi	5	-
		Thiruvananthapuram	5	-
	Kerala Total		10	-
16	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	10	4
	Indore		10	6

1	2	3	4	5
		Jabalpur	4	1
		Ujjain	3	0
	Madhya Pradesh Total		27	11
17	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	26	12
		Nagpur	17	8
		Nanded	15	9
		Nashik	7	3
		Pune	25	10
	Maharashtra Total		90	42
18	Manipur	Imphal	4	-
	Manipur Total		4	-
19	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	-
	Meghalaya Total		2	-
20	Mizoram	Aizwal	4	-
	Mizoram Total		4	-
21	Nagaland	Kohima	4	1
	Nagaland Total		4	1
22	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	3	1
		Puri	1	0
	Odisha Total		4	1
23	Puduchery	Puduchery	1	-
	Puduchery Total		1	-
24	Punjab	Amritsar	5	2
		Ludhiana	2	0
	Punjab Total		7	2
25	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	4	1
		Jaipur	8	3
	Rajasthan Total		12	4
26	Sikkim	Gangtok	2	1
	Sikkim Total		2	1
27	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	51	16
		Coimbatore	6	2
		Madurai	8	5
	Tamil Nadu Total		65	23

1	2	3	4	5
28	Tripura	Agartala	2	-
	Tripura Total		2	-
29	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	1
		Allahabad	4	0
		Kanpur	6	1
		Lucknow	7	1
		Mathura	3	1
		Meerut	3	0
		Varanasi	6	0
	Uttar Pradesh Total		33	4
30	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	-
		Haridwar	5	1
		Nainital	4	-
	Uttarakhand Total		14	1
31	West Bengal	Asansol	9	2
		Kolkata	61	15
	West Bengal Total		70	17
	Grand Total		599	227

**Statement-II**

*State and city wise details of project approved/  
completed under UIDSSMT*

(As on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
	Jungleeghat	1	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	84	70	14
	Adilabad	1	1	0
	Adoni	1	1	0
	Anakapalli	2	1	1
	Ananthapur	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Bapatla	1	1	0
	Bellampally	1	1	0
	Bheemunipatnam	1	1	0
	Bhongir	1	1	0
	Bodhan	1	1	0
	Chirala	4	3	1
	Dharmanvaram	1	1	0
	Dhone	1	10	1
	Eluru	1	1	0
	Gudur	1	1	0
	Guntakal	1	1	0
	Hindupur	1	1	0
	Jammalamadugu	1	1	0
	Janagaon	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Kadapa	1	0	1		Ramagundam	1	1	0
	Kadiri	1	1	0		Rayachoty	1	1	0
	Kamareddy	1	1	0		Rayadurg	1	1	0
	Kandukur	1	1	0		Sangareddy	1	1	0
	Karimnagar	1	0	1		Sattenpally	1	1	0
	Kavali	1	1	0		Siddipet	2	2	0
	Kurnool	1	1	0		Srikakulam	1	1	0
	Macherla	1	1	0		Srikalahasthi	1	1	0
	Mahaboobnagar	1	1	0		Suryapet	3	2	0
	Mancherial	1	1	0		Tadipatari	1	1	0
	Mangalagiri	1	1	0		Tanuku	1	1	0
	Markapur	1	1	0		Tenalai	1	1	0
	Medak	1	1	0		Venkatgiri	1	1	0
	Miryalaguda	2	1	1		Vinukonda	1	1	0
	Miryalguda	2	2	0		Wanaparthy	1	1	0
	Nagari	2	2	0		Warangal	1	1	0
	Nalgonda	4	3	1		Yeminganur	1	0	1
	Nandyal	1	1	0		Zeheerabad	1	1	0
	Narayanpet	1	1	0	3	Arunachal Pradesh	18	9	9
	Narsaraopet	1	0	1		Aalo	1	0	1
	Nirmal	1	1	0		Anini	1	1	0
	Nizamabad	2	1	1		Basar	2	1	1
	Nuzvid	1	0	1		Bomdila	1	0	1
	Ongole	1	1	0		Changlang	1	1	0
	Palameneru	1	1	0		Daporijo	1	1	0
	Piduguralla	1	1	0		Dirang	1	0	1
	Pithapuram	1	0	1		Doimukh	1	0	1
	Ponnur	1	1	0		Jairampur	1	1	0
	Proddutur	1	1	0		Khonsa	1	1	0
	Pulivendula	1	1	0		Koloriang	1	0	1
	Punganur	1	1	0		Passighat	1	1	0
	Puttur	1	1	0		Roing	2	1	1
	Rajampet	1	1	0		Seppa	2	1	1
	Ramachandra Puram	1	0	1					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Yingkiong	1	0	1		Bhabua	1	0	1
4	Assam	30	11	19		Bhaktiyarpur	1	1	0
	Barpeta	1	0	1		Chakia	1	0	1
	Barpeta Road	1	0	1		Fatuha	1	0	1
	Basugaon	1	1	0		Lalganj	1	1	0
	Bokakhat	1	1	0		Murliganj	1	1	0
	Chabua	1	1	0		Muzafarpur	1	0	1
	Dergaon	1	0	1		Narkatiaganj	1	0	1
	Dhekiajuli	1	0	1		Rosera	1	0	1
	Dhubri	1	0	1	6	Chhattisgarh	6	1	5
	Digboi	1	0	1		Bhilai- Caroda	1	0	1
	Gauripur	1	0	1		Bilaspur	6	0	2
	Gosaigoan	1	0	1		Kondagaon	1	1	0
	Hailakandi	1	0	1		Korba	1	0	1
	Hamren	1	1	0		Raigarh	1	0	1
	Hojai		2	1	7	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
	Howraghat	1	1	0		Silvassa/Amlia	1	0	1
	Jorhat	1	0	1	8	Daman and Diu	1	0	1
	Lakhipur	1	0	1		Moti & Nandi Daman	1	0	1
	Lakhipur (Cachar)	2	0	2	9	Goa	3	1	2
	Lala	1	0	1		Bicholim	1	1	0
	Lanka	1	1	0		Sanguem*	1	0	1
	Maibong	1	1	0		Sankhali	1	0	1
	Marigaon	1	1	0	10	Gujarat	51	40	11
	Pathsala	1	1	0		Amreli	1	1	0
	Sapatgram	1	0	1		Balasinor	1	1	0
	Sarthebari	1	0	1		Bardoli	1	1	0
	Simaiuguri	1	0	1		Bharuch	1	1	0
	Titabar	1	0	1		Bhavnagar	1	1	0
	Udalguri	1	1	0		Bilimora	1	0	1
5	Bihar	11	3	8		Borivavi	1	0	1
	Arrah	1	0	1		Chaklasi	1	1	0
	Barbiga	1	0	1					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Chalala	1	1	0		Songadh	1	1	0
	Chota Udepur	1	1	0		Surendranagar	1	1	0
	Dakor	1	1	0		Sutarpada	1	0	1
	Dhanera	1	1	0		Unjha	1	1	0
	Dharagadhra	1	1	0		Upleta	1	1	0
	Dhoraji	1	1	0		Valsad	1	1	0
	Dwarka	1	1	0		Vijapur	1	1	0
	Gandevi	1	1	0		Viramgam	1	1	0
	Godhra	1	1	0		Wadhwan	1	0	1
	Gondal	1	1	0	11	Haryana	9	5	4
	Himmatnagar	1	1	0		Ambala	2	0	2
	Jamnagar	1	1	0		Bahadurgarh	2	2	0
	Jasdan	1	1	0		Charki-Dadri	1	1	0
	Jetpur	1	1	0		Karnal-Indri	1	1	0
	Junagadh	1	0	1		Narnaul	1	0	1
	Kadi	1	1	0		Rohtak	1	0	1
	Kapadwanj	1	1	0		Yamunanagai- Jagadhari	1	1	0
	Kathlal	1	0	1	12	Himanchal Pradesh	20	5	15
	Keshod	1	1	0		Baddi	1	0	1
	Khambhat	1	1	0		Dharamshala	3	1	2
	Kheda	1	1	0		Hamirpur	4	3	1
	Lunawada	1	0	1		Kangra	1	0	1
	Mahudha	1	0	1		Kullu	1	0	1
	Mehsana	1	1	0		Manali	1	0	1
	Modasa	1	1	0		Mandi	2	1	1
	Palitana	1	1	0		Nagrota	1	0	1
	Pethapur	1	0	1		Nalagarh	1	0	1
	Petlad	1	1	0		Parwano	1	0	1
	Prantij	1	1	0		Rampur	1	0	1
	Radhanpur	1	1	0		Rewalsar	1	0	1
	Rajula	1	1	0		Sarkaghat	2	0	2
	Savarkundla	1	1	0					
	Shahera	1	1	0					
	Sojitra	1	1	0					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
13	Jammu and Kashmir	51	15	36		Doddaballapura	1	0	1
	Akhnoor	3	2	1		Gajendragarh-Naregal	1	0	1
	Anatnag	2	0	2		Harihara	1	0	1
	Baramula	2	0	2		Hirekerur	1	1	0
	Bhadrawah	5	3	2		Holenarasipura	4	2	2
	Doda	4	1	3		Hubli-Dharwad	2	2	0
	Ganderbal	3	0	3		Hukkeri	1	0	1
	Kathua	4	1	3		Hunagunda-Ilkalkustagi	1	1	0
	Kupwara	3	0	3		Kanakpura	1	0	1
	leh	4	0	4		Kerur	1	1	0
	Poonch	5	3	2		Konnur	1	0	1
	Samba	6	2	4		Kundapura	1	0	1
	Sopore	3	0	3		Malavalli	1	0	1
	Sundarbani	6	3	3		Malbagalu	1	0	1
	Udhampur	1	0	1		Miiddebihal	1	0	1
14	Jharkhand	6	2	4		Mulki	1	1	0
	Chaibasa	1	0	1		Mundagod	1	0	1
	Chas	2	1	1		Mundgod	1	1	0
	Deoghar	1	1	0		Nanjangud	1	0	1
	Hazaribagh	1	0	1		Pandavapura	1	0	1
	Lohardaga	1	0	1		Ramanagara	2	1	1
15	Karnataka	59	17	42		Ramdurga	2	0	2
	Bannur	1	0	1		Sadalga	2	0	2
	Bawavana Bagewadi	1	0	1		Sankeshwar	1	0	1
	Bentwal	1	0	1		Sedam	1	0	1
	Birur	2	0	2		Shi ggaon-Savanur-Bankapuram	1	1	0
	Bujapura	1	1	0		Shikaripura	1	0	1
	Channapatna	1	0	1		Shirahatti-Mulagunda	1	1	0
	Chennagari	1	1	0		Siddapura	1	1	0
	Chikodi	2	1	1		Soundatti	1	0	1
	Curumitkal	1	0	1		Srirangapatna	2	0	2
	Devangere	4	1	3					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Thirthahalli	1	0	1	Aathner		1	0	1
	Tumkur	1	0	1	Amarwara		3	0	3
	Vijayapura	1	0	1	Amla		1	0	1
	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur)	1	0	1	Anuppur		1	0	1
	Yellapura	1	0	1	Athner		1	0	1
16	Kerala	24	4	20	Badi		1	0	1
	Alappuzha	2	0	2	Baihar		1	0	1
	Attingal	1	0	1	Baikunthpur		1	0	1
	Changanassery	2	0	2	Balaghat		1	0	1
	Chavakkad (Combined Project)	1	0	1	Baldeogarh		1	0	1
	Chittur-Thatganagassery	1	1	0	Barkuhi		2	0	2
	Guruvayar (Combined Project)	1	0	1	Barwaha		1	0	1
	Kalpetta	1	1	0	Begamganj		1	0	1
	Koyilandy	1	0	1	Betul		1	0	1
	Malappuram	2	1	1	Bhaisdehi		1	0	1
	Nedumangad	1	0	1	Bhedaghat		1	0	1
	Neyyattinkara	1	0	1	Biaora		1	1	0
	North Paravour	1	0	1	Bina		1	0	1
	Ottapalam	1	0	1	Budni		3	1	2
	Pathanamthitta	1	0	1	Chachaura-Binaganj		1	0	1
	Payyannur	1	0	1	Chandameta		2	0	2
	Perinthalamanna	1	0	1	Chanderi		1	0	1
	Perinthalmanna	1	0	1	Chhatarpur		1	1	0
	Punalur	1	0	1	Chhindwara		3	0	3
	Thalassery	1	0	1	Chicholi		1	0	1
	Thiruvalla	1	0	1	Chindwara		2	0	2
	Vadakara	1	1	0	Chitrakoot		1	0	1
17	Madhya Pradesh	180	29	151	Chourai		2	0	2
	Agar	1	0	1	Churhat		1	0	1
	Aastha	1	0	1	Dabra		2	1	1
	Aastha	1	0	1	Dahi		1	0	1
					Damoh		5	5	0
					Damoh Phase-II		1	0	1



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Damua	3	0	3		Malajkhand	2	2	0
	Deori	1	0	1		Malanjkhanda	1	0	1
	Dewas	2	0	2		Malhargarh	1	0	1
	Dewas Phase -1	1	1	0		Manawar	2	0	2
	Dewas Phase - II	1	0	1		Mandla	1	0	1
	Dongar Parasia	2	0	2		Mandleshwar	2	0	2
	Dongar Parsia	1	0	1		Mandsaur	2	1	1
	Garhakota	2	1	1		Mohgaon	2	0	2
	Guna	1	0	1		Multai	2	0	2
	Gwalior	1	0	1		Murigaoli	2	0	2
	Harda	1	1	0		Narsulalaganjj	2	1	1
	Harrai	3	0	3		Neemuch	1	0	1
	Hindoria	1	0	1		Newton Chikli	1	0	1
	Hoshangabad	1	1	0		Newtonchikli	2	0	2
	Isagarh	1	0	1		Pandhurna	2	0	2
	Itarsi	3	0	3		Pandurna	1	0	1
	Jaora	1	1	0		Panna	1	1	0
	Jiran	1	0	1		Patan	1	0	1
	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	1	0	1		Pipalrawa	1	0	1
	Junardeo	1	0	1		Pipariya	2	0	2
	Kareli	2	0	2		Piplanarayanwar	1	0	1
	Katni	1	0	1		Piplanaraynwar	2	0	2
	Khandwa	1	1	0		Piplarawa	1	0	1
	Khirkiya	1	0	1		PiPLYa mandi	2	0	2
	Khurai	2	0	2		Porsa	2	0	2
	Kolar	1	0	1		Prithvipur	1	0	1
	Kolaras	1	0	1		Rajgarh	1	0	1
	Kotma	1	0	1		Rajpur	1	0	1
	Ktni	1	0	1		Rampura	1	0	1
	lakhandaon	1	0	1		Ratlam	1	0	1
	Lanjhi	2	0	2		Rehli	1	1	0
	Lodhikeda	1	0	1		Rehti	3	1	2
	Lodhikhera	1	0	1		Rewa	1	1	0
	Mahidpur	1	0	1		Sabalgarh	2	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Sagar	1	0	1	Amravati	1	0	1	
	Sanawad	1	1	0	Arvi	1	0	1	
	Satna	1	0	1	Ashta	1	1	0	
	Satwas	1	0	1	Aurangabad	2	0	2	
	Sausar	2	0	2	Balapur	1	1	0	
	Sehore	1	1	0	Baramati	2	0	2	
	Seoni	1	0	1	Basmath	1	0	1	
	Shahganj	2	0	2	Beed	1	0	1	
	Shahpura	1	0	1	Bhadravati	1	0	1	
	shajapur	1	0	1	Bhor	1	1	0	
	Shamgarh	1	0	1	Chalisingaon	1	1	0	
	Shamshahbad	1	0	1	Chandrapur	1	0	1	
	Shivpuri	2	0	2	Chiplun	1	1	0	
	Shujalpur	2	0	2	Chopda	1	1	0	
	Sidhi	1	0	1	Dapoli	1	1	0	
	Singoli	1	0	1	Daund	1	0	1	
	Singrauli	1	0	1	Dhule	1	0	1	
	Sirmaur	1	0	1	Gadhinglaj	1	1	0	
	Sironj	1	1	0	Gangapur	1	0	1	
	Sonkutch	1	0	1	Gondia	2	0	2	
	Suwasara	1	0	1	Hadgaon	1	0	1	
	Tendukheda	1	0	1	Hingoli	1	0	1	
	Tikamgarh	1	1	0	Ichalakaranji	1	0	1	
	Vidisha	3	2	1	Ichaikaranji	1	0	1	
	Waraseoni	2	0	2	Islampur	1	1	0	
18	Maharashtra	110	37	73	Jalna	1	1	0	
	Achalpur	1	0	1	Jamner	1	1	0	
	Ahmednagar	1	0	1	Jaysingpur	1	0	1	
	Ahmednagar	1	1	0	Jintur	1	1	0	
	Akola	1	0	1	Junner	1	1	0	
	Akot	1	0	1	Kalmeshwar	1	0	1	
	Alibag	1	0	1	Kamptee	1	0	1	
	Amalner	1	1	0	Karad	1	0	1	
	Ambad	1	0	1	Karmala	1	1	0	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Katol		3	1	2	Savner		1	0	1
Khamgaon		1	0	1	Shahada		1	0	1
Khopoli		1	0	1	Shegaon		1	1	1
Kolhapur		1	0	1	Shirampur		1	0	1
Kolhapur		3	1	2	Shirpur Warvade		1	0	1
Kopargaon		1	0	1	Shirur		1	1	
Kurduwadi		1	1	0	Shrigonda		1	0	1
Latur		5	4	1	Shrirampur		1	0	1
Malegaon		1	0	1	Sillod		1	0	1
Malkapur (Karad)		1	0	1	Sinner		1	10	1
Malvan		1	0	1	Sirdi		1	1	0
Mangalvedha		1	1	0	Solapur		1	0	1
Murtijapur		1	0	1	Sonepeth		1	1	0
Nandurbar		1	1	0	Tasgaon		1	0	1
Osmanbad		1	1	0	Telhara		1	1	0
Pachgani		1	1	0	Umred		2	0	2
Pachora		1	1	0	Vadgaon		1	0	1
Pandharpur		1	0	1	Vaijapur		1	0	1
Panvel		1	0	1	Vengurla		1	0	1
Parbhani		1	0	1	Vita		1	1	0
Parola		1	0	1	Washim		1	0	1
Pathri		1	1	0	Yavatmal		1	0	1
Pen		1	0	1	Yeola		1	0	1
Phaltan		1	1	0	19 Manipur		5	2	3
Pusad		1	0	1	Bishnupur		1	1	0
Rahata		1	0	1	Jiribam		1	0	1
Rahimatpur		1	1	0	Kakching		1	0	1
Sailu		1	0	1	Mairang		1	0	1
Sangamner		1	0	1	Thoubal		1	1	0
Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad		1	0	1	20 Meghalaya		2	0	2
Sangola		1	0	1	Nangpoh		1	0	1
Saoner		1	0	1	Tura		1	0	1
Satara		1	0	1	21 Mizoram		2	2	0
					Lunglei		1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Serchhip	1	1	0		Ferozpur	1	0	1
22	Nagaland	3	0	3		Jalandhar	3	2	1
	Mon	1	0	1		Kapurthala	1	1	0
	Chumukedima	1	0	1		Majitha	1	1	0
	Dimapur (Tenyiphe-I area)	1	0	1		Malout	1	0	1
23	Odisha	23	3	20		Muktasar	2	0	2
	Angul	1	0	1		Pathankot	1	0	1
	Bargarh	1	0	1		Patiala	1	0	1
	Baripada	1	0	1		Sunam	1	0	1
	Berhampur	1	0	1	26	Zirakpur	1	1	0
	Berhampur	1	1	0		Rajasthan	49	22	27
	Bhawanipatana	1	0	1		Badi Sadri	1	0	1
	Choudwar Phase-1	1	0	1		Beawar	1	1	0
	Cuttack	2	0	2		Bhadra phase-I	1	0	1
	Cuttack Phase-1	1	0	1		Bhawani Mandi	1	1	0
	Gadakhai(Cuttack)	1	0	1		Bikaner	2	1	1
	Jajpur	1	0	1		Bundi	1	1	0
	Jharsuguda	1	0	1		Chirawa Phase-I	1	0	1
	Koraput	1	1	0		Chittorgarh	1	1	0
	Nayagarh	1	0	1		Deshnok	1	1	0
	Paralakhemundi	1	0	1		Fatehnagar- Sanawar-I	1	0	1
	Phulbani	1	0	1		Hanumangarh	1	0	1
	Rourkela	1	0	1		Jaitaran	1	0	1
	Sarnbalpur	2	1	1		Jalore	1	1	0
	Sambalpur phase-II	1	0	1		Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	1	0	1
	Talcher	1	0	1		Jhalrapatan	1	1	0
	Vyasanagar	1	0	1		Jhun jhunu	1	0	1
24	Puducherry	1	1	0		Jodhpur	1	0	1
	Yanam	1	1	0		Kekri	1	0	1
25	Punjab	16	7	9		Kishangarh	1	0	1
	Adarnpur	1	1	0		Kota	1	0	1
	Bathinda	1	0	1		Kushalgarh	1	0	1
	Fatehgarh Churraim	1	1	0					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Laxmangarh	1	0	1	Amoor		1	1	0
	Makarna	1	0	1	Arakkonam		1	1	0
	Mangrole	1	0	1	Aralvoimozhi		1	1	0
	Mount Abu	2	0	2	Arani		1	0	1
	Nawalgarh Phase-I	1	0	1	Aranthangi		1	1	0
	Nirnbaheda	1	0	1	Ariyalur		1	0	1
	Nimbhera	1	1	1	Attur		1	0	1
	Niwai	1	1	0	Avelalapatty		1	0	1
	Nokha	1	1	0	Azhgappapuram		1	1	0
	Pali	1	0	1	Boonthipuram		1	1	0
	Paratapgarh	1	1	0	Boothapandi		1	1	0
	Rajakhera	1	1	0	Cheeranmahadevi		1	1	0
	Ramganj mandi	1	1	0	Chettipalayam		1	0	1
	Ramgarh Sekhawati	1	0	1	Chidambaram		1	0	2
	Reengus	1	1	0	Coonoor		1	1	0
	Sangria	1	1	0	Cumbum		1	0	1
	Sardarshahar	1	0	1	Devakottai		2	0	2
	Sardulshahar	1	1	0	Dharapuram		1	0	1
	Sikar City	1	0	1	Dindigul		1	1	0
	Sri Madhopur	1	1	0	Erode		2	2	0
	Sumerpur	1	1	0	Gandhi Nagar		1	1	0
	Suratgarh Phase-I	1	0	1	Gobichettipalayam		1	1	0
	Tonk	1	1	0	Gudalore		1	0	1
	Udaipur	1	0	1	Gudalur		1	1	0
	Uniara	1	1	0	Hayankudi		1	1	0
	Virat Nagar	1	1	0	Inamkarur		1	1	0
27	Sikkim	5	2	3	Jolarpet		1	0	1
	Jorethang	1	0	1	Kalakadu		1	1	0
	Mangan	1	1	0	Kallidaikurichi		1	1	0
	Melli	1	1	0	Kallinjur		1	1	0
	Namchi	1	0	1	Kallukuttam		1	1	0
	Rangpo	1	0	1	Kamuthi		1	1	0
28	Tamil Nadu	135	102	33	kangeyam		1	0	1
	Abiramam	1	1	0	Karaikudi		1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Karumathampatti	1	1	0		Palladam	1	1	0	
Karur	2	2	0		Panagudi	1	1	0	
Kayalpattinam	1	0	1		Panaipuram	1	1	0	
Keelakaral	1	1	0		Paramakudi	1	1	0	
Kodaikanal	1	0	1		Perambalur	1	1	0	
Kombai	1	1	0		Periakulam	1	0	2	
Kothanallur	1	1	0		Ponmani	1	1	0	
Kovilpatti	1	0	1		Ponnamaravathy	1	1	0	
Kumbakonam	1	1	0		R.S. Mangalam	1	1	0	
Mailaduthurai	1	1	0		Rajapalayam	1	1	0	
Mamallapuram	1	1	0		Ramanathapuram	1	1	0	
Manavalakurichi	1	1	0		Rameswaram	1	1	0	
Mandaikadu	1	1	0		Rashipuram	1	1	0	
Mandapam	1	1	0		Samalpuram	1	0	1	
Manimutharu	1	1	0		Sambavarvadakarai	1	1	0	
Mannaparai	1	1	0		Sankarankovil	1	1	0	
Maraimalainagar	2	2	0		Sankarnagar	1	1	0	
Marungoor	1	1	0		sarlarsamakulam	1	0	1	
Melagaram	1	1	0		Sattur	1	0	1	
Mettur	2	1	1		Sayalkudi	1	1	0	
Moolakaraipatti	1	1	0		Sevugapatti	1	1	0	
Mudukulathur	1	1	0		Shenbakkam	1	1	0	
Mukkudal	1	1	0		Sivagangai	1	1	0	
Mulagumoodu	1	1	0		Sivakasi	1	1	0	
Musiri	1	1	0		Srivilliputhur	1	1	0	
Mylady	2	2	0		Thanjavur	1	1	0	
Nagercoil	1	1			Theroor	1	1	0	
Nalloor	1	1	0		Thevaram	1	1	0	
Namakkal	2	2	0		Thimiri	1	1	0	
Nerkuppai	1	1	0		Thingalnagar	1	1	0	
Oddanchatram	1	1	0		Thirivithankodu	1	1	0	
Othakalmandapam	1	1	0		Thiruchendur	1	0	1	
Palayam	1	1	0		Thiruchengode	1	0	1	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Thirukazhukundram	1	1	0	Bagpat		1	1	0
	Thirumalayam-palayam	1	0	1	Ballia		3	1	2
	Thirupathur	3	2	1	Balrampur		1	1	0
	Thiruthani	1	1	0	Barabanki		1	1	0
	Thiruvathipuram	1	0	1	Bareilly		1	0	1
	Thodni	1	1	0	Baruasagar		1	1	0
	Thoothukudi	1	1	0	Basti		3	1	2
	Tindivanarn	1	0	1	Bijnaur		1	1	0
	Udankudi	1	1	0	Bulandshahr		1	1	0
	Udhagamamandlam	1	1	0	Deoria		1	0	1
	Udumalpet	1	0	1	Etah		1	1	0
	Vaddakkuvalliyur	1	1	0	Etawah		1	1	0
	Valparai	1	1	0	Faizabad		1	0	1
	Vandavasi	1	0	1	Fatehpur		2	2	0
	Vedasandur	1	1	0	Firozabad		3	1	2
	Vellakoil	1	0	1	Gazipur		1	1	0
	Vellimalai	1	1	0	Ghaziabad		3	0	3
	Verkilambi	1	1	0	Gonda		1	1	0
	Verravanallur	1	1	0	Gorakhpur		2	1	1
	Vikramsingapuram	1	1	0	Gorakhpur part-II		1	0	1
	Vilavoor	1	1	0	Hapur		1	1	0
	Villupuram	1	1	0	Jaunpur		1	0	1
29	Tripura	4	3	1	Jhansi		1	0	1
	Belonia	1	1	0	Kannauj		2	2	0
	Kaliashar	1	0	1	Kasaya		1	0	1
	Kamalpur	1	1	0	Khurza		1	1	0
	Ranibazar	1	1	0	Laharpur (Sitapur)		1	1	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	71	42	29	Lakhimpur		1	1	0
	Aligarh	1	1	0	Loni		3	2	1
	Amethi	1	0	1	Mainpuri		2	2	0
	Auraiya	1	0	1	Mau		1	0	1
	Azamgarh	1	0	1	Mirzapur		1	0	1
	Badaun	2	1	1	Modinagar		1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Moradabad	2	2	0
	Muzaffarnagar	2	1	1
	Nanpara	1	1	0
	Padurna	1	1	0
	Rae Bareilly	2	1	1
	Ramnagar	1	1	0
	Sambhal	2	1	1
	Sandila	1	1	0
	Shahajanpur	1	1	0
	Siddharthnagar	1	1	0
	Sultanpur	1	0	1
	Unnao	1	1	0
	vrindavan	2	1	1
31	Uttarakhand	14	0	14
	Barkot	1	0	1
	Gopeshwar	1	0	1
	Haldwani	1	0	1
	Joshimath	1	0	1
	Karnaprayag	1	0	1
	Mangalaur	1	0	1
	Muni ki reti	1	0	1
	Mussoori	1	0	1
	Nandprayag	1	0	1
	Narendranagar	1	0	1
	Purola	1	0	1
	Rishikesh	1	0	1
	Rudraprayag	1	0	1
	Uttarkashi	1	0	1
32	West Bengal	41	18	23
	Arambagh	1	1	0
	Ashoknagar-Habra	1	1	0
	Balurghat	2	0	2
	Berhampur	1	0	1
	Birnagar	1	1	0
	Chandrakona	1	0	1
	Contai	1	1	0
	Coochbehar	1	0	1
	Dhuliyani	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
	Diamond Harbour	1	0	1
	Dubrajpur	1	0	1
	Egra	1	0	1
	Englishbazar	1	0	1
	Gushkara	1	1	0
	Haldia	1	1	0
	Joynagar-Mazlipur	1	0	1
	Kaliyaganj	1	1	0
	Kalna	1	0	1
	Kandi	1	0	1
	Katwa	1	1	0
	Kharar	1	1	0
	Khirpai	1	1	0
	Krishnagar	1	1	0
	Kurseong	1	0	1
	Nabadwip	1	0	1
	Nalhati	1	1	0
	Old Malda	1	0	1
	Panskura	1	0	1
	Raiganj	1	0	1
	Ramjibanpur	1	1	0
	Rampurhat	1	1	0
	Ranaghat	1	0	1
	Sainthia	1	0	1
	Shantipur	1	0	1
	Siliguri	2	1	1
	Suri	1	0	1
	Taherpur	1	1	0
	Tamluk	1	1	0
	Tarakeshwar	1	1	0
	Grand Total	1036	453	583

#### Credit Risk Guarantee Fund

225. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of providing affordable dwelling units to the poor in the urban areas in the various States including Jharkhand in the country;



(b) whether the Government has created a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) for promoting low income housing in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of people belonging to economically weaker sections/low income groups benefitted so far from the scheme, State-wise; and

(e) the extent to which the project is likely to help the poor in having affordable housing units?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) It is the primary responsibility of States to provide affordable housing to all citizens including Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), as 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the issue of housing shortage, this Ministry has implemented following programmes with the objective to provide affordable dwelling units to the poor in the urban areas in the various States including Jharkhand in the country:

(i) **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** For rehabilitation of slum dwellers Government launched the JNNURM on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic civic services like water, sanitation etc to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. The State-wise details of projects under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):** Government of India launched RAY in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013. Government of India has approved the implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for the period of 2013-2022. The Central support under the scheme is admissible to States/UTs and Central Government Agencies for providing housing including new houses, incremental houses, rental houses, transit

housing and development/improvement of basic civic & social infrastructure under the scheme. The state-wise details of projects under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(iii) **Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP):** As an integral part of RAY, the competent authority has also approved continuation of implementation of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme. The scheme has been amended to provide Rs 75,000 per EWS/LIG dwelling unit of 40 sqm size for housing and internal development components with an objective to encourage private sector participation in affordable housing. The State-wise details of projects is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(iv) **Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY):** Government of India has implemented RRY with effect from 1st October 2013. Under this Scheme, an interest subsidy of 5% p.a for loans upto Rs 5.00 lakhs and for tenure of 15-20 years, will be provided to EWS/LIG housing loan borrowers in Urban Areas availing loans from Financial Institutions i.e. Scheduled Commercial Banks & HFCs etc.

(b) to (e) Yes Madam, the Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing has been set up by the Government of India on 1st May, 2012. The scheme provides guarantee for housing loan upto 5 lakh sanctioned and disbursed by the lending institutions without any collateral security and/or third party guarantee to the new borrowers in the EWS/LIG categories in urban areas. National Housing bank is the Nodal agency for operationalizing CRGF. The CRGF is expected to catalyse a flow of credit of about Rs.20,000 crores to the low housing sector and create an enabling environment for creation of affordable housing stock. The total corpus fund of the Trust is Rs.1000 crore. Government of India has so far released Rs.150 crore as corpus of the fund.

As on date 46 Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) have executed the Memorandum of Undertakings (MoUs) to participate in the scheme. The CRGF Trust has so far issued guarantee cover in respect of 116 loan accounts (targeted beneficiaries) involving a total loan amount of Rs.3.28 crore provided to EWS/LIG households. The State-wise and income group wise bifurcation of EWS/LIG loan accounts against which the Trusty has issued the Guarantee cover to MLIs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**  
**JnNURM, RAY & AHP: Combined Physical Progress (State wise)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Dwelling Units Approved						Dwelling Units Completed						Dwelling Units Occupied						Dwelling Units under Construction												
		BSUP	IHSDP	RAY	AHP	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	AHP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	RAY	AHP	Total	17	18	19	20	21	Total			
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	61,108	27,362	2,286	-	90,756	40,256	18,104	-	-	58,360	24,819	7,679	-	-	32,498	10,940	8,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,526
3	Arunachal Pradesh	996	176	1,536	-	2,708	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,072	
4	Assam	2,260	8,668	-	-	10,928	416	2,245	-	-	2,661	416	1,752	-	-	2,168	1,844	1,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,569	
5	Bihar	3,328	28,623	11,276	-	43,227	432	2,967	-	-	3,399	432	-	-	-	432	48	22,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,934	
6	Chandigarh (UT)	25,728	-	-	-	25,728	12,736	-	-	-	12,736	9,959	-	-	-	9,959	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,960	
7	Chhattisgarh	17,826	17,922	4,313	-	40,061	7,064	9,216	-	-	16,280	3,045	3,828	-	-	6,873	7,994	5,894	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,188	
8	D&N Haveli	-	144	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	
9	Daman and Diu	-	16	-	-	16	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Delhi	64,184	-	-	-	64,184	14,844	-	-	-	14,844	585	-	-	-	585	45,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,860	
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Gujarat	113,488	23,910	9,941	13,704	161,043	97,230	11,098	-	-	108,328	70,431	3,908	-	-	74,339	15,194	12,140	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,586	
13	Haryana	3,248	10,643	7,842	-	21,733	2,896	9,046	-	-	11,942	202	8,761	-	-	8,963	-	1,135	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,135	
14	Himachal Pradesh	384	1,626	300	-	2,310	176	369	-	-	545	-	141	-	-	141	176	1,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,433	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	6,677	7,531	369	-	14,577	662	4,930	-	-	5,592	354	4,930	-	-	5,284	815	1,433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,248	
16	Jharkhand	10,018	11,544	4,319	-	25,881	594	3,368	-	-	3,962	594	2,902	-	-	3,496	1,923	3,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,169	
17	Karnataka	28,118	17,237	26,961	992	73,308	23,439	16,810	-	96	40,345	17,234	14,044	-	-	31,278	3,308	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	4,619	

18	Kerala	23,577	26,205	2,052	-	51,834	15,285	17,190	50	-	32,525	14,572	16,910	-	31,482	3,433	2,577	221	-	6,231
19	Lakshweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	36,902	20,091	8,674	-	65,667	17,077	8,331	-	-	25,408	2,770	579	-	3,349	11,158	6,332	2,803	-	20,293
21	Maharashtra	121,487	102,071	-	-	223,558	62,524	31,591	-	-	94,115	26,532	12,337	-	38,869	26,909	22,234	-	-	49,143
22	Manipur	1,250	2,829	-	-	4,079	800	2,593	-	-	3,393	800	2,593	-	3,393	450	236	-	-	686
23	Meghalaya	768	912	-	-	1,680	176	48	-	-	224	96	48	-	144	472	808	-	-	1,280
24	Mizoram	1,096	1,950	142	-	3,188	736	1,877	-	-	2,613	626	1,877	-	2,503	360	73	-	-	433
25	Nagaland	3,504	2,761	1,054	-	7,319	3,400	995	-	-	4,395	-	505	-	505	104	1,766	-	-	1,870
26	Orissa	2,508	13,097	9,274	-	24,879	1,551	7,412	-	-	8,963	1,359	7,385	-	8,744	304	3,352	3,389	-	7,045
27	Puducherry	2,964	432	-	-	3,396	622	72	-	-	694	168	-	-	168	704	144	-	-	848
28	Punjab	6,480	5,583	680	-	12,743	2,420	2,193	-	-	4,613	73	995	-	1,068	2,410	1,537	-	-	3,947
29	Rajasthan	11,151	43,857	17,236	5,776	78,020	1,082	13,415	1,104	3,320	18,921	636	9,483	965	11,084	5,520	23,886	7,060	2,456	38,922
30	Sikkim	254	39	-	-	293	52	39	-	-	91	-	39	-	39	132	-	-	-	132
31	TamilNadu	92,272	37,715	3,618	-	133,605	46,842	31,927	-	-	78,769	46,742	31,683	-	78,425	36,818	5,287	305	-	42,410
32	Telangana	76,371	11,664	2,374	-	90,409	61,922	9,511	-	-	71,433	36,440	5,924	-	42,364	14,449	2,129	-	-	16,578
33	Tripura	256	3,115	-	-	3,371	256	2,944	-	-	3,200	256	2,944	-	3,200	-	171	-	-	171
34	Uttar Pradesh	45,807	40,570	5,158	-	91,535	33,556	19,462	-	-	53,018	32,919	20,875	-	53,794	10,912	17,081	734	-	28,727
35	Uttarakhand	997	5,032	735	-	6,764	215	1,404	-	-	1,619	43	763	-	806	388	2,180	-	-	2,568
36	West Bengal	151,189	52,666	772	-	204,627	92,743	44,511	-	-	137,254	92,264	44,495	-	136,759	22,035	4,260	-	-	26,295
Grand Total		916,196	525,991	120,912	20,472	1,583,571	542,104	273,682	1,154	3,416	820,356	384,367	207,394	965	592,726	230,516	153,026	16,064	3,352	402,958

**Statement-II**

The State wise and income group wise bifurcation of EWS/LIG loan accounts against which the Trust has issued the Guarantee cover to MLIs is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Category of Borrowers		Total No. of Borrowers Covered
		EWS	LIG	
1.	Jharkhand	0	1	1
2.	Telangana	1	0	1
3.	Kerala	2	6	8
4.	Pondicherry	1	0	1
5.	Tamilnadu	0	2	2
6.	West Bengal	0	1	1
7.	Gujarat	1	47	48
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	7	8
10.	Haryana	1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	26	2	28
12.	Rajasthan	0	3	3
13.	Maharashtra	1	7	8
Total		36	80	116

[Translation]

**Penalty Proceedings against Government Servants**

226. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions regulating major and minor penalties including censure being imposed upon Government servants on being found guilty and convicted;

(b) the number of cases registered involving major penalty proceedings and punishment awarded on conviction during each of the last three years and the current year, case-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or being taken by the Government to streamline the pending proceedings against Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Article 311(1) of the Constitution provides that no person who is a member of the civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Again as per Article 311(2) no such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.

Disciplinary proceedings under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 [CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965] can be initiated against a Government Servant for violation of the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. The procedures for imposition of major penalties minor penalties are prescribed in the Rule 14 and Rule 16 of the [CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965], respectively. There are similar provisions in Rules governing the All India Services.

A list of Minor and Major penalties that may be imposed on a Government servant for good and sufficient reasons as provided in Rule 11 of CCS (CCA) Rules is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The data on cases registered involving major penalty proceedings and punishment awarded on conviction are not centrally maintained.

(c) It is the endeavour of the Government to strengthen and streamline the institutional mechanism for disciplinary proceedings.

In order to check delays in completion of disciplinary proceedings, guidelines for monitoring and expeditious disposal of the disciplinary proceedings cases have been issued on 29th November, 2012.

**Statement****Penalties Specified in the Rule 11 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965****Minor Penalties**

- (i) Censure;
- (ii) Withholding of his promotion;
- (iii) Recovery from his pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused by him to the Government by negligence or breach of orders;
- (iii) Reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay by one stage for a period not exceeding three years, without cumulative effect and not adversely affecting his pension.
- (iv) Withholding of increments of pay.

**Major Penalties**

- (v) Save as provided for in clause (iii) (a), reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay for a specified period, with further directions as to whether or not the Government servant will earn increments of pay during the period of such reduction and whether on the expiry of such period, the reduction will or will not have the effect of postponing the future increments of his pay.
- (vi) reduction to lower time-scale of pay, grade, post or Service for a period to be specified in the order of penalty, which shall be a bar to the promotion of the Government servant during such specified period to the time-scale of pay, grade, post or Service from which he was reduced, with direction as to whether or not, on promotion on the expiry of the said specified period -
  - (a) the period of reduction to time-scale of pay, grade, post or service shall operate to postpone future increments of his pay, and if so, to what extent; and
  - (b) the Government servant shall regain his original seniority in the higher time scale of pay, grade, post or service;
- (vii) Compulsory retirement;

- (viii) Removal from service which shall not be a disqualification for future employment under the Government;
- (ix) Dismissal from service which shall ordinarily be a disqualification for future employment under the Government.

Provided that, in every case in which the charge of possession of assets disproportionate to known-source of income or the charge of acceptance from any person of any gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act is established, the penalty mentioned in clause (viii) or clause (ix) shall be imposed:

Provided further that in any exceptional case and for special reasons recorded in writing, any other penalty may be imposed.

[English]

**Forest Fire**

227. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of fire in forests in various parts of the country have risen;
- (b) if so, the details of the major forest fires reported during the last three years and the current year, State-Wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether forest fires are a major cause of degradation of country's forest cover endangering flora and fauna and adjoining human habitations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidents and also to extinguish fire immediately without harming the property, cattle and vegetation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the report received from Forest Survey of India (FSI), there is a

marginal increase in incidents of forest fires so far in the current year compared to last year i.e. 2013. Forest fire incidents in various parts of the country are recurrent phenomena. More than 50% of the country's forest area is prone to forest fires. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) monitors forest fires on a daily basis during the fire season using satellite data and fire information is sent to the concerned States/UTs to take immediate action for controlling these fires. As per the FSI report, the numbers of forest fire incidents communicated by FSI to the State Forest Departments during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Recently, a major fire broke in Tirumala Hills in Andhra Pradesh, wherein, around 500-600 Ha area was affected.

(c) and (d) Forest fires do cause degradation of forest cover and soil and endanger the flora and fauna and adjoining human habitations. Details of such degradations are not compiled at the level of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

(e) Measures taken by State/UT Governments for protection of forests from fires include creation and maintenance of fire lines in forest areas, engaging fire watchers, establishing forest camps, regular patrolling by forest personnel etc. Support of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) is also taken in this regard. Government of India also provides funds to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management Scheme' (IFMS) largely to supplement the efforts of State/UT Governments.

**Statement**

*The numbers of Forest Fire incidents communicated to the State Forest Departments by FSI during 2011, 2012, 2013 & 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014 (upto 30th June)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	12	9	96
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1119	2559	2143	2458
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	485	560	501	535
4.	Assam	1321	2172	1608	2536

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	81	196	273	140
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1074	3448	1530	1018
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	3	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1	0	0	0
11.	Goa	3	0	4	3
12.	Gujarat	101	146	179	74
13.	Haryana	5	42	5	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	249	34	32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	127	23	74
16.	Jharkhand	192	307	554	202
17.	Karnataka	370	724	606	424
18.	Kerala	10	223	98	114
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1451	3076	753	534
21.	Maharashtra	882	3329	1433	702
22.	Manipur	1275	1507	1303	1774
23.	Meghalaya	879	911	804	1123
24.	Mizoram	1691	2218	2259	2189
25.	Nagaland	919	927	846	886
26.	Odisha	780	3022	2221	1904
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	10	83	36	20
29.	Rajasthan	87	83	75	53
30.	Sikkim	1	3	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	34	262	89	284
32.	Tripura	634	1233	588	1160
33.	Uttar Pradesh	198	560	237	218
34.	Uttarakhand	85	1265	119	379
35.	West Bengal	197	117	118	116
Total		13898	29362	18451	19054

[Translation]

**Anti India Activities along Nepal Border**

228. YOGI ADITYANATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether anti-India activities have reportedly increased substantially along Indo-Nepal border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) India-Nepal border is an open border allowing free movement for citizens of both the countries. Although from time to time the open border is misused by unscrupulous elements for smuggling contraband items, fake currency and other criminal activities, there has been no substantial increase thereof.

(c) Both sides cooperate closely to counter such activities. A comprehensive institutional framework has been established, with regular meetings at the levels of Home Secretaries, border guarding forces i.e. SSB of India and APF of Nepal and District Administration levels i.e. DMs in India and CDOs in Nepal border districts to strengthen cross-border cooperation to curb such activities. The Government of Nepal has assured that it will not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

**Regularization of Unauthorised Colonies**

229. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether regularisation of several unauthorised colonies in Delhi is pending since long;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the residents in unauthorised colonies and recently regularised colonies do not have basic facilities like roads, drinking water and sewerage system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) 1639 colonies have applied for regularisation on the basis of public notice issued in October 2007 by Govt, of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). The Government of India has already framed regulations for regularisation of unauthorised colonies inhabited by non-affluent sections in Delhi which have been notified in official gazette on 24.3.2008. Further amendments to the regulations have been carried out and notified on 16.6.2008 and 6.6.2012. GNCTD is coordinating and supervising the entire process of regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi. GNCTD has identified 895 colonies for regularization.

(c) to (e) GNCTD has informed that the order for development works in 895 regularised colonies has already been issued and the basic services such as roads, drinking water and sewerage system etc. are being undertaken in 895 unauthorised colonies (UCs) and other such UCs which fulfill the criteria laid down in the regulation dated 24.3.2008.

[English]

**Expenditure on Education**

230. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's spending on education is one of the lowest in the world;
- (b) if so, the details of the percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent on education in India;
- (c) the norms and standards laid down in schedule to Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to increase the funding to enable States/UTs to comply with norms stipulated in RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the expenditure on Education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India during the last three years is as under:

2009-10 - 3.95% (Actual Expenditure),

2010-11 - 4.20% (Revised Estimate)

2011-12 - 4.17% (Budget Estimate)

Similar data for other countries is not being maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in its publication titled, "Global Education Digest 2012", contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product in some of other countries were U.S.A.(5.4%), U.K.(5.6%), Japan (3.8%), Australia (5.1%), Russian Federation (4.1%), Egypt (3.8%), Azerbaijan (3.2%), Georgia (3.2%), Tajikistan (4.0%), Hong Kong SAR of China (3.6 %), Thailand (3.8%), Peru (2.7%), Jamaica (6.1%), Pakistan (2.4%), Bangladesh (2.2%), Brazil (5.7%), South Africa (6.0%) and Zambia (1.3%) during 2010.

(c) The Schedule (Section 19 & 25 of RTE Act, 2009) to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down the norms for the number of teachers for classes I-V and classes VI-VIII, the norms for school buildings including barrier free access, separate toilets for boys and girls, drinking water facility, kitchen shed, playground and fencing/ boundary wall, the minimum number of school working days/instructional hours in an academic year, the minimum number of working hours per week for teachers etc.

(d) During XII Five Year Plan, Ministry of Human Resource Development have been allocated of Rs.4,53,728 crore (Rs.3,43,028 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.1,10,700 crore for the Department of Higher Education) as compared to actual expenditure in XI Five Year Plan which was Rs.1,77,566.86 crore (Rs.1,37,920.04 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.39,646.82 crore for Department of Higher Education).

Further, taking into account the requirement of funds for implementation of the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE), Act, 2009 the Government has maintained a more favorable fund sharing pattern of 65:35 (90:10 for NE States) applicable till 2014-15 instead of reducing it to 50:50, as per the funding pattern approved earlier.

#### **Damage caused by Wild Animals**

231. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether incidents of loss of life, live stocks and damage to crops by wild animals have been reported from various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides compensation to the victims of attack of wild animals and if so, the norms/criteria prescribed for compensation for the purpose;

(c) whether the rate of compensation is insufficient and if so, the action taken by the Government to compensate the losses caused to the farmers at market price;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to provide assistance for solar fencing to prevent wild animals from causing losses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the other measures taken by the Government to protect the crops and live stocks of farmers from wild animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Reports about incidents of damage to crops and human lives by wild animals in various parts of the country are received in the Ministry from time to time. However, the State-wise and year-wise details of such incidents are not collated in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) The Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/ Union Territory



Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' to, *inter alia*, make payment of *ex-gratia* relief in respect of damage to crops and loss of human lives suffered by the victims of depredations/attacks by wild animals. The Ministry has increased the amount of *ex-gratia* relief eligible for assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for payment to the victims of predation/depredation by wild animals, as follows:

Sl. No.	Nature of damage caused by wild animals	Amount of ex-gratia relief
(a)	Death or permanent incapacitation	Rs. 200,000/-
(b)	Grievous injury	30% of (a)
(c)	Minor injury	Cost of treatment
(d)	Loss of property	Value of loss/damage as assessed by authorized officer

However, the actual assistance provided to States is subject to availability of funds under the Scheme.

(d) and (e) The Central Government provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. The activities supported under the scheme *inter alia* include construction/erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields; improvement of wildlife habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the migration of animals from forests to habitation; payment of *ex-gratia* relief to the victims of wild animals attacks and depredation; and setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals.

#### **Speedy Clearance to Border Projects**

232. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in environmental clearance has blocked development of military infrastructure along Line of Actual Control (LAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of this Ministry thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give fast track approvals for construction of border roads and other strategically important projects coming within 100 Km. of the LAC;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the policy formulated/proposed to be formulated for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the new policy will be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) It has been observed by the Central Government that due to the lengthy processes involved in grant of approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, many important defence Projects, especially the border roads in areas close to Line of Actual Control (LAC) are getting delayed.

With a view to expedite creation of requisite road network along the LAC, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has accorded general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for (i) construction and widening of two lane roads by the Border Road Organization (BRO) and other road construction agencies entrusted with the job by the Ministry of Defence, in the area falling within 100 kilometers aerial distance from the LAC; and (ii) widening of roads (by the BRO and other road construction agencies) which are identified by the Ministry of Defence as link roads, between Border Roads in the area within 100 kilometer aerial distance from the LAC and National Highways/State Highways/Other State Roads.

The MoEFCC has also requested the Ministry of Defence to identify strategic defence infrastructure related activities which are to be taken up in the area within 100 km distance from the LAC and submit the list of such activities along with the proposal for grant of General Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required for such projects.

The MoEFCC has also requested the Ministry of Defence to submit a proposal along with justification for granting relaxation in respect of applicability of Forest Rights Act, 2006 to all strategic defence projects (including infra-structure and road projects) being taken up in the area within 100 km. of the LAC by any user agency identified by the Ministry of Defence.

#### **Degradation and Desertification of Land**

233. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether India is facing the problem of degradation and desertification of the land besides creation of wasteland, affecting the livelihood of the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the States worst affected or likely to be affected by desertification/land degradation;

(c) whether the Government plans to make the country land degradation neutral by 2030 with a view to maintaining and improving the condition of land resources;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, India is facing the problem of degradation and desertification of the land. As per the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India (2007), the total area undergoing the process of land degradation in India is estimated at 105.48 million hectares, which constitutes 32.07 percentage of India's total land area. The area undergoing desertification is 81.45 million ha, which constitutes 24.78% of country's geographical area (source: Desertification Status Map, Space Application Centre, ISRO 2007).

The States most affected are Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Details of State

wise statistics of desertification & land degradation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government will strive towards aspirational goal of making the country land degradation neutral by 2030 with a view to maintaining and improving the condition of land resources. This also has resonance with the final resolution of the Rio+20 outcome document "Future We Want" where the world leaders recognized land degradation as a serious global challenge impeding sustainable development globally and agreed towards an aspirational goal for achieving a land-degradation neutral world. India submitted its National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP-CD) to the Secretariat of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in 2001; providing an overview of the status of natural resources in the country, the status and impacts of desertification, measures under implementation, and in particular, the initiatives taken for combating desertification. At present, Ministry is formulating its New National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NNAP-CD) which will be a unique opportunity to strive towards land degradation neutrality by 2030. The NNAP-CD, currently under preparation, is based on the aspirational goal of land degradation neutrality through coordinated efforts by all concerned Ministries and Departments.

(e) Many of the present schemes and programmes of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Panchayati Raj have significant bearing for addressing the Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) challenges. India has for the first time recorded net addition of 3.15 m ha of forest and tree cover from 1995 to 2005. (Forest Survey of India, 2009). The Mission for Green India proposes to address 10 m ha of predominantly degraded lands, over next 10 years, with a view to restore multiple ecosystem services from such land as well as enhance livelihoods of households who depend on these lands. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), an employment guarantee program has considerable focus on land, water and afforestation activities. The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96

on watershed basis. The above three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009, for development of rainfed/ degraded areas including wastelands. The major activities taken up under IWMP *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development etc. So far, 7204 IWMP projects covering an area of 34.26 million ha. have been sanctioned and central assistance of Rs. 8747.45 crore has been released to States.

**Statement**

*State-wise area under Desertification and Land Degradation*

State	Area under Desertification (in hectare)	Area under Land degradation (in hectare)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3971833	4964792
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1816688
Assam	0	2419086
Bihar	414783	414783
Chhattisgarh	1844704	2635292
Goa	0	6245
Gujarat	12744447	13415208
Haryana/Delhi	235010	235010
Himachal Pradesh	2210197	2762746
Jammu and Kashmir	13497418	13497418
Jharkhand	1818886	1818886
Karnataka	1523462	1692736
Kerala	0	89877
Madhya Pradesh	2599018	3465358
Maharashtra	10687341	13359177
Manipur	0	1496706

1	2	3
Meghalaya	0	876898
Mizoram	0	1665053
Nagaland	0	1065578
Odisha	546924	5469236
Punjab	10380	10380
Sikkim	0	328349
Rajasthan	22966167	22966167
Tamil Nadu	451028	451028
Tripura	0	681843
Uttar Pradesh	2125628	2237503
Uttarakhand	2685251	2983612
West Bengal	1117480	2660667
<b>Total (in hectare)</b>	<b>81449957</b>	<b>105486322</b>

Source: Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India, 2007

**Development of Smart Cities**

234. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop 100 smart cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria that is likely to be followed for selection of the location of such cities; and

(c) the expected funds that are likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The contours of the Scheme have not been finalized.

[Translation]

### Houses for Homeless

235. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding shortage of houses in the country including for economically weaker sections and lower income groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up any target for providing housing to all in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes implemented / being implemented by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the target set for providing housing facilities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has constituted a Technical Group ( TG-12) on estimation of Urban Housing Shortage of the Country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) . As per the Committee's Report, the total housing shortage estimated at the beginning of the 12th Plan period i.e. 2012 was 18.78 million. Out of the total urban housing shortage of 18.78 million, 10.55 million is in Economically Weaker Section category, 7.41 million is in Lower Income Groups category and the rest of 0.82 million is in the Middle and above category. State-wise housing shortage estimated by Technical Group on estimation of Urban Housing is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has set a target of providing housing for all by 2022. The following schemes are in operation to alleviate the shortage of affordable housing:

- (i) **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):** For rehabilitation of slum dwellers Government launched the JNNURM on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments In providing housing and basic civic services like water, sanitation etc to urban poor / slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP). JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. The state-wise details of projects under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (ii) **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY):** Government of India launched RAY in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013. Government of India has approved the implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for the period of 2013-2022. The Central support under the scheme is admissible to States/UTs and Central Government Agencies for providing housing including new houses, incremental houses, rental houses, transit housing and development/improvement of basic civic & social infrastructure under the scheme. The state-wise details of projects under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The target for 12th Plan has been kept on 1 million dwelling unit.
- (iii) **Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP):** As an integral part of RAY, the competent authority has also approved continuation of implementation of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme. The scheme has been amended to provide Rs 75,000 per EWS/ LIG dwelling unit of 40 sqm size for housing and internal development components with an objective to encourage private sector participation in affordable housing. The state-

wise details of projects is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

- (iv) **Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)** is an instrument to address the housing needs of the EWS/LIG segments in urban areas, through enhanced credit flow. RRY is a Central Sector Scheme (CSS) applicable to all the urban areas of the Country. RRY provides for interest subsidy of 5% (500 basis points) on loans granted to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories of the urban poor to construct their houses or to extend the existing ones. The upper loan limit is Rs. 5 lakh for EWS and 8 lakh for LIG; however, interest subsidy would be limited to the first Rs. 5 lakh of the loan amount, in case the loan exceeds this amount. Rajiv Rinn Yojana is a target driven scheme. The overall target for the 12th Plan period is 1 million (or 10 lakh) dwelling units across country out of plan resources alone.

**Statement-I**

*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

1	2
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
Odisha	0.41
Puducherry	0.07
Punjab	0.39
Rajasthan	1.15
Sikkim	0.01
Tamilnadu	1.25
Tripura	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	3.07
Uttarakhand	0.16
West Bengal	1.33
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00
Chandigarh	0.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05
Daman and Diu	0.01
Lakshadweep	0.01
India	18.78

**Statement-II**  
**JnNURM, RAY & AHP: Combined Physical Progress (State wise)**

(as on 1st July 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Dwelling Units Approved					Dwelling Units Completed					Dwelling Units Occupied					Dwelling Units under Construction				
		BSUP	IHSDP	RAY	AHP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	RAY	AHP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	RAY	AHP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	RAY	AHP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	61,108	27,362	2,286	-	90,756	40,256	18,104	-	-	58,360	24,819	7,679	-	-	32,498	10,940	8,586	-	-	19,526
3	Arunachal Pradesh	996	176	1,536	-	2,708	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	896	176	-	-	1,072
4	Assam	2,260	8,668	-	-	10,928	416	2,245	-	-	2,661	416	1,752	-	-	2,168	1,844	1,725	-	-	3,569
5	Bihar	3,328	28,623	11,276	-	43,227	432	2,967	-	-	3,399	432	-	-	-	432	48	22,886	-	-	22,934
6	Chandigarh (UT)	25,728	-	-	-	25,728	12,736	12,736	-	-	12,736	9,959	-	-	-	9,959	4,960	-	-	-	4,960
7	Chhattisgarh	17,826	17,922	4,313	-	40,061	7,064	9,216	-	-	16,280	3,045	3,828	-	-	6,873	7,994	5,894	300	-	14,188
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	144	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80
9	Daman and Diu	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	14	-	14	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	64,184	-	-	-	64,184	14,844	-	-	-	14,844	585	-	-	-	585	45,860	-	-	-	45,860
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	113,488	23,910	9,941	13,704	161,043	97,230	11,098	-	-	108,328	70,431	3,908	-	-	74,339	15,194	12,140	252	-	27,586
13	Haryana	3,248	10,643	7,842	-	21,733	2,896	9,046	-	-	11,942	202	8,761	-	-	8,963	-	1,135	1,000	-	2,135
14	Himachal Pradesh	384	1,626	300	-	2,310	176	369	-	-	545	-	141	-	-	141	176	1,257	-	-	1,433
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6,677	7,531	369	-	14,577	662	4,930	-	-	5,592	354	4,930	-	-	5,284	815	1,433	-	-	2,248

16	Jharkhand	10,018	11,544	4,319	-	25,881	594	3,368	-	3,962	594	2,902	-	3,496	1,923	3,246	-	5,169		
17	Karnataka	28,118	17,237	26,961	992	73,308	23,439	16,810	-	96	40,345	17,234	14,044	-	31,278	3,308	415	-	896	
18	Kerala	23,577	26,205	2,052	-	51,834	15,285	17,190	50	-	32,525	14,572	16,910	-	31,482	3,433	2,577	221	6,231	
19	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	Madhya Pradesh	36,902	20,091	8,674	-	65,667	17,077	8,331	-	25,408	2,770	579	-	3,349	11,158	6,332	2,803	-	20,293	
21	Maharashtra	121,487	102,071	-	-	223,558	62,524	31,591	-	94,115	26,532	12,337	-	38,869	26,909	22,234	-	-	49,143	
22	Manipur	1,250	2,829	-	-	4,079	800	2,593	-	3,393	800	2,593	-	3,393	450	236	-	-	686	
23	Meghalaya	768	912	-	-	1,680	176	48	-	224	96	48	-	144	472	808	-	-	1,280	
24	Mizoram	1,096	1,950	142	-	3,188	736	1,877	-	2,613	626	1,877	-	2,503	360	73	-	-	433	
25	Nagaland	3,504	2,761	1,054	-	7,319	3,400	995	-	4,395	-	505	-	505	104	1,766	-	-	1,870	
26	Odisha	2,508	13,097	9,274	-	24,879	1,551	7,412	-	8,963	1,359	7,385	-	8,744	304	3,352	3,389	-	7,045	
27	Puducherry	2,964	432	-	-	3,396	622	72	-	694	168	-	-	168	704	144	-	-	848	
28	Punjab	6,480	5,583	680	-	12,743	2,420	2,193	-	4,613	73	995	-	1,068	2,410	1,537	-	-	3,947	
29	Rajasthan	11,151	43,857	17,236	5,776	78,020	1,082	13,415	1,104	3,320	18,921	636	9,483	965	11,084	5,520	23,886	7,060	38,922	
30	Sikkim	254	39	-	-	293	52	39	-	91	-	39	-	39	132	-	-	-	132	
31	TamilNadu	92,272	37,715	3,618	-	133,605	46,842	31,927	-	78,769	46,742	31,683	-	78,425	36,818	5,287	305	-	42,410	
32	Telangana	76,371	11,664	2,374	-	90,409	61,922	9,511	-	71,433	36,440	5,924	-	42,364	14,449	2,129	-	-	16,578	
33	Tripura	256	3,115	-	-	3,371	256	2,944	-	3,200	256	2,944	-	3,200	-	171	-	-	171	
34	Uttar Pradesh	45,807	40,570	5,158	-	91,535	33,556	19,462	-	53,018	32,919	20,875	-	53,794	10,912	17,081	734	-	28,727	
35	Uttarakhand	997	5,032	735	-	6,764	215	1,404	-	1,619	43	763	-	806	388	2,180	-	-	2,568	
36	West Bengal	1,51,189	52,666	772	-	2,04,627	92,743	44,511	-	1,37,254	92,264	44,495	-	1,36,759	22,035	4,260	-	-	26,295	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>9,16,196</b>	<b>5,25,991</b>	<b>1,20,912</b>	<b>20,472</b>	<b>1,583,571</b>	<b>5,42,104</b>	<b>2,73,682</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>8,20,356</b>	<b>3,84,367</b>	<b>2,07,394</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>5,92,726</b>	<b>2,30,516</b>	<b>1,53,026</b>	<b>16,064</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>4,02,958</b>

*[English]***DD and Air Stations**

236. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) stations in the country, State-wise, including Karnataka, location-wise;

(b) the details of upgradation and modernisation works undertaken in these stations during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise; and

(c) the details of non-functional Doordarshan and AIR stations in the country including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has

informed that at present Doordarshan has 67 Doordarshan Kendras (Studio Centres) including 2 Studio centres located at Bengaluru and Gulbarga in Karnataka, are functioning in the country. For terrestrial coverage, DD has 1416 transmitters out of which 68 are located in Karnataka. State-wise location of Doordarshan stations and the details of major upgradation/modernization works carried out during the last three years and the current year (State-wise locations) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Prasar Bharati has also informed that AIR stations are functional at 413 places in the country. The Location-wise and State-wise details including Karnataka along with up-gradation and modernisation works undertaken in these stations are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) It is a constant endeavour of Doordarshan and All India Radio to utilize its facilities optimally. Information about non-functional DD transmitters is being collected. There are no non-functional stations/transmitters in AIR.

**Statement-I***Doordarshan Stations*

State/UT	Studios/Transmitters		
1	2		
<b>Andhara Pradesh</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>		
	Vijaywada	Tirupati	
	<b>HPTs (10)</b>		
	Anantapur	Tirupati	Vijaywada (DD News)
	Kurnool	Vijaywada	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)
	Nandyal	Vishakhapatnam	Rajamundry (DD News)
	Rajamundry		
	<b>LPTs (44)</b>		
	Adoni	Kandukur	Srikakulam
	Alagadda	Kavali	Tamblapalli
	Amalapuram	Kuppam	Tekkali
	Bheemadolu	L.R. Pally	Tirupati
	Bheemavaram	Macherla	Tuni
	Bobbili	Machilipatnam	Udaigiri



1	2		
	Chittoor	Madnapalli	Vinukonda
	Cuddapah	Mandassa	Vishakhapatanam
	Darsi	Markapur	Atmakur (DD News)
	Emmiganur	Nellore	Kakinada (DD News)
	Giddalur	Ongole	Narsaraopet (DD News)
	Guntakal	Produddur	Nellore (DD News)
	Hindupur	Pulamaner	Pedanandipadu (DD News)
	Kadiri	Punganur	Vishakhapatnam (DD News)
	Kakinada	Rajampet	
	<b>VLPTs (RLS) (9)</b>		
	Chintapalli	Kanigiri	Paderu
	Duttalur	Madipardu	Parwatipuram
	Ichchapuram	Maripadu	Seetampeta
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>		
	Vijaywada		
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b>		
	Itanagar		
	<b>HPT (2)</b>		
	Itanagar	Itanagar (DD News)	
	<b>LPTs (3)</b>		
	Miao	Tezu	
	Passighat		
	<b>VLPTs (39)</b>		
	Along	Hawai	Raga
	Baririjo	Hayuliang	Roing
	Basar	Hunli	Rupa
	Boleng	Inkiyong	Sagalee
	Bomdilla	Kalaktang	Sangram
	Changlang	Khimyong	Seijosa
	Chayangtajo	Khonsa	Seppa
	Daporizo	Mariyang	Taliha
	Darak	Mechuka	Tawang
	Deomali	Mukto	Tirbin
	Dirang	Nampong	Tuting

1	2		
	Geku	Namsai	Yomcha
	Gensi	Palin	Ziro
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>		
	Sankhiview		
<b>Assam</b>	<b>Studios (4)</b>		
	Guwahati	Dibrugarh	
	Ppc Guwahati	Silchar	
	<b>HPTs(6)</b>		
	Dibrugarh	Kokrajhar	Guwahati (DD News)
	Guwahati	Silchar	Silchar (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (21)</b>		
	Bokakhat	Haflong	Nazira
	Bongaigaon	Hatsinghmari	North Lakhimpur
	Dhubri	Hojai	Satrasal
	Diphu	Jorhat	Sonari
	Goalpara	Lumding	Tezpur
	Gohpur	Margheritta	Tinsukhia
	Golaghat	Nagaon	Dibrugarh (DD News)
	<b>VLPT (1)</b>		
	Digboi		
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>		
	Guwahati		
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>		
	Patna	Muzaffarpur	
	<b>HPTs (6)</b>		
	Katihar	Patna	Patna (DD News)
	Muzaffarpur	Saharsa	Muzaffarpur (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (34)</b>		
	Aurangabad	Jamui	Raxaul
	Banka	Khagaria	Rosera
	Begusarai	Kishanganj	Sasaram
	Bettiah	Lakhisarai	Sheikhpura
	Bhabhua	Madhepura	Sikandra
	Bhagalpur	Madhubani	Simri Bakhtiarpur

1	2		
	Buxar	Motihari	Sitamarhi
	Darbhanga	Munger	Siwan
	Daudnagar	Nawada	Supaul
	Forbesganj	Phoolparas	Gaya (DD News)
	Gaya	Ramnagar	Darbhanga (DD News)
	Gopalganj		
	<b>VLPTs (2)</b>		
	Masrakh	Marhaura	
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>		
	Jagdalpur	Raipur	
	<b>HPTs (5)</b>		
	Jagdalpur	Ambikapur	Raipur (DD News)
	Raipur	Bilaspur	
	<b>LPTs(15)</b>		
	Bailadilla	Konta	Pandaria
	Champa	Korba	Pendra Road
	Dungargarh	Kurasia	Raigarh
	Kanker	Manindergarh	Rajhara Jharandili
	Kharod	Narayanpur	Sakti
	<b>VLPTs (8)</b>		
	Bijapur	Kondagaon	Pathalgaon
	Devbhog	Koylibeda	Sarangarh
	Jashpurnagar	Pakhanjore	
<b>Goa</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b>		
	Panaji		
	<b>HPTs (2)</b>		
	Panaji	Panaji (DD News)	
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>		
	Ahmedabad	Rajkot	
	<b>HPTs (11)</b>		
	Ahmedabad	Radhanpur	Rajkot (DD News)
	Bhuj	Surat	Surat (DD News)
	Dwarka	Vadodra	Vadodra (DD News)
	Rajkot	Ahmedabad (DD News)	

1	2	
		<b>LPTs (54)</b>
	Ahwa	Godhara Palitana
	Ambaji	Idar Porbander
	Amod	Jamjodhpur Punandro (Mobile)
	Amreli	Jamnagar Rajpipla
	Bantva	Jhagadia Rajula
	Bharuch	Junagarh Rapar
	Bhavnagar	Kevadia Colony Sanjeli
	Botad	Khambalia Shamlaji
	Chhota Udaipur	Khambat Songarh
	Dediapara	Limbdi Surendranagar
	Deesa	Lunawada Tharad
	Devgadh Baria	Mahuva Umergaon
	Dhandhukha	Mangrol (Junagarh) Una
	Dharangadhra	Mangrol (Surat) Valsad
	Dhari	Mehsana Veraval
	Dharmpur	Modassa Bhavnagar (DD News)
	Dhorajee	Morvi Jamnagar (DD News)
	Dohad	Palanpur Gandhinagar (DD News)
		<b>VLPTs (3)</b>
	Kakrapar	Netrang Sagwara
<b>Haryana</b>		<b>Studio (1)</b>
	Hissar	
		<b>HPT (3)</b>
	Karnal	Hissar Hissar (DD News)
		<b>LPTs (20)</b>
	Bhiwani	Meham Bhiwani (DD News)
	Charkhi Dadri	Narnaul Karnal (DD News)
	Fatehabad	Rewari Kurukshetra (DD News)
	Firozpur Jhirka	Rohtak Mandi Dabwali (DD News)
	Jind	Sirsa Narnaul (DD News)
	Kaithal	Tohana Yamunanagar (DD News)
	Mahendergarh	Ambala (DD News)
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		<b>Studio (1)</b>
	Shimla	

1	2		
		<b>HPTs (5)</b>	
	Dharamshala	Shimla	Kasauli (DD News)
	Kasauli	Shimla (DD News)	
		<b>LPTs (8)</b>	
	Bilaspur	Mandi	Sujanpur
	Kullu	Rampur	Mandi (DD News)
	Manali	Sunder Nagar	
		<b>VLPTs (39)</b>	
	Ajhu Fort	Dalhausi	Nehri
	Ashapuri	Diar	Nichar
	Awah Devi	Hamirpur	Palampur
	Baijnath	Holi	Parwanoo
	Bandla	Jahalma	Pirbhayanu
	Banjar	Jatingiri (Phooladhar)	Rohru
	Bharmour	Jogindernagar	Sarkaghat
	Bharthi	Kaja	Shivbadar
	Bijli Mahadev	Kalpa	Thanedar
	Chamba	Karsog	Tissa
	Chaupal	Keylong	Udaipur
	Chauri Khas	Khara Pathar	Una
	Chirgaon	Kotkhai	Veer
		<b>Transposers (2)</b>	
	Rajgarh		
	Solan		
<b>Jharkhand</b>		<b>Studios (2)</b>	
	Daltonganj	Ranchi	
		<b>HPTs (5)</b>	
	Daltonganj	Jamshedpur	Ranchi (DD News)
	Ranchi	Jamshedpur (DD News)	
		<b>LPTs (19)</b>	
	Barharwa	Giridh	Mushabani
	Bokaro	Godda	Noamundy
	Chaibasa	Gumla	Saraikella
	Deoghar	Hazaribag	Chatra

1	2		
	Dhanbad	Kodarma	Bokaro (DD News)
	Dumka	Lohardaga	Dhanbad (DD News)
	Ghatshila		
	<b>VLPT (3)</b>		
	Simdega	Ramgarh Hill	Garhwa (DD News)
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	<b>Studios (4)</b>		
	Srinagar	Jammu	
	Rajouri	Leh	
	<b>HPTs (19)</b>		
	Jammu	Samba	Srinagar (DD News)
	Kathua	Gurez	Gurez (DD News)
	Leh	Tithwal	Srinagar (Kashir Ch.)
	Poonch	Jammu (DD News)	Tithwal (Kashir Ch.)
	Srinagar	Naushera (DD News)	Kupwara (Kashir Ch.)
	Kupwara	Samba (DD News)	Poonch (Kashir Ch.)
	Naushera		
	<b>LPTs (18)</b>		
	Anantnag (Mobile)	Patnitop (Mobile)	Riasi
	Bandipore (Mobile)	Pattan (Mobile)	Wusan (Mobile)
	Chowkibal (Mobile)	Quazigund (Mobile)	Udhampur
	Darhal (Mobile)	Sonarwani (Mobile)	Baramulla (Mobile) (DD News)
	Kargil	Poonch	Kathua (DD News)
	Kulgam (Mobile)	Rajouri	Leh (DD News)
	<b>VLPTs (87)</b>		
	Abran	Hanle	Padam
	Ardh Kumari	Hira Nagar	Pahalgam
	Arnas	Ichar	Panamik
	Ashmuqam	Jajjar Kotli	Panicker
	Bani	Kalakot	Poni
	Banihal	Kangan	Pulwama
	Baramulla	Kargil	Ramban
	Basecamp (Siachin)	Khaltsi	Ramkot
	Basgo	Khatlai	Ramnagar
	Basoli	Khrew	Ringdom Gompa

1	2		
	Batalik	Kishtwar	Sakti
	Batot	Kotranka	Sanasar
	Bhadarwa	Kud	Sankoo
	Bilawar	Lati	Shopian
	Bodh Khurboo	Lollab Valley	Sonmarg
	Boniyar	Loran	Sudh- Mahadev
	Budhal	Machil	Tangmarg
	Chakroi	Mahore	Tangste
	Chanani	Mandi	Tatapani
	Chumathang	Manigam	Thanamandi
	Chushul	Manjakot	Thathri
	Dah	Mansur	Tilel
	Daskit	Mendhar	Timsogam
	Dhar	Mohra	Tral
	Doda	Mulbekh	Turtok
	Domchuk	Nagrota	Uri
	Dras	Nimu	Uri
	Fatula	Nowgam	Yusmarg
	Gujjaron Nagrota	Nyema	Zangla
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>		
	Surankot		
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>		
	Bangaluru	Gulbarga	
	<b>HPTs (12)</b>		
	Bangaluru	Hassan	Bangaluru (DD News)
	Dharwad	Mangalore	Gulbarga (DD News)
	Gulbarga	Mysore	Dharwad (DD News)
	Shimoga	Raichur	Mysore (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (49)</b>		
	Arsikere	Gangawati	Mudigere
	Athani	Gokak	Mundargi
	Bagalkot	Harphanhalli	Pavagada
	Bantwal	Hattihal	Puttur
	Basava Kalyan	Hiriyur	Ramadurg

1	2		
	Belgaum	Holenarsipur	Ranibennur
	Bellary	Hosdurg	Sagar
	Belthangadi	Hospet	Sandur
	Bhatkal	Hungond	Sindhnur
	Bidar	Indi	Sirsi
	Bijapur	Karwar	Talikota
	Chickmagalur	Kolar Gold Field	Tiptur
	Chikodi	Koppa	Tumkur
	Chitradurga	Kumta	Udipi
	Dandeli	Medikeri	Bellary (DD News)
	Davangere	Mudhol	Davangere (DD News)
	Gadag Betgari		
	<b>VLPTs (7)</b>		
	Badami	Madhugiri	Sringeri
	Huvin Hippargi	Sakleshpur	Sulya
	Kudligi		
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>Studios (3)</b>		
	Thiruvanthapuram	Thrissur	
	Kozhikode		
	<b>HPTs (7)</b>		
	Kozhikode	Cannanore	Kochi (DD News)
	Kochi	Kozhikode (DD News)	Thiruvanthapuram (DD News)
	Thiruvanthapuram		
	<b>LPTs (22)</b>		
	Adoor	Kayamkulam	Punalur
	Attapadi	Kottarakara	Shoranur
	Changanacherry	Mallapuram	Tellicherry
	Chengannur	Manjeri	Thodupuzha
	Idukki	Pala	Thrissur
	Kalpetta	Palghat	Cannanore (DD News)
	Kanhangarh	Pathanamthitta	Trichur (DD News)
	Kasargod		
	<b>VLPTs (4)</b>		
	Devikolam	Kanjirapalli	



1	2		
	Eratuppeta	Mundakayam	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Studios (3)</b>		
	Bhopal	Indore	
	Gwalior		
	<b>HPTs (12)</b>		
	Bhopal	Shahdol	Bhopal (DD News)
	Gwalior	Guna	Indore (DD News)
	Indore	Sagar	Jabalpur (DD News)
	Jabalpur	Chhatrapur	Gwalior (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (60)</b>		
	Agar	Jaora	Neemuch
	Ashoknagar	Jhabua	Panchmarhi
	Bada Malhera	Karaira	Panna
	Badwani	Kelaras	Piparia
	Balaghat	Khandwa	Raghogarh
	Bareli	Khargaon	Rajgarh
	Betul	Khurai	Ratlam
	Bhander	Kukdeswar	Rewa
	Bhanpura	Kukshi	Satna
	Bhind	Kurwai	Seoni
	Bijaipur	Lahar	Shajapur
	Burhanpur	Lakhnadon	Sheopur
	Chanderi	Maihar	Shivpuri
	Chhindwara	Malanjkhanda	Sidhi
	Damoh	Mandla	Sindhwa
	Datia	Mandsaur	Singrauli
	Gadarwara	Multai	Sironj
	Garot	Murwara	Sitamau
	Harda	Nagda	Tikamgarh
	Itarsi	Narsimhapur	Ujjain
	<b>VLPTs (6)</b>		
	Alirajpur	Budhni	Parasia
	Alot	Diamond Mining Proj.	Singrauli

1	2	
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>Studios (3)</b>	
	Mumbai	Pune
	Nagpur	
	<b>HPTs (14)</b>	
	Ambajogai	Pune Pune (DD News)
	Aurangabad	Ratnagiri Aurangabad (DD News)
	Chandrapur	Jalgaon Ambajogai (DD News)
	Mumbai	Mumbai (DD News) Mumbai (Digital)
	Nagpur	Nagpur (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (88)</b>	
	Achalpur	Jalna Rajapur
	Acot	Kankauli Raver
	Aheri	Karad Rissod
	Ahmednagar	Karanja Sangamner
	Akalkot	Khamgaon Sangli
	Akluj	Khanapur Satana
	Akola	Khopoli Satara
	Amalner	Kinwat Shahad
	Amravati	Kolhapur Shirdi
	Arvi	Mahad Shirpur
	Badlapur	Malegaon Sholapur
	Barshi	Mangal Wedha Sironcha
	Bhamragad	Mangaon Tumsar
	Bid	Manmad Umerga
	Brahampuri	Mehekar Umerkhed
	Buldana	Mhasle Wani
	Chandur	Morshi Wardha
	Chikhli	Nanded Washim
	Chiplun	Nandurbar Yavatmal
	Daryapur	Nasik Akola (DD News)
	Deorukh	Navapur Amravati (DD News)
	Dhadgaon	Osmanabad Bhandara (DD News)
	Dharmabad	Pandharkawada Dhule (DD News)

1	2		
	Dhule	Pandharpur	Kolhapur (DD News)
	Diglur	Parbhani	Malegaon (DD News)
	Garhchiroli	Patan (Satara)	Nanded (DD News)
	Gondia	Phaltan	Nasik (DD News)
	Hinganghat	Pulgaon	Sangli (DD News)
	Hingoli	Pusad	Sholapur (DD News)
	Ichalkaranji		
	<b>VLPTs (20)</b>		
	Ambet	Karanja (Wardha)	Pimpalner-Sakri
	Arjuni	Karjat	Sakoli
	Ashti	Khed	Sindewahi
	Bhokar	Koregaon	Tiwsa
	Chikaldhara	Kurkheda	Vasantgarh
	Chimur	Malkapur	Wai
	Junnar	Malwan	
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b>		
	Imphal		
	<b>HPT (3)</b>		
	Imphal		
	Churachandpur		
	Imphal (DD News)		
	<b>LPT (1)</b>		
	Ukhrul		
	<b>VLPTs (4)</b>		
	Chandel	Moreh	
	Kangpokpi	Senapati	
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>		
	Shillong		
	Tura		
	<b>HPTs (4)</b>		
	Shillong	Tura (DD News)	
	Tura	Shillong (DD News)	
	<b>LPTs (3)</b>		
	Jowai	Williamnagar	Cherapunji

1	2
<b>Mizoram</b>	<p><b>VLPTs (2)</b>            Baghmara            Nongstoin</p> <p><b>Transposer (1)</b>            Shillong</p> <p><b>Studio (1)</b>            Aizwal</p> <p><b>HPTs (3)</b>            Aizwal            Lunglei            Aizwal (DD News)</p> <p><b>LPT (2)</b>            Lawngtlai            Lunglei (DD News)</p> <p><b>VLPTs (2)</b>            Champhai            Saiha</p> <p><b>Transposer(1)</b>            Aizwal</p>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<p><b>Studio (1)</b>            Kohima</p> <p><b>HPTs (3)</b>            Kohima            Mokokchung            Kohima (DD News)</p> <p><b>LPTs (3)</b>            Dimapur            Tuensang            Mokokchung (DD News)</p> <p><b>VLPTs (6)</b>            Mon                      Satakha                      Wokha            Phek                      Shamtori                      Zunheboto</p> <p><b>Transposers (2)</b>            Kohima            Bara Basti</p>

1	2	
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>Studios (3)</b>	
	Sambalpur	Bhawanipatna
	Bhubneswar	
	<b>HPTs (7)</b>	
	Baleshwar	Sambalpur
	Bhawanipatna	Berhampur
	Cuttack	Cuttack (DD News)
		Sambalpur (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (69)</b>	
	Anandpur	Jeypore
	Angul	Joda
	Athamalik	Kabisuryanagar
	Bahalda	Kamakhyanagar
	Balangir	Karanjia
	Baligurha	Keonjhargarh
	Banapur	Khandpara
	Bargarh	Khariar
	Baripada	Koraput
	Bhadrak	Kotpad
	Bhanjanagar	Kuchinda
	Bhuban	Lutherpunk
	Birmitrapur	Malkangiri
	Bonai	Mohana
	Boudh	Narsinghpur
	Brajrajnagar	Navrangpur
	Chikti	Nuapara
	Dasrathpur	Padampur
	Deogarh	Padmapuram
	Dhenkanal	Padua
	Durgapur	Pallahara
	G.Udaigiri	Paradeep
	Gondiya	Parlakhemundi
	<b>VLPTs (18)</b>	
	Aul	Koksara
	Bada Barbil	Lanjigarh
		Subdega
		Simlipalgarh

1	2		
	Chitrakonda	Machhkund	Sukinda
	Jayapatna	Nagchi	Thoumal Rampur
	Kalampur	Nayagarh	Rourkela (DD News)
	Kashipur	Paikamal	Lalitgiri (DD News)
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>		
	Sunabeda		
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>		
	Jalandhar		
	Patiala		
	<b>HPTs (7)</b>		
	Amritsar	Fazilka	Amritsar (DD News) (Int.)
	Bhatinda	Jalandhar (DD News)	Bhatinda (DD News)
	Jalandhar		
	<b>LPTs (5)</b>		
	Firozpur	Pathankot	Abohar (DD News)
	Gurdaspur	Patiala	
	<b>Transposer (1)</b>		
	Talwara		
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b>		
	Jaipur		
	<b>HPTs (11)</b>		
	Barmer	Jodhpur	Bundi (DD News)
	Bundi	Ajmer	Jaipur (DD News)
	Jaipur	Bikaner	Jodhpur (DD News)
	Jaisalmer	Ajmer (DD News)	
	<b>LPTs (69)</b>		
	Alwar	Jhalawar	Raisinghnagar
	Anupgarh	Jhunjhunun	Rajgarh (Churu)
	Bali	Karanpur	Ratangarh
	Banswara	Karauli	Rawatsar
	Baran	Kesriaji	Sagwara
	Bari Sadri	Khajuwala	Salumber
	Barmer	Khetri	Sardarshahr
	Basava	Kishnagarh-Vas (Alwar)	Sawaimadhapur

1	2		
	Bhadra	Kotputli	Shahpura
	Bharatpur	Kushalgarh	Sikar
	Bhilwara	Makrana	Sirohi
	Bhinmal	Mount Abu	Sojat
	Chirawa	Nagar	Sridungargarh
	Chittaurgarh	Nagaur	Sujargarh
	Churu	Nathdwara	Suratgarh
	Deeg	Navalgarh	Taranagar
	Dungarpur	Nohar	Tonk
	Ganganagar	Nokha	Udaipur
	Gangapur (S.M.Pur)	Pali	Vallabhnagar
	Hanumangarh	Phalodi	Alwar (DD News)
	Hindaun	Pilani	Bansi (DD News)
	Jaisalmer	Pirawa	Bikaner (DD News)
	Jalore	Pratapgarh	Udaipur (DD News)
	<b>VLPT (17)</b>		
	Amet	Gangapur (Bhilwara)	Rajgarh (Alwar)
	Andhi	Kotra	Rawatbhata
	Bhim	Kumbhalgarh	Sikrai
	Chaumahla	Laxmangarh	Tibi
	Deogarh	Mandalgarh	Viratnagar
	Fatehpur	Neem Ka Thana	
	<b>Transposers (2)</b>		
	Jamua Ramgarh		
	Lalsot		
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b>		
	Gangtok		
	<b>HPTs (2)</b>		
	Gangtok		
	Gangtok (DD News)		
	<b>VLPTs (6)</b>		
	Gyalshing	Namchi	Singtam
	Mangan	Rangpo	Zorethang

1	2		
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>Studios (3)</b>		
	Chennai	Madurai	
	Coimbatore		
	<b>HPTs (10)</b>		
	Chennai	Dharmapuri	Kodaikanal (DD News)
	Kodaikanal	Tirunelveli	Chennai (Podigai Channel)
	Rameshwaram	Chennai (DD News)	Chennai (Digital)
	Kumbakonam		
	<b>LPTs (53)</b>		
	Arani	Nagapattinam	Tiruvannamalai
	Ambasamudram	Nagarcoil	Tuticorin
	Ambur	Nattam	Udagamandalam
	Arcot	Neyveli	Udumalpet
	Attur	Palani	Vandavasi
	Cheyyar	Pattukottai	Vaniyambadi
	Chidambaram	Peranampet	Vellore
	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Villupuram
	Coonoor	Pudukottai	Coimbatore (DD News)
	Courtalam	Rajapalayam	Erode (DD News)
	Cuddalore	Salem	Madurai (DD News)
	Denkanikotta	Shankarankovil	Salem (DD News)
	Erode	Thanjavur	Tiruchirapalli (DD News)
	Gudiyatam	Thiruvaiyaru	Tirunelveli (DD News)
	Kallakurchi	Tindivanam	Tirupattur (DD News)
	Krishnagiri	Tiruchendur	Tuticorin (DD News)
	Marthandam	Tiruchirapalli	Vellore (DD News)
	Mayuram	Tirupattur	
	<b>VLPTs (7)</b>		
	Gingee	Tiruvannamalai	Valparai
	Kanchipuram	Valliur	Vaza Padi
	Mettupalayam		
	<b>Transposers (1)</b>		
	Dindigul		



1	2			
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b>			
	Hyderabad	Warangal		
	<b>HPT (4)</b>			
	Hyderabad	Warangal		
	Mehboobnagar (Int.Set Up)	Hyderabad (DD News)		
	<b>LPT (36)</b>			
	Adilabad	Khammam	Veldanda	
	Belampalli	Kothegudam	Wanaparthy	
	Bhainsa	Yellandu	Medak	
	Nirmal	Achampet	Siddipet	
	Sirpur	Gadwal	Zahirabad	
	Jagatial	Jadcherla	Devarkonda	
	Karimnagar	Kollapur	Miriyalguda	
	Peddapalli	Kosgi	Nalgonda	
	Ramagundam	Madugulla	Banswada	
	Sirsilla	Nagarkurnool	Kamareddy	
	Vemalwada	Narayanpet	Nizamabad	
	Bhadrachalam	Talakondapali	Tandur	
		<b>VLPT (RIS) (1)</b>		
		Srisalem		
	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b>		
Agartala				
<b>HPT (2)</b>				
Agartala				
Agartala (DD News)				
<b>LPTs (6)</b>				
Ambasa		Amarpur	Jolaibari	
Kailasahar		Teliamura	Kailasahar (DD News)	
<b>VLPT (1)</b>				
Dharma Nagar				
<b>Transposer (1)</b>				
Bellonia				

1	2		
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>Studios (7)</b>		
	Allahabad	Mau	
	Bareilly	Varanasi	
	Gorakhpur	Mathura	
	Lucknow		
	<b>HPTs (18)</b>		
	Agra	Mau	Allahabad (DD News)
	Allahabad	Varanasi	Bareilly (DD News)
	Bareilly	Banda	Gorakhpur (DD News)
	Gorakhpur	Lakhimpur	Kanpur (DD News)
	Kanpur	Faizabad	Lucknow (DD News)
	Lucknow	Agra (DD News)	Varanasi (DD News)
	<b>LPTs (62)</b>		
	Akbarpur	Jagdishpur	Rae Bareli
	Aligarh	Jhansi	Rampur
	Amroha	Karwi	Rath
	Athdama	Kasganj	Rudauli
	Auraiya	Kosi	Sambhal
	Bahraich	Lalganj (Rae Bareilly)	Shahjahanpur
	Ballia	Lalitpur	Sikanderpur
	Balrampur	Mahoba	Sultanpur
	Basti	Mahroni	Talbehat
	Bidhuna	Mainpuri	Thirwa
	Chhibramau	Mathura	Aligarh (DD News)
	Deoria	Mau Ranipur	Azamgarh (DD News)
	Dudhinagar	Mohammadabad	Jhansi (DD News)
	Etah	Moradabad	Lalganj(Pratapgarh) (DD News)
	Etawah	Nanpara	Mau (DD News)
	Farrukhabad	Narora	Moradabad (DD News)
	Fatehpur	Naugarh	Rampur (DD News)
	Ganj Dundwara	Obra	Rasra (DD News)
	Gauriganj	Orai	Shahjahanpur (DD News)
	Gonda	Pilibhit	Sultanpur (DD News)
	Hardoi	Puranpur	

1

2

**Uttarakhand****VLPTs (4)**

Khubia Nangal

Mankapur

Manikpur

Thakurdwara (DD News)

**Studio (1)**

Dehradun

**HPTs (2)**

Mussoorie

Mussoorie (DD News)

**LPTs (17)**

Bachher

Kashipur

Pauri

Champawat

Khetikhan

Pithoragarh

Dak Pathar

Kotdwar

Tanakpur

Haldwani

Naini Danda

Haridwar (DD News)

Haridwar

Nainital

Khetikhan (DD News)

Kalagarh

New Tehri

**VLPTs (33)**

Almora

Dugadda

Munsiari

Aroli (Banoli)

Fata

Nandprayag

Badrinath

Gajja

Naugaonkhal

Bageshwar

Ghandyal

Okhimath

Basot

Gopeshwar

Pokhri

Bhatiari

Joshimath

Pratapnagar

Chaukhatia

Kaljikkhal

Rajgrahi

Devprayag

Karan Prayag

Ranikhet

Dewal

Kausani

Ruderprayag

Dharchula

Maneshwar

Tharali

Didihat

Manila

Uttrakashi

**Transposers (2)**

Mussoorie

Srinagar

**West Bengal****Studios (3)**

Kolkata

Shantiniketan

Jalpaiguri

1

2

**HPTs (14)**

Asansol	Shantiniketan	Asansol (DD News)
Kolkata	Balurghat	Kolkata (DD News)
Krishnanagar	Kharagpur	Kolkata (Bangla Channel)
Kurseong	Kurseong (DD News)	Kolkata (Digital)
Murshidabad	Murshidabad (DD News)	

**LPTs (21)**

Alipurduar	Darjeeling	Maldah
Baghmandi	Farakka	Medinipur
Balrampur	Garhbeta	Puruliya
Bardhaman	Jhalda	Ranaghat
Bishnupur	Jhargram	Rayna
Contai	Kalimpong	Shantiniketan (DD News)
Cooch Bihar	Kalna	Basanti (DD News)

**VLPT (1)**

Egra

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands Studio (1)**

Port Blair

**HPTs (2)**

Port Blair

Port Blair (DD News)

**LPTs (2)**

Car Nicobar

Car Nicobar (DD News)

**VLPTs (25)**

Baratang	Kalighat	Swaraj Gram
Campbel Bay	Katchal	Teressa
Chowra	Long Island	Campbel Bay (DD News)
Diglipur	Mayabunder	Diglipur (DD News)
Harinagar	Nancowry	Hutbay (DD News)
Havelock	Neil Island	Mayabunder (DD News)
Hutbay	Rama Krishan Puram	Nancowry (DD News)
Kadamtala	Rangat	Rangat (DD News)
Joginder Nagar		

1	2
<b>Chandigarh</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b> Chandigarh <b>LPTs (1)</b> Chandigarh
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>	<b>LPT (1)</b> Silvassa
<b>Daman and Diu</b>	LPTs (2) Daman Diu
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>Studios (2)</b> Delhi CPC Delhi <b>HPTs (3)</b> Delhi Delhi (DD News) Delhi (Digital)
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	<b>LPT (1)</b> Kavaratti <b>VLPTs (15)</b> Minicoy Agatti Amini Andrott Chetlat Kadmat Kalpeni Kilton Agatti (DD News) Amini (DD News) Kavaratti (DD News) Minicoy (DD News) Andrott (DD News) Kadmat (DD News) Kalpeni (DD News)
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>Studio (1)</b> Puducherry <b>HPT(1)</b> Puducherry <b>LPTs (2)</b> Karaikal Puducherry (DD News) VLPTs (2) Mahe Yanam

*Upgradation/Modernisation work carried out at various Doordarshan stations during each of the last three years & current year*

State/UT	Upgradation/ Modernization work carried out			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 30.06.2014)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Guwahati</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Bongaigaon, Golaghat, Diphu, Haflong, North Lakhimpur</li> </ul>	
Andhra Pradesh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth Station installed at DDK Vijaywada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Ongole, Srikakulam, Cuddapah.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Kakinada</li> </ul>
Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Itanagar upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>	-	-	
Bihar				
Chhattisgarh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Raipur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Dongargarh, Kanker &amp; Bailadila</li> </ul>	
Gujarat		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth Station installed at DDK Rajkot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Valsad, Ahwa, Godhra, Amreli, Veraval, Deesa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Bhavnagar</li> </ul>
Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Narnaul</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Bhiwani, Meham &amp; Sirsa.</li> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK, Hisar</li> </ul>	
Himachal Pradesh			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Manali, Bilaspur &amp; Mandi.</li> </ul>	

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent Studio set up commissioned at Leh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Uplink antenna at DDK Leh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Reasi.</li> <li>• Replacement of uplink Antenna at DDK Srinagar.</li> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Leh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Srinagar</li> </ul>
Jharkhand			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Ranchi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Deogarh</li> </ul>
Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Shoranur</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Palghat, Mallapuram, Idduki</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPT Cannanore upgraded from int. setup to Permanent setup(150 M Tower)</li> </ul>
Karnataka			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Karwar, Athani, Medikeri, Bellary, Chickmagalur, Udupi, Bidar, Kolar Gold Field, Bijapur</li> </ul>	
Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Khargaon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Chanderi</li> <li>• Earth Station installed at DDK Indore.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Datia, Panna, Ratlam, Bhind, Khandwa, Shajapur, Satna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Damoh</li> </ul>
Maharashtra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Mumbai.</li> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Nagpur.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDTV Studio installed at DDK Mumbai</li> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Ahmednagar, Umerga, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Buldhana, Akluj, Kinwat, Pusad,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Mumbai</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5
			Washim, Akola, Hingoli, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Hingaghat, Parbani & Nanded	
Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Imphal upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>			
Meghalaya			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Williamnagar.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Jowai.</li> </ul>
Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Kohima upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Tuensang</li> </ul>	
Odisha			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Phulbani, Brijrajnagar, Bhanjanagar, Navrangpur, Baripada, Dhenkanal &amp; Sundergarh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Keonjhar &amp; Bolangir</li> </ul>
Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Chittorgarh</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Barmer, Salumber, Tonk, Vallabhnagar, Sikar, Jalore, Alwar, Jaisalmer</li> </ul>	
Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Gangtok upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>			
Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim HPT (1KW) at Kumbakonam upgraded to 10 KW ( pmt. set up)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Chennai</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Tiruchendur, Salem, Coonoor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Chennai</li> </ul>



1	2	3	4	5
Telangana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Power Transmitter at Mehboobnagar upgraded to High Power Transmitter (int. Setup)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Kothagudem, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Khammam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Hyderabad</li> </ul>
Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth station, Agartala upgraded from single channel to two channel system</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Kailashahar</li> </ul>	
Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Pilibhit &amp; Jagdishpur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Jhansi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Aligarh, Shahjahanpur, Ballia, Orai, Puranpur, Azamgarh, Etawah, Hardoi &amp; Fatehgarh</li> </ul>	
Uttarakhand		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Nainital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPT replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPT at Tanakpur</li> </ul>	
West Bengal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Kolkata</li> <li>• Earth Station installed at DDK Jalpaigurhi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old 100 W LPTs replaced by 500 W (1+1) Automode LPTs at Jhargram, Contai, Purulia, Kalimpong, Alipurduar, Darjeeling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Kolkata</li> </ul>
Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New OB van provided at DDK Delhi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDTV Studio installed at DDK Delhi</li> <li>• New C- Band DSNG (Fly Away unit) provided at DDK Delhi</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New C-Band DSNG Van provided at DDK, Delhi.</li> </ul>
A & N Islands			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Port Blair.</li> </ul>	
Chandigarh			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Chandigarh.</li> </ul>	

1	2	3	4	5
Goa			• Replacement of Earth Station equipments at DDK Panaji	• Replacement of Uplink antenna at DDK Panaji

In addition to the above mentioned upgradation/ modernization, number of equipment including digital equipment have been provided at various Studio Centres including those located in Karnataka, during last three years

**Statement-II**

*List of Existing A.I.R. Stations along with modernization and up-gradation works undertaken during last three year*

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Transmitter Power/Type			Modernization & Up gradation works undertaken during last three year
			MW (AM)	FM	SW (AM)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
4.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
5.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh		5 kW		
6.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
7.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh		3 kW		• Digitization of RNT.
8.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
9.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
10.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
11.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh		100 W		
12.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh		1 kW		
13.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW 3 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL ( 2 nos.)</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
14.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW 1 kW	10 KW 1 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. with 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU &amp; STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
15.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
16.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
17.	Basar	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
18.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
19.	Deomali	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
20.	Geku	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
21.	Hawai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
22.	Hunli	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
23.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 100 KW MW Tr. to 200 kW DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• . Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
24.	Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
25.	Miao	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
26.	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
27.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 100 kW DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
28.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
29.	Seepa	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
30.	Taliha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
31.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	20 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of facilities in Studios.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of 10 kW MW Tr. to 20 kW DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
32.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>
33.	Yomcha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
34.	Zemithang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W		
35.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Dhubri	Assam		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
37.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 KW	1kW 100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
38.	Diphu	Assam	1 kW			
39.	Guwahati	Assam	100 KW 20 KW	10 KW 100 W	50 KW 50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of 10 KW MW Tr. to 20 kW DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. ( 2 Nos.) &amp; RNT.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
40.	Haflong	Assam		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
41.	Jorhat	Assam		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 2x5 kW FM Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
42.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
43.	Margherita	Assam		100 W		
44.	Nazira	Assam		100 W		
45.	North Lakhimpur	Assam		100 W		
46.	Nowgong	Assam		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
47.	Silchar	Assam	20 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
48.	Tezpur	Assam	20 kW	1 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of HDBS System</li> </ul>
49.	Tinsukia	Assam		100 W		
50.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 W		
51.	Betiah	Bihar		100 W		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL</li> </ul>
53.	Darbhanga	Bihar	20 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
54.	Forbesganj	Bihar		100 W		
55.	Gaya	Bihar		100 W		
56.	Kishanganj	Bihar		100 W		
57.	Madubani	Bihar		100 W		
58.	Motihari	Bihar		100 W		
59.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar		100 W		
60.	Patna	Bihar	100 KW	10 kW 6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
61.	Purnea	Bihar		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
62.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
63.	Sitamarhi	Bihar		100 W		
64.	Supaul	Bihar		100 W		
65.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
66.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
67.	Dongargarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W		
68.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL .</li> </ul>
69.	Kanker	Chhattisgarh		100 W		•
70.	Kharod	Chhattisgarh		100 W		•
71.	Konta	Chhattisgarh		100 W		•
72.	Korba	Chhattisgarh		100 W		•
73.	Manendragarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W		
74.	Pandaria	Chhattisgarh		100 W		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
76.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
77.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh	1 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
78.	Delhi	Delhi	200 KW 'A' 100 KW 'B' 20 kW 'C' 10 kW 'D' 20 kW NC	20 KW 20 KW	100 KW (2 nos.) 250 kW (7 nos.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Augmentation of existing Archival Centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.(NC).</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink at NBH and downlink at Todapur for DTH Channel.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
79.	Panaji	Goa	100 KW 20 kW	6 KW	250 KW 250 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
80.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL(2 nos.).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
81.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>
82.	Bharuch	Gujarat		100 W		
83.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat		100 W		
84.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
85.	Dwarka	Gujarat		100 W		
86.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
87.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 kW			• Digitalization of RNT.
88.	Jamnagar	Gujarat		100 W		
89.	Junagadh	Gujarat		10 kW		
90.	Mehasana	Gujarat		100 W		
91.	Porbandar	Gujarat		100 W		
92.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 KW 1000 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1000 kW MW Tr. with 1000 kW Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT(SPT).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
93.	Surat	Gujarat		10 KW		• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.
94.	Vadodra	Gujarat		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
95.	Ambala	Haryana		100 W		•
96.	Hissar	Haryana		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
97.	Kurukshetra	Haryana		10 KW		• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.
98.	Rohtak	Haryana	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
99.	Sirsa	Haryana		100 W		
100.	Barmour	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
101.	Berthin	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
102.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
103.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
104.	Chaukhas	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
105.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW		• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
106.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
107.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW		• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.
108.	Keylong	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
109.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 kW			
110.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
111.	Manali	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
112.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
113.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
114.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 kW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr in place of 1 kW interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
115.	Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh		100 W		
116.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW		• Digitization of RNT.
117.	Bimbargalli	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		
118.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW			• Digitization of RNT.
119.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
120.	Gurej	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		
121.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW	3 KW 10 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of 3 KW FM Tr. to 6 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
122.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW 200 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.(2 nos.)</li> </ul>
123.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW		
124.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW			• Digitization of RNT.
125.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	20 kW			• Digitization of RNT.
126.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW	100 W 10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of facilities in Studios.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
127.	Mangladevi Fort	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		• Digitization of RNT.
128.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
129.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW			• Digitization of RNT.
130.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	1 kW	100 W		• New 100 W FM Tr. • Digitization of RNT.
131.	Pahalgam	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		
132.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW		• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.
133.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW		• Digitization of RNT.
134.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW 10 KW	10 KW	50 KW	• New 10 kW FM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of RNU. • Start of News- on- Phone service. • Digitization of STL. • Provision of STL. • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
135.	Tiesuru	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100 W		• New 100 W FM Tr. • Digitization of RNT.
136.	Tithwal	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		
137.	Tral	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		
138.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		
139.	Uri	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W		
140.	Bokaro	Jharkhand		100 W		
141.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
142.	Chatra	Jharkhand		100 W		•
143.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 KW		• Digitization of RNT. • Provision of UPS.
144.	Deogarh	Jharkhand		100 W		
145.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand		100 W		
146.	Dumka	Jharkhand		100 W		
147.	Ghatshila	Jharkhand		100 W		
148.	Giridih	Jharkhand		100 W		
149.	Gumla	Jharkhand		100 W		
150.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 KW		• Replacement of 6 kW FM tr. • Digitization of STL.
151.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 kW	6 KW		• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Provision of UPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 KW	6 kW 10 kW	50KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
153.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200 KW	10KW 10KW (6 nos.) 1 kW	500KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 kW FM Tr. as additional channel.</li> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 500 kW SW Tr. with DRM Tr. (1 no.)</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. (2 Nos.) &amp; RNT(SPT).</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS (2 nos.).</li> </ul>
154.	Bellary	Karnataka		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> </ul>
155.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
156.	Bijapur	Karnataka		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
157.	Chitradurga	Karnataka		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
158.	Davangere	Karnataka		100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
159.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 KW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Setting up of new Uplink station.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. &amp; RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
160.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 kW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
161.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
162.	Hosdurg	Karnataka		100 W		
163.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
164.	Karwar	Karnataka		3 KW		
165.	Kumata	Karnataka		100 W		
166.	Madikeri(Mercara)	Karnataka		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
167.	Mangalore/ Udipi	Karnataka	20 kW	10 kW		• Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of STL& RNT. • Provision of UPS.
168.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 kW		• Up-gradation of facilities in Studios. • Digitization of RNT. • Provision of UPS.
169.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 KW		
170.	Sagar	Karnataka		100 W		
171.	Sringeri	Karnataka		100 W		
172.	Tumkur	Karnataka		100 W		
173.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200 KW			• Digitization of RNT.
174.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala		6 KW	100 W	• New 100 W FM Tr. • Provision of UPS.
175.	Kalapetta	Kerala		100 W		•
176.	Kannur	Kerala		6 KW		• Provision of UPS.
177.	Kasargode	Kerala		100 W		
178.	Kochi	Kerala		10 KW 10 KW		• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr. • Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of STL.
179.	Kozhikode(Calicut)	Kerala	100 KW	10 kW		• Digitization of RNU. • Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of STL. • Provision of UPS.
180.	Manjeri	Kerala		3 KW		• Digitization of RNT.
181.	Punalur	Kerala		100 W		•
182.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala	20 KW	10 KW	50 KW	• Digitization of Studios and Networking. • Digitization of RNU. • Augmentation of News- on- Phone service. • Provision of STL. • Digitization of STL ( 2 nos). • Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel. • Provision of UPS.
183.	Trissure	Kerala	100 KW			• New 1 KW FM Tr.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
184.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
185.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
186.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW	6 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL(2 nos.).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
187.	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
188.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL .</li> </ul>
189.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
190.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
191.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL (2 nos.)</li> <li>• Refurbishing of Studio.</li> </ul>
192.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		
193.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of 200 KW MW Tr. to DRM mode</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL(2 nos.).</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
194.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
195.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		
196.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		
197.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh		1 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
198.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		
199.	Neemach	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		
200.	Panchmadi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		
201.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh		3 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
202.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		
203.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
204.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
205.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh		100 W		
206.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
207.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
208.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh		5 kW		
209.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
210.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
211.	Amravati	Maharashtra		10 kW		
212.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra		10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by Regular 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>
213.	Beed	Maharashtra		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FMTr.</li> </ul>
214.	Brahmpuri	Maharashtra		100 W		
215.	Buldhana	Maharashtra		100 W		
216.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FMTr.</li> </ul>
217.	Dhule	Maharashtra		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
218.	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra		100 W		
219.	Gondia	Maharashtra		100 W		
220.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
221.	Jalna	Maharashtra		100 W		
222.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
223.	Malegaon	Maharashtra		100 W		
224.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 KW 'A'100 KW 'B' 50 KW	10 KW 100 KW 10 kW 50 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr.(A) with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr (B) with DRM Tr</li> <li>• Replacement of 50 kW MW Tr. (VB) with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking. (2 nos.)</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Augmentation of Uplink at BH and Borivalli for DTH Channel .</li> </ul>
225.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 KW	1000 kW	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT(SPT).</li> <li>• Digitization of STL(3 nos.).</li> </ul>
226.	Nanded	Maharashtra			6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
227.	Nasik	Maharashtra			6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
228.	Oras	Maharashtra			5 kW	
229.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra			6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
230.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
231.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL(2 nos.).</li> </ul>
232.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of Telemetry System</li> <li>• Refurbishing of Studio.</li> </ul>
233.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
234.	Satara	Maharashtra			6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
235.	Sholapur	Maharashtra			10 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
236.	Wardha	Maharashtra			100 W	
237.	Yevatmal	Maharashtra			6 KW	
238.	Chandel	Manipur			100 W	
239.	Churachandpur	Manipur			6 kW	
240.	Imphal	Manipur	300 KW	10 kW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
241.	Kangpokpi	Manipur		100 W		
242.	Moreh	Manipur		100 W		
243.	Parbung	Manipur		100 W		
244.	Senapati	Manipur		100 W		
245.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya		100 W		
246.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
247.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
248.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 KW	10 kW 100 W	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. ( 2 Nos.)</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
249.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
250.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of HDBS System</li> </ul>
251.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20 kW	6 kW	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
252.	Laisaweai	Mizoram		100 W		
253.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram		100 W		
254.	Lunglei	Mizoram		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
255.	Rangdil	Mizoram		100 W		
256.	Saiha	Mizoram	1 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT</li> <li>• Provision of HDBS System</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
257.	Dimapur	Nagaland		100 W		
258.	Kohima	Nagaland	100 KW	1 KW (int. setup)	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
259.	Mokokchung	Nagaland		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
260.	Mon	Nagaland	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of HDBS System</li> </ul>
261.	Samtore	Nagaland		100 W		
262.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of HDBS System</li> </ul>
263.	Angul	Odisha		100 W		
264.	Baligurha	Odisha		100 W		
265.	Baripada	Odisha		5 kW		
266.	Berhampur	Odisha		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
267.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	200 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
268.	Bolangir	Odisha		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
269.	Cuttack	Odisha	300 KW	1 kW	6 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL&amp; RNT.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
270.	Deogarh	Odisha		100 W		
271.	Jeypore	Odisha	100 KW		50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitalization of Studios and Networking</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
272.	Joranda	Odisha	1 kW			
273.	Keonjhar	Odisha	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
274.	Naupara	Odisha		100 W		
275.	Paradeep	Odisha		100 W		
276.	Parlekhamundi	Odisha		100 W		
277.	Puri	Odisha		3 KW		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
278.	Rairangpur	Odisha		1 kW		
279.	Rayagada	Odisha		100 W		
280.	Rourkela	Odisha		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
281.	Sambalpur	Odisha	100 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
282.	Soro	Odisha	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
283.	Sundergarh	Odisha		100 W		
284.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
285.	Firozpur	Punjab		100 W		
286.	Gurdaspur	Punjab		100 W		
287.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300 KW 200 KW	10 KW 10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL(2 Nos.).</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
288.	Ludhiana	Punjab		5 kW 100 W		
289.	Patiala	Punjab		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
290.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
291.	Alwar	Rajasthan		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
292.	Anupgarh	Rajasthan		100 W		
293.	Banswara	Rajasthan		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
294.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
295.	Bhartpur	Rajasthan		100 W		
296.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
297.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
298.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitalization of RNT.</li> </ul>
299.	Dungargarh	Rajasthan	1 kW			
300.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 kW	6 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of facilities in Studios.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
301.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
302.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
303.	Jhun-Jhunu	Rajasthan		100 W		
304.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 KW	6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Creation of new RNU.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
305.	Karoli	Rajasthan		100 W		
306.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
307.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 KW		
308.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
309.	Nathwara	Rajasthan		100 W		
310.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
311.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
312.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 kW	1 kW (Int. set up)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
313.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 kW	10 kW 100 W	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up of 100 W &amp; 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
314.	Namchi	Sikkim		100 W		
315.	Rongli	Sikkim		100 W		
316.	Rongpo	Sikkim		100 W		
317.	Tashiding	Sikkim		100 W		
318.	Yangyang	Sikkim		100 W		
319.	Zothang	Sikkim		100 W		
320.	Chennai	Tamilnadu	200 KW 'A'20 KW 'B'20 kW	20 KW 50 KW 20 KW 100 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 20 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. (2 Nos.)</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
321.	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	20 kW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
322.	Dharmapuri	Tamilnadu		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
323.	Kodaikanal	Tamilnadu		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
324.	Madurai	Tamilnadu	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Setting up of new Uplink station</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
325.	Nagarcoil	Tamilnadu		10 KW		
326.	Oottacamund	Tamilnadu	1 kW	100 W		
327.	Rameshwaram	Tamilnadu		100 W		
328.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamilnadu		100 W		
329.	Thanjavur	Tamilnadu		100 W		
330.	Thirupattur	Tamilnadu		100 W		
331.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	100 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Setting up of new Uplink station</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332.	Tirunelveli	Tamilnadu	20 KW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
333.	Tuticorin	Tamilnadu	200 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• New 1 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
334.	Vellore	Tamilnadu		100 W		
335.	Adilabad	Telangana	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
336.	Banswada	Telangana		100 W		
337.	Hyderabad	Telangana	200 kW 20 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Up-gradation of 6 kW FM Tr by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL (2 Nos.).</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> </ul>
338.	Kammareddy	Telangana		100 W		
339.	Khammam	Telangana		100 W		
340.	Kothagudam	Telangana		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
341.	Mehboobnagar	Telangana		10 kW		
342.	Nizamabad	Telangana		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
343.	Suryapet	Telangana		1 kW		
344.	Warangal	Telangana		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
345.	Agartala	Tripura	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
346.	Amarpur	Tripura		100 W		
347.	Belonia	Tripura		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
348.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW			
349.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
350.	Khowai	Tripura		100 W		
351.	Sabroom	Tripura		100 W		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
352.	Teliamura	Tripura		100 W		
353.	Chandigarh	Union territories		6 KW 10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 10 kW FM tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS.</li> </ul>
354.	Daman	Union territories (Daman and Diu)		3 KW		
355.	Kavaratti	UT (L & Island)	1 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
356.	Port Blair	Union territories (A & N Island)	100 kW	10 kW	10 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Start of DTH Service.</li> </ul>
357.	Silvasa	Union territories (Dadar and Nagar Haveli)		100 W		
358.	Karaikal	Union territories (Pondicherry)		6 KW		
359.	Pudducherry	Union territories (Pondicherry)	20 kW	10 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 5 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
360.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
361.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	250 KW ( 4 nos.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
362.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
363.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh		5 kW		
364.	Baharaich	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
365.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
366.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
367.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
368.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 kW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL&amp; RNT.</li> </ul>
369.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
370.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
371.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		10 kW	1 kW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
372.	Lakhimpur-Kheri	Uttar Pradesh		10 kW		
373.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW	10 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 10 kW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 300 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Augmentation of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL.</li> </ul>
374.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
375.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios&amp; Networking and RNT.</li> </ul>
376.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
377.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 KW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>
378.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
379.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
380.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh		100 W		
381.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 kW	1 kW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 1 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL</li> </ul>
382.	Rai Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		5 kW		
383.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular 10 kW FM Tr. in place of 1 kW FM interim setup.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 kW			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> </ul>
385.	Bacher	Uttarakhand		100 W		
386.	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand		100 W		
387.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 kW	100W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of HDBS System</li> </ul>
388.	Kalagarh	Uttarakhand		100 W		
389.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand		100 W		
390.	Khetikhan	Uttarakhand		100 W		
391.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand		10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 10 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
392.	Nainital	Uttarakhand		100 Watt		
393.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>
394.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 kW	100 W		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New 100 W FM Tr.</li> </ul>
395.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand		100 W		
396.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand		100 W		
397.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand		100 W		
398.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand		100 W		
399.	Ukhimath	Uttarakhand		100 W		
400.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 kW			
401.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
402.	Balurghat	West Bengal		100 W		
403.	Coochbihar	West Bengal		100 W		
404.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 W		
405.	Farkka	West Bengal		100 W		
406.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 KW 'A'100 KW 'B'20 kW1000 kW	20 KW 10 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 1000 kW MW Tr. with 1000 kW Tr.</li> <li>• Replacement of 100 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Start of News- on- Phone service.</li> <li>• New Digital Archival Centre.</li> <li>• Augmentation of uplink for DTH Channel.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
407.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal		100 W		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
408.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 kW	5 KW	50 KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 1 KW MW Tr. by 10 kW FM Tr.</li> <li>• New 5 KW FM Tr.</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Digitization of RNU.</li> <li>• Digitization of STL. ( 2 nos.).</li> </ul>
409.	Medinipur	West Bengal		100 W		
410.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 6 KW FM Tr.</li> </ul>
411.	Purulia	West Bengal		100 W		
412.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digitization of RNT.</li> </ul>
413.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 KW	10 KW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement of 200 kW MW Tr. with DRM Tr</li> <li>• Digitization of Studios and Networking.</li> <li>• Provision of STL.</li> <li>• Provision of UPS</li> </ul>
Total (Transmitter 584)			145	391	48	

#### **Impeture to MSME Sector**

237. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a roadmap for giving impetus to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any workshop on MSME virtual clusters has been organized in the past;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of such workshop; and

(e) the extent to which such workshop has been able to achieve its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) The Government is laying thrust on the implementation of ongoing schemes/ programmes, which include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme, etc. for the promotion and development of MSMEs and to enhance their

competitiveness and productivity. Further, the Government is expanding the coverage of the schemes and strengthening their implementation.

(c) A workshop on virtual cluster has been organized on 6th June, 2014 at the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) under Ministry of MSME.

(d) The objective of the workshop was to physically bring all the stakeholders together on a forum to discuss how to enrich MSME virtual cluster website and how to make it popular. The workshop was attended by 57 participants. The participants were from Academic/ Technical Institutions, Financial Institutions / Banks and Food Industry.

(e) The workshop was able to achieve its objective in terms of bringing all the stakeholders which included prominent members from the Industry, Banks and Academia. The participants shared their experiences and exchanged suggestion on ways to arrive at possible solutions to the operational or procedural predicaments encountered from various quarters. The workshop proved to be the right platform for promoting interactive working amongst them and the issues were discussed in details. Representatives present from the concerned sectors were able to appreciate the need to address mutual functional issues. This was in sync with the idea adjunct to the



conceptualization of virtual clusters. The workshop has helped the virtual cluster website to gain more popularity.

### **Indian Diaspora Abroad**

238. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to engage with the Indian diaspora around the world including the Odia community;

(b) the details of programmes apart from the celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas that have been undertaken by the Government in this regard and;

(c) the programmes envisaged to be initiated by the Government in future for the Indian diaspora abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government have taken several initiatives for engaging the Indian Diaspora around the world. The major initiative is the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas, which is one of the largest diaspora engagements in the world. This Ministry does not organise programmes based on region, caste or creed. Besides Pravasi Bhartiya Divas, this Ministry organizes various other engagement programmes namely Regional Pravasi Bhartiya Divas, Know India Programme, Study India Programme, Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children, Tracing the Roots and issues Overseas Citizen of India(OCI) cards for eligible applicants from the Indian diaspora abroad irrespective of their region, caste or creed. In addition Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Awards are also given to distinguished NRIs/PIOs for excellence in various fields. The details of the programmes are enclosed Statement. New programmes for the Indian Diaspora abroad are formulated by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs from time to time taking into account the various needs for engaging the Indian Diaspora.

### **Statement**

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs organises the following programmes and schemes for the Indian Diaspora abroad.

#### **1. Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD)**

This Ministry organizes Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) to allow participation of the Indian diaspora

who are unable to attend annual Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in India. So far, 7 Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas have been held at New York, Singapore, The Hague, Durban, Toronto, Mauritius and Sydney. These have elicited enthusiastic support from the Indian diaspora and the local Government and have been highly successful.

7th Regional Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (RPBD) Convention was organized by MOIA in Sydney, from 10th-12th November, 2013 to have interaction & discussion with Indian Diaspora to ensure their connectivity with their ancestral motherland as well to know their expectations & concerns. Secondly, the guiding spirit of the decision to hold the 7thRPBD in Australia was on account of the sentiments of the Indian diaspora in the region. Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea represent an important region for our diaspora, and the Indian community has been taken note of by the leadership of all political parties, there.

The theme of the PBD Convention in Sydney was "Connecting for a Shared Future: The Indian Diaspora, India and the Pacific". This was appropriate, as the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas seeks to reach out to both members of the Indian origin community as well as all those persons who are interested in plugging into India's growing relationship with Australia and its neighbouring countries.

The programme for the event included an inaugural session on Sharing Experiences and breakout sessions on different topics including Bilateral Business Opportunities in Services, Resources, Primary Commodities, Engagement through Culture, Indian Languages, Skills, Infrastructure (Airports, Ports, Road and Construction), Manufacturing, Education, Culture and Youth Dialogue. There were breakout sessions also on Sharing Experiences, The Indian Diaspora in the Pacific, Honouring the Success Stories, Scientists and Academics, Women in Business and Community, Power of Media in the Asian Century and India Australia Strategic Partnership.

Eighth Regional Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is scheduled to be held in London from 16th to 18th October, 2014.

#### **2. Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards (PBSA)**

The Award shall be conferred on a Non-Resident Indian (NRI), Person of Indian Origin (PIO) or an organization or institution established and run by Non-Resident Indians or Persons of Indian Origin, who has made significant contribution in any one of the following fields:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Better understanding abroad of India;</li> <li>(b) Support to India's causes and concerns in a tangible way;</li> <li>(c) Building closer links between India, the overseas Indian community and their country of residence;</li> <li>(d) Social and humanitarian causes in India or abroad;</li> <li>(e) Welfare of the local Indian community;</li> <li>(f) Philanthropic and charitable work;</li> <li>(g) Eminence in one's field or outstanding work, which has enhanced India's prestige in the country of residence; or</li> <li>(h) Eminence in skills which has enhanced India's prestige in that country (for non-professional workers).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Interaction with faculty and students at a prestigious University/College/Institute</li> <li>(c) Presentation on industrial development and visit to some Industries</li> <li>(d) Visit to a village to better understand the typical village life in India</li> <li>(e) Exposure to Indian media and cinema</li> <li>(f) Interaction with NGOs and organizations dealing with women's issues</li> <li>(g) Visits to places of historical importance or monuments</li> <li>(h) Participation in Cultural programmes</li> <li>(i) Exposure to Yoga</li> <li>(j) Call on high dignitaries, which may include the President of India, the Chief Election Commissioner of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and Ministers in-charge of Overseas Indian Affairs, Youth Affairs and Sports, etc.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

It is conferred by the President of India as a part of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention. PBSA is the highest honour conferred on overseas Indians. So far, 164 Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards have been conferred on PIOs and NRIs. During PBD 2014, 13 prominent Overseas Indians were given PBSAs for their notable contributions in different fields.

### 3. Know India Programme (KIP)

The objective of the Ministry's Know India Programme is to help familiarize Indian Diaspora youth, in the age group of 18-26 years, with developments and achievements made by the country and bringing them closer to the land of their ancestors. KIP provides a unique forum for students and young professionals of Indian origin to visit India, share their views, expectations and experiences and to bond closely with contemporary India. The Ministry has conducted 28 editions of KIPs so far and a total of 866 overseas Indian youth participated in these programmes.

The participants are selected based on nominations received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad. They are provided hospitality and are reimbursed 90% of their economy class return airfare from their respective countries to India. The programme content broadly includes the following:

- (a) Presentations on India, the Constitution, the political process, etc.

### 4. Study India Programme (SIP)

The first 'Study India Programme' (SIP) was organized from 25 September to 23 October, 2012 in Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with participation of 9 youths of Indian origin from four countries like Trinidad & Tobago, Malaysia, Fiji and South Africa. Like KIP, SIP has immense potential of connecting youth Indian Diaspora with India through the channel of educational institutions.

The SIP enables Overseas Indian youth to undergo short term course in an Indian University to familiarize them with the history, heritage, art, culture, socio-political, economic developments etc. of India. The focus of the programme is on academic orientation and research. Cost of boarding, lodging, local transportation, course fee during the programme and 90% of the cost of air-ticket by economy class is borne by Govt. of India. Gratis Visas by Indian Missions are granted to the participants.

The 2nd SIP was conducted from 01.11.2013 to 28.11.2013 at the Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with the participation of 14 youths of Indian origin.

### 5. Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)

A scheme called 'Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)' was launched in the academic year 2006-07. Under the scheme 100 scholarships upto US\$ 4000 per annum are granted to PIO and NRI students for undergraduate courses in Engineering/Technology, Humanities/Liberal Arts, Commerce, Management, Journalism, Hotel Management, Agriculture/Animal Husbandry etc. The scheme is being implemented by Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed. CIL), a Government of India Enterprise under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme is open to NRIs / PIOs/OCIs from 40 countries with substantial Indian Diaspora population. SPDC scheme has been modified and it has been decided to do away with the "Common Entrance Test (CET)" for selecting PIO/OCI and NRI students for the award of scholarships. The applications from students who meet the prescribed eligibility criteria are evaluated and short listed by a selection committee consisting of officers from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ed.CIL (India)Ltd. and MOIA and recommended for selection to the competent authority.

### 6. Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme

Keeping in view Government's deep commitment of engaging Persons of Indian Origin with the land of their ancestors in a mutually beneficial relationship, the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was launched in August, 2005 by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955. The OCI Scheme is operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme provides for registration as Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) of all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26 January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26 January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The Scheme provides for the issue of OCI documents consisting of OCI registration certificate and universal visa sticker to PIOs. The Scheme has been operational since January 2006 and as on 31 March, 2014, a total number of 15,25,890 PIOs had been registered as OCIs.

A registered Overseas Citizen of India is granted multiple entry, multi-purpose, life-long visa for visiting India, and is exempted from registration with Foreigners

Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India. As mandated under the Allocation of Business, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has issued notifications granting registered OCIs further benefits as under:

- (i) Parity with Non-Resident Indians in the matter of inter-country adoption of Indian children;
- (ii) Parity with resident Indian nationals in matters of tariffs in domestic airfares;
- (iii) Parity with domestic Indian visitors in respect of entry fee for visiting national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India;
- (iv) Parity with non-resident Indians in respect of:
  - (a) entry fee for visiting the national monuments, historical sites and museums in India;
  - (b) practicing the following professions in India, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the relevant Acts, namely:
    - Medicine, dentists, nursing and pharmacy;
    - Law;
    - Architecture; and
    - Chartered Accountancy; and
- (v) Entitlement to appear for the All India Pre-Medical Test or such other tests to make them eligible for admission in pursuance of the provisions contained in the relevant Acts.

However, the OCI is not 'dual nationality'. OCI does not confer political rights. Detailed instructions and procedures concerning the OCI Scheme are available in the MHA's website: [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

An on-line OCI miscellaneous service is now available for issuance of duplicate OCI documents, in case of issuance of new passports, change of personal particulars, such as nationality, name, change of address/occupation etc. and loss/damage of OCI registration certificate/visa.

### 7. Tracing the Roots

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is running a scheme since October 2008 known as "Tracing the Roots" to facilitate PIOs in tracing their roots in India. PIOs who intend to trace their roots in India need to apply in a

prescribed Form, through the Indian Mission/Post in the country of their residence. Application Form for this purpose is available on the website. Persons of Indian origin desirous of tracing their roots in India would be required to fill up the prescribed application form and deposit it with the concerned Indian Mission/Post located in the country of their residence along with a fee of Rs.30,000 {Rupees Thirty Thousand only} in equivalent US \$, Euro or any other foreign currency acceptable to the Indian Mission/Post.

The traced details of roots in India, i.e. name of close surviving relative(s); place of origin of their forefathers (paternal and maternal side); and a possible family tree, are made available to the applicant.

In case the attempt is not successful, the Indian Mission is authorized to refund Rs.20,000 (Rupees Twenty Thousand only) to the applicant. For further details/information regarding the Scheme, the nearest Indian Embassy/High Commission/Consulate General may be contacted.

*[Translation]*

#### **Employment Opportunities for Ph.D. Holders**

239. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the eligibility criteria for Ph.D. holders were amended in 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any disparity in employment opportunities for the Ph.D. holders who have obtained their degree before the year 2009 and those who are doing the course at present;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to remove such disparities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had issued the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2009 to serve the national purpose of maintaining standards of higher education and to bring uniformity in the procedure

for award of M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees. These regulations are available at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

(c) As per the UGC (Minimum Qualification for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulation, 2010, the candidates who are or have been awarded Ph.D. Degree in compliance of the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2009 shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of National Eligibility Test (NET)/ State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) for recruitment and appointment to Assistant Professor or equivalent positions in Universities and Colleges. Those who have obtained Ph.D. degree before 2009 and claim exemption from NET/SLET, have to produce a certificate from the University concerned stating that the Ph.D. degree obtained was in conformity with the standards prescribed under UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2009.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, constituted in 2005 by the Ministry under the chairmanship of Professor Bal Chandra Mungakar, Member (Education), Planning Commission to review NET examination, and in order to promote standards of higher education, the Central Government issued a direction under section 20(1) of the UGC Act, 1956 to the UGC, on 12th November, 2008 directing UGC to frame appropriate regulations prescribing that qualifying NET/SLET shall generally be compulsory for all person appointed to teaching positions of Lecturer/ Assistant Professor in higher education, and only person who possess degree of Ph.D., after having been enrolled/ admitted to a programme notified by the UGC to be in conformity with the procedure of standardization of Ph.D. prescribed by it under regulations may be exempted. The 2009 regulations for bringing uniformity in the standards and procedure for award of M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees were issued by the UGC pursuant to these directions.

#### **Wanakbori Thermal Power Plant**

240. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether conditional clearance has been granted for coal based thermal power plant at Wanakbori in Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the Union Government on the instance of the State Government of Gujarat has referred the matter to an expert committee;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the expert committee and the time by which the project is likely to be accorded unconditional clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) The Government have accorded an amended Environmental Clearance for / "Expansion by addition of 1x800 MW (Extension Unit-8) Super-Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Wanakbori, in Gujarat to M/s. Gujarat State Electricity Corpn. Ltd." on 04.07.2014.

[*English*]

#### **Ratification of Additional Nuclear Protocol**

241. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to ratify an additional protocol with IAEA to expand civil nuclear programme;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the aforesaid agreement is likely to usher in greater benefits for India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the necessity for such a ratification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. India has decided to ratify a Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the Government of India and the International Atomic Energy

Agency (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards to Civilian Nuclear Facilities. The Additional Protocol was signed between the Government of India and the IAEA on 15 May 2009. As per the procedure for ratification, India would be depositing the instrument of ratification with the IAEA shortly. The India-specific Safeguards Agreement signed with the IAEA on 2nd February 2009 is already in force.

(c) to (e) Signing and ratification of the Additional Protocol allows India to build on the gains of the civil nuclear initiative to increase the contribution of nuclear energy in India's energy supply. It demonstrates India's support for nuclear non-proliferation and the safeguards system of the IAEA, of which India is a founding member.

#### **Upgradation of cusat**

242. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of upgradation of five institutes including Cochin University of Science & Technology (CUSAT) to the level of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IIST) and also the salient features of IIST;

(b) whether the Government has set any timeframe for upgrading CUSAT into IIST; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The present status of upgradation of five Institutes including Cochin University of Science & Technology (CUSAT) to the level of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IIST) and the salient features of IIST are given in the enclosed Statement. The Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU) - Shibpur (West Bengal) is the first amongst them to have been converted into an IIST by way of its incorporation and declaration as an 'Institution of national importance' under the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007.

(b) and (c) The Government has decided in principal to upgrade CUSAT into IIST during the XII Plan. The Ministry consulted the State Government and has obtained

the consent of the State Government of Kerala for upgradation of CUSAT to IEST. The inter-ministerial consultations including that with Planning Commission have been completed for preparation of the Expenditure Finance Committee note.

### **Statement**

#### *Present Status of CUSAT and Salient features of IEST*

#### **Present status**

'Anandkrishnan Committee' constituted by Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2005 to assess the potential of some selected institutions for their transformation to high-level technological 'Institutes of National Importance (INI)' submitted its report in February 2006 and recommended 5 institutes to become 'Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST)' through an Act of Parliament. The five recommended institutes are Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur [later became Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur] (2) Institute of Technology, BHU [which became IIT on 29.6.2012] (3) Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) (4) Andhra University College of Engineering; and (5) University College of Engineering (UCE) Osmania University. Based on response from the respective state governments, the Ministry of Human Resource Development decided first to upgrade only two institutes, namely, Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur and Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) to the level of IEST.

Out of five institutes to be upgraded to the level of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology (IEST), the erstwhile Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur has been upgraded as an IEST on 4th March, 2014. For upgradation of CUSAT to IEST, the stake holder consultations have been completed for preparation of the Expenditure Finance Committee Note. For the conversion of Andhra Pradesh University College of Engineering and University College of Engineering (UCE), Osmania University to IEST, in principle approval from Planning Commission has been sought and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to forward a proposal for upgradation of these two Institutes.

#### **Salient features of IEST**

The features of this model are that it is an Institute of National Importance formed by an Act of Parliament

with a nomenclature, Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST). All IESTs will together constitute a new system of institutions in technical education, developed by transforming promising existing technological institutions. Its governance system will be comparable to that of the IITs, including a Common Council for all IESTs. Its policies for admission of students and appointment of faculty and staff will be analogous to those of the IITs. It should possess adequate space for development of facilities. Its primary source of financial support will be the MHRD.

In addition, these Institutions will not offer any terminal Bachelor's degree in engineering and technology (other than in Architecture) but will be devoted to offering programmes leading to (i) 5-year integrated dual degrees (B.Tech-M.Tech); (ii) 2-year M. Tech; (iii) 5-year integrated M.Sc; (iv) 2-year Master's degree programmes in science, arts, architecture and management; and will have a substantially large proportion of doctoral candidates. The appropriate authorities of individual institutions will determine the nature of programmes and their intake capacity. A distinct feature of the IESTs is that they will have specific provisions for international students and faculty. Accordingly, there will be some features in terms of academic and research facilities that will be more or less of common standard. Other features such as intake capacity, faculty strength, number of doctoral research scholars, etc. will vary among them.

#### **JNNURM Projects**

243. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned, completed and ongoing under the two components of Jawaharal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) i.e. Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT), State, city and year-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/released to States and utilised under UIG and UIDSSMT of JnNURM during the mission/extended period State, project year and city-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from Various States, the number out of them cleared or still pending during the extended period of the Mission, city and State-wise:

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to complete these pending/incomplete projects; and

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government for periodic monitoring of projects undertaken under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU): (a) to (c) Details of projects sanctioned, completed and ongoing alongwith Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released for utilization under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban

Renewal Mission (JnNURM), State, city and year-wise / are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. The Mission has ended on 31.03.2014 and as such no proposal received from States/Union Territories (UTs) are pending for approval.

(d) The projects approved under JnNURM are implemented by State Governments with the help of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/parastatals. The Government has requested the concerned State Governments/UTs for expeditious completion of pending/incomplete ongoing projects.

(e) The Government monitors the implementation of projects through the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) while sanctioning new projects and release of 2nd and subsequent instalment of ACA for the projects and also through Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) reports. In addition, progress of projects are also monitored through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by the State Governments/UTs and periodically also by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).

#### **Statement-I**

*Status of projects sanctioned during Mission period and Transition Phase under UIG sub-Mission of JnNURM*

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

(Data as on 30.06.2014)

#### **FY 2005-06**

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	ACA released for Utilisatiom	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage -MURKINALA Secondary Drains	674.09	962.55	Ongoing
2	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage -MURKINALA P-11, P-12	835.88	750.52	Ongoing
3	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-KUKATPALLY (Begumpet) Nalla P7	1,022.35	986.24	Ongoing
4	Hyderabad	Balkapur Channel	777.84	813.74	Ongoing
5	Hyderabad	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II	1,155.00	1,023.75	Completed
6	Hyderabad	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	604.45	485.55	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Hyderabad	Flyover at Chandrayangagutta	385.35	362.09	Completed
8	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	3,322.55	2,991.39	Completed
9	Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	2,842.00	2,558.30	Completed
10	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	1,774.00	1,598.10	Completed
11	Vijayawada	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas	2,828.00	2,545.20	Ongoing
11	Sub Total		16,221.51	15,077.43	
<b>State-Gujarat</b>					
1	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada-Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	1,884.14	1,884.06	Completed
2	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	4,281.00	4,280.00	Completed
3	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	549.00	549.00	Completed
4	Surat	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	596.50	596.50	Completed
5	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	754.50	754.50	Completed
5	Sub Total		8,065.14	8,064.06	
<b>State-Madhya Pradesh</b>					
1	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	709.16	638.25	Completed
2	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	1,187.50	1,187.75	Completed
2	Sub Total		1,896.66	1,826.00	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>					
1	Nagpur	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	4,314.00	3,882.60	Ongoing
2	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	1,697.44	1,527.69	Completed
3	Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	1,251.81	1,126.62	Completed
4	Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	139.37	125.43	Completed
5	Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	1,250.00	1,125.00	Completed
5	Sub Total		8,652.61	7,787.34	
23	Total		34,835.92	32,754.83	
<b>FY 2006-07</b>					
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	Hyderabad	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project (Heritage)	1,228.50	1,105.67	Ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	1,043.35	939.00	Ongoing
3	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	1,174.25	1,056.82	Completed
4	Hyderabad	Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	1,549.28	1,161.96	Ongoing
5	Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	346.50	311.83	Completed
6	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone I in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)	5,076.75	3,385.41	Completed
7	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	371.50	334.33	Completed
8	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	474.50	427.07	Completed
9	Vijayawada	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle III III and MG road of VMC	2,456.00	2,210.40	Ongoing
10	Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	3,615.50	3,253.97	Ongoing
11	Vijayawada	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Baord Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareswarapet etc.	992.50	889.27	Completed
12	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road -15.18Km	7,550.00	6,795.00	Ongoing
13	Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	3,114.00	2,803.10	Completed
14	Vishakhapatnam	Regularisation of S.L Canal	169.50	152.33	Completed
15	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Yerri Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains	460.50	460.00	Completed
16	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakapatnam	1,854.00	1,668.60	Completed
17	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Visakhapatnam city	12,222.00	10,999.30	Ongoing
18	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	1,988.00	1,789.20	Completed
19	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply pipeline from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	1,170.00	1,053.00	Completed
19	Sub Total		46,856.63	40,796.26	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
1	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	1,074.94	967.46	Completed
2	Itanagar	Augmentation of Water supply for Itanagar	6,952.79	6,257.52	Completed
2	Sub Total		8,027.73	7,224.98	
<b>State- Assam</b>					
1	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	3,165.04	2,057.28	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		3,165.04	2,057.28	
<b>State- Bihar</b>					
1	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	1,847.70	461.93	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		1,847.70	461.93	
<b>State- Chandigarh</b>					
1	Chandigarh	Conservation of drinking water by harvesting of the tertiary treated sewage for irrigation of green spaces in Chandigarh	1,469.04	1,469.04	Completed
2	Chandigarh	Upgradation of water supply infrastructures for proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system to 24x7 water supply	1,215.60	1,215.60	Completed
2	Sub Total		2,684.64	2,684.64	
<b>State- Chhattisgarh</b>					
1	Raipur	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme including extended area of RMC	24,291.20	21,862.08	Completed
1	Sub Total		24,291.20	21,862.08	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>					
1	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	424.20	424.00	Completed
2	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	1,034.25	1,034.00	Completed
3	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	2,422.70	2,422.72	Completed
4	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	397.25	397.24	Completed
5	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	3,066.00	2,759.40	Completed
6	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	2,069.90	2,069.50	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System - 46 Km	14,200.20	12,780.20	Completed
8	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	4,230.80	4,230.80	Completed
9	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	4,299.05	4,299.04	Completed
10	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of I.C.No.5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kaiupur and Naroda	647.85	647.84	Completed
11	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Societyn over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly. Station	750.40	749.20	Completed
12	Ahmedabad	Cnstruction of four lane ROB in lieu of No.306 on Ahmedahad-Mumbai B.G. Rly line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	525.00	524.00	Completed
13	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	649.95	648.98	Completed
14	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Viramgam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	703.85	701.92	Completed
15	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivranjani junction at Ahmedabad	584.50	584.26	Completed
16	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	529.55	529.56	Completed
17	Ahmedabad	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	1,754.55	1,753.28	Completed
18	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	1,288.44	1,159.60	Completed
19	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Piant near Vasana	3,742.20	3,367.98	Completed
20	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	433.50	433.52	Ongoing
21	Rajkot	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-I) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	3,771.00	3,770.80	Ongoing
22	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	959.50	959.50	Completed
23	Sural	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	497.50	497.50	Completed
24	Surat	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	3,250.00	3,250.00	Completed
25	Surat	Secondary Seweage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	661.24	661.23	Completed
26	Surat	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	2,497.50	2,497.52	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	1,064.00	1,064.00	Completed
28	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	1,718.50	1,718.50	Completed
29	Surat	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	466.00	466.00	Completed
30	Surat	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	379.00	379.00	Completed
31	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	2,624.86	2,362.39	Completed
32	Surat	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	7,034.33	7,034.33	Completed
33	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	2,052.50	2,052.52	Completed
34	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	5,257.47	5,257.47	Completed
35	Vadodara	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city	7,297.28	6,567.55	Completed
35	Sub Total		83,284.81	80,055.35	
<b>State- Haryana</b>					
1	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	5,191.50	4,672.37	Completed
1	Sub Total		5,191.50	4,672.37	
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>					
1	Shimla	Solid Waste Mangement for Shimla	1,283.20	320.80	Ongoing
2	Shimla	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge)	807.25	524.71	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		2,090.45	845.51	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
1	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	11,630.70	4,652.29	Ongoing
2	Srinagar	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.	11,962.80	7,775.82	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		23,593.50	12,428.11	
<b>State- Karnataka</b>					
1	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle	435.82	392.25	Completed
2	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drawin in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DPRs)	7,989.10	5,991.81	Ongoing
3	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta valley	3,337.25	2,074.96	Ongoing
4	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drawin in Bangalore city, Koramangala valley	3,902.15	2,926.59	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley	6,465.90	4,849.41	Ongoing
6	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Taogre circle	614.57	553.10	Completed
7	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	311.35	280.20	Completed
8	Bangalore	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	429.10	343.28	Completed
9	Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalore water transmission network	479.50	431.55	Completed
10	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	1,526.41	1,373.76	Completed
11	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	1,765.72	1,589.15	Completed
12	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system	6,186.25	4,021.06	Ongoing
13	Mysore	Remodelling of water supply Distribution network, Automation and Integrated Management System for Mysore City	14,334.20	10,115.36	Ongoing
13	Sub Total		47,777.31	34,942.47	
<b>State- Kerala</b>					
1	Kochi	Water Supply System to Kochi Part I	10,058.50	6,538.06	Ongoing
2	Kochi	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	4,406.00	2,863.40	Ongoing
3	Kochi	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage System of Central area of Kochi	489.00	122.25	Ongoing
4	Kochi	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No.43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi	3,920.50	935.13	Ongoing
5	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Water Supply	6,487.69	5,838.92	Ongoing
6	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	17,232.80	4,308.20	Ongoing
6	Sub Total		42,594.49	20,605.96	
<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>					
1	Bhopal	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	1,528.50	1,375.67	Ongoing
2	Bhopal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in Categorized Scrap Mart in Bhopal	405.50	364.95	Completed
3	Bhopal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in MP. Nagar, Bhopal	947.00	852.30	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km long)	11,888.00	10,699.20	Ongoing
5	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-PILOT PROJECT-11.65 Km	4,922.50	4,430.29	Completed
6	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	15,358.50	13,822.64	Ongoing
7	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at indore	2,041.68	2,041.68	Completed
8	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	973.20	875.88	Completed
9	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	1,870.80	1,683.72	Completed
10	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	3,900.50	2,535.08	Ongoing
11	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	3,540.50	2,301.08	Ongoing
11	Sub Total		47,376.68	40,982.49	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>					
1	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	12,670.35	11,403.32	Ongoing
2	Greater Mumbai	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR - MUIP	10,487.30	9,438.57	Ongoing
3	Greater Mumbai	Elevated road on Sahar road - MUIP	5,429.67	5,429.68	Ongoing
4	Greater Mumbai	Thane Railway Station Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	813.75	813.75	Completed
5	Greater Mumbai	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE,	2,491.30	2,491.30	Completed
6	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE	3,233.65	2,910.28	Completed
7	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for THANE	4,080.65	3,672.58	Completed
8	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply project for Mumbai-IV	46,532.50	46,532.13	Ongoing
9	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	7,231.85	6,508.66	Ongoing
10	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	6,505.50	4,228.59	Ongoing
11	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	4,108.50	3,697.63	Completed
12	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	3,098.00	2,013.70	Ongoing
13	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	4,029.64	3,626.56	Ongoing
14	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	5,230.34	4,707.30	Completed
15	Nagpur	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	914.33	822.89	Completed
16	Nagpur	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	126.50	31.63	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Nagpur	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari	450.40	405.36	Ongoing
18	Nanded	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	7,269.60	7,269.60	Completed
19	Nanded	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	3,962.40	3,566.16	Ongoing
20	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-II	3,434.40	3,090.86	Completed
21	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-III	1,844.00	1,659.60	Completed
22	Nanded	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	3,956.00	3,956.00	Completed
23	Nanded	Undergrounda Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	3,274.40	2,946.96	Completed
24	Nanded	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II III and III Roads	17,197.86	15,478.09	Ongoing
25	Nanded	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	4,886.84	4,398.16	Completed
26	Nanded	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	3,450.46	3,450.48	Completed
27	Nanded	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IB Structures	4,652.39	4,652.40	Completed
28	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	2,526.00	2,252.13	Completed
29	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I	7,423.00	6,680.70	Ongoing
30	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	2,714.82	2,443.34	Completed
31	Pune	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	4,306.50	4,306.49	Completed
32	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 17.00 Km.)	5,156.75	5,156.75	Completed
33	Pune	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos)	4,998.00	4,998.00	Ongoing
34	Pune	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	4,889.00	4,892.00	Completed
35	Pune	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	5,969.44	5,969.44	Completed
36	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city-48.77 Km	23,831.10	23,828.58	Ongoing
37	Pune	Solid Waste Management - Pimpri-Chinchwad	3,522.41	3,522.41	Ongoing
38	Pune	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	17,931.00	17,931.00	Ongoing
39	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008) - 36.00 Km	21,711.00	21,711.00	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
39	Sub Total		2,76,341.59	2,62,894.08	
	<b>State- Odisha</b>				
1	Bhubaneswar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	481.05	432.94	Completed
2	Bhubaneswar	Integrated Sewerage Project	39,913.08	25,943.50	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		40,394.13	26,376.44	
	<b>State- Punjab</b>				
1	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	859.00	773.85	Completed
1	Sub Total		859.00	773.85	
	<b>State- Rajsthan</b>				
1	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply Transmission for Ajmer City	15,098.40	15,098.40	Completed
2	Jaipur	Urban Renewal of Chowkdi Sarhad, Walled City, Jaipur	579.83	521.85	Completed
3	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	659.87	494.91	Completed
4	Jaipur	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	3,747.99	3,373.20	Ongoing
5	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II	5,543.00	4,988.70	Ongoing
5	Sub Total		25,629.09	24,477.06	
	<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>				
1	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	10,943.10	9,849.30	Ongoing
2	Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	1,461.95	1,315.76	Completed
3	Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	1,141.56	1,027.40	Completed
4	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	1,276.65	319.16	Completed
5	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	1,101.79	991.61	Completed
6	Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	7,024.00	6,321.60	Completed
7	Chennai	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)	1,554.28	1,398.85	Ongoing
8	Chennai	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	1,150.63	1,035.57	Completed
9	Chennai	Construction of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	191.91	172.70	Completed
10	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	5,687.15	15,118.28	Complete
11	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	4,825.50	4,342.96	Completed
12	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	2,965.80	2,669.22	Completed



1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Madurai	Thirupparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	484.79	412.06	Completed
14	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	3,714.50	3,344.18	Completed
15	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	238.50	214.67	Completed
16	Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	394.00	354.60	Completed
16	Sub Total		44,156.10	38,887.92	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	1,542.00	1,387.80	Ongoing
2	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	2,811.90	2,530.70	Completed
3	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	2,146.19	1,868.74	Ongoing
4	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	793.28	713.95	Completed
5	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	1,129.70	734.32	Ongoing
5	Sub Total		8,423.06	7,235.51	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>					
1	Asansol	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	1,439.00	1,439.00	Completed
2	Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	1,813.50	1,632.17	Ongoing
3	Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	726.50	726.50	Completed
4	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	2,178.64	1,633.98	Ongoing
5	Asansol	10 MGD Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	4,491.48	4,042.33	Ongoing
6	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	3,392.71	3,053.44	Ongoing
7	Kolkata	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	600.95	600.95	Completed
8	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	373.10	373.12	Completed
9	Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	1,572.20	1,414.98	Ongoing
10	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	1,595.30	1,435.79	Completed
11	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	1,330.70	1,330.68	Completed
12	Kolkata	Upgr+G4adation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	3,399.20	2,209.48	Ongoing
13	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	1,585.55	1,585.55	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Kolkata	Upgradatio of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	14,101.85	12,691.65	Ongoing
15	Kolkata	Improvement of drainage in Howrah	3,133.08	2,036.45	Ongoing
16	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	1,980.49	1,485.36	Complete
17	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for baruipur Municipality	333.15	299.84	Ongoing
17	Sub Total		44,047.39	37,991.27	
18	Total		7,78,632.01	68,255.56	
<b>FY 2007-08</b>					
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)	8,641.50	5,715.94	Ongoing
2	Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project -Phase II	21,227.50	21,227.50	Completed
3	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Seringampally Municipality of Hyderabad UA	5,460.70	3,549.46	Ongoing
4	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	7,173.60	6,456.24	Ongoing
5	Hyderabad	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)	4,337.20	2,269.81	Ongoing
6	Vijayawada	Formation of IRR connecting NH-9 and NH-5 inbetween the flyovers at Milk Project and Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City	3,712.00	3,340.80	Ongoing
7	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	2,300.00	2,070.00	Completed
8	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking Water Supply to the 32 peripheral areas of GVMC	12,037.00	10,833.30	Ongoing
9	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor - 45.20 Km	22,585.00	20,381.87	Ongoing
9	Sub Total		87,474.50	75,844.92	
<b>State- Assam</b>					
1	Guwahati	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	25,284.60	22,755.99	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		25,284.60	22,755.99	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>					
1	Ahmedabad	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and flood Relief Project	3,665.14	3,298.63	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I) -29.00 Km	5,500.00	4,950.00	Completed
3	Surat	Storm water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area	5,831.44	5,248.30	Completed
4	Surat	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	420.70	420.70	Completed
5	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	5,532.87	4,979.57	Ongoing
6	Surat	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone	1,713.41	1,713.40	Completed
7	Surat	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	1,038.56	675.07	Completed
8	Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	8,371.72	8,371.75	Ongoing
9	Surat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	1,531.72	1,377.95	Completed
10	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat - 29.90 Km	23,451.00	21,105.90	Ongoing
11	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	9,202.18	8,261.94	Ongoing
12	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	1,549.27	1,549.27	Ongoing
13	Vadodara	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between Station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	698.00	698.00	Completed
14	Vadodara	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	984.00	885.60	Completed
14	Sub Total		69,489.98	63,556.08	
	<b>State- Haryana</b>				
	Faridabad	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone	1,412.56	1,271.30	Completed
2	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	3,675.95	3,308.35	Completed
2	Sub Total		5,088.51	4,579.65	
	<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
1	Srinagar	Water Supply scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)	13,353.30	12,017.98	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		13,353.30	12,017.98	
	<b>State- Karnataka</b>				
1	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Bangalore)	739.43	665.50	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Bannerghatta)	137.41	123.66	Completed
3	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Shantinagar Vol I Vol II Vol IIA 12 3 4 Vol.III B 1 2	2,963.79	2,667.42	Completed
4	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramangala Vol I, Vol II, Vol III 1 2 3	1,770.32	1,593.29	Completed
5	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol I Vol II Vol III 1 2	778.23	700.39	Completed
6	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol.I Vol. II Detailed drawings	929.47	835.99	Completed
7	Bangalore	Construction of TTMC at Vijaynagar Vol.I Vol.II	1,334.35	1,200.89	Completed
8	Bangalore	Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction	1,052.80	947.52	Ongoing
9	Bangalore	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	755.27	679.75	Completed
10	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction	656.00	590.40	Completed
11	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction	1,333.48	1,200.13	Completed
12	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction	890.33	801.29	Completed
13	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction	973.87	876.46	Completed
14	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	525.22	472.69	Completed
15	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	656.73	426.87	Ongoing
16	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domlur Bus Stand	544.25	489.82	Completed
17	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Yeswantpur Bus Stand	2,146.18	1,931.55	Completed
18	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works or Byatarayanpura	4,380.95	3,942.85	Ongoing
T9	Bangalore	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	1,453.83	1,308.45	Ongoing
20	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli junction	870.42	783.36	Completed
21	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction	791.22	712.08	Ongoing
22	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttenahalli Junction	799.69	719.87	Completed
23	Mysore	Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	6,820.59	6,138.52	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Mysore	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	17,373.22	15,635.90	Ongoing
25	Mysore	Water Supply project for Mysore Kabini River	7,376.00	6,638.45	Ongoing
25	Sub Total		58,053.02	52,083.09	
<b>State- Kerala</b>					
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	1,964.80	1,277.12	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		1,964.80	1,277.12	
<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>					
1	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	15,302.08	13,774.87	Completed
2	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	2,162.33	1,946.09	Ongoing
3	Indore	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	315.50	283.97	Completed
4	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	5,349.15	3,476.94	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		23,129.06	19,481.87	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>					
1	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	10,320.37	9,288.32	Completed
2	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for THANE	5,234.88	4,711.39	Ongoing
3	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms)	3,289.58	2,960.60	Completed
4	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management project.Greater Mumbai	6,257.65	4,693.23	Ongoing
5	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	4,903.15	1,961.26	Ongoing
6	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	1,462.65	1,316.66	Ongoing
7	Greater Mumbai	Underground sewerage project based on Decentralised system	11,038.65	9,934.92	Ongoing
8	Nashik	Storm Water Drainage	15,515.50	11,636.25	Completed
9	Pune	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)	15,607.00	15,607.00	Ongoing
10	Pune	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road	330.50	330.52	Ongoing
11	Pune	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	363.00	363.00	Completed
12	Pune	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	391.00	391.00	Completed
12	Sub Total		74,713.92	63,194.15	
<b>State- Manipur</b>					
1	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	2,322.64	1,509.72	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		2,322.64	1,509.72	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Mizoram</b>					
1	Aizwal	Renewal pumping machines and equipments and transmission system of Greater Aizwal	1,512.85	1,361.57	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		1,512.85	1,361.57	
<b>State- Nagaland</b>					
1	Kohima	Roads and Transportation	2,273.04	2,045.74	Completed
1	Sub Total		2,273.04	2,045.74	
<b>State-Puduchery</b>					
1	Puduchery	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puduchery	16,272.00	9,508.80	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		16,272.00	9,508.80	
<b>State- Punjab</b>					
1	Amritsar	Construction of two lane Elevated Road from G.T. Road to Golden Temple AND Construction of 4 lane Elevated Road on G.T Road from Maqbulpura Chowk to Bhandari-Pul	7,474.50	7,474.14	Completed
2	Ludhiana	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	12,069.50	6,910.40	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		19,544.00	14,384.54	
<b>State- Rajsthan</b>					
1	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer -Pushkar	13,313.60	8,653.69	Ongoing
2	Ajmer-Pushkar	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	3,073.44	1,997.74	Ongoing
3	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass corssing to Panipech via Sikar Road-39.45 Km (for all 3 prijects)	3,759.50	3,383.57	Completed
4	Jaipur	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur	215.50	193.97	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		20,362.04	14,228.97	
1	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer along NH starting from Hospital Dara to STP and sewer mains along Tibet Road New Market along MG Marg at Gangtok	2,152.81	1,937.52	Completed
1	Sub Total		2,152.81	1,937.52	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>					
1	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat	432.53	389.27	Completed
2	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	815.50	733.97	Completed
3	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	318.85	286.96	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	3,634.40	3,270.96	Completed
5	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities to Ullagaram Puzhithivakkam	982.82	884.52	Ongoing
6	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	848.40	763.56	Ongoing
7	Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	670.95	436.13	Ongoing
3	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	5,531.89	4,978.69	Ongoing
9	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	4,581.85	4,123.66	Ongoing
10	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme	18,856.44	16,970.80	Ongoing
11	Madurai	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)	12,590.50	11,331.47	Ongoing
12	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	11,467.00	10,320.30	Ongoing
12	Sub Total		60,731.13	54,490.29	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	1,081.00	1,081.00	Completed
2	Agra	Agra Water Supply	4,135.25	3,721.72	Ongoing
3	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	4,484.50	4,484.52	Ongoing
4	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	1,520.75	1,368.66	Ongoing
5	Kanpur	Water Supply scheme for inner old area of Kanpur city Vol I and II	13,547.45	12,192.58	Ongoing
6	Kanpur	Sewerage work of Inner Old City Area of Kanpur	9,544.11	8,587.57	Ongoing
7	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol.I and II)	11,811.50	11,811.48	Completed
8	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol.I to V)	19,430.50	17,487.46	Ongoing
9	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	13,650.50	12,285.34	Ongoing
10	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	5,551.00	4,995.90	Ongoing
11	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	2,433.87	1,582.02	Ongoing
11	Sub Total		87,190.42	79,598.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Uttarakhand</b>					
1	Dehradun	Water Supply reorganisation scheme (Phase I)	5,602.16	5,041.94	Ongoing
2	Haridwar	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	3,827.54	3,444.66	Completed
3	Nainital	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Scheme Part I	437.60	393.84	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		9,867.30	8,880.44	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>					
1	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	3,174.12	2,856.71	Ongoing
2	Kolkata	EM Bypass Connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi, Kolkata	1,858.38	1,672.59	Ongoing
3	Kolkata	Dunlop Interchange	1,314.69	854.54	Ongoing
4	Kolkata	Left Turning North Bound Off Ramp at Beck Bagan (Vol.I and vol.II)	632.15	568.94	Completed
5	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	912.32	912.32	Completed
6	Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	4,532.81	4,079.52	Ongoing
7	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	882.65	573.74	Ongoing
8	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	4,967.99	4,968.00	Completed
8	Sub Total		18,275.11	16,486.36	
11	Total		5,99,055.03	19,223.05	
<b>FY 2008-09</b>					
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	Hyderabad	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of MCH Area	4,343.50	1,086.00	Ongoing
2	Vijayawada	Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation	1,812.52	1,631.23	Completed
3	Vijayawada -	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme	2,902.50	1,885.30	Ongoing
4	vijayawada	Providing Storm Water Drains at Mangalagiri Town in Vijawada	1,508.00	1,357.20	Completed
5	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage for northern part of Vijawada city	8,907.50	5,790.01	Ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive water supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	9,254.00	8,328.60	Ongoing
7	Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme in old city of Greater Visakhapatnam	2,396.76	2,157.05	Ongoing
8	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Storm Water drains for Zone VIII of Greater Vishakhapatnam city (Gangulhedda and Yerrigada branch canals)	3,613.50	3,252.19	Completed
8	Sub Total		34,738.28	25,487.58	
<b>State- Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
1	Itanagar	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads and parking lot/spaces at JNNURM mission city Itanagar	8,215.65	5,340.17	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		8,215.65	5,340.17	
<b>State- Bihar</b>					
1	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns - Phulwarishanff, Khagul and Danapur	577.91	231.17	Ongoing
2	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	1,235.13	494.05	Ongoing
3	Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	657.72	263.09	Ongoing
4	Patna	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	3,448.23	1,379.29	Ongoing
5	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna City	21,349.00	8,539.60	Ongoing
6	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	2,684.56	1,073.82	Ongoing
7	Bodhgaya	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	7,675.48	3,070.19	Ongoing
7	Sub Total		37,628.02	15,051.21	
<b>State- Delhi</b>					
1	Delhi	Redevelopment of Connaught Place, New Delhi- Urban Renewal and Heritage Conservation	8,882.30	2,220.58	Ongoing
2	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	8,590.40	3,436.56	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		17,472.70	5,657.14	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>					
1	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation- 30.50 Km	16,425.96	14,783.36	Ongoing
2	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	8,239.35	7,413.78	Ongoing
3	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	2,705.78	2,435.20	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	4,085.24	3,676.71	Ongoing
5	Rajkot	Construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing on B.G railway line along Gondal Road and Mavdi Road	1,240.37	1,116.32	Completed
6	Surat	Water Supply distribution system for South - East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)	10,054.84	9,049.65	Ongoing
7	Vadodara	Construction of Road over bridge across Vadodara - Jambusar NG railway Line at Rly Km 2/3-4 in lieu of railway crossing no 2 between station Vishwamitri and Jambusar at 40 M wide ring road at Kalali	2,217.55	1,995.80	Completed
8	Vadodara	Restoration and Strengthening of Sayaji sarovar Partappura system, Vadodara	1,434.88	1,291.38	Ongoing
9	Vadodara	Construction of Road over bridge in lieu of existing level crossing no 2 between station Pratapnagar Jambusar (NG) Section at Railway Km 1/15 to 2/1 near Lalbaug at Vadodara	2,285.00	2,056.50	Completed
10	Vadodara	Sewerage systems Phase - II for Vadodara City	3,027.88	2,725.08	Ongoing
11	Vadodara	Source Augmentation for water supply, Vadodara Phase -II	1,844.00	1,659.60	Completed
11	Sub Total		53,560.84	48,203.38	
<b>State- Haryana</b>					
1	Faridabad	Augmentation of water supply of for Faridabad Town, Haryana	24,674.50	22,207.03	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		24,674.50	22,207.03	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
1	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities	10,000.00	9,000.00	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		10,000.00	9,000.00	
<b>State- Jharkhand</b>					
1	Ranchi	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	23,071.32	14,996.36	Ongoing
2	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	4,111.54	1,644.63	Ongoing
3	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	18,292.50	11,890.17	Ongoing
4	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	2,792.95	698.24	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		48,268.31	29,229.40	
<b>State- Karnataka</b>					
1	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	4,779.95	4,301.97	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	3,076.15	2,768.47	Ongoing
3	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	3,856.30	3,470.53	Ongoing
4	Bangalore	Providing underground Drainage facilities and Road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahali City Municipal Council	8,111.24	7,300.00	Ongoing
5	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	2,226.40	2,003.76	Ongoing
6	Mysore	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage system in Mysore	10,000.00	9,000.00	Ongoing
6	Sub Total		32,050.04	28,844.73	
	<b>State- Kerala</b>				
1	Kochi	Road Improvement and Bridge Constrution at Kochi	5,482.00	1,370.50	Ongoing
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Storrti Water Drainage in Zone-II Area of Thiruvananthapuram	3,231.20	807.80	Ongoing
3	Thiruvananthapuram	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvannathapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Govt. Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram	9,692.00	-	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		18,405.20	2,178.30	
	<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>				
1	Bhopal	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area	20,772.84	13,502.32	Ongoing
2	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city	2,800.00	700.00	Ongoing
3	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new jumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	703.00	632.70	Completed
3	Sub Total		24,275.84	14,835.02	
	<b>State- Maharashtra</b>				
1	Greater Mumbai	Storm water drainage - Kalyan -Dombivli	1,939.09	1,745.17	Completed
2	Greater Mumbai	Underground sewerage for part of KDMC	5,872.60	5,285.34	Ongoing
3	Greater Mumbai	150 MLD Water Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	3,738.52	3,364.67	Completed
4	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	8,068.21	7,261.38	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase-III for Kalwa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	2,026.24	1,823.62	Completed
6	Greater Mumbai	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution system	4,467.83	4,021.05	Ongoing
7	Greater Mumbai	Kulgaon-Badlapur -Underground Sewerage scheme	5,301.16	3,445.74	Ongoing
8	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	8,647.88	7,783.08	Ongoing
9	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	12,378.28	11,140.45	Completed
10	Nagpur	Construction of RoB at Mangalwari in replacement of level-crossing No.297/A (A-class) between Km. 1041/3-5 on Amla-Nagpur Section	424.57	382.10	Completed
11	Nagpur	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	19,393.00	7,757.20	Ongoing
12	Nagpur	Water Supply system for NIT area (Phase -II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters	10,903.01	3,704.95	Ongoing
13	Nanded	Surface/Storm water disposal and management project (North Zone, Nanded)	3,658.46	3,292.63	Completed
14	Nashik	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat Improvement and beautification	2,902.50	1,886.64	Ongoing
15	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	1,824.55	1,639.41	Completed
16	Pune	Sewerage System (Phase-II) for Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	5,582.02	5,473.25	Completed
17	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC -11.20 Km	8,768.00	5,699.20	Ongoing
18	Pune	Water supply phase - II	6,755.91	6,755.92	Completed
19	Pune	Storm Water Drain for Pimri - Chinchwad (Phase - II)	5,815.12	2,907.56	Ongoing
20	Pune	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase -1	8,873.50	7,986.15	Completed
21	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No.9)-PCMC - 7.08 Km	8,272.80	6,204.60	Ongoing
21	Sub Total		1,35,613.25	99,560.11	
<b>State- Meghalaya</b>					
1	Shillong	Drainage Master Plan for Shillong-Phase-I	2,201.40	1,981.26	Ongoing
2	Shillong	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong	17,414.75	11,319.59	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		19,616.15	13,300.85	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State-Manipur</b>					
1	Imphal	Improvement of Nambul River Front and Naga Nala	2,308.34	1,500.42	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		2,308.34	1,500.42	
<b>State- Odisha</b>					
1	Bhubaneswar	Storm water drainage for Bhuvneswar	5,466.40	2,186.56	Ongoing
2	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	13,352.00	3,338.00	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		18,818.40	5,524.56	
<b>State- Rajsthan</b>					
1	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage Project	8,966.40	8,069.76	Ongoing
2	Jaipur	BRTS (Package - IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur -39.45 Km (for all 3 prijects)	13,017.96	5,207.18	Ongoing
3	Jaipur	Revitalisation of Walled City of Jaipur-Phase-I	1,380.50	362.00	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		23,364.86	13,638.94	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>					
1	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	1,547.44	1,005.83	Ongoing
2	Chennai	Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	2,010.93	1,809.83	Ongoing
3	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality	2,979.10	2,681.86	Ongoing
4	Chennai	improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Northern Basin of Chennai	11,726.75	10,554.07	Ongoing
5	Chennai	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai	11,503.45	7,477.23	Ongoing
6	Chennai	Porur Panchayat- Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur town panchayat	1,340.15	1,206.13	Ongoing
7:	Chennai	Nesapakkam-54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant	1,909.95	1,718.95	Completed
8	Chennai	Alandur-Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur.	2,253.65	2,028.28	Completed
9	Chennai	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai City	15,542.45	13,988.20	Ongoing
10	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Tambaram Municipality	5,633.81	5,070.42	Ongoing
11	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	9,347.80	8,413.10	Completed
12	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi town Panchayat	706.73	636.05	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai town Panchayat	716.56	644.90	Completed
14	Chennai	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai City	7,957.45	7,161.70	Ongoing
15	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani town Panchayat	2,051.35	1,847.06	Ongoing
16	Chennai	Construction of Heritage Precincts along EVR Periyar Salai, Chennai	213.50	192.15	Completed
17	Coimbatore	Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	2,941.18	2,647.08	Ongoing
18	Madurai	Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	10,070.50	9,063.46	Ongoing
18	Sub Total		90,452.74	78,146.30	
<b>State- Tripura</b>					
1	Agartala	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	7,043.40	6,339.06	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		7,043.40	6,339.06	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1	Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	7,957.61	7,161.85	Ongoing
2	Allahabad	Sewerage system of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase-I	16,913.00	15,221.70	Ongoing
3	Kanpur	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city	5,050.23	4,492.31	Ongoing
4	Kanpur	Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur	18,889.48	17,000.53	Ongoing
5	Kanpur	Kanpur-Sewerage works in District IV in Kanpur city	10,000.00	6,455.60	Ongoing
6	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-10)	13,108.00	11,680.56	Ongoing
7	Lucknow	Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow	16,260.50	14,634.55	Ongoing
8	Lucknow	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	10,721.50	9,447.41	Ongoing
9	Lucknow	Water Supply for Lucknow (Phase-I, Part -II)	7,328.30	6,595.43	Ongoing
10	Mathura	Storm Water Drainage	6,976.00	6,278.40	Ongoing
11	Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna area	4,305.00	3,874.50	Ongoing
12	Varanasi	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	9,581.00	8,549.47	Ongoing
13	Varanasi	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	15,456.00	10,046.40	Ongoing
13	Sub Total		1,42,546.62	1,21,438.71	
<b>State- Uttrakhand</b>					
1	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	1,968.00	1,279.20	Ongoing
2	Dehradun	Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradun city	2,206.32	1,434.11	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme	4,372.00	3,835.28	Ongoing
4	Haridwar	Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city	1,412.04	1,270.84	Ongoing
5	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	1,337.24	534.88	Ongoing
6	Nainital	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage	1,568.00	1,411.70	Ongoing
6	Sub Total		12,863.60	9,766.01	
<b>State-West Bengal</b>					
1	Kolkata	Tallah Palta Dedicated Transmission Main	9,811.53	8,830.37	Completed
2	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	1,192.50	1,192.52	Completed
3	Kolkata	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing	5,376.00	4,838.40	Ongoing
4	Kolkata	Construction of flyover at Nager Bazar junction on Jessore Road	1,683.15	1,094.06	Ongoing
5	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities	10,945.24	9,850.72	Ongoing
6	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	10,208.16	6,635.30	Ongoing
7	Kolkata	24x7 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	1,651.74	1,486.58	Completed
8	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Bansberia Municipality	974.08	876.67	Completed
9	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Hoogly Chinsura Municipal Area	1,358.68	1,222.81	Completed
10	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata UA	2,166.32	1,408.10	Ongoing
11	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata UA	2,857.44	1,857.34	Ongoing
11	Sub Total		48,224.84	39,292.87	
125	Total		8,10,141.58	94,541.79	
<b>FY 2009-10</b>					
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	Hyderabad	Comprehensive Water Supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage master plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal circle of GHMC	9,000.00	5,850.00	Ongoing
2	Tirupati	Underground Drainage scheme for Tirupati	1,290.40	1,162.20	Completed
3	Tirupati	Storm Water Drainage System for TMC	3,644.80	2,368.70	Completed
3	Sub Total		13,935.20	9,380.90	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Delhi</b>					
1	Delhi	Traffic Management plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Roa, New Delhi	3,400.60	850.15	Ongoing
2	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator on Road No.56 ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi	3,360.00	3,024.00	Completed
3	Delhi	Construction of 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass.	3,086.30	771.58	Ongoing
4	Delhi	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road no.68 Near Nand Nagari.	3,430.00	3,087.00	Ongoing
5	Delhi	Development of multilevel underground unconventional parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar 3agh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan PARK Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal).	16,443.00	4,110.75	Ongoing
6	Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone.	5,201.35	2,080.54	Ongoing
7	Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD.	1,792.00	448.00	Ongoing
8	Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD.	8,155.00	3,262.00	Ongoing
9	Delhi	Improvement of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD.	5,778.50	1,444.63	Ongoing
10	Delhi	Re-modeling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone.	5,329.10	1,332.28	Ongoing
11	Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer	8,867.95	7,981.16	Completed
12	Delhi	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Arun Asaf Ali Road.	3,206.35	2,885.71	Completed
13	Delhi	Flyover at Vivekanand Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg, Poorvi, Marg.	3,206.35	2,885.71	Completed
14	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	87.50	78.77	Completed



1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator for free flow Traffic at T-Junction of Marginal Bund Road and Master Plan Road over Disusrd Canal near Shastri Nagar in East Delhi.	87.50	78.77	Completed
16	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at the Junction of G.T. Road and Road No.56 near Apsara Border.	4,951.45	4,456.30	Completed
17	Delhi	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi.	34,324.85	22,311.15	Ongoing
18	Delhi	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah	33,950.00	13,580.50	Ongoing
19	Delhi	Ring Road Bye-pass from Salimgarh Fort to Velodrom Road Package-I Velodrom Road to back of Rajghat Power Station Package-II Back of Rajghat Power Station to Salimgarh Fort.	14,330.40	12,897.36	Completed
20	Delhi	Corridor Improvement of U.P. Link Road from NH-24 Crossing (Noida More) to Chilla Regulator.	8,753.50	7,878.15	Completed
20	Sub Total		1,67,741.70	95,444.48	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>					
1	Ahmedabad	Revitalisation of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad	2,603.64	650.91	Ongoing
2	Rajkot	Sewerage System Phase -II, Part -II for Rajkot City	9,000.00	3,600.00	Ongoing
3	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water suply sector	8,394.94	5,456.70	Ongoing
4	Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City	605.50	242.19	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		20,604.08	9,949.80	
<b>State- Karnataka</b>					
1	Mysore	Intelligent Transport System and Innovative Environment Project for Mysore	1,176.00	1,058.40	Completed
2	Mysore	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage Core	3,117.60	1,247.04	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		4,293.60	2,305.44	
<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>					
1	Jabalpur	Storm Water drains at Jabalpur city	16,324.50	14,692.04	Ongoing
2	Ujjain	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra	3,791.20	1,516.48	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		20,115.70	16,208.52	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>					
1	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management for Navi Mumbai	1,659.08	1,493.18	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Nashik	Underground sewerage project package -II	8,591.46	3,436.58	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		10,250.54	4,929.76	
	<b>State- Manipur</b>				
1	Imphal	Storm Water Drainage Work for Imphal City	9,225.12	5,996.33	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		9,225.12	5,996.33	
	<b>State- Nagaland</b>				
1	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi level Parking Project at Kohima	4,538.19	1,815.26	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		4,538.19	1,815.26	
	<b>State- Punjab</b>				
1	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply system for walled city area, Amritsar	2,289.00	572.25	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		2,289.00	572.25	
	<b>State- Sikkim</b>				
1	Gangtok	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for Greater Gangtok	6,535.49	5,881.93	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		6,535.49	5,881.93	
	<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>				
1	Coimbatore	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase-1)	9,000.00	8,100.00	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		9,000.00	8,100.00	
	<b>State- Tripura</b>				
1	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment Scheme for North Zone (Priority I Area)	9,000.00	8,100.00	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		9,000.00	8,100.00	
	<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>				
1	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase -1 (Part-1)	9,000.00	8,100.00	Ongoing
2	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone -II of Mathura city	4,500.00	4,050.00	Ongoing
3	Meerut	Sewerage Work in Sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut City	9,000.00	5,816.13	Ongoing
4	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	9,000.00	5,801.22	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		31,500.00	23,767.35	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Uttrakhand</b>					
1	Dehradun	Dehradoon Sewerage Scheme (Phase-I) for L Zone	4,628.00	4,071.29	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		4,628.00	4,071.29	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>					
1	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Ranigunj Municipality	1,999.66	799.77	Ongoing
2	Asansol	24 x 7 water supply scheme (Phase -III) for Durgapur	6,340.70	4,121.47	Ongoing
3	Kolkata	Comprehensive Distribution Network within the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa Water Treatment Plant	7,544.36	3,017.71	Ongoing
4	Kolkata	Water Supply Secheme for Bhatpara Municipal	8,739.64	7,865.68	Ongoing
5	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square	721.72	469.11	Ongoing
6	Kolkata	Drainage and Sewerage project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata	825.46	536.55	Ongoing
7	Kolkata	Storm Water Drinage Scheme in BB Municipal Area	1,218.06	1,096.23	Ongoing
8	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandannagar Municipal Corporation	479.29	191.71	Ongoing
9	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	4,847.28	3,150.73	Ongoing
10	Kolkata	Storm Water Drains for Bidhanagar Municipal area	670.44	435.79	Completed
10	Sub Total		33,386.60	21,684.75	
54	Total		3,47,043.22	18,208.06	
<b>FY 2010-11</b>					
<b>State- Delhi</b>					
1	Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for of pollution in Yamuna River	47,519.85	11,880.00	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		47,519.85	11,880.00	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>					
1	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	2,104.84	526.21	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		2,104.84	526.21	
<b>State- Jharkhand</b>					
	Jamshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	1,668.12	417.03	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		1,668.12	417.03	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>					
1	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewage treatment plant at Koyambedu (Phase - II) in, Chennai	4,063.50	2,641.29	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		4,063.50	2,641.29	
<b>State- Uttrakhand</b>					
1	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal) and Zone D1 (Arya Nagar, New Haridwar)	1,687.44	1,096.83	Ongoing
2	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C2 of Haridwar	557.52	362.38	Ongoing
3	Nainital	integrated Solid Waste Management in Nanital	640.00	256.00	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		2,884.96	1,715.21	
<b>State-West Bengal</b>					
1	Kolkata	Stirm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata	2,356.85	1,531.95	Ongoing
2	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area -15.50 Km	8,851.85	2,212.96	Ongoing
3	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality, Kolkata	8,610.81	4,902.70	Ongoing
4	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar	1,139.95	284.99	Ongoing
5	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA	11,009.95	2,752.49	Ongoing
6	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	7,230.60	2,892.24	Ongoing
7	Kolkata	Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata UA.	1,795.89	718.35	Ongoing
8	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal Area within Kolkata UA.	1,255.59	816.14	Ongoing
8	Sub Total		42,251.49	16,111.82	
15	Total		1,00,492.76	3,291.56	
<b>FY 2011-12</b>					
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	Vishakhapatnam	Implementation of 24X7 water supply in left out areas of south wesst sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	4,174.50	1,043.63	Ongoing
2	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	1,863.20	465.80	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Sub Total		6,037.70	1,509.43	
	<b>State- Goa</b>				
1	Panaji	Heritage conservation for the city of Panaji	289.80	72.45	Ongoing
2	Panaji	water suply for panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of panaji at Goa	5,697.48	1,424.37	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		5,987.28	1,496.82	
	<b>State- Gujarat</b>				
1	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (Sewerage) project for porbandar mission city	8,944.52	2,236.13	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		8,944.52	2,236.13	
	<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>				
1	Shimla	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist. Shimla	840.50	210.13	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		840.50	210.13	
	<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
1	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase II of Division Aof Greater Jammu City	1,828.83	457.20	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		1,828.83	457.20	
	<b>State- Karnataka</b>				
1	Mysore	Water Management through surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra zoological Gardens	264.00	237.60	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		264.00	237.60	
	<b>State- Maharashtra</b>				
1	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Ambernath Municipal Council	3,829.56	957.38	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		3,829.56	957.38	
	<b>State- Mizoram</b>				
1	Aizwal	Improvement and Widening of City Road Phase -1	3,486.06	1,394.43	Ongoing
2	Aizwal	Improvement and Widening of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	1,716.88	686.76	Ongoing
3	Aizwal	Shimui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizwal city Ring Road	4,778.39	1,194.60	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		9,981.32	3,275.79	
	<b>State- Nagaland</b>				
1	Kohima	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima city Phase I	3,623.49	2,355.26	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sub Total		3,623.49	2,355.26	
	<b>State- Uttrakhand</b>				
1	Nainital	Restoration and conservation of Raj Bhawan	945.82	378.32	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		945.82	378.32	
	<b>State-West Bengal</b>				
1	Asansol	Improvement upgradation & strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) via Maya bazar in Durgapur	3,890.90	972.72	Ongoing
2	Asansol	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from JubleeDhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol.	2,158.31	863.31	Ongoing
3	Kolkata	Water Supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	4,367.38	1,746.97	Ongoing
4	Kolkata	RoB on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No. 5-8 of Bhatpara Municipality	452.55	113.13	Ongoing
5	Kolkata	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	227.74	148.02	Ongoing
6	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass Connector at the starting point of Adi Ganga in kolkata	3,505.82	1,402.32	Ongoing
7	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	15,591.72	3,897.93	Ongoing
8	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah	6,819.40	1,704.85	Ongoing
9	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between Jinzira Bazaar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road	8,950.55	2,237.64	Ongoing
10	Kolkata	Barrackpore - Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)	1,551.72	387.93	Ongoing
11	Kolkata	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	2,521.53	1,631.27	Ongoing
12	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata	2,991.92	1,944.75	Ongoing
12	Sub Total		53,029.53	17,050.84	
26	Total		95,312.54	0,164.90	
	<b>FY 2012-13</b>				
	<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>				
1	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	2,871.10	717.78	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		2,871.10	717.78	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>					
1	Nanded	Sewerage Collection System in CIDCO, HUDCO area south Nanded	2,501.55	625.39	Ongoing
,2	Nanded	Water Supply Distribution System, HUDCO Area south Nanded	1,758.70	439.68	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		4,260.25	1,065.07	
3	Total		7,131.35	1,782.85	
<b>FY 2013-14</b>					
<b>State- Gujarat</b>					
1	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the water supply system	1,167.76	291.94	Ongoing
2	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the sewerage system	970.80	242.70	Ongoing
3	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Jodhpur ward in Ahmedabad City	1,243.32	310.83	Ongoing
4	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Navrangpura, Stadium and Juna Vadaj Wards in Ahmedabad city	398.08	99.52	Ongoing
5	Ahmedabad	Water recycling and reuse project for Ahmedabad City - Providing 60 MLD tertiary treatment plant for Narol Industries	3,373.20	843.30	Ongoing
6	Rajkot	Augmentation of water supply for Rajkot	3,648.33	912.08	Ongoing
7	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	2,086.27	521.57	Ongoing
8	Surat	WTP!, Transmission line and storage reservoir for water supply system of east zone of Surat	2,456.87	614.22	Ongoing
9	Surat	Augmentation of Karanj sewerage treatment plant under east drainage zone of Surat	2,861.50	715.38	Ongoing
10	Surat	Water Supply System for West & South West Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation	4,747.34	1,186.83	Ongoing
11	Vadodara	Augmentation of Water Supply for Vadodara City	6,192.66	1,548.17	Ongoing
11	Sub Total		29,146.13	7,286.54	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
1	Srinagar	Solid Waste Management	8,277.56	2,069.40	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		8,277.56	2,069.40	
<b>State-Jharkhand</b>					
1	Ranchi	Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage System for Zone -1	24,180.73	6,045.18	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		24,180.73	6,045.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>State- Karnataka</b>					
1	Bangalore	Construction of New Water Treatment Plant in lieu of existing for Cauvery Water Supply Scheme (CWSS) at T.K. Halli	3,594.68	898.67	Ongoing
2	Bangalore	Providing Bulk Flow Metering & Monitoring Systems for Auditing of Bengaluru Water Supply System	1,217.84	304.46	Ongoing
3	Mysore	Providing 24X7 water supply in Mysore City	17,119.98	4,279.99	Ongoing
4	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at JSS-Nanjangud Road junction	2,159.00	539.75	Ongoing
5	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Hunsur Road & ORR junction	1,214.60	303.65	Ongoing
6	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at KRS Road & ORR junction	786.06	196.52	Ongoing
7	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Bangalore Mysore Road & ORR junction	1,170.12	292.53	Ongoing
7	Sub Total		27,262.28	6,815.57	
<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>					
1	Bhopal	BRTS supplements DPR, Bhopal	4,138.00	1,034.50	Ongoing
2	Bhopal	Cable stay-bridge at Kamla Park	1,367.00	341.75	Ongoing
3	Bhopal	Development of Walkway, Cycle track, Sit-out, Parking and food zone at VIP road along the Bada Talab from koh-e-fiza crossing to Khaungaon.	823.56	205.89	Ongoing
4	Indore	ITS development for AB road pilot BRT corridor in Indore	2,858.50	714.63	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		9,187.06	2,296.77	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>					
1	Nanded	Water supply scheme in additional municipal corporation area in Nanded	1,478.00	369.50	Ongoing
2	Nanded	Sewerage scheme for additional municipal corporation in Nanded	6,114.37	1,528.59	Ongoing
3	Nashik	Nashik water supply scheme (Phase II)	11,018.94	2,754.73	Ongoing
4	Pune	Augmentation of water supply system for area along Pune Nagar Road under PMC	19,008.44	4,752.11	Ongoing
5	Pune	Water treatment plant & raw water pumping station at Wadgoan (Budruk), Pune under PMC	5,903.51	1,475.88	Ongoing
6	Pune	Continuous (24/7), Pressurized Water Supply System for Pimpri-Chinchwad City	7,158.64	1,789.66	Ongoing
7	Pune	Providing Sewerage System for Newly Developed Area of PCMC	2,074.86	518.71	Ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Pune	Providing Water Supply Scheme for Tathwade area of PCMC	2,029.12	507.28	Ongoing
8	Sub Total		54,785.86	13,696.46	
<b>State- Manipur</b>					
1	Imphal	Integrated Water Supply for Manipur city	8,077.67	2,019.41	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		8,077.67	2,019.41	
<b>State- Nagaland</b>					
1	Kohima	Construction of retaining wall along road from NH-61 to north field school	137.11	34.28	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		137.11	34.28	
<b>State- Punjab</b>					
1	Amritsar	BRTS - Amritsar (31 KM)	24,777.00	6,194.25	Ongoing
2	Amritsar	Providing Sewerage network and sewerage treatment plant for South East Zone	4,463.50	1,116.00	Ongoing
3	Ludhiana	Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Ludhiana	4,892.50	1,223.13	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		34,133.00	8,533.38	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>					
1	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Pallikarani in Chennai city	1,287.35	321.84	Ongoing
2	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Chinnasekkadu in Chennai city	356.99	89.25	Ongoing
3	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Puzhal, Surapattu, Puthagaram and Kathirvedu in Chennai city	2,435.97	608.99	Ongoing
4	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Vadaperumabakkam and Theeyambakkam in Chennai city	537.48	134.37	Ongoing
5	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Edayanchavadi, Sadayankuppam and Kadapakkam in Chennai city	799.52	199.88	Ongoing
6	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Palavakkam	804.75	201.19	Ongoing
7	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Mugalivakkam	1016.31	254.08	Ongoing
8	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Manali, Chennai	681.43	170.36	Ongoing
9	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Kottivakkam	698.69	174.67	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Perungudi	871.48	217.87	Ongoing
11	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Poonamalle Town in Thiruvallur	700.00	175.00	Ongoing
12	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Anagaputhur Town in Kancheepuram	474.80	118.70	Ongoing
13	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme for Annai Sivagami Nagar in Thiruvottiyur in Chennai city	265.85	66.46	Ongoing
14	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Surapattu	1,154.96	288.74	Ongoing
15	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Muglivakam	1,620.74	405.18	Ongoing
16	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Nolambur	859.81	214.95	Ongoing
17	Coimbatore	Improvement & revamping of water supply scheme to CMC	22,583.12	5,645.78	Ongoing
17	Sub Total		37,149.21	9,287.31	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>					
1	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Baruipur municipality	2,240.61	560.15	Ongoing
2	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Rishra Municipality	1,787.56	446.89	Ongoing
3	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipality, Kolkata	3,107.05	776.76	Ongoing
4	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for South Dum Dum Municipality	2,315.94	578.99	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		9,451.16	2,362.79	
58	Total		2,41,787.76	0,447.09	
	ACA released of withdrawn projects			5,484.38	
599	Grand Total		3014432.16	1,74,154.06	

**Statement-II**

*Status of projects sanctioned during Mission period and Transition Phase under UIDSSMT of JnNURM*

*(Amount Rs. on Lakh)*

*(Data As on 30.06.2014)*

**FY 2005-06**

State Sl. No.	Name of towns/ cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost sanctioned by SLSC	Total Commitment (Central Share)	ACA released for Utilisation	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1	Adilabad	Water Supply	800.00	640.00	640.00	Completed
2	Kandukur	Water Supply	4,560.00	3,648.00	3,648.00	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Markapur	Water Supply	3,338.14	2,670.51	2,688.00	Completed
4	Miryalaguda	Water Supply	236.86	189.49	189.49	Completed
5	Pulivendula	Water Supply	3,300.00	2,640.00	2,664.00	Completed
5	Sub Total		12,235.00	9,788.00	9,829.49	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>						
1	Godhra	Water Supply	1,446.52	1,157.22	1,157.22	Completed
2	Himmatnagar	Water Supply	814.94	651.95	651.95	Completed
3	Kadi	Water Supply	523.51	418.81	418.81	Completed
4	Kheda	Water Supply	496.59	401.37	397.27	Completed
5	Mehsana	Water Supply	940.74	774.51	752.59	Completed
6	Prantij	Water Supply	279.92	223.94	223.94	Completed
7	Radhanpur	Water Supply	224.52	179.62	179.62	Completed
8	Surendranagar	Water Supply	765.12	612.10	612.10	Completed
9	Valsad	Water Supply	618.59	494.87	494.88	Completed
9	Sub Total		6,110.45	4,914.37	4,888.38	
<b>State- Rajasthan</b>						
1	Bhawani Mandi	Road	311.00	251.62	251.82	Completed
2	Bikaner	Water Body	177.12	141.70	141.70	Completed
3	Chittorgarh	Sewerage	328.18	265.72	265.72	Completed
4	Deshnok	Road	140.52	112.42	112.42	Completed
5	Jhalrapatan	Water Body	493.41	394.73	394.73	Completed
6	Nimbhera	Road	214.40	173.60	173.60	Completed
7	Niwai	Road	202.39	163.93	82.97	Completed
8	Nokha	Road	149.90	119.92	119.92	Completed
9	Reengus	Road	251.23	201.40	100.91	Completed
10	Sikar City	Road	374.67	299.74	299.74	Ongoing
11	Sri Madhopur	Road	290.97	232.78	232.78	Completed
12	Tonk	Road	520.58	421.67	213.44	Completed
12	Sub Total		3,454.37	2,779.43	2,389.75	
26	Total		21,799.82	17,481.80	17,107.62	
<b>FY 2006-07</b>						
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1	Anakapalli	Storm Water Drainage	12,222.00	1,810.93	1,810.93	Ongoing
2	Ananthapur	Water Supply	6,500.00	5,297.50	5,297.50	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Bapatla	Storm Water Drainage	4,896.00	3,990.24	3,990.24	Completed
4	Bheemunipatnam	Water Supply	1,064.00	867.16	867.16	Completed
5	Bodhan	Water Supply	1,807.00	1,472.71	1,472.71	Completed
6	Chirala	Water Supply	619.00	504.49	504.49	Completed
7	Chirala	Solid Waste Management	361.00	294.22	294.22	Ongoing
8	Chirala	Road	1,000.00	815.00	815.00	Completed
9	Chirala	Storm Water Drainage	968.00	788.92	788.92	Completed
10	Jammalamadugu	Water Supply	1,169.00	952.74	952.74	Completed
11	Janagaon	Water Supply	1,570.00	1,279.55	1,279.55	Completed
12	Kadapa	Sewerage	4,915.00	3,966.41	3,966.41	Ongoing
13	Kadiri	Water Supply	4,546.00	3,704.99	3,704.99	Completed
14	Karimnagar	Sewerage	6,237.00	5,083.16	5,083.16	Ongoing
15	Kurnool	Water Supply	3,309.00	2,696.84	2,696.84	Completed
16	Macherla	Water Supply	91.00	74.17	73.37	Completed
17	Mahaboobnagar	Water Supply	6,838.00	5,572.97	5,572.97	Completed
18	Mancherial	Water Supply	2,287.00	1,863.91	1,863.91	Completed
19	Mangalagiri	Water Supply	130.00	105.95	105.95	Completed
20	Medak	Storm Water Drainage	262.00	213.53	213.53	Completed
21	Miryalaguda	Sewerage	3,493.00	2,829.33	2,829.13	Ongoing
22	Nagari	Water Supply	3,540.00	2,885.10	2,450.70	Completed
23	Nalgonda	Water Supply	444.00	359.31	359.31	Completed
24	Nalgonda	Sewerage	4,688.00	3,793.76	3,793.36	Ongoing
25	Nandyal	Storm Water Drainage	216.00	176.04	176.04	Completed
26	Narayanpet	Water Supply	903.00	735.95	735.95	Completed
27	Narsaraopet	Sewerage	2,641.00	2,120.99	2,120.19	Ongoing
28	Nirmal	Water Supply	2,709.00	2,167.20	2,168.00	Completed
29	Nizamabad	Sewerage	8,106.00	6,606.39	6,606.39	Ongoing
30	Ongole	Water Supply	1,554.00	1,266.51	1,266.51	Completed
31	Proddutur	Water Supply	1,680.00	1,369.20	1,369.20	Completed
32	Rayadurg	Water Supply	4,239.00	3,454.79	3,454.79	Completed
33	Sattenpally	Water Supply	2,040.00	1,662.60	1,662.60	Completed
34	Siddipet	Water Supply	4,512.00	3,677.28	3,677.28	Completed
35	Srikakulam	Water Supply	2,092.00	1,704.98	1,704.98	Completed
36	Suryapet	Water Supply	2,348.00	1,901.88	1,901.68	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	Tadipatari	Road	3,870.00	3,154.05	3,154.05	Completed
38	Wanaparthi	Water Supply	2,808.00	2,288.52	2,288.52	Completed
39	Warangal	Water Supply	16,446.00	13,403.49	13,403.49	Completed
39	Sub Total		1,19,120.00	96,912.76	96,476.76	
<b>State- Assam</b>						
1	Hojai	Water Supply	1,055.54	965.82	965.82	Ongoing
2	Bokakhat	Storm Water Drainage	545.74	499.36	499.36	Completed
3	Pathsala	Storm Water Drainage	503.06	460.30	460.30	Completed
4	Titabar	Storm Water Drainage	828.85	758.40	758.40	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		2,933.19	2,683.87	2,683.88	
<b>State- Bihar</b>						
1	Fatuha	Road	759.82	619.25	589.95	Ongoing
2	Murliganj	Road	1,143.99	932.35	919.02	Completed
3	Narkatiaganj	Road	4,712.54	3,840.72	2,888.51	Ongoing
4	Rosera	Road	2,921.32	2,380.88	2,011.08	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		9,537.67	7,773.20	6,408.56	
<b>State- Chhattisgarh</b>						
1	Bilaspur	Water Supply	4,142.60	3,314.08	3,314.08	Ongoing
2	Kondagaon	Water Supply	451.55	36124	36124	Completed
3	Raigarh	Water Supply	1,524.50	1,219.60	1,219.60	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		6,118.65	4,894.92	4,894.92	
<b>State-Gujarat</b>						
1	Amreli	Water Supply	1,082.95	866.36	833.04	Completed
2	Bharuch	Water Supply	1,371.98	1,109.67	1,097.58	Completed
3	Bhavnagar	Water Supply	2,096.07	1,683.38	1,676.86	Completed
4	Bilimora	Water Supply	806.25	652.55	657.09	Ongoing
5	Boriyavi	Water Supply	434.35	354.26	354.00	Ongoing
6	Chalala	Water Supply	503.64	402.91	410.46	Completed
7	Dakor	Water Supply	451.98	361.58	368.36	Ongoing
8	Dhanera	Water Supply	416.35	333.08	339.33	Completed
9	Dhoraji	Water Supply	841.61	680.45	647.39	Completed
10	Gondal	Water Supply	1,434.04	1,147.23	1,103.10	Completed
11	Jamnagar	Water Supply	2,015.31	1,612.25	1,550.23	Completed
12	Junagadh	Water Supply	1,598.64	1,278.91	1,278.91	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Kapadwanj	Water Supply	823.58	658.86	639.18	Completed
14	Lunawada	Water Supply	477.04	387.14	388.79	Ongoing
15	Palitana	Water Supply	473.69	378.95	378.95	Completed
16	Songadh	Water Supply	334.30	267.44	272.45	Completed
16	Sub Total		15,161.78	12,175.03	11,995.72	
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Dharamshala	Storm Water Drainage	190.18	155.00	155.00	Completed
2	Hamirpiir	Storm Water Drainage	334.12	272.31	272.31	Completed
3	Mandi	Road	1,281.58	1,044.49	1,044.49	Completed
3	Sub Total		1,805.88	1,471.79	1,471.80	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
1	Akhnoor	Road	47.84	43.78	43.78	Completed
2	Akhnoor	Solid Waste Management	165.44	151.38	76.93	Ongoing
3	Akhnoor	Storm Water Drainage	651.39	596.02	596.02	Completed
4	Bhadrwah	Water Supply	1,177.98	1,077.85	1,077.85	Ongoing
5	Bhadrwah	Road	427.27	390.95	390.95	Completed
6	Bhadrwah	Storm Water Drainage	822.55	752.64	752.64	Ongoing
7	Bhadrwah	Urban Renewal	759.70	695.13	695.12	Completed
8	Bhadrwah	Solid Waste Management	141.44	129.42	129.42	Completed
9	Doda	Road	430.24	393.67	200.06	Ongoing
10	Doda	Water Supply	2,633.60	2,409.74	2,409.74	Ongoing
11	Doda	Solid Waste Management	142.82	130.68	130.68	Completed
12	Doda	Storm Water Drainage	557.15	509.80	509.79	Ongoing
13	Kathua	Water Supply	2,136.60	1,954.99	1,954.99	Completed
14	Kathua	Solid Waste Management	146.43	133.99	68.09	Ongoing
15	Kathua	Road	1,195.59	1,093.96	1,093.97	Ongoing
16	Kathua	Storm Water Drainage	4,089.00	3,741.44	3,741.45	Ongoing
17	Poonch	Solid Waste Management	134.52	123.09	62.55	Ongoing
18	Poonch	Storm Water Drainage	1,271.35	1,163.29	1,163.29	Ongoing
19	Poonch	Road	814.31	745.09	745.09	Completed
20	Poonch	Water Body	7.00	6.41	6.41	Completed
21	Poonch	Urban Renewal	686.20	627.87	319.08	Completed
22	Samba	Solid Waste Management	165.12	151.09	76.78	Ongoing
23	Samba	Road	354.00	323.91	323.91	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Samba	Water Body	43.61	39.90	39.90	Completed
25	Samba	Urban Renewal	13.40	12.26	12.26	Completed
26	Samba	Water Supply	1,882.00	1,722.03	1,722.03	Ongoing
27	Samba	Storm Water Drainage	1,013.66	927.49	927.50	Ongoing
28	Sundarbani	Solid Waste Management	138.00	126.27	126.27	Completed
29	Sundarbani	Water Supply	930.71	851.60	851.60	Ongoing
30	Sundarbani	Storm Water Drainage	1,004.60	919.21	919.21	Ongoing
31	Sundarbani	Road	497.53	455.24	455.24	Completed
32	Sundarbani	Water Body	4.00	3.66	3.66	Completed
33	Sundarbani	Urban Renewal	212.03	194.01	98.59	Ongoing
34	Udhampur	Water Supply	2,882.00	2,637.03	2,637.03	Ongoing
34	Sub Total		27,579.08	25,234.85	24,361.88	
<b>State- Karnataka</b>						
1	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage	844.00	687.86	687.86	Ongoing
2	Birur	Water Supply	1,339.00	1,091.29	1,091.29	Ongoing
3	Channapatna	Sewerage	1,311.00	1,068.46	1,068.46	Ongoing
4	Devangere	Water Supply	355.80	289.98	289.98	Completed
5	Devangere	Storm Water Drainage	5,060.30	4,053.28	4,124.14	Ongoing
6	Devangere	Sewerage	336.00	344.70	273.84	Ongoing
7	Devangere	Road	3,128.40	2,549.65	2,549.65	Ongoing
8	Hirekerur	Water Supply	1,617.00	1,317.85	1,317.85	Completed
9	Holenarasipura	Road	2,024.00	1,649.56	1,649.56	Ongoing
10	Hubli-Dharwad	Water Supply	990.21	807.02	807.01	Completed
11	Malavalli	Sewerage	730.41	595.29	595.28	Ongoing
12	Nanjangud	Sewerage	974.58	794.28	794.28	Ongoing
13	Pandavapura	Sewerage	602.09	490.70	490.71	Ongoing
14	Ramanagara	Road	1,741.00	1,418.92	1,418.92	Completed
15	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1,317.00	1,073.36	1,073.36	Ongoing
16	Siddapura	Water Supply	524.90	427.79	427.79	Completed
17	Srirangapatna	Sewerage	522.18	425.57	425.57	Ongoing
17	Sub Total		23,417.87	19,085.57	19,085.55	
<b>State- Kerala</b>						
1	Alappuzha	Water Supply	9,194.00	7,493.11	7,493.11	Ongoing
2	Attingal	Solid Waste Management	306.00	249.39	197.70	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Changanassery	Solid Waste Management	390.00	317.85	161.85	Ongoing
4	Neyyattinkara	Solid Waste Management	349.00	284.44	144.84	Ongoing
5	Pathanamthitta	Solid Waste Management	380.00	309.70	157.70	Ongoing
6	Payyannur	Water Supply	4,019.00	3,275.49	3,275.49	Ongoing
7'	Perinthalmanna	Solid Waste Management	522.00	425.43	216.63	Ongoing
8	Punalur	Solid Waste Management	482.00	392.83	200.03	Ongoing
8	Sub Total		15,642.00	12,748.23	11,847.35	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>						
1	Achalpur	Water Supply	3,759.00	3,063.59	3,063.59	Ongoing
2	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	660.97	660.97	Ongoing
3	Ashta	Water Supply	673.50	548.90	548.90	Completed
4	Bhadravati	Water Supply	1,725.20	1,406.04	1,406.04	Ongoing
5	Bhor	Water Supply	319.20	260.15	260.16	Completed
6	Chiplun	Water Supply	956.00	779.14	779.14	Completed
7	Chopda	Water Supply	486.00	396.09	396.09	Completed
8	islampur	Water Supply	1,454.00	1,185.01	1,185.01	Completed
9	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3,198.00	2,606.37	2,606.37	Ongoing
10	Kolhapur	Urban Renewal	101.70	82.89	82.90	Completed
11	Latur	Storm Water Drainage	5,531.00	4,424.80	4,424.80	Ongoing
12	Latur	Road	3,591.00	2,872.80	2,872.80	Completed
13	Latur	Road	880.00	704.00	704.00	Completed
14	Latur	Urban Renewal	63.00	50.40	50.40	Completed
15	Latur	Parking	37.00	29.60	29.60	Completed
16	Malegaon	Water Supply	4,611.00	3,757.97	3,757.97	Ongoing
17	Mangalvedha	Water Supply	796.50	649.14	649.14	Completed
18	Pusad	Water Supply	838.90	683.70	683.70	Ongoing
19	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	514.67	262.07	Ongoing
20	Sirdi	Sewerage	2,426.00	1,977.19	1,977.19	Completed
20	Sub Total		32,889.50	26,653.41	26,400.84	
<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>						
1	Biaora	Water Supply	709.47	578.22	578.22	Completed
2	Budni	Water Supply	194.60	156.85	156.85	Completed
3	Budni	Sewerage	195.05	157.99	79.97	Ongoing
4	Chhatarpur	Water Supply	1,593.80	1,275.04	1,275.04	Completed



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Damoh	Water Supply	874.20	699.36	699.36	Completed
6	Damoh	Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	49.88	Completed
7	Damoh	Water Supply	130.17	104.14	104.14	Completed
8	Damoh	Water Body	53.00	42.40	41.52	Completed
9	Damoh	Road	418.97	335.18	335.18	Completed
10	Garhakota	Water Supply	596.36	486.04	486.04	Ongoing
11	Garhakota	Road	143.76	117.17	117.17	Completed
12	Itarsi	Water Supply	1,467.83	1,196.28	1,196.28	Ongoing
13	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	577.37	294.00	Ongoing
14	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	537.03	537.03	Completed
15	Malajkhand	Water Supply	525.42	420.34	420.34	Completed
16	Malajkhand	Storm Water Drainage	27.60	22.08	22.08	Completed
17	Mandsaur	Water Supply	1,552.45	1,241.96	1,241.96	Completed
18	Panna	Water Supply	1,808.37	1,446.70	1,446.70	Completed
19	Rehli	Water Supply	602.75	482.20	482.20	Completed
20	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	116.21	58.82	Ongoing
21	Rewa	Water Supply	1,427.87	1,145.87	1,145.87	Completed
22	Sanawad	Water Supply	729.68	590.89	590.89	Completed
23	Shujalpur	Water Supply	1,745.32	1,410.22	1,410.22	Ongoing
24	Sironj	Water Supply	622.95	506.15	506.15	Completed
25	Tikamgarh	Water Supply	983.18	801.29	801.29	Completed
26	Vidisha	Water Supply	1,557.52	1,246.02	1,246.03	Ongoing
27	Vidisha	Sewerage	218.00	174.40	174.40	Completed
28	Vidisha	Road	73.58	58.86	58.86	Completed
28	Sub Total		19,829.16	15,976.13	15,556.50	
<b>State- Odisha</b>						
1	Berhampur	Water Body	1,665.89	1,357.70	691.35	Ongoing
2	Cuttack	Water Body	533.66	434.93	407.24	Ongoing
3	Cuttack	Road	5,074.12	4,135.41	2,105.81	Ongoing
4	Sambalpur	Water Supply	976.00	795.44	795.39	Completed
5	Sambalpur	Sewerage	593.23	483.48	246.20	Ongoing
5	Sub Total		8,842.90	7,206.96	4,245.99	
<b>State- Rajsthan</b>						
1	Bundi	Storm Water Drainage	624.22	508.74	508.74	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Jalore	Sewerage	1,066.31	869.04	442.51	Completed
3	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1,904.02	1,551.78	790.17	Ongoing
4	Mangrole	Storm Water Drainage	292.30	238.23	121.31	Ongoing
5	Paratapgarrh	Storm Water Drainage	148.03	120.64	120.64	Completed
6	Rajakhera	Road	272.18	221.82	221.82	Completed
7	Ramganj mandi	Storm Water Drainage	148.97	121.42	61.83	Completed
8	Sumerpur	Sewerage	927.74	756.11	385.02	Completed
9	Udaipur	Water Supply	5,395.00	4,396.39	4,396.39	Ongoing
10	Uniara	Road	100.20	81.66	81.66	Completed
10	Sub Total		10,878.97	8,865.83	7,130.09	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>						
1	Amoor	Water Supply	110.00	88.00	88.00	Completed
2	Arakkonam	Water Supply	844.70	675.76	675.76	Completed
3	Aralvoimozhi	Road	94.45	75.56	75.56	Completed
4	Aranthangi	Water Supply	340.00	272.00	272.00	Completed
5	Azhgappapuram	Road	96.55	77.24	77.24	Completed
6	Boonthipuram	Water Supply	61.18	48.94	48.94	Completed
7	Boothapandi	Road	87.10	69.68	69.68	Completed
8	Cheeranmahadevi	Road	129.70	103.76	103.76	Completed
9	Coonoor	Road	458.30	366.64	366.64	Completed
10	Devakottai	Water Supply	30.00	24.00	24.00	Completed
11	Devakottai	Road	415.00	332.00	332.00	Completed
12	Dindigul	Storm Water Drainage	343.00	274.40	274.40	Completed
13	Erode	Water Supply	588.16	470.53	470.52	Completed
14	Erode	Road	250.00	200.00	200.00	Completed
15	Gobichettipalayam	Road	215.50	172.40	172.40	Completed
16	Gudalur	Water Supply	525.00	420.00	420.00	Completed
17	Inamkarur	Road	164.00	131.20	131.20	Completed
18	Kalakadu	Road	183.85	147.08	147.08	Completed
19	Kallidaikurichi	Road	94.85	75.88	75.88	Completed
20	Kallinjur	Water Supply	105.27	84.22	84.22	Completed
21	Kallukuttam	Road	99.00	79.20	79.20	Completed
22	Karur	Road	830.00	664.00	664.00	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Karur	Water Supply	110.38	88.30	88.30	Completed
24	Keelakarai	Water Supply	2,015.50	1,612.40	1,612.40	Completed
25	Kombai	Water Supply	223.00	178.40	178.40	Completed
26	Kothanallur	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00	Completed
27	Kumbakonam	Road	550.00	440.00	440.00	Completed
28	Mailaduthurai	Road	194.00	155.20	155.20	Completed
29	Mamallapuram	Sewerage	608.00	486.40	486.40	Completed
30	Manavalakurichi	Road	94.20	75.36	75.36	Completed
31	Mandaikadu	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00	Completed
32	Manimutharu	Water Supply	130.84	104.67	104.68	Completed
33	Mannaparai	Road	220.00	176.00	176.00	Completed
34	Maraimalainagar	Water Supply	254.00	203.20	203.20	Completed
35	Maraimalainagar	Sewerage	375.00	300.00	300.00	Completed
36	Marungoor	Water Supply	31.26	25.01	25.00	Completed
37	Melagaram	Road	76.35	61.08	61.08	Completed
38	Moolakaraipatti	Water Supply	226.00	180.80	180.80	Completed
39	Mukkudal	Road	55.15	44.12	44.12	Completed
40	Mulagumoodu	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00	Completed
41	Musiri	Road	200.00	160.00	160.00	Completed
42	Mylady	Water Supply	25.91	20.73	20.72	Completed
43	Mylady	Road	78.55	62.84	62.84	Completed
44	Nalloor	Water Supply	62.69	50.15	50.16	Completed
45	Namakkal	Water Supply	990.50	792.40	792.40	Completed
46	Namakkal	Solid Waste Management	358.25	286.60	286.60	Completed
47	Palladam	Water Supply	891.23	712.98	712.98	Completed
48	Panagudi	Road	214.60	171.68	171.68	Completed
49	Panaipuram	Water Supply	155.37	124.30	124.30	Completed
50	Paramakudi	Water Supply	5,824.30	4,659.44	4,659.44	Completed
51	Peramblur	Road	188.00	150.40	150.40	Completed
52	Ponmani	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00	Completed
53	Ponnamaravathy	Water Supply	721.00	576.80	576.80	Completed
54	Rajapalayam	Road	913.00	730.40	730.40	Completed
55	Ramanathapuram	Water Supply	4,770.00	3,816.00	3,816.00	Completed
56	Sambavarvadakarai	Road	131.02	104.82	104.82	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	Sankarankovil	Road	293.30	234.64	234.64	Completed
58	Sankamagar	Road	51.00	40.80	40.80	Completed
59	Sevugapatti	Water Supply	141.84	113.47	113.48	Completed
60	Shenbakkam	Water Supply	78.65	62.92	62.92	Completed
61	Sivakasi	Road	372.00	297.60	297.60	Completed
62	Srivilliputhur	Water Supply	2,949.19	2,359.35	2,359.36	Completed
63	Thanjavur	Water Supply	904.00	723.20	723.20	Completed
64	Theroor	Road	123.50	98.80	98.80	Completed
65	Thevaram	Water Supply	252.25	201.80	201.80	Completed
66	Thimiri	Water Supply	101.00	80.80	80.80	Completed
67	Thingalnagar	Road	144.00	115.20	115.20	Completed
68	Thirivithankodu	Road	152.60	122.08	122.08	Completed
69	Thirukazhukundram	Water Supply	105.00	84.00	84.00	Completed
70	Thirupathur	Water Supply	648.00	518.40	518.40	Completed
71	Thiruthani	Water Supply	512.30	409.84	409.84	Completed
72	Thoothukudi	Road	328.00	262.40	262.40	Completed
73	Udankudi	Road	53.60	42.88	42.88	Completed
74	Udhagamamandlam	Road	1,207.00	965.60	965.60	Completed
75	Vaddakkuvalliyur	Road	227.65	182.12	182.12	Completed
76	Valparai	Water Supply	221.40	177.12	177.12	Completed
77	Vellimalai	Road	146.00	116.80	116.80	Completed
78	Verkilambi	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00	Completed
79	Verravanallur	Road	50.65	40.52	40.52	Completed
80	Vikramsingapuram	Water Supply	246.00	196.80	196.80	Completed
81	Vilavoor	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00	Completed
82	Villupuram	Water Supply	955.00	764.00	764.00	Completed
82	Sub Total		37,617.64	30,094.11	30,094.12	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1	Aligarh	Solid Waste Management	1,606.81	1,309.55	1,308.75	Completed
2	Badaun	Solid Waste Management	578.45	471.44	471.44	Ongoing
3	Ballia	Solid Waste Management	681.66	555.55	555.55	Ongoing
4	Ballia	Sewerage	4,472.31	3,644.93	3,642.29	Ongoing
5	Ballia	Water Supply	804.23	655.44	655.45	Completed
6	Basti	Water Supply	973.26	793.20	793.20	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Basti	Solid Waste Management	586.11	477.68	243.23	Ongoing
8	Etah	Water Supply	962.48	784.42	784.42	Completed
9	Fatehpur	Water Supply	1,570.04	1,279.58	1,279.58	Completed
10	Firozabad	Sewerage	8,691.66	7,083.70	7,031.12	Ongoing
11	Firozabad	Solid Waste Management	713.50	581.50	296.10	Ongoing
12	Firozabad	Water Supply	2,638.88	2,150.69	2,144.76	Completed
13	Ghaziabad	Road	9,087.67	7,406.45	3,771.38	Ongoing
14	Jhansi	Solid Waste Management	1,216.00	991.04	990.24	Ongoing
15	Kannauj	Solid Waste Management	462.30	376.77	375.71	Completed
16	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4,874.18	3,972.45	3,972.45	Completed
17	Muzaffarnagar	Solid Waste Management	657.50	535.86	534.86	Completed
18	Sambhal	Solid Waste Management	655.09	533.89	533.90	Ongoing
19	Siddharthnagar	Water Supply	203.36	165.74	165.73	Completed
20	Unnao	Water Supply	385.09	313.84	313.84	Completed
20	Sub Total		41,820.58	34,083.71	29,864.00	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Ashoknagar-Habra	Road	730.45	595.32	595.32	Completed
2	Berhampur	Water Supply	1,270.00	1,035.05	1,035.05	Ongoing
3	Gushkara	Water Supply	780.27	635.92	635.92	Completed
4	Haldia	Water Supply	558.57	455.24	455.24	Completed
5	Katwa	Water Supply	1,298.14	1,057.98	1,057.99	Completed
6	Krishnagar	Water Supply	1,243.00	1,013.05	1,013.05	Completed
7	Rampurhat	Water Supply	715.67	583.28	583.28	Completed
8	Shantipur	Water Supply	1,724.00	1,405.06	1,405.06	Ongoing
9	Siliguri	Water Supply	2,271.00	1,850.87	1,850.87	Ongoing
10	Suri	Water Supply	965.73	787.07	787.07	Ongoing
11	Tamluk	Water Supply	1,135.60	925.51	925.52	Completed
11	Sub Total		12,692.43	10,344.34	10,344.37	
304	Total		3,85,887.30	3,16,204.70	3,02,862.32	
<b>FY 2007-08</b>						
<b>State- Assam</b>						
1	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drainage	722.88	650.59	650.59	Ongoing
2	Hatlakandi	Storm Water Drainage	783.64	717.03	364.39	Ongoing
3	Hojai	Storm Water Drainage	992.98	908.58	908.58	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Water Supply	815.88	734.79	367.65	Ongoing
5	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Storm Water Drainage	632.10	578.37	547.67	Ongoing
6	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drainage	274.14	250.84	127.47	Ongoing
6	Sub Total		4,221.62	3,840.20	2,966.35	
<b>State- Bihar</b>						
1	Bhaktiyarpur	Road	511.00	416.46	294.86	Completed
2	Barbigaha	Road	1,573.00	1,282.00	652.80	Ongoing
3	Bhabua	Road	1,088.00	886.72	884.96	Ongoing
4	Chakia	Road	1,285.00	1,047.27	1,031.84	Ongoing
5	Lalganj	Road	1,263.00	1,029.30	1,000.31	Completed
5	Sub Total		5,720.00	4,661.75	3,864.77	
<b>State- Chhattisgarh</b>						
1	Bilaspur	Sewerage	19,025.00	8,578.00	8,578.00	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		19,025.00	8,578.00	8,578.00	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>						
1	Chaklasi	Water Supply	713.20	576.81	581.26	Completed
2	Dharagadhra	Water Supply	1,461.04	1,168.83	1,190.74	Ongoing
3	Jetpur	Water Supply	2,384.09	1,907.27	1,943.03	Completed
4	Pethapur	Water Supply	428.20	342.56	348.98	Ongoing
5	Rajula	Water Supply	366.89	293.51	299.02	Completed
6	Savarkundla	Water Supply	555.45	444.36	452.69	Completed
7	Vijapur	Water Supply	273.04	218.43	222.53	Completed
7	Sub Total		6,181.91	4,951.78	5,038.25	
<b>State- Haryana</b>						
1	Rohtak	Solid Waste Management	1,988.16	1,620.35	825.09	Ongoing
2	Karnal-Indri	Solid Waste Management	1,658.07	1,351.33	1,351.33	Completed
3	Yamunanagar-Jagadhari	Solid Waste Management	1,874.10	1,527.39	1,527.39	Completed
4	Bahacurgarh	Sewerage	4,576.04	3,729.47	3,729.47	Completed
4	Sub Total		10,096.37	8,228.54	7,433.28	
<b>State- Jharkhand</b>						
1	Chas	Water Supply	3,324.19	2,709.21	2,709.21	Completed
2	Chas	Solid Waste Management	567.62	462.61	235.56	Ongoing
3	Deoghar	Water Supply	4,737.77	3,861.28	3,861.28	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management	569.17	463.87	236.21	Ongoing
5	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management	447.80	364.96	185.84	Ongoing
5	Sub Total		9,646.55	7,861.94	7,228.10	
<b>State- Karnataka</b>						
1	Holenarasipura	Water Supply	89.79	73.18	73.19	Completed
2	Holenarasipura	Sewerage	303.00	246.95	246.95	Ongoing
3	Holenarasipura	Storm Water Drainage	800.00	652.00	652.00	Completed
4	Hubli-Dharwad	Road	414.00	337.40	337.40	Completed
5	Ramartagara	Storm Water Drainage	1,460.00	1,189.90	1,120.60	Ongoing
6	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur)	Water Supply	7,992.00	6,513.48	6,513.48	Ongoing
6	Sub Total		11,058.79	9,012.91	8,943.62	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>						
1	Ahmednagar	Water Supply	2,539.00	2,031.20	2,031.20	Completed
2	Baramati	Water Supply	1,368.00	1,114.92	1,114.92	Ongoing
3	Beed	Water Supply	2,076.00	1,691.94	1,691.94	Ongoing
4	Kolhapur	Water Supply	5,844.00	4,762.86	4,762.86	Ongoing
5	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water Supply	7,902.00	6,440.13	6,440.13	Ongoing
5	Sub Total		19,729.00	16,041.05	16,041.05	
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>						
1	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	799.03	799.03	Ongoing
2	Dabra	Water Supply	1,112.10	906.36	906.36	Completed
3	Dabra	Water Supply	1,441.84	1,175.10	1,175.10	Ongoing
4	Itarsi	Road	844.57	688.33	688.33	Ongoing
5	Khandwa	Water Supply	10,672.30	8,537.84	8,537.84	Completed
6	Rati am	Water Supply	3,265.10	2,661.06	2,661.06	Ongoing
7	Sehore	Water Supply	1,454.52	1,185.44	1,185.44	Completed
8	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5,964.66	4,861.20	4,861.19	Ongoing
8	Sub Total		25,735.49	20,814.35	20,814.35	
<b>State- Manipur</b>						
1	Thoubal	Water Supply	1,386.00	1,268.19	1,268.19	Completed
1	Sub Total		1,386.00	1,268.19	1,268.19	
<b>State- Odisha</b>						
1	Angul	Water Supply	1,273.32	1,037.76	528.43	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Berhampur	Water Supply	520.15	423.92	215.86	Completed
3	Koraput	Water Supply	87.50	71.31	71.31	Completed
4	Paralakhemundi	Water Supply	527.74	430.11	219.01	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		2,408.71	1,963.10	1,034.61	
<b>State- Punjab</b>						
1	Bathinda	Water Supply	2,642.00	2,113.60	2,113.60	Ongoing
2	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4,955.00	3,964.00	3,964.00	Completed
3	Majitha	Water Supply	121.00	96.80	48.40	Completed
4	Malout	Sewerage	2,286.00	1,828.80	1,828.80	Ongoing
5	Pathankot	Sewerage	4,766.00	3,857.84	3,725.04	Ongoing
6	Zirakpur	Sewerage	4,197.61	3,358.09	3,358.08	Completed
6	Sub Total		18,967.61	15,219.13	15,037.92	
<b>State- Rajasthan</b>						
1	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6,167.00	5,026.11	2,559.31	Ongoing
2	Mount Abu	Storm Water Drainage	422.00	343.93	175.13	Ongoing
3	Sangria	Storm Water Drainage	366.00	298.29	298.29	Completed
4	Sardulshahar	Road	352.00	286.88	146.08	Completed
4	Sub Total		7,307.00	5,955.21	3,178.81	
<b>State-Sikkim</b>						
1	Mangan	Water Supply	1,580.82	1,446.45	1,446.45	Completed
1	Sub Total		1,580.82	1,446.45	1,446.45	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>						
1	Abiramam	Water Supply	339.00	271.20	271.20	Completed
2	Gandhi Nagar	Water Supply	29.15	23.32	23.32	Completed
3	Hayankudi	Water Supply	1,121.00	896.80	896.80	Completed
4	Kamuthi	Water Supply	801.00	640.80	640.80	Completed
5	Mandapam	Water Supply	893.00	714.40	714.40	Completed
6	Mudukulathur	Water Supply	1,127.00	901.60	901.60	Completed
7	Nerkuppai	Water Supply	314.00	251.20	251.20	Completed
8	R.S. Mangalam	Water Supply	567.00	453.60	453.60	Completed
9	Rameswaram	Water Supply	3,376.50	2,701.20	2,701.20	Completed
10	Sayalkudi	Water Supply	853.60	682.88	682.88	Completed
11	Sivagangai	Water Supply	3,279.90	2,623.92	2,623.92	Completed
12	Thiruchendur	Sewerage	1,122.00	897.60	897.60	Ongoing



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Thirupathur	Water Supply	1,447.00	1,157.60	1,157.60	Completed
14	Thodni	Water Supply	930.00	744.00	744.00	Completed
14	Sub Total		16,200.15	12,960.12	12,960.12	
<b>State- Tripura</b>						
1	Belonia	Road	4,311.53	3,945.38	3,916.04	Completed
1	Sub Total		4,311.53	3,945.38	3,916.04	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1	Baruasagar	Water Supply	718.62	574.90	574.41	Completed
2	Bulandshahr	Water Supply	1,937.86	1,579.36	1,579.36	Completed
3	Etawah	Solid Waste Management	582.10	474.41	471.16	Completed
4	Faizabad	Water Supply	1,880.82	1,504.66	1,504.66	Ongoing
5	Gonda	Water Supply	985.71	803.36	803.35	Completed
6	Gorakhpur	Solid Waste Management	1,563.60	1,274.33	648.89	Ongoing
7	Gorakhpur	Water Supply	1,598.85	1,279.08	1,254.56	Completed
8	Loni	Sewerage	7,341.24	5,872.99	5,819.14	Completed
9	Loni	Water Supply	4,983.63	3,986.90	3,978.90	Completed
10	Mainpuri	Solid Waste Management	428.40	349.15	344.35	Completed
11	Moradabad	Solid Waste Management	1,315.70	1,072.30	1,069.06	Completed
12	Rae Bareilly	Solid Waste Management	878.00	715.57	664.63	Completed
13	Sub Total		24,214.53	19,487.00	18,712.47	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Arambagh	Water Supply	1,122.21	914.60	914.58	Completed
2	Balurghat	Storm Water Drainage	1,535.90	1,251.76	1,251.76	Ongoing
3	Kurseong	Sewerage	1,251.59	1,001.27	500.64	Ongoing
4	Old Malda	Water Supply	1,819.86	1,455.89	1,455.88	Ongoing
5	Siliguri	Storm Water Drainage	3,386.39	2,759.91	2,759.91	Completed
6	Tarakeshwar	Water Supply	927.58	755.98	755.98	Completed
6	Sub Total		10,043.53	8,139.41	7,638.75	
96	Total		1,97,834.61	1,54,374.50	1,46,101.13	
<b>FY 2008-09</b>						
<b>State- Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1	Adoni	Water Supply	573.00	458.40	416.86	Completed
2	Anakapalli	Water Supply	366.00	292.80	292.40	Completed
3	Bellampally	Water Supply	1,887.00	1,509.60	1,509.80	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bhongir	Water Supply	2,037.00	1,649.97	1,650.17	Completed
5	Dharmanvaram	Water Supply	5,945.00	4,756.00	4,756.00	Completed
6	Dhone	Water Supply	4,476.00	3,580.80	3,580.40	Ongoing
7	Eluru	Water Supply	5,959.00	4,823.81	4,822.81	Completed
8	Gudur	Water Supply	6,487.00	5,189.60	5,132.20	Completed
9	Guntakal	Water Supply	1,685.00	1,373.28	1,373.28	Completed
10	Hindupur	Water Supply	1,630.00	1,304.00	1,304.00	Completed
11	Kamareddy	Water Supply	2,235.00	1,821.53	1,821.53	Completed
12	Kavali	Water Supply	1,869.00	1,495.20	1,494.60	Completed
13	Miryalguda	Storm Water Drainage	3,435.00	2,782.35	2,782.35	Completed
14	Miryalguda	Road	3,146.00	2,548.26	2,548.26	Completed
15	Nagari	Sewerage	983.00	786.40	786.20	Completed
16	Nalgonda	Storm Water Drainage	3,586.00	2,901.97	2,902.17	Completed
17	Nalgonda	Road	3,970.00	3,212.72	3,212.72	Completed
18	Nizamabad	Water Supply	3,592.00	2,915.99	2,915.99	Completed
19	Nuzvid	Water Supply	4,119.00	3,356.99	3,356.79	Ongoing
20	Palameneru	Water Supply	4,340.00	3,472.00	3,472.00	Completed
21	Piduguralla	Water Supply	3,454.00	2,791.18	2,791.58	Completed
22	Pithapuram	Water Supply	1,966.00	1,572.80	1,572.80	Ongoing
23	Ponnur	Water Supply	1,243.00	1,013.05	1,012.85	Completed
24	Punganur	Water Supply	3,036.00	2,470.39	2,469.99	Completed
25	Puttur	Water Supply	3,904.00	3,123.20	3,124.20	Completed
26	Rajampet	Water Supply	3,413.00	2,730.40	2,730.20	Completed
27	Ramachandra Puram	Water Supply	1,162.00	929.60	929.60	Ongoing
28	Ramagundam	Water Supply	404.00	323.20	323.60	Completed
29	Rayachoty	Water Supply	3,182.00	2,593.33	2,593.53	Completed
30	Sangareddy	Water Supply	1,412.00	1,135.60	1,135.80	Completed
31	Siddipet	Storm Water Drainage	984.00	797.04	797.44	Completed
32	Srikalahasthi	Water Supply	1,881.00	1,533.02	1,532.62	Completed
33	Suryapet	Water Supply	960.00	777.60	393.60	Completed
34	Suryapet	Storm Water Drainage	2,464.00	1,995.84	1,807.18	Ongoing
35	Tanuku	Water Supply	1,457.00	1,165.60	1,165.60	Completed
36	Tenalai	Water Supply	8,085.00	6,533.49	6,533.49	Completed
37	Venkatgiri	Water Supply	6,962.00	5,569.60	5,569.60	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	Vinukonda	Water Supply	960.00	777.60	777.60	Completed
39	Yeminganur	Sewerage	3,983.00	3,244.41	3,244.41	Ongoing
40	Zeheerabad	Water Supply	1,409.00	1,148.34	1,148.74	Completed
40	Sub Total		1,14,641.00	92,456.96	91,784.96	
<b>State- Arunachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Anini	Storm Water Drainage	159.24	143.32	143.31	Completed
2	Changlang	Solid Waste Management	261.62	235.46	235.46	Completed
3	Roing	Solid Waste Management	351.78	316.60	316.60	Completed
4	Jairampur	Solid Waste Management	253.33	228.00	228.01	Completed
5	Seppa	Storm Water Drainage	1,380.00	1,242.00	1,242.00	Completed
6	Basar	Road	74.07	66.66	66.66	Completed
7	Daporijo	Road	476.52	428.87	428.87	Completed
8	Khonsa	Road	518.52	466.67	466.66	Completed
9	Passighat	Road	460.90	414.81	414.81	Completed
9	Sub Total		3,935.98	3,542.38	3,542.38	
<b>State- Assam</b>						
1	Barpeta	Storm Water Drainage	1,871.96	1,712.84	870.46	Ongoing
2	Barpeta Road	Storm Water Drainage	328.57	295.71	295.71	Ongoing
3	Basugaon	Storm Water Drainage	756.09	691.82	691.82	Completed
4	Chabua	Storm Water Drainage	226.91	204.22	204.22	Completed
5	Dergaon	Storm Water Drainage	1,660.36	1,515.90	768.74	Ongoing
6	Dhubri	Storm Water Drainage	710.17	648.38	328.81	Ongoing
7	Digboi	Storm Water Drainage	1,074.97	983.59	938.26	Ongoing
8	Gauripur	Storm Water Drainage	547.64	501.09	254.65	Ongoing
9	Gosaigoan	Storm Water Drainage	201.98	181.73	181.78	Ongoing
10	Hamren	Storm Water Drainage	226.47	203.82	203.82	Completed
11	Howraghat	Storm Water Drainage	262.75	236.48	236.39	Completed
12	Jorhat	Storm Water Drainage	1,592.42	1,457.07	1,457.07	Ongoing
13	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drainage	264.18	237.76	237.76	Ongoing
14	Lala	Storm Water Drainage	612.21	558.95	283.45	Ongoing
15	Lanka	Storm Water Drainage	399.11	359.20	359.20	Completed
16	Maibong	Storm Water Drainage	492.61*	450.74	450.74	Completed
17	Marigaon	Storm Water Drainage	423.77	381.39	381.39	Completed
18	Sapatgram	Storm Water Drainage	565.06	517.03	262.76	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Simaluguri	Storm Water Drainage	667.74	610.99	610.98	Ongoing
20	Udalguri	Storm Water Drainage	743.50	680.30	680.30	Completed
20	Sub Total		13,628.47	12,429.07	9,698.31	
<b>State- Bihar</b>						
1	Arrah	Solid Waste Management	983.99	787.19	393.60	Ongoing
2	Muzafarpur	Water Supply	9,872.25	7,897.80	3,948.90	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		10,856.24	8,684.99	4,342.50	
<b>State- Gujarat</b>						
1	Balasinor	Water Supply	521.60	417.28	417.28	Completed
2	Bardoli	Water Supply	512.64	410.11	410.12	Completed
3	Chota Udepur	Water Supply	371.67	297.34	297.34	Completed
4	Dwarka	Water Supply	1,665.81	1,332.65	1,332.65	Completed
5	Gandevi	Water Supply	362.94	295.36	290.35	Completed
6	Jasdan	Water Supply	337.90	270.32	270.32	Completed
7	Kathlal	Water Supply	392.44	349.71	313.96	Ongoing
8	Keshod	Water Supply	1,080.96	875.47	864.76	Completed
9	Khambhat	Water Supply	881.93	711.97	705.54	Completed
10	Mahudha	Water Supply	528.52	431.15	422.82	Ongoing
11	Modasa	Water Supply	856.90	685.52	685.52	Completed
12	Petlad	Water Supply	1,063.28	850.62	850.62	Completed
13	Shahera	Water Supply	369.72	295.78	295.78	Completed
14	Sojitra	Water Supply	533.45	426.76	426.76	Completed
15	Sutarpada	Water Supply	657.74	526.19	526.18	Ongoing
16	Unjha	Water Supply	1,699.78	1,359.82	1,359.82	Completed
17	Upleta	Water Supply	1,450.48	1,160.38	1,160.38	Completed
18	Viramgam	Water Supply	770.22	616.18	616.18	Completed
19	Wadhwan	Water Supply	1,539.28	1,231.42	1,231.42	Ongoing
19	Sub Total		15,597.26	12,544.03	12,477.80	
<b>State-Haryana</b>						
1	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	2,707.01	2,165.61	2,165.61	Completed
2	Ambala	Sewerage	2,082.19	1,665.75	832.88	Ongoing
3	Narnaul	Sewerage	812.99	650.39	325.20	Ongoing
4	Charki-Dadri	Sewerage	709.25	567.40	283.70	Completed
4	Sub Total		6,311.44	5,049.15	3,607.39	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Hamirpur	Soil Erosion	188.52	150.82	150.82	Completed
2	Hamirpur	Water Body	25.46	20.37	20.36	Completed
2	Sub Total		213.98	171.18	171.18	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
1	Sopore	Water Supply	3,353.16	3,017.84	3,017.84	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		3,353.16	3,017.84	3,017.84	
<b>State- Karnataka</b>						
1	Bujapura	Water Supply	6,277.57	5,022.06	5,022.06	Completed
2	Chennagari	Road	620.71	496.57	496.56	Completed
3	Chikodi	Water Supply	2,039.91	1,631.93	1,631.92	Completed
4	Gajendragarh- Naregal	Water Supply	3,632.44	2,905.95	2,905.96	Ongoing
5	Harihara	Storm Water Drainage	2,422.00	1,937.60	1,937.60	Ongoing
6	Hunagunda- Ilkalkustagi	Water Supply	5,821.20	4,656.96	4,656.96	Completed
7	Kerur	Water Supply	1,173.23	938.58	938.58	Completed
8	Konnur	Road	750.79	600.63	600.64	Ongoing
g	Maibagalu	Water Supply	1,894.76	1,515.81	757.90	Ongoing
10	Mulki	Road	213.98	171.18	171.18	Completed
11	Mundgod	Water Supply	376.58	301.26	301.26	Completed
12	Shiggaon-Savanur- Bankapuram	Water Supply	3,975.70	3,180.56	3,180.56	Completed
13	Shirahatti-Mulagunda	Water Supply	2,595.58	2,076.46	2,076.46	Completed
14	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84	694.27	347.14	Ongoing
15	Vijayapura	Water Supply	1,109.62	887.70	443.85	Ongoing
15	Sub Total		33,771.91	27,017.53	25,468.63	
<b>State- Kerala</b>						
1	Alappuzha	Solid Waste Management	423.00	338.40	169.20	Ongoing
2	Changanassery	Water Supply	391.90	313.52	313.52	Ongoing
3	Chavakkad (Combined Project)	Water Supply	1,900.67	1,520.54	1,520.54	Ongoing
4	Chittur- Thatganagassery	Water Supply	650.00	520.00	520.00	Completed
5	Guruvayar (Combined Project)	Water Supply	3,144.33	2,515.46	2,515.46	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Kalpetta	Water Supply	3,217.00	2,573.60	2,438.46	Completed
7	Koyilandy	Solid Waste Management	208.00	166.40	83.20	Ongoing
8	Malappuram	Water Supply	1,976.00	1,580.80	1,393.52	Completed
9	Nedumangad	Solid Waste Management	229.00	183.20	91.60	Ongoing
10	North Paravour	Solid Waste Management	183.00	146.40	73.20	Ongoing
11	Ottapalam	Water Supply	1,800.00	1,440.00	1,440.00	Ongoing
12	Perinthalamanna	Water Supply	811.00	648.80	648.80	Ongoing
13	Thalassery	Water Supply	4,120.00	3,296.00	3,296.00	Ongoing
14	Thiruvalla	Water Supply	627.90	502.32	502.32	Ongoing
15	Vadakara	Water Supply	2,291.75	1,833.40	1,833.40	Completed
15	Sub Total		21,973.55	17,578.84	16,839.22	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>						
1	Ahmednagar	Water Supply	7,305.00	5,900.98	5,900.98	Ongoing
2	Akola	Sewerage	13,275.00	10,620.00	4,998.48	Ongoing
3	Akot	Water Supply	1,957.00	1,565.60	1,565.60	Ongoing
4	Alibag	Sewerage	1,240.00	992.00	496.00	Ongoing
5	Amalner	Water Supply	2,487.00	1,989.60	1,989.60	Completed
6	Amravati	Sewerage	8,612.28	6,889.82	6,889.82	Ongoing
7	Arvi	Water Supply	729.30	583.44	583.44	Ongoing
8	Aurangabad	Water Supply	35,967.00	28,773.60	14,386.80	Ongoing
8	Balapur	Water Supply	605.00	484.00	484.00	Completed
10	Basmath	Water Supply	3,213.00	2,570.40	2,570.40	Ongoing
11	Chalisgaon	Water Supply	407.00	325.60	325.60	Completed
12	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7,201.30	5,761.04	5,761.04	Ongoing
13	Dapoli	Water Supply	142.00	113.60	113.60	Completed
14	Daund	Sewerage	1,915.80	1,532.64	1,532.64	Ongoing
15	Gadhinglaj	Water Supply	898.05	718.44	718.44	Completed
1(3	Gondia	Water Supply	6,138.26	4,910.61	4,910.60	Ongoing
17	Hadgaon	Water Supply	214.62	171.70	85.85	Ongoing
18	Hingoli	Water Supply	4,576.92	3,661.54	3,661.54	Ongoing
19	Ichalkaranji	Water Supply	3,694.82	2,955.86	2,955.86	Ongoing
20	Jalna	Water Supply	12,399.00	9,919.20	9,919.20	Completed
21	Jamner	Water Supply	768.60	614.88	614.88	Completed
22	Jaysingpur	Water Supply	691.20	552.96	552.96	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Jintur	Water Supply	909.00	727.20	727.20	Completed
24	Junner	Water Supply	660.66	528.53	528.53	Completed
25	Kamptee	Sewerage	2,221.21	1,776.97	1,776.97	Ongoing
26	Karad	Water Supply	2,910.00	2,328.00	2,328.00	Ongoing
27	Karmala	Water Supply	939.86	751.89	751.89	Completed
28	Katol	Water Supply	1,918.00	1,534.40	1,534.40	Completed
29	Khamgaon	Water Supply	4,328.18	3,462.54	3,462.54	Ongoing
30	Khopoli	Water Supply	1,483.00	1,186.40	1,186.40	Ongoing
31	Kurduwadi	Water Supply	766.84	613.47	613.47	Completed
32	Malvan	Sewerage	1,884.40	1,507.52	753.76	Ongoing
33	Murtijapur	Water Supply	1,767.00	1,413.60	1,413.60	Ongoing
34	Nandurbar	Water Supply	2,405.18	1,924.14	1,924.14	Completed
35	Osmanbad	Water Supply	10,349.42	8,434.78	8,434.78	Completed
36	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	256.00	256.00	Completed
37	Pachora	Water Supply	1,818.00	1,454.40	1,454.40	Completed
38	Pandharpur	Storm Water Drainage	3,175.00	2,540.00	2,540.00	Ongoing
39	Panvel	Sewerage	3,107.15	2,485.72	2,485.72	Ongoing
40	Parbhani	Water Supply	10,448.00	8,358.40	8,358.40	Ongoing
41	Parola	Water Supply	403.00	322.40	322.40	Ongoing
42	Pathri	Water Supply	1,043.00	834.40	834.40	Completed
43	Pen	Water Supply	1,297.00	1,037.60	1,037.60	Ongoing
44	Phaltan	Water Supply	3,284.87	2,627.90	2,627.90	Completed
45	Rahimatpur	Water Supply	403.60	322.88	322.88	Completed
46	Sailu	Water Supply	1,189.00	951.20	951.20	Ongoing
47	Sangamner	Water Supply	878.00	702.40	702.40	Ongoing
48	Sangola	Water Supply	2,145.00	1,716.00	1,716.00	Ongoing
49	Satara	Water Supply	4,715.90	3,772.72	3,772.72	Ongoing
50	Shahada	Water Supply	1,724.00	1,379.20	1,379.20	Ongoing
51	Shegaon	Water Supply	3,880.64	3,147.59	3,147.60	Completed
52	Shirur	Sewerage	889.80	711.84	711.28	Completed
53	Shrirampur	Water Supply	4,357.00	3,485.60	3,485.60	Ongoing
54	Sillod	Water Supply	1,236.88	989.50	989.50	Ongoing
55	Solapur	Water Supply	7,198.95	5,759.16	5,759.16	Ongoing
56	Sonpeth	Water Supply	298.00	238.40	238.40	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	Tasgaon	Water Supply	1,456.00	1,164.80	1,164.80	Ongoing
58	Telhara	Water Supply	614.00	491.20	491.20	Completed
59	Umred	Water Supply	1,516.00	1,212.80	1,212.80	Ongoing
60	Vadgaon	Water Supply	664.00	531.20	531.20	Ongoing
61	Vaijapur	Water Supply	3,490.60	2,792.48	2,792.48	Ongoing
62	Venguda	Sewerage	795.35	636.28	636.28	Ongoing
63	Vita	Water Supply	747.80	598.24	598.24	Completed
64	Washim	Water Supply	2,997.00	2,397.60	2,397.60	Ongoing
65	Yavatmal	Water Supply	1,096.00	876.80	876.80	Ongoing
66	Yeola	Water Supply	1,012.65	810.12	810.12	Ongoing
66	Sub Total		2,15,183.09	1,72,401.77	1,51,057.30	
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>						
1	Aagar	Water Supply	1,005.80	819.73	819.73	Ongoing
2	Dewas Phase-1	Water Supply	5,837.00	4,757.15	4,757.15	Completed
3	Gwalior	Sewerage	6,650.00	5,320.00	2,660.00	Ongoing
4	Harda	Water Supply	1,787.00	1,456.41	1,414.81	Completed
5	Hoshangabad	Water Supply	1,615.26	1,292.21	1,292.21	Completed
6	Katni	Water Supply	4,080.95	3,295.36	3,295.36	Ongoing
7	Narsulalaganjj	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	391.17	Completed
8	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	221.18	Completed
9	Sagar	Sewerage	7,661.55	6,244.16	3,179.54	Ongoing
10	shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	804.77	804.77	Ongoing
10	Sub Total		30,399.00	24,602.14	18,835.92	
<b>State- Manipur</b>						
1	Kakching	Water Supply	1,327.00	1,194.30	1,194.30	Ongoing
2	Jiribam	Water Supply	576.00	518.40	518.40	Ongoing
3	Mairang	Water Supply	1,779.00	1,601.10	1,601.10	Ongoing
4	Bishnupur	Water Supply	1,209.00	1,088.10	1,088.10	Completed
4	Sub Total		4,891.00	4,401.90	4,401.90	
<b>State- Meghalaya</b>						
1	Tura	Solid Waste Management	833.10	749.79	703.16	Ongoing
2	Nangpoh	Solid Waste Management	600.16	540.14	509.07	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		1,433.26	1,289.93	1,212.23	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State- Mizoram</b>						
1	Lunglei	Water Supply	867.44	780.70	780.70	Completed
2	Serchhip	Water Supply	687.60	618.84	618.84	Completed
2	Sub Total		1,555.04	1,399.54	1,399.54	
<b>State-Odisha</b>						
1	Bargarh	Water Supply	3,033.00	2,426.40	2,426.40	Ongoing
2	Bhawanipatana	Water Supply	972.00	777.60	388.81	Ongoing
3	Gadakhai(Cuttack)	Urban Renewal	1,724.98	1,379.98	689.99	Ongoing
4	Nayagarh	Water Supply	2,048.66	1,638.93	1,638.93	Ongoing
5	Phulbani	Water Supply	748.45	598.76	299.38	Ongoing
6	Talcher	Water Supply	1,069.00	855.20	855.20	Ongoing
7	Vyasanagar	Water Supply	1,429.87	1,143.90	1,143.90	Ongoing
7	Sub Total		11,025.96	8,820.77	7,442.61	
<b>State-Punjab</b>						
1	Adampur	Water Supply	51.00	40.80	26.82	Completed
2	Fatehgarh Churraim	Water Supply	106.00	84.80	42.40	Completed
3	Ferozpur	Water Supply	834.00	667.20	608.00	Ongoing
4	Jalandhar	Water Supply	336.46	269.17	264.12	Completed
5	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4,696.85	3,757.48	3,675.96	Ongoing
6	Kapurthala	Water Supply	92.00	73.60	36.80	Completed
7	Muktasar	Water Supply	1,541.08	1,232.86	1,208.48	Ongoing
8	Muktasar	Sewerage	2,789.45	2,231.56	2,227.90	Ongoing
9	Patiala	Sewerage	8,940.00	7,230.23	7,117.96	Ongoing
10	Sunam	Water Supply	207.00	165.60	155.80	Ongoing
10	Sub Total		19,593.84	15,753.30	15,364.24	
<b>State- Rajsthan</b>						
1	Beawar	Water Supply	4,979.31	3,983.45	1,991.72	Completed
2	Bikaner	Sewerage	3,876.10	3,100.88	1,550.44	Ongoing
3	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4,279.00	3,447.59	1,735.99	Ongoing
4	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3,781.00	3,050.89	1,538.49	Ongoing
5	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2,601.00	2,106.81	1,066.41	Ongoing
6	Kota	Sewerage	5,122.42	4,097.94	2,048.97	Ongoing
7	Makarna	Water Supply	4,870.41	3,925.55	1,977.38	Ongoing
8	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2,715.00	2,199.15	1,113.15	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Pali	Sewerage	3,329.53	2,696.10	1,364.29	Ongoing
10	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3,692.00	2,977.23	1,500.43	Ongoing
11	Virat Nagar	Urban Renewal	102.41	81.93	40.96	Completed
11	Sub Total		39,348.18	31,667.51	15,928.24	
<b>State- Sikkim</b>						
1	Namchi	Sewerage	1,097.00	987.30	987.30	Ongoing
2	Jorethang	Sewerage	480.00	432.00	432.00	Ongoing
3	Melli	Sewerage	341.00	306.90	306.90	Completed
4	Rangpo	Sewerage	494.00	444.60	444.60	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		2,412.00	2,170.80	2,170.80	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>						
1	Ariyalur	Sewerage	2,555.20	2,044.16	2,044.16	Ongoing
2	Avelalapatty	Water Supply	347.30	277.84	277.84	Ongoing
3	Chettipalayam	Water Supply	71.07	56.86	56.86	Ongoing
4	Chidambaram	Water Supply	615.60	492.48	492.48	Ongoing
5	Gudalore	Water Supply	165.10	132.08	132.08	Ongoing
6	Karumathampatti	Water Supply	561.41	449.13	449.12	Completed
7	Mettur	Water Supply	1,247.19	997.75	997.73	Completed
8	Oddanchatram	Water Supply	581.17	464.94	464.94	Completed
9	Othakalmandapam	Water Supply	51.52	41.22	41.22	Ongoing
10	Palayam	Water Supply	159.18	127.34	127.34	Completed
11	Rashipuram	Water Supply	669.20	535.36	535.36	Completed
12	Samalpuram	Water Supply	337.87	270.30	270.30	Ongoing
13	sarlarsamakulam	Water Supply	78.27	62.62	62.62	Ongoing
14	Thirumalayampalayam	Water Supply	57.62	46.10	46.10	Ongoing
15	Udumalpet	Sewerage	3,034.23	2,427.38	2,427.38	Ongoing
16	Vedasandur	Water Supply	236.68	189.34	189.34	Completed
17	Vellokoil	Water Supply	947.06	757.65	378.82	Ongoing
17	Sub Total		11,715.67	9,372.54	8,993.69	
<b>State- Tripura</b>						
1	Kaliashar	Road	1,511.28	1,360.15	1,257.62	Ongoing
2	Ranibazar	Storm Water Drainage	1,217.00	1,095.30	1,095.30	Completed
3	Kamalpur	Road	777.00	699.30	650.72	Completed
3	Sub Total		3,505.28	3,154.75	3,003.64	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1	Badaun	Water Supply	1,118.74	894.99	894.02	Completed
2	Bagpat	Water Supply	318.15	254.52	254.51	Completed
3	Balrampur	Water Supply	616.29	493.03	493.04	Completed
4	Barabanki	Solid Waste Management	537.43	429.94	420.04	Completed
5	Basti	Road	2,376.94	1,901.55	1,901.56	Ongoing
6	Bijnaur	Water Supply	1,036.94	829.55	829.56	Completed
7	Deoria	Water Supply	1,104.06	883.25	883.24	Ongoing
8	Fatehpur	Solid Waste Management	937.93	750.34	750.34	Completed
9	Gazipur	Water Supply	681.50	545.20	545.20	Completed
10	Hapur	Water Supply	2,848.96	2,279.17	2,279.16	Completed
11	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management	1,220.39	976.31	488.16	Ongoing
12	kannauj	Water Supply	885.26	708.21	708.21	Completed
13	Khurza	Water Supply	1,243.81	995.05	994.93	Completed
14	Laharpur (Sitapur)	Water Supply	178.25	142.60	142.60	Completed
15	Lakhimpur	Water Supply	1,190.31	952.25	951.76	Completed
16	Loni	Solid Waste Management	1,181.28	945.02	472.51	Ongoing
17	Mau	Water Supply	555.93	444.74	444.74	Ongoing
18	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management	1,100.87	880.70	880.70	Ongoing
19	Modinagar	Water Supply	2,339.17	1,871.34	1,871.27	Completed
20	Moradabad	Water Supply	3,719.24	2,975.39	2,975.40	Completed
21	Muzaffarnagar	Water Supply	3,214.33	2,571.46	2,571.46	Ongoing
22	Nanpara	Water Supply	237.78	190.22	190.21	Completed
23	Ramnagar	Water Supply	591.93	473.54	471.38	Completed
24	Sambhal	Water Supply	1,201.29	961.03	961.04	Completed
25	Shahajanpur	Water Supply	999.77	799.82	798.51	Completed
26	vrindavan	Sewerage	3,463.00	2,770.40	2,770.07	Ongoing
27	vrindavan	Storm Water Drainage	2,195.16	1,756.13	1,748.36	Completed
27	Sub Total		37,094.71	29,675.77	28,691.98	
<b>State- Uttrakhand</b>						
1	Mussoori	Sewerage	6,173.25	4,938.60	4,938.60	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		6,173.25	4,938.60	4,938.60	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Contai	Water Supply	2,317.88	1,889.07	1,889.07	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Dhuliyani	Water Supply	2,062.64	1,650.11	1,650.11	Ongoing
3	Diamond Harbour	Water Supply	3,479.90	2,783.92	2,783.92	Ongoing
4	Kaiiyaganj	Water Supply	1,167.84	951.79	951.78	Completed
5	Kandi	Water Supply	3,740.29	2,992.23	2,992.23	Ongoing
6	Kharar	Water Supply	679.17	543.34	543.34	Completed
7	Khirpai	Water Supply	946.34	757.07	757.08	Completed
8	Nalhati	Water Supply	567.62	454.10	454.10	Completed
9	Taherpur	Water Supply	867.75	694.20	694.20	Completed
9	Sub Total		15,829.43	12,715.83	12,715.83	
<b>State-Dadar and Nagar Haveli</b>						
1	Silvassa/Amla	Water Supply	1,864.73	1,491.78	745.89	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		1,864.73	1,491.78	745.89	
<b>State-Darnan and Diu</b>						
1	Moti & Nandi Daman	Sewerage	942.37	753.90	31.00	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		942.37	753.90	31.00	
302	Total		6,27,249.80	5,07,102.82	4,47,883.62	
<b>FY 2009-10</b>						
<b>State- Nagaland</b>						
1	Chumukedima	Road	423.89	381.50	381.30	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		423.89	381.50	381.30	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1	Azamgarh	Water Supply	458.34	366.67	366.68	Ongoing
2	Ghaziabad	Water Supply	3,108.12	2,486.50	2,486.50	Ongoing
3	Padurna	Water Supply	615.25	492.20	492.20	Completed
4	Sandila	Water Supply	693.58	554.86	554.86	Completed
4	Sub Total		4,875.29	3,900.23	3,900.24	
<b>State- Puducherry</b>						
1	Yanam	Water Supply	3,918.00	3,134.40	3,134.40	Completed
1	Sub Total		3,918.00	3,134.40	3,134.40	
6	Total		9,217.18	7,416.13	7,415.94	
<b>FY 2010-11</b>						
<b>State- Goa</b>						
1	Bicholim	Road	843.00	687.04	687.04	Completed
1	Sub Total		843.00	687.04	687.04	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Sarkaghat	Road	184.63	147.70	101.02	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		184.63	147.70	101.02	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
1	Anatnag	Water Supply	3,689.23	3,320.31	3,320.30	Ongoing
2	Anatnag	Solid Waste Management	488.00	439.20	219.60	Ongoing
3	Baramula	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90	Ongoing
4	Baramula	Road	378.00	340.20	340.20	Ongoing
5	Ganderbal	Road	2,418.00	2,176.20	1,088.10	Ongoing
6	Ganderbal	Solid Waste Management	143.00	128.70	64.35	Ongoing
7	Kupwara	Solid Waste Management	385.00	346.50	173.25	Ongoing
8	Kupwara	Road	627.00	564.30	564.30	Ongoing
9	Sopore	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90	Ongoing
10	Sopore	Road	323.00	290.70	290.70	Ongoing
10	Sub Total		8,935.23	8,041.71	6,278.60	
<b>State- Odisha</b>						
1	Jajpur	Water Body	225.92	180.74	180.74	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		225.92	180.74	180.74	
13	Total		10,188.78	9,057.19	7,247.40	
<b>FY 2011-12</b>						
<b>State- Goa</b>						
1	Sankhali	Road	1,447.00	1,179.31	1,179.31	Ongoing
2	Sanguem	Road	585.00	387.78	198.28	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		2,032.00	1,567.09	1,377.59	
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74	
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>						
1	Betul	Water Supply	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83	Ongoing
2	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15	Ongoing
3	Chourai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55	Ongoing
4	Dewas Phase - II	Water Supply	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00	Ongoing
5	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33	Ongoing
6	Khurai	Water Supply	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Multai	Water Supply	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84	Ongoing
8	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52	Ongoing
9	Pipariya	Water Supply	2,408.11	1,926.49	1,926.49	Ongoing
10	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48	Ongoing
11	Sausar	Water Supply	1,930.22	1,544.18	1,544.18	Ongoing
11	Sub Total		31,493.22	25,194.58	15,065.50	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Balurghat	Water Supply	4,160.24	3,328.19	1,664.10	Ongoing
2	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.90	Completed
3	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1,557.29	1,245.83	622.92	Ongoing
4	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3,634.84	2,907.87	1,453.94	Ongoing
5	Egra	Water Supply	1,496.78	1,197.42	598.71	Ongoing
6	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4,140.00	3,312.00	1,656.00	Ongoing
7	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1,101.03	880.82	440.41	Completed
8	Sainthia	Water Supply	1,299.62	1,039.70	519.85	Ongoing
8	Sub Total		18,367.05	14,693.64	7,346.83	
22	Total		55,856.63	44,626.79	25,375.66	
<b>FY 2012-13</b>						
<b>State- Haryana</b>						
1	Ambala	Sewerage	3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20	
<b>State-Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07	
<b>State- Jharkhand</b>						
1	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
1	Ganderbal	Storm Water Drainage	1,827.24	1,644.52	1,170.00	Ongoing
2	Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage	746.79	672.11	630.00	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		2,574.03	2,316.63	1,800.00	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>						
1	Katol	Road	2,468.30	1,974.64	987.32	Ongoing
2	Saoner	Road	2,646.06	2,116.85	1,058.43	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Umred	Road	1,527.92	1,222.34	611.17	Ongoing
3	Sub Total		6,642.28	5,313.82	2,656.92	
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>						
1	Aastha	Road	541.28	433.02	216.51	Ongoing
2	Amarwara	Road	424.16	339.33	169.66	Ongoing
3	Amarwara	Water Supply	1,609.30	1,287.44	643.72	Ongoing
4	Amla	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06	Ongoing
5	Anuppur	Water Supply	1,521.22	1,216.98	608.49	Ongoing
6	Athner	Road	217.90	174.32	87.16	Ongoing
7	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20	293.10	Ongoing
8	Barkuhi	Water Supply	1,211.82	969.46	484.73	Ongoing
9	Begamganj	Water Supply	1,392.22	1,113.78	556.89	Ongoing
10	Bina	Water Supply	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20	Ongoing
11	Budni	Road	504.20	403.36	201.68	Ongoing
12	Chandameta	Road	321.30	257.04	128.52	Ongoing
13	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1,319.68	1,055.74	527.87	Ongoing
14	Chourai	Road	189.17	151.34	75.67	Ongoing
15	Churhat	Road	232.10	185.68	92.84	Ongoing
16	Damua	Road	652.52	522.02	261.01	Ongoing
17	Dongar Parasia	Road	1,098.03	878.42	439.21	Ongoing
18	Harrai	Road	177.27	141.82	70.91	Ongoing
19	Hindoria	Water Supply	1,138.34	910.67	455.34	Ongoing
20	Junardeo	Road	345.96	276.77	138.38	Ongoing
21	Kareli	Road	444.47	355.58	177.79	Ongoing
22	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1,225.70	980.56	490.28	Ongoing
23	Khurai	Road	457.60	366.08	183.04	Ongoing
24	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50	Ongoing
25	Manawar	Road	475.15	380.12	190.06	Ongoing
26	Manawar	Water Supply	1,125.60	900.48	450.24	Ongoing
27	Multai	Road	723.34	578.67	289.33	Ongoing
28	Narsulalaganjj	Road	365.39	292.31	146.16	Ongoing
29	Pandhuma	Road	2,054.76	1,643.81	821.90	Ongoing
30	Pipariya	Road	385.46	308.37	154.18	Ongoing
31	Piplanaraynwar	Road	408.09	326.47	163.23	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Rehti	Road	211.60	169.28	84.64	Ongoing
33	Sabalgarh	Road	459.10	367.28	183.64	Ongoing
34	Satna	Water Supply	8,087.57	6,470.06	3,235.03	Ongoing
35	Sausar	Road	2,332.73	1,866.18	933.09	Ongoing
36	Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16	174.58	Ongoing
37	Shamgarh	Water Supply	2,374.00	1,899.20	949.60	Ongoing
38	Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98	352.99	Ongoing
39	Shujalpur	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60	Ongoing
40	Sidhi	Water Supply	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.42	Ongoing
41	Tendukheda	Water Supply	1,028.64	822.91	411.46	Ongoing
42	Waraseoni	Road	810.96	648.77	324.38	Ongoing
43	Waraseoni	Water Supply	2,232.00	1,785.60	892.80	Ongoing
43	Sub Total		48,804.76	39,043.83	19,521.89	
<b>State- Nagaland</b>						
1	Mon	Road	1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>						
1	Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	367.18	Ongoing
2	Cumbum	Water Supply	1,852.65	1,482.12	741.06	Ongoing
3	Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.63	734.63	Ongoing
4	Karaikudi	Water Supply	1,391.83	1,113.46	1,113.46	Completed
5	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2,967.00	2,373.60	2,373.60	Ongoing
6	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	7,060.14	5,648.11	2,824.05	Ongoing
7	Nagercoil	Sewerage	6,556.47	5,245.18	2,622.59	Ongoing
8	Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	482.84	Ongoing
9	Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	744.25	Ongoing
9	Sub Total		22,739.52	18,191.62	12,003.66	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1	Bareilly	Water Supply	7,800.04	6,374.40	4,675.25	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		7,800.04	6,374.40	4,675.25	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Raiganj	Water Supply	4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00	Ongoing
11	Sub Total		4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00	
<b>State- Andaman and Nicobar</b>						
1	Jungleeghat	Road	558.13	446.50	223.25	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		558.13	446.50	223.25	
65	Total		1,12,049.02	90,221.20	50,147.67	
<b>FY 2013-14</b>						
<b>State- Arunachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Yingkiong	Soil Erosion	963.00	866.70	433.35	Ongoing
2	Koloriang	Road	1,349.00	1,214.10	607.05	Ongoing
3	Roing	Road	1,616.00	1,454.40	727.20	Ongoing
	Dirang	Road	2,143.00	1,928.70	964.35	Ongoing
5	Aalo	Soil Erosion	880.22	792.20	396.10	Ongoing
6	Seppa	Soil Erosion	615.52	553.97	276.98	Ongoing
7	Basar	Solid Waste Management	719.85	647.87	323.93	Ongoing
8	Bomdila	Solid Waste Management	799.84	719.86	359.63	Ongoing
9	Doimukh	Road	906.97	816.27	408.14	Ongoing
9	Sub Total		9,993.40	8,994.06	4,497.03	
<b>State- Chhattisgarh</b>						
1	Bhilai- Caroda	Water Supply	9,962.11	7,969.69	3,984.84	Ongoing
2	Korba	Water Supply	13,334.12	10,667.30	5,333.65	Ongoing
2	Sub Total		23,296.23	18,636.98	9,318.49	
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Dharamshala	Water Supply	2,973.89	2,379.11	1,189.56	Ongoing
2	Rewalsar	Road	475.00	380.00	190.00	Ongoing
3	Dharamshala	Road	2,094.54	1,675.63	837.82	Ongoing
4	Rampur	Water Supply	1,914.14	1,531.31	765.66	Ongoing
5	Nagrota	Water Supply	1,101.00	880.80	440.40	Ongoing
6	Kangra	Water Supply	1,742.99	1,394.39	697.20	Ongoing
7	Mandi	Water Supply	8,218.30	6,574.64	3,287.20	Ongoing
8	Manali	Water Supply	1,504.25	1,203.40	601.70	Ongoing
9	Kullu	Water Supply	2,273.91	1,819.13	909.56	Ongoing
10	Nalagarh	Sewerage	1,636.50	1,309.20	654.60	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Parwano	Water Supply	727.19	581.75	290.88	Ongoing
12	Baddi	Sewerage	3,334.34	2,667.47	1,333.74	Ongoing
12	Sub Total		27,996.05	22,396.84	11,198.31	
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
1	Leh	Water Supply	7,048.83	6,343.95	3,171.98	Ongoing
2	Leh	Road	7,653.16	6,887.84	3,443.92	Ongoing
3	Leh	Solid Waste Management	1,094.27	984.84	492.42	Ongoing
4	Leh	Sewerage	5,939.00	5,345.10	2,672.55	Ongoing
4	Sub Total		21,735.26	19,561.73	9,780.87	
<b>State- Karnataka</b>						
1	Hukkeri	Water Supply	2,301.73	1,841.38	920.69	Ongoing
2	Chikodi	Water Supply	3,303.85	2,643.08	1,321.54	Ongoing
3	Bannur	Water Supply	1,736.12	1,388.90	694.45	Ongoing
4	Bentwal	Water Supply	4,204.35	3,363.48	1,681.74	Ongoing
5	Ramdurga	Water Supply	3,471.30	2,777.04	1,388.52	Ongoing
6	Curumitkal	Sewerage	1,842.75	1,474.20	737.10	Ongoing
7	Sadalga	Water Supply	2,457.77	1,966.22	983.11	Ongoing
8	Sedam	Water Supply	2,464.19	1,971.35	985.67	Ongoing
9	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	3,315.45	2,652.36	1,326.18	Ongoing
10	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	2,071.09	1,656.87	828.43	Ongoing
11	Birur	Sewerage	2,131.82	1,705.46	852.73	Ongoing
12	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,765.86	3,012.69	1,506.34	Ongoing
13	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	829.81	663.85	331.92	Ongoing
14	Sadalga	Sewerage	2,406.05	1,924.84	962.42	Ongoing
15	Yellapura	Water Supply	963.48	770.78	385.39	Ongoing
16	Tumkur	Water Supply	19,898.00	15,918.40	7,959.20	Ongoing
17	Kundapura	Sewerage	4,736.79	3,789.43	1,894.72	Ongoing
18	Mundagod	Water Supply	1,223.79	979.03	489.52	Ongoing
19	Muddebihal	Sewerage	3,781.86	3,025.49	1,512.74	Ongoing
20	Kanakpura	Road	6,171.00	4,936.80	2,468.40	Ongoing
21	Ramdurga	Road	3,765.37	3,012.30	1,506.15	Ongoing
21	Sub Total		76,842.43	61,473.94	30,736.96	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Malappuram	Solid Waste Management	1,466.66	1,173.33	586.67	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sub Total		1,466.66	1,173.33	586.67	
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>						
1	Shirpur Warvade	Water Supply	3,077.77	2,462.22	1,231.11	Ongoing
2	Shirampur	Sewerage	4,936.29	3,949.03	1,974.52	Ongoing
3	Kopargaon	Water Supply	3,989.92	3,191.94	1,595.97	Ongoing
4	Gangapur	Water Supply	1,790.79	1,432.63	716.32	Ongoing
5	Malkapur (Karad)	Sewerage	4,091.47	3,273.18	1,636.59	Ongoing
6	Baramati	Sewerage	2,504.33	2,003.46	1,001.73	Ongoing
7	Kalmeshwar	Sewerage	2,076.74	1,661.39	830.69	Ongoing
8	Gondia	Sewerage	12571.77	10,057.42	5,028.71	Ongoing
9	Aurangabad	Sewerage	36568.89	29,255.11	14,627.56	Ongoing
10	Katol	Sewerage	4261.00	3,408.80	1,704.40	Ongoing
11	Dhule	Water Supply	12412.00	9,929.60	4,964.80	Ongoing
12	Kolhapur	Water Supply	42541.00	34,032.80	17,016.40	Ongoing
13	Rahata	Water Supply	1404.20	1,123.36	561.68	Ongoing
14	Sinner	Water Supply	6632.03	5,305.62	2,652.81	Ongoing
15	Shrigonda	Water Supply	4823.92	3,859.14	1,929.57	Ongoing
16	Ichalakaranji	Sewerage	8260.20	6,608.16	3,304.10	Ongoing
16	Sub Total		1,51,942.32	1,21,553.86	60,776.95	
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>						
1	Guna	Water Supply	7,140.42	5,712.34	2,856.17	Ongoing
2	Rajgarh	Water Supply	1,907.76	1,526.21	763.11	Ongoing
3	Amarwara	Solid Waste Management	128.80	103.04	51.52	Ongoing
4	Porsa	Solid Waste Management	236.47	189.18	94.59	Ongoing
5	Shivpuri	Solid Waste Management	649.76	519.81	259.91	Ongoing
6	Barkuhi	Road	476.42	381.14	190.57	Ongoing
7	Rajpur	Road	489.00	391.20	195.60	Ongoing
8	Kareli	Water Supply	3,550.77	2,840.62	1,420.31	Ongoing
9	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43	319.72	Ongoing
10	Seoni	Water Supply	4,735.80	3,788.64	1,894.32	Ongoing
11	Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94	219.97	Ongoing
12	Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14	219.57	Ongoing
13	Piplya mandi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98	387.49	Ongoing
14	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2,432.07	1,945.66	972.83	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Rampura	Water Supply	1,956.37	1,565.10	782.55	Ongoing
16	Suwasara	Water Supply	1,764.30	1,411.44	705.72	Ongoing
17	Bhedaghat	Road	603.40	482.72	241.36	Ongoing
18	Singoli	Road	264.71	211.77	105.88	Ongoing
19	Lodhikhera	Road	417.33	333.86	166.93	Ongoing
20	Sonkutcrt	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60	Ongoing
21	Mohgaon	Road	462.18	369.74	184.87	Ongoing
22	Piplarawa	Road	364.70	291.76	145.88	Ongoing
23	Newtonchikli	Road	604.25	483.40	241.70	Ongoing
24	Chanderi	Road	614.85	491.88	245.94	Ongoing
25	Chhindwara	Road	5,352.70	4,282.16	2,141.08	Ongoing
26	Dewas	Road	1,254.50	1,003.60	501.80	Ongoing
27	Mandleshwar	Road	659.08	527.26	263.63	Ongoing
28	Ktni	Road	4,567.00	3,653.60	1,826.80	Ongoing
29	Mungaoli	Road	550.00	440.00	220.00	Ongoing
30	Kolaras	Road	1,234.03	987.22	493.61	Ongoing
31	Prithvipur	Road	504.80	403.84	201.92	Ongoing
32	PiPLYa mandi	Road	487.50	390.00	195.00	Ongoing
33	Chandameta	Water Supply	1,432.20	1,145.76	572.88	Ongoing
34	Damua	Water Supply	1,479.19	1,183.35	591.68	Ongoing
35	Lodhikeda	Water Supply	611.76	489.41	244.70	Ongoing
36	Newtonchikli	Water Supply	1,055.90	844.72	422.36	Ongoing
37	Harrai	Water Supply	873.87	699.10	349.55	Ongoing
38	Mohgaon	Water Supply	848.87	679.10	339.72	Ongoing
39	Damoh Phase-II	Water Supply	3,715.95	2,972.76	1,486.38	Ongoing
40	Sabalgarh	Storm Water Drainage	980.94	784.75	392.38	Ongoing
41	Singrauli	Water Supply	7,795.24	6,236.19	3,118.10	Ongoing
42	Kolar	Water Supply	5,210.42	4,168.34	2,084.17	Ongoing
43	Chindwara	Water Body	382.87	306.30	153.15	Ongoing
44	Chindwara	Road	2,736.76	2,189.41	1,094.70	Ongoing
45	Piplanarayanwar	Water supply	773.34	618.67	309.34	Ongoing
46	Baihar	Road	405.61	324.49	162.24	Ongoing
47	Isagarh	Road	629.40	503.52	251.76	Ongoing
48	Lanjhi	Road	815.88	652.70	326.35	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49	lakhandaon	Road	519.37	415.50	207.75	Ongoing
50	Shahgarij	Road	477.96	382.37	191.18	Ongoing
51	Pandurna	Road	2,063.75	1,651.00	825.50	Ongoing
52	Chicholi	Road	200.00	160.00	80.00	Ongoing
53	Bhaisdehi	road	483	386.40	193.20	Ongoing
54	Satwas	Water supply	1,397.40	1,117.92	558.96	Ongoing
55	Badi	Water supply	785.60	628.48	314.24	Ongoing
56	Sirmaur	Water supply	980.00	784.00	392.00	Ongoing
57	Kotrna	Water supply	1,799.58	1,439.66	719.83	Ongoing
58	Chachaura-Binaganj	road	134.27	107.42	53.71	Ongoing
59	Aathner	Water supply	1,309.90	1,047.92	523.96	Ongoing
60	Pipalrawa	Water supply	964.22	771.38	385.69	Ongoing
61	Patan	Road	329.60	263.68	131.84	Ongoing
62	Lanjhi	Water supply	1,825.00	1,460.00	730.00	Ongoing
63	Mungaoli	Water supply	1,070.40	856.32	428.16	Ongoing
64	Dahi	Water supply	931.80	745.44	372.72	Ongoing
65	Barwaha	Water supply	1,704.96	1,363.97	681.98	Ongoing
66	Neemuch	Water supply	1,545.98	1,236.78	618.39	Ongoing
67	Batdeogarh	Water supply	1,264.80	1,011.84	505.92	Ongoing
68	Porsa	Water supply	959.25	767.40	383.70	Ongoing
69	Shahpura	Water supply	1,368.66	1,094.93	547.46	Ongoing
70	Mandsaur	Water supply	5,636.37	4,509.10	2,254.55	Ongoing
71	Deori	Water supply	2,301.68	1,841.34	920.67	Ongoing
72	Dewas	Sewerage	14,062.53	11,250.02	5,625.01	Ongoing
73	Mandla	Road	133.22	106.58	53.29	Ongoing
74	Malanjkhand	Road	829.43	663.54	331.77	Ongoing
75	Chhindwara	Road	1,245.82	996.66	498.33	Ongoing
76	Balaghat	Water supply	4,283.00	3,426.40	1,713.20	Ongoing
77	harrai	Road	324.93	259.94	129.97	Ongoing
73	Newton Chikli	Road	163.30	130.64	65.32	Ongoing
79	Damua	Road	611.30	489.04	244.52	Ongoing
80	Dongar Parsia	Road	1,206.37	965.10	482.55	Ongoing
80	Sub Total		1,29,436.47	1,03,549.18	51,774.78	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State- Nagaland</b>						
1	Dimapur (Tenyiphe-I area)	Road	310.00	279.00	139.50	Ongoing
1	Sub Total		310.00	279.00	139.50	
<b>State- Odisha</b>						
1	Cuttack Phase-I	Water Supply	6,865.00	5,492.00	2,746.00	Ongoing
2	choudwar Phase-I	Water Supply	990.87	792.70	396.35	Ongoing
3	Rourkela	Water Supply	7,705.57	6,164.46	3,082.23	Ongoing
4	Baripada	Water Supply	5,378.00	4,302.40	2,151.20	Ongoing
5	Sambalpur phase-II	Water Supply	3,881.49	3,105.19	1,552.60	Ongoing
5	Sub Total		24,820.93	19,856.74	9,928.37	
<b>State- Rajsthan</b>						
1	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	6,314.32	5,051.46	2,525.73	Ongoing
2	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	6,963.55	5,570.84	2,785.42	Ongoing
3	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	8,211.28	6,569.02	3,284.51	Ongoing
4	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	7,547.64	6,038.11	3,019.06	Ongoing
5	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	7,773.21	6,218.57	3,109.28	Ongoing
6	Jaitaran	Sewerage	3,471.06	2,776.85	1,388.42	Ongoing
7	Bhadra phase-I	Sewerage	8,932.70	7,146.16	3,573.08	Ongoing
8	Kekri	Water supply	941	752.80	376.40	Ongoing
9	Badi Sadri	Sewerage	2151.23	1,720.98	860.49	Ongoing
10	Ramgarh Sekhawati	Sewerage	4489.24	3,591.39	1,795.70	Ongoing
11	Fatehnagar-Sanawar-I	Sewerage	3674.93	2,939.94	1,469.97	Ongoing
12	Kushalgarh	Sewerage	4153.56	3,322.85	1,661.42	Ongoing
12	Sub Total		64,623.72	51,698.98	25,849.49	
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>						
1	Mettur	Sewerage	5,651.66	4,521.33	2,260.67	Ongoing
2	Thirupathur	Sewerage	7,682.91	6,146.33	3,073.17	Ongoing
3	Arakkonam	Sewerage	7,745.16	6,196.13	3,098.07	Ongoing
4	Jolarpet	Sewerage	3,399.48	2,719.58	1,359.79	Ongoing
5	Chidambaram	Sewerage	5,738.37	4,590.70	2,295.35	Ongoing
6	Sattur	Sewerage	2,957.53	2,366.02	1,183.01	Ongoing
7	Periakulam	Sewerage	1,712.92	1,370.34	685.17	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	kangeyam	Water Supply	1,423.71	1,138.97	569.49	Ongoing
9	Arani	Water Supply	3,228.05	2,582.44	1,291.22	Ongoing
10	Periakulam	Water Supply	1,349.68	1,079.74	539.87	Ongoing
11	Thiruvathipuram	Water Supply	1,121.41	897.13	448.57	Ongoing
12	Tindivanam	Water Supply	4,506.91	3,605.53	1,802.77	Ongoing
13	Kodaikanal	Water Supply	4,223.00	3,378.40	1,689.20	Ongoing
13	Sub Total		50,740.79	40,592.63	20,296.35	
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1	Amethi	Water Supply	999.68	799.74	399.87	Ongoing
2	Auraiya	Water Supply	4,120.87	3,296.70	1,648.35	Ongoing
3	Kasaya	Water Supply	1,045.23	836.18	418.09	Ongoing
4	Rae Bareilly	Water Supply	10,618.46	8,494.77	4,247.39	Ongoing
5	Sultanpur	Water Supply	3,369.29	2,695.43	1,347.72	Ongoing
6	Ghaziabad	Water Supply	7,383.14	5,906.51	2,953.26	Ongoing
7	Gorakhpur part-II	Water Supply	4,830.90	3,864.72	1,932.36	Ongoing
7	Sub Total		32,367.57	25,894.06	12,947.04	
<b>State-Uttarakhand</b>						
1	Haldwani	Solid Waste Management	3,488.00	2,790.40	1,395.20	Ongoing
2	Rishikesh	Heritage	1,765.60	1,412.48	706.24	Ongoing
3	Nandprayag	Road	95.55	76.44	38.22	Ongoing
4	Karnaprayag	Road	220.77	176.62	88.31	Ongoing
5	Rudraprayag	Road	506.25	405.00	202.50	Ongoing
6	Muni ki reti	Storm Water Drainage	94.01	75.21	37.60	Ongoing
7	Narendranagar	Road	485.04	388.03	194.02	Ongoing
8	Purola	Road	420.02	336.02	168.00	Ongoing
9	Joshimath	Road	730.88	584.70	292.35	Ongoing
10	Barkot	Road	510.76	408.61	204.30	Ongoing
11	Uttarkashi	Road	454.30	363.44	181.72	Ongoing
12	Mangalaur	Water Supply	3,587.00	2,869.60	1,434.80	Ongoing
13	Gopeshwar	Road	718.18	574.54	287.27	Ongoing
13	Sub Total		13,076.36	10,461.09	5,230.54	
<b>State- West Bengal</b>						
1	Joynagar-Mazlipur	Water Supply	1,866.28	1,493.02	746.51	Ongoing
2	Dubrajpur	Water Supply	2,316.75	1,853.40	926.70	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Panskura	Water Supply	3,525.10	2,820.08	1,410.04	Ongoing
4	Kalna	Water Supply	2,793.66	2,234.93	1,117.47	Ongoing
5	Ranaghat	Water Supply	6,402.91	5,122.33	2,561.17	Ongoing
6	Nabadwip	Water Supply	7,851.68	6,281.34	3,140.67	Ongoing
6	Sub Total		24,756.38	19,805.10	9,902.56	
202	Total		6,53,404.57	5,25,927.53	2,62,963.91	
	ACA released of withdrawn projects				5,859.17	
1036	Grand Total		2073487.71	1672412.657	12,72,964.44	

[Translation]

### Kendriya Vidyalayas

244. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:  
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) operating in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the details of requests received for opening of KVs from various State Governments / Union Territories/ members of Parliament during the last three years and the current year along with the number of KVs sanctioned during the above period, State-wise and location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more KVs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all the newly sanctioned/opened KVs have started functioning and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the effective steps contemplated by the Government to operationalise these KVs at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As on date 1087 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country. The State/UT-wise details of these functional Vidyalayas are available at the website of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) at [www.kvsangathan.nic.in](http://www.kvsangathan.nic.in).

(b) 234 requests have been received for opening of new KVs from various State Government/Union Territories/Members of Parliament during the last three years and the current year. The details of the locations

where these KVs have been requested for are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas depends on feasible proposal, availability of land free of cost and availability of requisite budget. 54 new KVs have been approved by the Government in March, 2014. None of these newly approved KVs has started functioning. These can be made functional only after suitable land as per norms is identified and transferred in favour of KVS either on permanent basis or lease and possession is given to KVS by the sponsoring authorities.

### Statement

List of 234 locations for which requests have been received for new Kendriya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	State	Location of proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasti, Distt. Chittoor
2.		West Gudur, Sri Potti, Sriramulu, Distt. Nellore
3.		Jangalapalle, Yadamari Mandal, Distt. Chittoor
4.		Siddipet, Distt. Medak
5.		Bhongir, Distt. Nalgonda
6.		Tenali, Distt. Guntur
7.		Jharasangam Village & Mandal Distt. Medak
8.		Bodhan Town, Nizamabad, Distt. Nizamabad



1	2	3	1	2	3
9.		Mahbubabad, District Warangal	41.		Kawardha, Distt. Kabirdham
10.		Miryalguda, District Nalgonda	42.		Saraipalli, Distt. Mahasamund
11.		Kakinada, District East Godavari	43.		District Bemetara (Chhattisgarh)
12.		Thimmapur, Distt. Karimnagar	44.		Distt. Sukma
13.		Racherla, Distt, Prakasam	45.		Moh Manpur Distt. Rajnand Gaon
14.		Vizianagaram Distt.	46.		New Raipur
15.		Amalapuram, Distt East Godavari	47.	Delhi	Burari
16.		Narasaraopet Parliamentary Constituency	48.		Sec, 28, Rohini
17.		Mancherial, Distt Adilabad	49.	Gujarat	District Amreli
18.		Jadcherla, Distt Mahbubnagar	50.		District Patan
19.		Siricilla, Jammi Kunta & Husnabad in Karimnagar Distt	51.		District Narmada
20.		Rajampeta, District Kadapa	52.		District Kheda
21.		Vikarabad, Distt Ranga Reddy	53.		Tapi, Distt. Tapi
22.		Narsapur Constituency	54.		District Valsad
23.		Ongole Town, Distt. Prakasam	55.		Ahwa, Distt. Dang
24.	Arunachal	District Tirup	56.		2nd KV at District Rajkot
25.		District Changlang	57.		District Morbi
26.		Jairampur Distt, Changlang	58.		Modasa, Distt. Aravali
27.		Ziro, Hapoli, Distt. Lower Subansiri	59.	Haryana	2nd KV at Rohtak,
28.	Assam	PTC Dergaon, Distt. Golaghat	60.		Fatehabad, Distt. Fatehabad
29.		Distt Dhemaji	61.		Matanhail, Distt. Jhajjar
30.		Chaparmuck Distt. Dhemaji	62.		Nuh, Distt. Mewat
31.		District Bodo Land	63.		Ramrai, Distt. Jind
32.	Bihar	Bhojpur Distt. Jahanabad	64.		Mathana, District Kurukshetra
33.		Distt. Saharsa	65.		Kiwana, Teh Samalkha, Distt. Panipat
34.		Nawagachia, Distt, Bhagalpur	66.		Sadhaura, District Yamuna Nagar
35.		Amedh Distt, Kaimoor	67.		Meham District Rohtak
36.		Goagri Distt Khagaria	68.		Parkhotampur District Rewari
37.		Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas	69.	Himachal Pradesh	Sandhole, District Mandi
38.	Chhattisgarh	Hasaud, (Kulipota) Distt. Janjgir Champa	70.		Galore, District Hamirpur
39.		Distt. Korba	71.		Una, District Una
40.		Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur	72.		Sujanpur, Tihra District Hamirpur
			73.		Saloh (Santokhgarh) Distt. Una

1	2	3	1	2	3
74.	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar, Distt. Kathua	103.		Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatarpur
75.		Khour, Distt Jammu	104.		Mandleshwar Nagar, Distt. Khargone
76.	Jharkhand	Sini, Distt. Saraikela kharsawan	105.		Jamai, Distt. Chhindwara
77.		Khunti, Distt. Khunti	106.		Junnardeo, Distt. Chhindwara
78.		Lohardaga Distt. Lohardaga	107.		Katni, Distt. Katni
79.		Giridih, Distt. Giridih	108.		Amba, Distt. Morena
80.		Dumka, Distt. Dumka	109.		Singrauli, Distt. Singrauli
81.		Tundi, District Dhanbad	110.		Tirodi, Distt. Balaghat
82.		Topchacha, District Dhanbad	111.		Lakhnadon, Distt. Seoni
83.		Baghmara, District Dhanbad	112.		Kasrawad, District Khargone
84.	Karnataka	Hutti, Distt. Raichur	113.		Narsingh Garh, Distt. Raj Garh.
85.		2nd KV at District Tumkur	114.		Chaurai, Distt Chhindwara
86.		Udupi, Distt. Udupi	115.		Pandurna, Distt. Chhindwara
87.		Yadgiri District Yadgiri	116.		Bhitarwar, Distt. Gwalior
88.		Mandya, District Mandya	117.		Dindori, District Dindori
89.		Chamrajnagar, District Chamrajnagar	118.		Hata Nagar, Distt. Damoh
90.		Haveri, District Haveri	119.		Sanware, Distt. Indore
91.		Chikkodi, District Belgaum	120.		Bhansdehi, Distt. Betul
92.		Bidar Parliamentary Constituency	121.		Dabra, Distt. Gwalior
93.		Channapatna or Kanakapura Taluq in Ramanagara Distt.	122.		Nainpur, Distt. Mandla
94.	Kerala	Mattanur, Distt. Kannur	123.		Anuppur, Distt. Anuppur
95.		Kottayam, Distt. Kottayam (Kaduthuruthy)	124.		Bawanda, Distt. Sagar
96.		Thrikkakara, Distt. Ernakulam	125.		Alirajpur, Bhopal
97.		Nileshwar, Distt. Kasaragod	126.		Agar, Distt. Agar
98.		Konni, Distt. Pathanamthitta	127. Maharashtra		Katol, Ramtek or Umred towns District Nagpur
99.		Ambalamedu in Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency	128.		RE Building Campus, Ajni, Nagpur
100.		Erumapatty Grama Panchayat in Waddakkuncherry, Taluk, District Thrissur	129.		Ballarshah, Distt. Chandrapur
101.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar, Distt. Ashok Nagar	130.		Yavatmal - Washim parliamentary Constituency
102.		Maihar, Distt. Satna	131.		Palghar Parliamentary Constituency
			132.		Shirdi, Distt. Ahmednagar
			133.		Sambhajinagar, District Aurangabad
			134. Odisha		Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi

1	2	3	1	2	3
135.		Chatrapur, Distt. Ganjam	170.		Pali, District Pali
136.		District Jagatsinghpur	171.		Ohergarh, Distt. Jodhpur
137.		Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada	172.		Jahajpur Distt Bhilwara
138.		Muniguda, Distt. Rayagada	173.		District Nagaur
139.		Balasore, District Balasore	174.		Kavita Village, Distt. Udaipur
140.		Vyasnagar, District Jajpur	175.		Jaipur Development Authority, Jaipur
141.		Hinjlicut, District Ganjam	176. Tamil Nadu		District Krishnagiri
142.		Sambalpur, Distt. Sambalpur	177.		District Pudukkottai
143.		Umerkote, District Nabrangpur	178.		District Theni
144.		Chitorkonda, District Malkangiri	179.		District Tirunelveli
145.		Udala, Distt. Mayurbhanj	180.		Vellore, Distt. Vellore
146.		Champua Distt. Keonjhar	181.		Salem, Distt. Salem
147.		FCI Campus, Vikrampur Distt Angul	182.		Lalgudi, Distt Trichy
148.		Athmallik, Distt. Angul	183.		Kancheepuram, Distt Kancheepuram
149.		Kuchinda, District Sambalpur	184.		Pollachi Parliamentary Constituency
150. Manipur		Chandel, Distt. Chandel	185.		Nagapattinam Parliamentary Constituency
151.		Akarnpat, District East Imphal	186.		Tirupattur, Distt. Vellore
152.		Senapati, District Senapati	187.		Chidambaram, Distt. Cuddalore
153. Meghalaya		Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills Distt.	188.		Ariyalur, Distt Ariyalur
154. Punjab		District Mansa	189.		Thoothukudi, Distt. Thoothukudi
155.		District Moga	190.		Kumbakonam, District Thanjavur and Mayiladuthurai, District Nagapattinam
156.		Nawan Shahar Distt. Hoshiyarpur	191.		Sholinganallur and Velachery towns in South Chennai Parliamentary Constituency
157.		Roop Nagar, District Roop Nagar	192.		Karkudalpatti, distt. Namakkal
158.		District Tarn Taran	193.		Villupuram, Distt. Villupuram
159.		Gudda, Distt. Bathinda	194. Tripura		Dharmanagar District North Tripura
160.		Bhullar, Distt. Muktsar	195.		Belonia, Distt. South Tripura
161.		UGGO-KE, Distt. Barnala	196.		Nutan Bazar Amarpur, Distt. Gomti
162.		Gajj, Distt. Hoshiyarpur	197. Uttrakhand		Deghat, Distt. Almora
163.		Nangal Town, Distt. Roopnagar	198.		Mothrowala, Clement Town, Dehradun
164. Rajasthan		District Jalore	199.		Dwarahat, Distt. Almora
165.		Jaisindhar, District Barmer	200.		Kotdwar, District Pauri
166.		Hanumangarh, District Hanumangarh	201.		Haridwar, District Haridwar
167.		Dausa, District Dausa			
168.		Dholpur, District Dholpur			
169.		Bundi, Distt. Bundi			

1	2	3
202.		Narender Nagar, District Tehari
203.	Uttar Pradesh	Achhnera Dehat, Distt. Agra
204.		Faizabad, District Faizabad
205.		Farrukhabad, District Farrukhabad
206.		Saharanpur, Distt. Saharanpur
207.		Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur
208.		Pukhraya, Distt. Ramabai Nagar
209.		Daselia, Distt. Sitapur
210.		Shivgarh, Distt. Raebreilly
211.		Hardoi, District Hardoi
212.		Sharawasti, District Sharawasti
213.		Gangrani, District Kushi Nagar
214.		District Sidharth Nagar
215.		District Chandauli
216.		District Banda
217.		District Etawah
218.		District Bahraich
219.		District Mirzapur
220.		District Unnao
221.		Badot, Distt. Bagpat
222.		Bagpat Distt. Bagpat
223.		District Firozabad
224.		Balamou District Hardoi
225.		Bachhrawan District Raebreilly
226.		Ujharli Sadat & Thawari Distt. J.P. Nagar
227.		District Sambal
228.		Bansgaon, District Gorakhpur
229.		Golagokaran Nath District Lakhimpur Kheri
230.		Kauther, District Kauther
231.		Kaushambi, District Kaushambi
232.		Kauher, Distt. HQ at Gauri Ganj
233.	West Bengal	Jhargram, District Paschim Mednipur
234.		District East Midna Pore

*[English]***Declining Forest Cover**

245. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the forest areas are declining in many parts/districts of country including Rajasthan and Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from Kerala & Rajasthan regarding protection and development of forests;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the forest cover across the country and to prevent felling of trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per India State of Forest Report-2013, there is an overall increase of 5871 square kilometre in forest cover at country level. The Forest Cover in some States has increased and in some States has decreased. There is an increase of 622 square kilometer forest cover in Kerala and a marginal decrease of 1(one) square kilometre in Rajasthan. The details of change in forest cover and the reasons thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government has received proposals from Forest Department of Kerala and Rajasthan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme; Intensification of Forest Management for 2014-15. Kerala Forest Department has submitted the Annual Work Programme (AWP) of Rs. 602.08 lakhs and Rajasthan Forest Department has submitted the Annual Work Programme of Rs. 400.03 lakhs and the same are under examination.

(e) Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM) and under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission, different State Plan/ Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects. National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. An amount of Rs.2500 crores has been

approved for NAP in the 12th Five Year Plan. As on 31.03.2014, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 20.24 lakh hectare under the NAP scheme since inception of the scheme in 2002.

To prevent felling of trees, Ministry provides Grants-in-aid to State Governments under Intensification Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The aim of the scheme is to supplement the efforts of the States forest management and protection. Funds under the scheme are utilized for patrolling of the forests, establishment of camps, building fire watch towers, creation and maintenance of fire lines, forest fire control, survey and demarcation of forest areas and strengthening forest infrastructure. Under the IFMS a sum of Rs. 5106.81 lakh was released to States/UTs for the year 2013-14.

#### **Statement**

*Change in Forest Cover in States/UTs in India as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2013*

(area in km <sup>2</sup> )				
States/UTs	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover 2011	Total Forest Cover 2009	Change in Forest Cover
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	275069	46389	46670	-273
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67410	67484	-89
Assam	78438	27673	27692	-2
Bihar	94163	6845	6804	446
Chhattisgarh	135191	55674	55678	-53
Delhi	1483	176	177	3.61
Goa	3702	2219	2212	0
Gujarat	196022	14619	14620	34
Haryana	44212	1608	1594	-22
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14679	14668	4
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22539	22537	-1
Jharkhand	79714	22977	22894	496
Karnataka	191791	36194	36190	-62
Kerala	38863	17300	17324	622
Madhya Pradesh	308245	77700	77700	-178
Maharashtra	307713	50646	50650	-14
Manipur	22327	17090	17280	-100
Meghalaya	22429	17275	17321	13

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	21081	19117	19183	-63
Nagaland	16579	13318	13464	-274
Odisha	155707	48903	48855	1444
Punjab	50362	1764	1664	8
Rajasthan	342239	16087	16036	-1
Sikkim	7096	3359	3359	-1
Tamil Nadu	130058	23625	23551	219
Tripura	10486	7977	7985	-111
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14338	14341	11
Uttar akhand	53483	24496	24495	12
West Bengal	88752	12995	12994	3810
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6724	6662	-13
Chandigarh	114	17	17	0.26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	211	211	2
Daman and Diu	112	6	6	3.27
Lakshadweep	32	27	26	0.06
Puducherry	480	50	50	0.06
Grand Total	3287263	692027	692394	5871

**Statement-II**

*Reasons for increase and decrease in the forest cover of the Country*

State	Reason
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Main reason for decrease in forest cover has been the open cast coal mining, rotational felling of fast growing species, and encroachment on forest lands.
Arunachal Pradesh	Decrease in forest cover of the state is due to shifting cultivation practices and biotic pressure in many of the districts. However in some areas regeneration of bamboos and other miscellaneous species and plantation by SFD is also observed.

1	2
Assam	Encroachment, biotic pressure and shifting cultivation practice
Bihar	Afforestation activities, inclusion of TOP
Chhattisgarh	Developmental activities, mining, encroachment
Delhi	Plantation
Gujarat	Change in forest cover is attributed to conservation efforts and afforestation within and outside recorded forest areas.
Haryana	Developmental activities, rotational felling in agroforestry area
Jammu and Kashmir	Developmental, activities

1	2
Jharkhand	Plantation, inclusion of TOP areas
Karnataka	Rotational felling
Kerala	Afforestation and conservation activities, inclusion of TOF area
Madhya Pradesh	Encroachment, mining, increase in submergence area
Maharashtra	Encroachment
Manipur	Decrease in forest cover of the state is due to shifting cultivation practices and biotic pressure in major parts of the state.
Meghalaya	Conservation leading to regeneration and afforestation
Mizoram	Main reason for the change in forest cover is shifting cultivation, soil erosion and biotic pressure.
Nagaland	Main reason for decrease in forest cover is biotic pressure, particularly the shortening of shifting cultivation cycle.
Odisha	Main reason for the change in forest cover is due to conservation initiatives by State Forest Department and through Van Sanrakshan Samiti (VSS). Better availability of satellite data.
Punjab	Plantation
Rajasthan	Biotic pressure and mining
Sikkim	Earthquake induced landslide leading to loss of forest
Tamil Nadu	Main reason for increase in forest cover is better protection and conservation of forests leading to increase in MDF and OF areas. Inclusion of TOF
Tripura	Main reason for change in forest cover is shifting cultivation widely practiced across the state.
Uttar Pradesh	Plantation and conservation initiatives
Uttarakhand	Conservation and afforestation activities

1	2
West Bengal	Increase in the forest cover of the state is mainly due to coppice growth and afforestation inside the forests, growth of commercial plantations and shade trees in tea gardens, inclusion of TOF areas
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Loss in mangrove vegetation
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Plantation and conservation initiatives
Daman and Diu	Conservation of degraded forest area

[Translation]

#### **Agro and Rural Industries**

246. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets for setting up agro and rural industries in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance directly to villagers to start small industries so that they do not need to pay higher interest rate to banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Development of agro and rural industries is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) supplements the efforts of State Governments by implementing a number of schemes for the development of khadi, village industries and coir through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board. These include a major credit-linked

subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) being implemented through Banks since 2008-09 with KVIC as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the

service sector. State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target, as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no proposal to provide financial assistance directly to villagers to start small industries.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government is already implementing the credit-linked subsidy programme PMEGP with attractive levels of subsidy and the scheme has already become popular.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise margin money subsidy released, utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP*

#### **2011-12**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38	144
5	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193
11	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404



1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25	Maharashtra **	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31	Tamilnadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
Total		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**2012-13**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522
3	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4	UT Chandigarh	135.38	68.63	55	239
5	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867
7	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284
8	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883
10	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	* 283
12	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364
13	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201
16	Tripura	2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17	Meghalaya	1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18	Assam	6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19	West Bengal	7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20	Jharkhand	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21	Odisha	7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026
23	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24	Gujarat*	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25	Maharashtra **	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27	Karnataka	6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30	Kerala	3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31	Tamilnadu	6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32	Puducherry	17.00	83.79	54	294
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.75	124.62	216	560
Total		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**2013-14**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3221.92	1849	11818
2	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.86	1112	5307
3	Punjab	2993.38	2472.08	942	7536
4	UT Chandigarh	202.70	59.11	55	385
5	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6	Haryana	1550.54	2074.98	939	6352
7	Delhi	0	164.75	142	1136
8	Rajasthan	3331.20	4056.87	1278	13280
9	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15117.55	4358	43449
10	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20043
11	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.76	419	4365
14	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16	Tripura	1109.32	2227.40	1307	9175
17	Meghalaya	759.19	571.46	414	1037
18	Assam	3619.41	7397.40	8279	24555
19	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.67	3273	24189
20	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.09	2612	13060
21	Odisha	3629.32	4231.41	2222	20482
22	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	1891.21	867	4435
23	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7981.76	2463	19449
24	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.80	914	13420
25	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.63	2116	14869
26	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18170
27	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2760	25261
28	Goa	0	89.64	42	214
29	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Kerala	2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31	Tamilnadu	5839.78	5287.64	2269	29496
32	Puducherry	484.25	43.17	43	181
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	387.02	172.59	237	887
Total		98836.38	107574.97	50460	368545

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year

\* including Daman and Diu

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Note: In 2013-14, an extension of two months upto 31 May 2013-14 was given for disbursement of margin money subsidy in respect of projects approved till 31 March 2014.

#### 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released@ (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized@# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted@	Estimated employment generated@ (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	842.21	-	-	-
2	Himachal Pradesh	497.97	-	-	-
3	Punjab	748.35	120.89	67	455
4	UT Chandigarh	-	10.67	10	45
5	Uttarakhand	561.51	-	-	-
6	Haryana	775.32	-	-	-
7	Delhi	-	-	-	-
8	Rajasthan	1665.60	-	-	-
9	Uttar Pradesh	4268.39	255.56	108	1080
10	Bihar	2768.30	-	-	-
11	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
13	Nagaland	470.67	-	-	-
14	Manipur	437.55	-	-	-
15	Mizoram	302.72	-	-	-
16	Tripura	346.90	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18	Assam	1809.70	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	West Bengal	1504.44	-	-	-
20	Jharkhand	1471.98	-	-	-
21	Odisha	1814.66	-	-	-
22	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	2542.61	217.59	85	676
24	Gujarat*	1261.11	240.54	64	608
25	Maharashtra **	1952.18	-	-	-
26	Andhra Pradesh	1518.16	-	-	-
27	Karnataka	1323.85	-	-	-
28	Goa	-	-	-	-
29	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
30	Kerala	677.55	-	-	-
31	Tamilnadu	1459.95	52.06	23	295
32	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>31021.68</b>	<b>897.31</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>3159</b>

@ upto 30 June 2014

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year

\* including Daman and Diu

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

[English]

### Haj-2014

247. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific reservations were allowed for Haj Pilgrimage during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the quota allocated for Haj Pilgrimage this year, State-wise including Kerala;

(d) whether the selection procedure of pilgrims have been completed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Specific reservations have been allowed for Haj Pilgrimage during the current year for the following two categories:

(i) Reserved Category A: 70+applicants who have completed 70 years or more as on 31 January 2014 (i.e. applicants born on or before 1st February 1944) along with one companion.

(ii) Reserved Category B: Fourth Timer Applicants: An applicant who has applied continuously in each of the last three years viz 2011, 2012, 2013 but was not selected in Qurrah or was selected but could not proceed for Haj.

(c) The allotment of quota for Haj pilgrimages this year is available on the official website of Haj

Committee of India. The list from Haj Committee of India indicating state-wise quota is enclosed as Statement. Kerala has been allotted a total quota of 6280.

(d) Yes.

(e) Not applicable.

**Statement**

HAJ 1435 (H)-2014

Sl. No.	State	Total Quota
1	Andaman and Nicobar	123
2	Andhra Pradesh	5580
3	Assam	3781
4	Bihar	6667
5	Chandigarh	55
6	Chhattisgarh	328
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28
8	Daman and Diu	41
9	Delhi	1297
10	Goa	154
11	Gujarat	3668
12	Haryana	977
13	Himachal Pradesh	81
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6925
15	Jharkhand	2980
16	Karnataka	5162
17	Kerala	6280
18	Lakshadweep	296
19	Madhya Pradesh	3067
20	Maharashtra	8202
21	Manipur	302
22	Odisha	608
23	Puducherry	135
24	Punjab	305
25	Rajasthan	3823
26	Tamil Nadu	2772
27	Tripura	85
28	Uttar Pradesh	24550
29	Uttarakhand	809
30	West Bengal	9906
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98987</b>

**Khadi Industries**

248. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has done any study on the Khadi industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to windup any unit or industry in the Khadi sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, implements various schemes and programmes for the holistic development of the khadi sector. A detailed study of khadi sector was assigned to M/s Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) in the year 2008 by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) on the basis of concept note prepared by KVIC. The study report recommended to formulate a scheme to revitalize the KVI sector. Accordingly, Khadi Reforms and Development Programme (KRDP), a comprehensive package for revitalization of the khadi sector, including capacity building of 300 khadi institutions and improved marketing, is being implemented with assistance of US\$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

In addition, evaluation studies of the existing schemes implemented by KVIC for the development of khadi sector is a continuous process and it is a mandatory requirement for continuation of the scheme as per the procedure laid down by Planning Commission. Accordingly, KVIC have conducted evaluation through independent agencies for its various schemes for khadi sector like Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure, Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans, Market Development Assistance and Khadi Karigar Janshree Bima Yojana. These Evaluation Studies have highlighted the successful implementation of the schemes and have recommended for continuation of these schemes.

- (c) No, Madam.  
 (d) Does not arise.

#### **Ingredients for MDMS**

249. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the basic ingredients for mid-day meal scheme across the country;  
 (b) whether the Government proposes to include milk and egg in the mid-day meal of students across the country so as to benefit both the farmers and children; and  
 (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) guidelines prescribe the quantities of various ingredients as under:

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Food grains (wheat/rice)	100 gms	150 gms
2.	Pulse	20 gms	30 gms
3.	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gms	75 gms
4.	Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need

(b) and (c) The menu under MDMS is decided by the State/UT governments keeping in view the preferences and tastes of the children. Eggs and milk based dishes like kheer etc are provided by some States and UTs under MDMS.

#### **Difficulties of Indians in Gulf Countries**

250. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of difficulties being faced by emigrants of Gulf countries and if so, the details thereof;  
 (b) whether the number of such emigrants is increasing day-by-day and if so, the number of persons

who emigrated to Gulf and other countries during the last three years, country-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has made any arrangements/provided facilities to such persons to resolve their issues and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) Complaints from Indian workers received from time to time are generally in the nature of non-payment/ delayed payment or underpayment of salaries, long working hours, inadequate living 1 conditions, physical harassment, non-renewal of visa and labour card 1 on time, refusal to pay for the medical treatment, denial of leave and air-ticket to the hometown on completion of period of contract, refusal of leave or 'exit/re-entry permits'/'final exit visa' etc.

(b) There is marginal increase in emigration to some of the Gulf countries. Emigration clearances granted to Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries including Gulf countries during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) (i) Whenever a complaint is received from any Indian worker abroad, action is initiated by the Ministry by asking the concerned Indian Mission to look into the matter. If the complaint is received by the Indian Mission, the Indian Mission also initiates action to resolve the issue by getting in touch with the foreign employer/local authorities and emigrant worker concerned and visiting Indian labour camps, if required, and actively pursuing until their logical conclusion. Wherever necessary, the complainant is also provided counseling and accordingly referred to concerned labour office/court, Immigration and police authorities etc. The Missions also provide interpreting services to the Indian complainants.  
 (ii) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants, which includes offering short term food and accommodation for Indian workers in distress/ allowance, air-ticket at Government cost for

the repatriation to India, transportation of the mortal remains, initial legal assistance and emergency medical help, organizing awareness camps at prominent workers accommodation sites.

- (iii) For redressal of grievances of emigrants, Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at Dubai, UAE, has been established which is a 24X7 toll free multilingual helpline and also provides free legal, psychological and financial counseling to distressed Indians. Other Missions also have helpline/help desks to attend to grievances of Indian nationals.
- (iv) Computerized emigration clearance system exists in all Protector of Emigrants (POE) offices. Security stickers are pasted on the passport, giving information about the Recruiting Agents (RAs) name of foreign employer, occupation, wages, insurance policy number, passport/visa number and the helpline number. In support of vulnerable categories (Unskilled and Domestic Sector Workers and Housemaids), pre-attestation of document by Indian Mission is required before emigration clearance could be given by the POE Offices.
- (v) India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Labour with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s, bilateral MoU with the major emigrants receiving Countries like United Arab Emirates (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, and Saudi Arabia in January, 2014 (for Domestic Sector Workers).
- (vi) Age restriction of 30 years for women emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries, with Minimum Referral Wage fixed by Mission and a Security deposit of US\$ 2500 to be paid by foreign employer and compulsory pre-attestation of employment documents by the Indian Mission concerned for all women emigrants.

### **Statement**

*Emigration Clearance granted to workers emigrated to Gulf and other ECR countries during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Country	April 2011- March 2012	April 2012- March 2013	April 2013- March 2014
1	Afghanistan	378	95	200
2	Bahrain	16573	20598	15073
3	Indonesia	21	25	34
4	Iraq	1074	1903	7379
5	Jordan	1751	1447	1638
6	Kuwait	47442	58865	76474
7	Labanon	515	252	249
8	Libya	0	1	415
9	Malaysia	19457	20976	22014
10	Oman	74889	80334	57337
11	Qatar	45528	66901	79631
12	Sudan	1003	399	217
13	Syria	118	5	5
14	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	299276	377494	339857
15	Thialand	25	7	27
16	Uae	141744	147370	220392
17	Yemen	0	0	5
Total		649794	776672	820947

### **Sagging of Noida Metro Station**

251. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has appointed any panel to look into the incident of sagging of Noida metro station;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the panel has submitted its findings;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and



(e) the stringent action taken/proposed to be taken for negligence / deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Delhi Metro Rait Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that an enquiry team consisting of Chief Engineer (Planning), DMRC, Chief Engineer (Design), DMRC and Chief General Manager (Civil), DMRC investigated the occurrence of sagging at Noida metro station.

(c) The enquiry team constituted by DMRC has submitted its report.

(d) DMRC has informed that cracks were found in balanced cantilever cross girder of NOIDA City Centre metro station. First and 4ast cantilever cross girders developed cracks in arms supporting down line platform of NOIDA City Centre metro station leading to sagging of Delhi end of Platform. The enquiry report has brought out the occurrence of cracks due to non-adherence to structural drawings w.r.t. placement of reinforcement on the part of contractor and lack of supervision by DMRC representatives.

(e) Shri Sanjay Varshney, Executive Engineer and Shri Vikas Tyagi, Junior Engineer of DMRC have been found responsible for not being watchful in supervising the construction at this location. The service of Shri Vikas Tyagi, Junior Engineer has been terminated. Disciplinary Action under major penalty against Shri Sanjay Varshney, Executive Engineer, DMRC has been initiated. For development of cracks in the arm of the balanced cantilever beam of NOIDA City Centre station, the legal options are being explored against contractor i.e. M/s Gammon India Ltd whose Defect Liability Period of works has been over long ago.

**Indian Affected by New Labour Policy in  
Saudi Arabia**

252. SHRI P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working in Saudi Arabia who have been adversely affected after implementation of the new labour policy 'Nitaqat' there;

(b) the number of Indians who have come back to India after implementation of the said policy, State-wise including Kerala;

(c) whether the Government has held any talks with the Saudi Arabian Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken for the rehabilitation of such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) In Saudi Arabia, 'Nitaqat' was implemented in order to streamline their labour market and identifying illegal workers. As per figures received from Saudi Arabia, more than 14 lakh corrected their status and remained in Saudi Arabia. About more than 1,40,000 left for India without facing any penal action in Saudi Arabia. Most of these workers were staying illegally and returned with the help of Emergency Certificate (EC) issued by the Embassy. It is reported by the Embassy of India, Saudi Arabia that the number of Indians in Saudi Arabia has increased during the Nitaqat/grace period. Hence, it may be stated that Nitaqat has not adversely affected Indian workers.

A Statement showing State-wise break-up of ECs (as on January, 2014) issued by the Indian Embassy is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Government of India and Embassy of India in Saudi Arabia had regular engagement with Saudi Arabia including a Ministerial level delegation and was followed up by the Minister of External Affairs to Saudi Arabia. Our Ambassador regularly met the concerned Ministers and Governors in the Kingdom. A Joint Committee was also established to discuss all issues of welfare of Indians in Saudi Arabia which met regularly.

(e) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs had called meetings of Ministries/ representatives of major labour sending States twice, the first on 09-04-2013 and the second on 25-06-2013. The State Governments were requested to formulate rehabilitation programmes for returnees from the Gulf, using existing State and Central Government programmes /schemes.

**Statement***State-wise break-up of Emergency Certificates (ECs)  
(as on 23 January, 2014)*

Sl. No.	State	Embassy of India, Riyadh ECs issued	Consulate General of India, Jeddah ECs issued
1.	Uttar Pradesh	15462	11168
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7839	816
3.	Tamil Nadu	3944	860
4.	West Bengal	3884	4511
5.	Kerala	2935	1914
6.	Bihar	2474	1155
7.	Rajasthan	2395	326
8.	Karnataka	865	351
9.	Maharashtra	646	228
10.	Assam	499	349
11.	Punjab	433	195
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	191	1088
13.	Gujarat	182	144
14.	Odisha	110	72
15.	Jharkhand	126	57
16.	Uttrakhand	124	41
17.	Madhya Pradesh	107	62
18.	Delhi	105	57
19.	Haryana	64	17
26.	Others	164	75
Grand Total		42,549	23,486

*[Translation]***Reservation on the Basis of Population**

253. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are complaints regarding non-implementation of reservation policy for SC/STs and OBCs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps for giving reservation in Government jobs in the ratio of the percentage of the population in SCs/STs and OBCs by taking the census for the year 2010-2011 as the basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Department of Personnel and Training is the nodal department for formulating policies, *inter-alia*, on reservation in services for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. It is for each Ministry/Department to implement the orders of reservation policy scrupulously. Complaints from individuals regarding non-implementation of reservation policy are forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments for appropriate action. Moreover, Liaison Officers have been appointed in all the Ministries/Departments and offices under the control of Heads of Departments to ensure due compliance of reservation policy. Instructions also exist that Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes employees can directly submit their complaints to National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per decision of the Supreme Court, total reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes cannot exceed the limit of 50%.

*[English]***Monorail Projects**

254. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Urban Transport Authority of India and if so, the details thereof and the salient features thereto;

(b) the details of proposals received so far by the Government for monorail in the country along with the details of proposals cleared, estimated cost of each project, criteria for funding and the funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year, project and State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals still pending and the reasons for such pendency along with the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) the current status of ongoing projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed, project and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Madam. A Working Group for drafting law on National Urban Transport Authority of India has been set up and four meetings of this Working Group have been held till date. It is at a very preliminary stage presently.

(b) and (c) Central Government had received proposals of Monorail from Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) for Chennai city and from Government of Kerala (GoK) for Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode.

GoTN decided to implement the Chennai Monorail Project for a length of approximately 43.54 kms. consisting of the following two Projects:

Project Description	(Kms)/Approx Route Length
Project-1: Poonamallee to Kathipara with a link from Porur to Vadapalani	20.68
Project-2: Vandalur to Velachery	22.86
Total	43.54

GoTN has also decided to implement Project-1 of Chennai Monorail from Poonamallee to Kathipara with a link from Porur to Vadapalani for a length of 20.68 kms under Design, Build, Finance, Operation & Transfer (DBFOT) model with an estimated Project cost of Rs.3235 crore for which they have floated bid on 3.2.2014. GoTN has not sought any funding from the Central Government.

GoK has proposed to implement the following Monorail Projects on the model of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation i.e. on 50:50 model between Government of India and GoK:

Name of the Monorail Project	Length in KM.	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)
Thiruvananthapuram Monorail Project (from Technocity to Karamana)	22.24	4,379.00
Kozhikode Monorail Project (from Medical College to Meenchanda)	14.2	2,310.00

GoTN had not furnished the detail calculation / analysis of achieving Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) 8% or more. GoTN has been advised that FIRR should be calculated and incorporated in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and accordingly the DPR be modified.

GoK has not prepared the Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode cities which is a mandatory requirement for consideration of Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) Projects. Hence, the DPR has not been considered in the Central Government. GoK has been advised to prepare the CMP of the two cities first.

Therefore, at present, no proposals of Monorail are pending with the Central Government.

(d) to (e) Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) is constructing Monorail in Mumbai in two Phases. Phase-1 is from Wadala to Chembur of total length of 8.93 km. with 7 Stations and Phase-2 is from Jacob Circle to Wadala of length 111.28 km. with 10 Stations at an approved cost of Rs.2,639 crore (including 3 Years O&M cost & excluding taxes). Phase-1 (Wadala-Chembur of length 8.93 kms.) has become operational from 2nd February, 2014. The work of Phase-2 is expected to be commissioned in June, 2015. Mumbai Monorail is fully funded by the State Government and GoI has not provided any Central assistance to the project.

#### **Education in Rural Areas**

255. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the status of education in the rural areas is very poor;

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

(c) whether more than 50 per cent of rural schools do not comply with the student-teacher ratio and more than 40 per cent schools do not have playgrounds;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to prepare any action plan to improve the over all condition of rural schools in the country and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that all children in the 6-14 years age group be in school. School enrolment data under Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14 shows that 19.98 crore children out of the age cohort of 20.8 crore children are in school. So far 2.77 lakh schools have been constructed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, of which majority are in rural areas. SSA has supported States with funding for 15.06 lakh additional teachers, which has helped bring the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) to 1:26 in 2013-14. 58% of elementary schools have playgrounds. Under SSA programme, States/UT's are supported to augment school infrastructure to meet RTE norms, including in rural areas.

The school-wise details on availability of playgrounds and schools complying with PTR are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Schoolwise on availability of playgrounds and schools complying*

Sl. No.	State/UT	% Schools complying with		5
		Student Teacher Ratio	playground	
		Primary	Upper Primary	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99.09	100.00	57.49
2.	Andhra Pradesh	79.16	90.58	57.01

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	79.43	86.61	39.17
4.	Assam	60.91	92.63	50.72
5.	Bihar	12.67	14.48	34.20
6.	Chandigarh	76.36	86.67	93.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	77.7	80.66	49.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.92	50.43	37.93
9.	Daman and Diu	64.81	95.12	49.56
10.	Delhi	30.96	98.31	81.68
11.	Goa	98.15	98.66	42.81
12.	Gujarat	64.04	75.19	75.67
13.	Haryana	53.99	88.92	81.33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	95.51	99.21	85.66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.05	97.70	36.48
16.	Jharkhand	37.45	32.29	32.03
17.	Karnataka	84.08	85.91	63.10
18.	Kerala	94.99	98.00	70.82
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	27.27
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60.78	51.50	60.37
21.	Maharashtra	82.59	88.52	82.54
22.	Manipur	92.05	96.95	54.13
23.	Meghalaya	81.23	97.81	32.27
24.	Mizoram	86.29	99.58	52.74
25.	Nagaland	92.88	97.45	39.55
26.	Odisha	69.30	73.64	29.67
27.	Puducherry	93.88	97.28	67.78
28.	Punjab	73.47	94.83	95.64
29.	Rajasthan	73.16	89.43	48.89
30.	Sikkim	99.42	100.00	67.19
31.	Tamilnadu	83.92	93.31	75.99
32.	Tripura	92.36	96.89	57.88
33.	Uttar Pradesh	45.40	67.62	71.55
34.	Uttarakhand	87.40	95.40	57.33
35.	West Bengal	74.55	66.52	34.50

Source: UDISE 2013-14 (Provisional)

### Passport Seva Project

256. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) operationalised all over the country and the number of passports issued by these PSKs till date;

(b) whether applicants for passports are reportedly facing several difficulties on account of online procedures including getting appointments for submission of documents for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/being taken to address the said issue and further ease the process of issuance of passports;

(d) whether the passport authorities are not accepting various documents including the statements and passbooks issued by private banks as address proof for issuing passports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) As part of the Passport Seva Project (PSP), a Mission Mode Project, implemented by the Government with a view to comprehensively overhaul passport issuance system, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) as per enclosed list (enclosed Statement-I), have been set up and operationalised as extended arms of the existing 37 Passport Offices across the country. Since the launch of Pilot PSKs in May 2010 to 30th June, 2014, 1,53,29,306 Passports have been issued in the new system.

(b) and (c) The Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by applicants at a few locations on account of online procedures when they were introduced. In this context, following measures have been taken for smooth processing of online appointments:

(i) The Passport Portal, [www.passportindia.ipov.in](http://www.passportindia.ipov.in) is web-based and can be accessed by anyone, anytime and anywhere. The citizens are free to apply online and obtain

appointments themselves or seek the assistance of anyone else to obtain appointments. The applicants are required to log on to the Passport Portal; create their user ID and assign a password fill & submit the application form online or download the e-form, fill & upload the same at the portal (applicants may scan and upload supporting documents, if they so desire); schedule an appointment after making payment of passport fee online through debit/credit card or State Bank of India (SBI) net-banking or SBI Challan; and along with a print-out of Appointment Slip/Challan, original documents and photocopies, visit the concerned PSK for submission of application.

(ii) With a view to address the challenge of digital divide in the country, especially in the rural hinterland, the Government in association with M/s. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited [which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY)], has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of over one lakh CSCs across rural hinterland. The CSCs which are the delivery points for Government, Private and Social Sector services in the area, facilitate filling and uploading of Passport application form, payment of applicable fee and scheduling of appointment for visit to the PSK, at nominal charge not exceeding Rs. 100/-. As per the appointment schedule, the applicants visit the PSK for completion of application submission process. The services through CSCs are available throughout the week, including during the weekend.

(iii) The online appointment system has been introduced to minimize waiting time for applicants. Appointments are allotted according to handling capacity of PSKs and are based on electronic queue management system. The number of public dealing counters has been increased from the erstwhile 350 to 1610 in the new system and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day.

- (iv) The entire process is online and streamlined including interface with the Indian police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports. Status of applications can be tracked through the passport website or through mPassport Seva. An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24x7 National Call Centre has been set up to provide requisite information to citizens in 17 languages. An SMS message is sent to the citizen as soon as the passport is dispatched. For assistance, one can call toll-free helpline 1800-258-1800.
- (v) Applicants' presence in person at the PSK enables the Passport Issuing Authority to capture their photograph and fingerprints to prevent the incidence of impersonation. The applicants also get full opportunity to see and affirm their personal particulars to be entered in the passport to avoid unnecessary correspondence later.
- (vi) Walk-in facility has also been allowed to citizens having Application Registration Number (ARN) to enable them to apply for Tatkaal service, issue of Police Clearance Certificate (PCC), deletion of Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) status, inclusion of name of spouse in the passport and issue of new booklets where pages have been exhausted. Senior citizens above 60 years, minors below 15 years whose parents hold valid passports, differently-abled persons, Central/State government employees and their spouse/dependent minor children having ARN have also been permitted walk-in facility.
- (vii) Passport Offices conduct Passport Melas at PSKs on weekends from time to time for meeting high demand of passports. Passport Adalats, on need basis, are also conducted by Passport Offices to redress passport service grievances by dealing with citizens directly.
- (viii) As police verification of personal particulars and antecedents of applicants is critical to Passport issuance, Passport Offices keep in touch with Police to expedite Police Verification reports.
- (ix) A Handbook of Standard Documents & Procedures for PSK officials has been circulated to all the Passport Offices for speedy processing of passport applications.
- (x) A Productivity Linked Incentive Scheme has been implemented aimed at increasing productivity of Central Passport Organisation officials.
- (d) and (e) As of now, statements and passbooks issued by 26 Public Sector banks are accepted as one of the address proofs as supporting document for passport issuance. In addition, other documents including water bill, telephone bill, electricity bill, Voter ID card, Aadhaar Card, Ration Card are also accepted as address proof. (enclosed Statement-II).

**Statement-I***State-wise List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location of PSKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	7	Hyderabad I, II & III, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam*	1	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Chandigarh UT**	1	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
6.	Delhi NCT***	3	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place
7.	Goa	1	Panaji

1	2	3	4
8.	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I & II, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat.
9.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurgaon.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar
12.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	4	Bangalore I & II, Hubli, Mangalore.
14.	Kerala	13	Thiruvananthapuram.Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam, Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode I & II, Kannur I & II.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Bhopal
16.	Maharashtra	7	Mumbai I, II & III, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Nashik.
17.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar
18.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar I & II, Hoshiarpur.
19.	Rajasthan	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar.
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	Chennai I, II & III, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai.Tirunelveli, Coimbatore.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad.
22.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
23.	West Bengal@	2	Kolkata, Berhampore.
	Total	77	

\* RPO Guwahati covers five other North-Eastern States also.

\*\*RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana

\*\*\*RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana

@RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Proof of Address*

- 1 Water Bill
- 2 Telephone (landline or post paid mobile bill)
- 3 Electricity bill
- 4 One year statement (with transactions)/ Passbook of running bank account (Public Sector Banks only)
- 5 Income Tax Assessment Order
- 6 Election Commission Photo ID card
- 7 Proof of Gas Connection
- 8 Certificate from Employer of reputed companies on letter head
- 9 Spouse's passport copy (First and last page including family details), (provided the applicant's present address matches the address mentioned in the spouse's passport)

10 Applicant's current and valid ration card

11 Parent's passport copy, in case of minors(First and last page)

12 Aadhaar Card

Note:

- **(For Minor):** For minor applicants, present address proof document in the name of parent(s) can be submitted.
- **(For Document No. 1, 2, and 3):** At least 2 bills are required - One bill should be of last year and the other bill of current year.
- **(For Document No. 8):** Only public limited companies can give address proof on company letter head along with seal. Computerised print-outs shall not be entertained.
- **(For Document No. 10):** If any applicant submits only ration card as proof of address, it should be accompanied by one more proof of address out of the given categories.
- **(For Document No. 12):** If the Aadhaar card issuance date is less than a year from passport application processing date at PSK, it should be accompanied by one more proof of address out of the given categories.

[Translation]

### Setting up of IIMs

257. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these IIMs are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The establishment of one new Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in Andhra Pradesh as per Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 is under process. Beside this, setting up of new IIMs in other states is under consideration.

[English]

### New Education Policy

258. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVEN:  
SHRI SULTAN AHMED:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PAUL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to devise a new education policy;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to consult stakeholders while framing new education policy;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the new education policy will be formulated and introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The National Policy on Education 1986,

as amended in 1992, has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen a monumental change with the emergence of several new paradigms like rights based approach to elementary education, the endeavour to extend universalization to secondary education, reshape the higher education scenario and its impact on the innovation environment and providing an impetus to skill development through vocational education in the context of the emergence of new technologies in a rapidly expanding economy placed in a globalised environment.

The Government proposes to formulate a New Education Policy aimed at meeting the challenges posed by lack of quality, research and innovation in our educational institutions. Suggestions will be invited and examined while framing the New Education Policy. No time frame can, however, be indicated at this stage.

### Indo-Pak Talks

259. SHRI ASADUODIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan met recently and held talks on various matters;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether issues regarding alleged killing of Indian jawans along the Line of Control (LoC) as well as Mumbai terror attack case came up during the discussions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the areas identified for further cooperation between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) Pakistan's Prime Minister visited India at the invitation of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi from May 26-27, 2014 to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the new Indian Government on May 26, 2014. Bilateral talks with the Pakistan Prime Minister were also held the next day.

The two Prime Ministers agreed that the Foreign Secretaries of both sides would get in touch to explore



how to move bilateral relations forward. Furthermore Prime Minister conveyed India's readiness to work with Pakistan to achieve full normalization of trade relations on the basis of the September 2012 'Roadmap'. Prime Minister underlined India's concerns related to violence and terrorism. He underlined the importance of maintaining peace and tranquility at the borders and upholding the sanctity of the Line of Control during the meeting with the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Prime Minister further conveyed India's concerns at the slow progress being made in the Mumbai terror attack trials presently underway in Pakistan.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi shared with the Prime Minister of Pakistan India's vision of a SAARC region built on partnerships for development and mutual prosperity with all our neighbours and expressed the hope that India-Pakistan relations would progress in the economic, cultural and political fields in the same manner that India's relations with her other SAARC neighbours have progressed in recent years.

#### **UNESCO Report on Education for All**

260. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) report on 'Education for All', there are 57 million children out of schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any targets to reduce the number of out of school children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the said targets within the scheduled period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The UNESCO Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report (GMR) 2013-14 highlights that the goal of universal primary education is likely to be missed globally, as 57 million children were still out of school in 2011. The report also states that half of these children live in conflict-affected countries. The report also

states that India is among the 10 countries who have reduced their out-of-school population the most in relative terms and has also contributed significantly to the overall global reduction in out-of-school numbers.

(c) to (e) As per data on out of school children reported by the States/UT's for 2014-15, an estimated 17 lakh children in the age group 6-14 years, are out of school. The State/UT-wise position given in the enclosed Statement.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Mid Day Meal programmes are major national programmes being implemented across the country, to provide access to & retention of, children in elementary education.

#### **Statement**

##### *Number of Out of School Children*

Sl. No.	State	Out of School Children (6-14) reported by states
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	67805
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2315
4	Assam	88516
5	Bihar	181086
6	Chandigarh UT	4885
7	Chhattisgarh	56159
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174
9	Daman and Diu	71
10	Delhi	9809
11	Goa	1664
12	Gujarat	35995
13	Haryana	92644
14	Himachal Pradesh	2852
15	Jammu and Kashmir	49819
16	Jharkhand	244113
17	Karnataka	181053
18	Kerala	2178

1	2	3
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	63591
21	Maharashtra	63420
22	Manipur	7167
23	Meghalaya	31276
24	Mizoram	4108
25	Nagaland	6692
26	Odisha	6001
27	Puducherry	303
28	Punjab	10840
29	Rajasthan	298790
30	Sikkim	1342
31	Tamilnadu	38879
32	Tripura	1376
33	Uttar Pradesh	78099
34	Uttaranchal	5827
35	West Bengal	86066
Grand Total		1724915

#### **Amendment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act**

261. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2014 and the rules made thereunder to allow flexibility to the Lokpal search committee as reported in media;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to consult stakeholders before amending the rules;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any time-frame has been fixed for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (No. 1 of 2014). However, to address certain concerns expressed by various stakeholders, the Government is considering the question of making appropriate amendments in the Search Committee (Constitution, Terms and Conditions of appointment of members and the manner of selection of Panel of Names for appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal) Rules, 2014 to allow more flexibility to the Lokpal Search Committee.

(c) and (d) Section 59 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 empowers Central Government to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. No requirement to consult stakeholders has been provided in the Act.

(e) No time-frame has been fixed for this purpose.

#### **Review of JnNURM Projects**

262. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the status of projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) which are yet to be completed;

(b) if so, the details of ongoing works under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow extension of time for completing such works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State-wise details of ongoing projects approved

during the mission period and yet to be completed under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of JnNURM and under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) The original Mission period has ended on 31.03.2012. The Government thereafter extended the period for two years which has also ended on 31.03.2014.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

**Statement-I**

*List of Ongoing projects during Mission Period under UIG*

(Data as on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Project Title
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA Secondary Drains
2	Andhra Pradesh	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA P-11, P-12
3	Andhra Pradesh	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage-KUKATPALLY (Begumpet) Nalla P7
4	Andhra Pradesh	Balkapur Channel
5	Andhra Pradesh	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project (Heritage)
6	Andhra Pradesh	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)
7	Andhra Pradesh	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi
8	Andhra Pradesh	Musi campaign Musi Revitalization project
9	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Seringampally Municipality of Hyderabad UA
10	Andhra Pradesh	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad
11	Andhra Pradesh	Commuter Amenity Centers (CAC)
12	Andhra Pradesh	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of MCH Area
13	Andhra Pradesh	Comprehensive Water Supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage master plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal circle of GHMC
14	Andhra Pradesh	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas
15	Andhra Pradesh	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi
16	Andhra Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle I, II, III and MG road of VMC
17	Andhra Pradesh	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation
18	Andhra Pradesh	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road -15.18 Km.
19	Andhra Pradesh	Formation of JRR connecting NH-9 and NH-5 in between the flyovers at Milk Project and Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City

1	2	3
20	Andhra Pradesh	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme
21	Andhra Pradesh	Providing Sewerage for northern part of Vijawada city
22	Andhra Pradesh	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Visakhapatnam city
23	Andhra Pradesh	Augmentation of Drinking Water Supply to the 32 peripheral areas of GVMC
24	Andhra Pradesh	Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive water supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
25	Andhra Pradesh	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme in old city of Greater Visakhapatnam
26	Andhra Pradesh	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor - 45.20 Km
27	Andhra Pradesh	Implementation of 24X7 water supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)
28	Andhra Pradesh	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation
29	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads and parking lot/spaces at JNNURM mission city Itanagar
30	Assam	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati
31	Assam	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area
32	Bihar	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town
33	Bihar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns -Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur
34	Bihar	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme
35	Bihar	Khagul Water Supply Scheme
36	Bihar	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur
37	Bihar	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna City
38	Bihar	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project
39	Bihar	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat
40	Delhi	Redevelopment of Connaught Place, New Delhi-Urban Renewal and Heritage Conservation
41	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankatan
42	Delhi	Traffic Management plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Roa, New Delhi
43	Delhi	Construction of 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass.
44	Delhi	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road no.68 Near Nand Nagari.
45	Delhi	Development of multilevel underground uncongenial parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya

1	2	3
		Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan PARK Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal).
46	Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone.
47	Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD.
48	Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD.
49	Delhi	Improvement of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD.
50	Delhi	Re-modelling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone.
51	Delhi	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi.
52	Delhi	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah
53	Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River
54	Goa	Heritage conservation for the city of Panaji
55	Goa	water suply for panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of panaji at Goa
56	Gujarat	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation - 30.60 Km
57	Gujarat	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA
58	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad
59	Gujarat	Revitalisation of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad
60	Gujarat	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)
61	Gujarat	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)
62	Gujarat	Sewerage System Phase -II, Part -II for Rajkot City
63	Gujarat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas
64	Gujarat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation
65	Gujarat	Development of BRTS for Surat - 29.90 Km
66	Gujarat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC
67	Gujarat	Water Supply distribution system for South - East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)
68	Gujarat	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara
69	Gujarat	Restoration and Strengthening of Sayaji sarovar Partappura system, Vadodara

1	2	3
70	Gujarat	Sewerage systems Phase - II for Vadodara City
71	Gujarat	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water supply sector
72	Gujarat	Supplementary DPR for water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City
73	Gujarat	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar
74	Gujarat	Underground Drainage (Sewerage) project for porbandar mission city
75	Haryana	Augmentation of water supply of for Faridabad Town, Haryana
76	Himachal Pradesh	Solid Waste Management for Shimla
77	Himachal Pradesh	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge)
78	Himachal Pradesh	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist. Shimla
79	Jammu and Kashmir	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu
80	Jammu and Kashmir	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase II of Division A of Greater Jammu City
81	Jammu and Kashmir	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.
82	Jammu and Kashmir	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities
83	Jammu and Kashmir	Water Supply scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)
84	Jharkhand	Water Supply Project for Ranchi
85	Jharkhand	Solid Waste Management
86	Jharkhand	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad
87	Jharkhand	Solid Waste Management
88	Jharkhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration
89	Karnataka	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DPRs)
90	Karnataka	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta valley
91	Karnataka	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city, Koramangala valley
92	Karnataka	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley
93	Karnataka	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system
94	Karnataka	Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction
95	Karnataka	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri

1	2	3
96	Karnataka	Underground Drainage works or Byatarayanpura
97	Karnataka	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC
98	Karnataka	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction
99	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)
100	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)
101	Karnataka	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)
102	Karnataka	Providing underground Drainage facilities and Road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahali City Municipal Council
103	Karnataka	Remodelling of water supply Distribution network .Automation and Integrated Management System for Mysore City
104	Karnataka	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore
105	Karnataka	Water Supply project for Mysore Kabini River
106	Karnataka	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy
107	Karnataka	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage system in Mysore
108	Karnataka	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage Core
109	Karnataka	Water Management through surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra zoological Gardens
110	Kerala	Water Supply System to Kochi Part I
111	Kerala	Solid Waste Management for Kochi
112	Kerala	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage System of Central area of Kochi
113	Kerala	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No.43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi
114	Kerala	Road Improvement and Bridge Construction at Kochi
115	Kerala	Improvement of Water Supply
116	Kerala	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-II Area of Thiruvananthapuram
117	Kerala	Improvement of Sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation
118	Kerala	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvannathapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Govt. Medical college, Thiruvananthapuram
119	Kerala	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram

1	2	3
120	Madhya Pradesh	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)
121	Madhya Pradesh	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km. long)
122	Madhya Pradesh	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area
123	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Sewerage Project
124	Madhya Pradesh	Solid Waste Management of Indore City
125	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city
126	Madhya Pradesh	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I
127	Madhya Pradesh	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II
128	Madhya Pradesh	Storm Water drains at Jabalpur city
129	Madhya Pradesh	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme
130	Madhya Pradesh	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra
131	Maharashtra	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works
132	Maharashtra	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR—MUIP
133	Maharashtra	Elevated road on Sahar road - MUIP
134	Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase 1 for THANE
135	Maharashtra	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai
136	Maharashtra	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply project for Mumbai - IV
137	Maharashtra	Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane
138	Maharashtra	Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane
139	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage project based on Decentralised system
140	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage for part of KDMC
141	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution system
142	Maharashtra	Kulgaon-Badlapur -Underground Sewerage scheme
143	Maharashtra	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation
144	Maharashtra	Sewerage System for Ambernath Municipal Council
145	Maharashtra	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)
146	Maharashtra	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by motor lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal
147	Maharashtra	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water
148	Maharashtra	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)
149	Maharashtra	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)



1	2	3
150	Maharashtra	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath
151	Maharashtra	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari
152	Maharashtra	Water Supply system for NIT area (Phase - II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters
153	Maharashtra	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I
154	Maharashtra	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II III and IIIB Roads
155	Maharashtra	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I
156	Maharashtra	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat Improvement and beautification
157	Maharashtra	Underground sewerage project package -II
158	Maharashtra	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos
159	Maharashtra	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city - 48.77 Km
160	Maharashtra	Solid Waste Management - Pimpri-Chinchwad
161	Maharashtra	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad
162	Maharashtra	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008) - 36.00 Km
163	Maharashtra	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)
164	Maharashtra	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road
165	Maharashtra	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC -11.20 Km
166	Maharashtra	Storm Water Drain for Pimri - Chinchwad (Phase - II)
167	Maharashtra	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)-PCMC - 7.08 Km
168	Meghalaya	Drainage Master Plan for Shillong-Phase-I
169	Meghalaya	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong
170	Manipur	Solid Waste Management for Imphal
171	Manipur	Improvement of Nambul River Front and Naga Nala
172	Manipur	Storm Water Drainage Work for Imphal City
173	Mizoram	Renewal pumping machines and equipments and transmission system of Greater Aizwal
174	Mizoram	Improvement and Widening of City Road Phase -I
175	Mizoram	Improvement and Widening of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University
176	Mizoram	Shimui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizwal city Ring Road

1	2	3
177	Nagaland	Integrated Road and Multi level Parking Project at Kohima
178	Nagaland	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima city Phase I
179	Odisha	Integrated Sewerage Project
180	Odisha	Storm water drainage for Bhuvneswar
181	Odisha	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town
182	Puduchery	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puduchery
183	Punjab	Rehabilitation of existing water supply system for walled city area, Amritsar
184	Punjab	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant
185	Rajasthan	Water Supply to Ajmer -Pushkar
186	Rajasthan	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer
187	Rajasthan	Sewerage Project
188	Rajasthan	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)
189	Rajasthan	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II
190	Rajasthan	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur
191	Rajasthan	BRTS (Package - IIIA & NIIB), Jaipur - 39.45 Km (for all 3 projects)
192	Rajasthan	Revitalisation of Walled City of Jaipur-Phase-I
193	Sikkim	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for Greater Gangtok
194	Tamil Nadu	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai
195	Tamil Nadu	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)
196	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewerage facilities to Ullagaram Puzhithivakkam
197	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality
198	Tamil Nadu	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply
199	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality
200	Tamil Nadu	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)
201	Tamil Nadu	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality
202	Tamil Nadu	Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality
203	Tamil Nadu	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality
204	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Northern Basin of Chennai
205	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai
206	Tamil Nadu	Porur Panchayat- Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur town panchayat
207	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai City
208	Tamil Nadu	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Tambaram Municipality

1	2	3
209	Tamil Nadu	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi town Panchayat
210	Tamil Nadu	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai City
211	Tamil Nadu	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani town Panchayat
212	Tamil Nadu	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewage treatment plant at Koyambedu (Phase - II) in, Chennai
213	Tamil Nadu	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme
214	Tamil Nadu	Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration
215	Tamil Nadu	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase -1)
216	Tamil Nadu	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)
217	Tamil Nadu	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System
218	Tamil Nadu	Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area
219	Tripura	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)
220	Tripura	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment Scheme for North Zone (Priority I Area)
221	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra
222	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Water Supply
223	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase -1 (Part-1)
224	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city
225	Uttar Pradesh	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad
226	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)
227	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage system of Allahbad City (Zone D) Phase -I
228	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply scheme for inner old area of Kanpur city Vol I and II
229	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work of Inner Old City Area of Kanpur
230	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city
231	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur
232	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur - Sewerage works in District IV in Kanpur city
233	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow
234	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol. I to V)
235	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I0)
236	Uttar Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow
237	Uttar Pradesh	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)

1	2	3
238	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply for Lucknow (Phase-1, Part-II)
239	Uttar Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage
240	Uttar Pradesh	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone -II of Mathura city
241	Uttar Pradesh	Municipal Solid Waste Management
242	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply for Meert
243	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage Work in Sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut City
244	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi
245	Uttar Pradesh	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi
246	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna area
247	Uttar Pradesh	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi
248	Uttar Pradesh	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area
249	Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City
250	Uttarakhand	Water Supply reorganization scheme (Phase I)
251	Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management
252	Uttarakhand	Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradoon city
253	Uttarakhand	Dehradoon Sewerage Scheme
254	Uttarakhand	Dehradoon Sewerage Scheme (Phase -I) for L Zone
255	Uttarakhand	Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city
256	Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar
257	Uttarakhand	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal) and Zone D1 (Arya Nagar, New Haridwar)
258	Uttarakhand	Sewerage System in Zone C2 of Haridwar
259	Uttarakhand	Augmentation and Renovation of WaterSupply Scheme Part I
260	Uttarakhand	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage
261	Uttarakhand	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nanital
262	Uttarakhand	Restoration and conservation of Raj Bhawan
263	West Bengal	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal
264	West Bengal	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area
265	West Bengal	10 MGD Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation
266	West Bengal	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality
267	West Bengal	24 x 7 water supply scheme (Phase -III) for Durgapur
268	West Bengal	Improvement upgradation & strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) via Maya bazar in Durgapur
269	West Bengal	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from JubleeDhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol.

1	2	3
270	West Bengal	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I
271	West Bengal	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia
272	West Bengal	Upgr+G4adation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)
273	West Bengal	Upgradatio of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata
274	West Bengal	Improvement of drainage in Howrah
275	West Bengal	Water supply scheme for baruipur Municipality
276	West Bengal	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation
277	West Bengal	EM Bypass Connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi, Kolkata
278	West Bengal	Dunlop Interchange
279	West Bengal	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas
280	West Bengal	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation
281	West Bengal	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing
282	West Bengal	Construction of flyover at Nager Bazar junction on Jessore Road
283	West Bengal	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities
284	West Bengal	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island
285	West Bengal	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata UA
286	West Bengal	24x7 water supply scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata UA
287	West Bengal	Comprehensive Distribution Network within the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa Water Treatment Plant
288	West Bengal	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal
289	West Bengal	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square
290	West Bengal	Drainage and Sewerage project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata
291	West Bengal	Storm Water Drinage Scheme in BB Municipal Area
292	West Bengal	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandannagar Municipal Corporation
293	West Bengal	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata
294	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality .Kolkata
295	West Bengal	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area -15.50 Km.
296	West Bengal	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality, Kolkata
297	West Bengal	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar
298	West Bengal	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA
299	West Bengal	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue
300	West Bengal	Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata UA.

1	2	3
301	West Bengal	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal Area within Kolkata UA.
302	West Bengal	Water Supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata
303	West Bengal	RoB on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No. 5-8 of Bhatpara Municipality
304	West Bengal	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station
305	West Bengal	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass Connector at the starting point of Adi Ganga in Kolkata
306	West Bengal	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat
307	West Bengal	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah
308	West Bengal	Construction of elevated road between JinziraBazaar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road
309	West Bengal	Barrackpore - Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)
310	West Bengal	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata
311	West Bengal	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata

**Statement-II***List of Ongoing projects during Mission Period under UIDSSMT*

(Data as on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of towns/cities	Name of Project
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Storm Water Drainage
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Solid Waste Management
3	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	Water Supply
4	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage
5	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage
6	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda	Sewerage
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Sewerage
8	Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage
9	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage
10	Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	Water Supply
11	Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	Water Supply
12	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandra Puram	Water Supply
13	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Storm Water Drainage
14	Andhra Pradesh	Yemanganur	Sewerage

1	2	3	4
15	Assam	Hojai	Water Supply
16	Assam	Barpeta	Storm Water Drainage
17	Assam	Barpeta Road	Storm Water Drainage
18	Assam	Dergaon	Storm Water Drainage
19	Assam	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drainage
20	Assam	Dhubri	Storm Water Drainage
21	Assam	Digboi	Storm Water Drainage
22	Assam	Gauripur	Storm Water Drainage
23	Assam	Gosaigoan	Storm Water Drainage
24	Assam	Hailakandi	Storm Water Drainage
25	Assam	Jorhat	Storm Water Drainage
26	Assam	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drainage
27	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Water Supply
28	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Storm Water Drainage
29	Assam	Lala	Storm Water Drainage
30	Assam	Sapatgram	Storm Water Drainage
31	Assam	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drainage
32	Assam	Simaluguri	Storm Water Drainage
33	Assam	Titabar	Storm Water Drainage
34	Bihar	Fatuha	Road
35	Bihar	Arrah	Solid Waste Management
36	Bihar	Barbigaha	Road
37	Bihar	Bhabua	Road
38	Bihar	Chakia	Road
39	Bihar	Muzafarpur	Water Supply
40	Bihar	Narkatiaganj	Road
41	Bihar	Rosera	Road
42	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Water Supply
43	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Sewerage
44	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Water Supply
45	Goa	Sankhali	Road
46	Goa	Sanguem*	Road
47	Gujarat	Bilimora	Water Supply
48	Gujarat	Boriyavi	Water Supply
49	Gujarat	Dakor	Water Supply

1	2	3	4
50	Gujarat	Dharagadhra	Water Supply
51	Gujarat	Junagadh	Water Supply
52	Gujarat	Kathlal	Water Supply
53	Gujarat	Lunawada	Water Supply
54	Gujarat	Mahudha	Water Supply
55	Gujarat	Pethapur	Water Supply
56	Gujarat	Sutarpada	Water Supply
57	Gujarat	Wadhwan	Water Supply
58	Haryana	Rohtak	Solid Waste Management
59	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage
60	Haryana	Narnaul	Sewerage
61	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage
62	Himanchal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Road
63	Himanchal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply
64	Himanchal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply
65	Jharkhand	Chas	Solid Waste Management
66	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management
67	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management
68	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply
69	Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Solid Waste Management
70	Jammu and Kashmir	Anatnag	Water Supply
71	Jammu and Kashmir	Anatnag	Solid Waste Management
72	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Solid Waste Management
73	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Road
74	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Water Supply
75	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Storm Water Drainage
76	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Road
77	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Water Supply
78	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Storm Water Drainage
79	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Road
80	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Solid Waste Management
81	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Storm Water Drainage
82	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Solid Waste Management
83	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Road



1	2	3	4
84	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Storm Water Drainage
85	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Solid Waste Management
86	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Road
87	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage
88	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Solid Waste Management
89	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Storm Water Drainage
90	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Solid Waste Management
91	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Road
92	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Water Supply
93	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Storm Water Drainage
94	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Water Supply
95	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Solid Waste Management
96	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Road
97	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Water Supply
98	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Storm Water Drainage
99	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Urban Renewal
100	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Water Supply
101	Karnataka	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage
102	Karnataka	Birur	Water Supply
103	Karnataka	Channapatna	Sewerage
104	Karnataka	Devangere	Storm Water Drainage
105	Karnataka	Devangere	Sewerage
106	Karnataka	Devangere	Road
107	Karnataka	Gajendragarh-Naregal	Water Supply
108	Karnataka	Harihara	Storm Water Drainage
109	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Road
110	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Sewerage
111	Karnataka	Konnur	Road
112	Karnataka	Malavalli	Sewerage
113	Karnataka	Malbagalu	Water Supply
114	Karnataka	Nanjangud	Sewerage
115	Karnataka	Pandavapura	Sewerage
116	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Storm Water Drainage
117	Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage

1	2	3	4
118	Karnataka	Soundatti	Sewerage
119	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Sewerage
120	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Water Supply
121	Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur)	Water Supply
122	Kerala	Alappuzha	Water Supply
123	Kerala	Alappuzha	Solid Waste Management
124	Kerala	Attingal	Solid Waste Management
125	Kerala	Changanassery	Solid Waste Management
126	Kerala	Changanassery	Water Supply
127	Kerala	Chavakkad (Combined Project)	Water Supply
128	Kerala	Guruvayar (Combined Project)	Water Supply
129	Kerala	Koyilandy	Solid Waste Management
130	Kerala	Nedumangad	Solid Waste Management
131	Kerala	Neyyattinkara	Solid Waste Management
132	Kerala	North Paravour	Solid Waste Management
133	Kerala	Ottapalam	Water Supply
134	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Solid Waste Management
135	Kerala	Payyannur	Water Supply
136	Kerala	Perinthalamanna	Water Supply
137	Kerala	Perinthalmanna	Solid Waste Management
138	Kerala	Punalur	Solid Waste Management
139	Kerala	Thalassery	Water Supply
140	Kerala	Thiruvalla	Water Supply
141	Maharashtra	Achalpur	Water Supply
142	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Supply
143	Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage
144	Maharashtra	Akot	Water Supply
145	Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage
146	Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage
147	Maharashtra	Amravati	Sewerage
148	Maharashtra	Arvi	Water Supply
149	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Water Supply
150	Maharashtra	Baramati	Water Supply
151	Maharashtra	Basmath	Water Supply

1	2	3	4
152	Maharashtra	Beed	Water Supply
153	Maharashtra	Bhadravati	Water Supply
154	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage
155	Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage
156	Maharashtra	Gondia	Water Supply
157	Maharashtra	Hadgaon	Water Supply
158	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Water Supply
159	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	Water Supply
160	Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	Water Supply
161	Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage
162	Maharashtra	Karad	Water Supply
163	Maharashtra	Katol	Road
164	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	Water Supply
165	Maharashtra	Khopoli	Water Supply
166	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Sewerage
167	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Water Supply
168	Maharashtra	Latur	Storm Water Drainage
169	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Water Supply
170	Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage
171	Maharashtra	Murtijapur	Water Supply
172	Maharashtra	Pandharpur	Storm Water Drainage
173	Maharashtra	Panvel	Sewerage
174	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Water Supply
175	Maharashtra	Parola	Water Supply
176	Maharashtra	Pen	Water Supply
177	Maharashtra	Pusad	Water Supply
178	Maharashtra	Sailu	Water Supply
179	Maharashtra	Sangamner	Water Supply
180	Maharashtra	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water Supply
181	Maharashtra	Sangola	Water Supply
182	Maharashtra	Saoner	Road
183	Maharashtra	Satara	Water Supply
184	Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage
185	Maharashtra	Shahada	Water Supply

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1	2	3	4
186	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	Water Supply
187	Maharashtra	Sillod	Water Supply
188	Maharashtra	Solapur	Water Supply
189	Maharashtra	Tasgaon	Water Supply
190	Maharashtra	Umred	Water Supply
191	Maharashtra	Umred	Road
192	Maharashtra	Vadgaon	Water Supply
193	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	Water Supply
194	Maharashtra	Vengurla	Sewerage
195	Maharashtra	Washim	Water Supply
196	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Water Supply
197	Maharashtra	Yeola	Water Supply
198	Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Water Supply
199	Madhya Pradesh	Aagar	Water Supply
200	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Road
201	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply
202	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply
203	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Sewerage
204	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply
205	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Water Supply
206	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Road
207	Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	Water Supply
208	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase - II	Water Supply
209	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply
210	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Road
211	Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	Water Supply
212	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sewerage
213	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Water Supply
214	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Sewerage
215	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Road
216	Madhya Pradesh	Junardeo	Road
217	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Water Supply
218	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply
219	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply

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1	2	3	4
220	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply
221	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply
222	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Road
223	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply
224	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply
225	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply
226	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Water Supply
227	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage
228	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage
229	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply
230	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Road
231	Madhya Pradesh	shajapur	Water Supply
232	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Water Supply
233	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Water Supply
234	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply
235	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Water Supply
236	Manipur	Kakching	Water Supply
237	Manipur	Jiribam	Water Supply
238	Manipur	Mairang	Water Supply
239	Meghalaya	Tura	Solid Waste Management
240	Meghalaya	Nangpoh	Solid Waste Management
241	Nagaland	Chumukedima	Road
242	Nagaland	Mon	Road
243	Odisha	Angul	Water Supply
244	Odisha	Bargarh	Water Supply
245	Odisha	Berhampur	Water Body
246	Odisha	Bhawanipatana	Water Supply
247	Odisha	Cuttack	Water Body
248	Odisha	Cuttack	Road
249	Odisha	Gadakhai (Cuttack)	Urban Renewal
250	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body
251	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply
252	Odisha	Nayagarh	Water Supply
253	Odisha	Paralakhemundi	Water Supply

1	2	3	4
254	Odisha	Phulbani	Water Supply
255	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sewerage
256	Odisha	Talcher	Water Supply
257	Odisha	Vyasanagar	Water Supply
258	Punjab	Bathinda	Water Supply
259	Punjab	Ferozpur	Water Supply
260	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage
261	Punjab	Malout	Sewerage
262	Punjab	Muktasar	Water Supply
263	Punjab	Muktasar	Sewerage
264	Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage
265	Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage
266	Punjab	Sunam	Water Supply
267	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Sewerage
268	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage
269	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage
270	Rajasthan	Jhun jhunu	Sewerage
271	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage
272	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage
273	Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage
274	Rajasthan	Makarna	Water Supply
275	Rajasthan	Mangrole	Storm Water Drainage
276	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage
277	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Storm Water Drainage
278	Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage
279	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage
280	Rajasthan	Sikar City	Road
281	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Water Supply
282	Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage
283	Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage
284	Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage
285	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Sewerage
286	Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply
287	Tamil Nadu	Avelalapatty	Water Supply

1	2	3	4
288	Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	Water Supply
289	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Water Supply
290	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply
291	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply
292	Tamil Nadu	Gudalore	Water Supply
293	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply
294	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply
295	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Sewerage
296	Tamil Nadu	Othakaimandapam	Water Supply
297	Tamil Nadu	Samalpuram	Water Supply
298	Tamil Nadu	sarlarsamakulam	Water Supply
299	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	Sewerage
300	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply
301	Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayampalayam	Water Supply
302	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Sewerage
303	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply
304	Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	Water Supply
305	Tripura	Kaliashar	Road
306	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Water Supply
307	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Solid Waste Management
308	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Solid Waste Management
309	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Sewerage
310	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Water Supply
311	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Road
312	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Solid Waste Management
313	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Water Supply
314	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Water Supply
315	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewerage
316	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Solid Waste Management
317	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Road
318	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Water Supply
319	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Solid Waste Management
320	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management
321	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Solid Waste Management

1	2	3	4
322	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Solid Waste Management
323	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Water Supply
324	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management
325	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Water Supply
326	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Solid Waste Management
327	Uttar Pradesh	vrindavan	Sewerage
328	Uttrakahand	Mussoori	Sewerage
329	West Bengal	Balurghat	Water Supply
330	West Bengal	Balurghat	Storm Water Drainage
331	West Bengal	Berhampur	Water Supply
332	West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply
333	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply
334	West Bengal	Dhuliyani	Water Supply
335	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	Water Supply
336	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply
337	West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply
338	West Bengal	Kandi	Water Supply
339	West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage
340	West Bengal	Old Malda	Water Supply
341	West Bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply
342	West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply
343	West Bengal	Shantipur	Water Supply
344	West Bengal	Siliguri	Water Supply
345	West Bengal	Suri	Water Supply
346	Andaman and Nicobar	Jungleeghat	Road
347	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/Amla	Water Supply
348	Daman and Diu	Moti & Nandi Daman	Sewerage

[Translation]

**'Krishi' Channel**

263. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan proposes to launch a 'Krishi' channel devoted exclusively to agriculture and farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its present status;

(c) the time by which the said channel is likely to be launched;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase dissemination of modern agricultural techniques among farmers; and

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



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) The details are being worked out in consultation with the stake holders. No definite timeframe can be fixed as of now as the start of the channel will depend on availability of resources and manpower after the details have been worked out.

(d) and (e) Krishidarshan programmes of Doordarshan are being telecast under the "Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension" funded by the Ministry of Agriculture focussing on dissemination of modern agricultural techniques by involving experts from various fields like insurance, banking, credit for farmers, State Government schemes on agriculture/fisheries/veterinary science/water and soil conservation/social forestry etc. In addition, a programme 'Mera Gaon Connection' telecast at prime time on 'DD National' also introduces modern agricultural techniques to the viewers.

[English]

#### **Bio-Medical Waste Disposal**

264. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of hospitals across the country are not properly segregating or labelling bio-medical wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise, along with the monitoring mechanism in place to check the violations;

(c) whether proper inspection of the hospitals are not conducted regularly by the monitoring authorities;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether hospitals are facing fund crunch to meet the National Green Tribunal requirement; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create a road map to help the hospitals comply with bio-medical wastes disposal standards along with the steps taken by the Government to provide appropriate funding for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) As per the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, as amended, notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, every occupier of an institution generating bio-medical waste, *inter-alia*, is required to segregate the waste according to the colour coded containers /bags prescribed under these rules to ensure that such wastes are handled without any adverse effect on human health and environment. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories (UTs) are the designated Prescribed Authorities for ensuring implementation of these Rules.

As per the Annual Report on Bio-Medical Waste Management for the year 2012, as compiled by Central Pollution Control Board, 11583 show-cause notices/directions were issued to defaulting Health Care Facilities and Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities in the country for violating the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, as amended. State/UT-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) No instance of fund crunch has been reported to the Ministry by the hospruo meet the National Green Tribunal's requirement. The States/ UTs have been informed by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to include fund requirement for bio-medical waste management under the annual Programme Implementation Plan. This Ministry is providing financial assistance for setting up of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilitates on public-private partnership mode subject to the matching grant from the concerned State/UT.

**Statement**

*State/UT- wise details of Show-Cause notices / Directions issued to defaulting Health Care Facilities (HCFs)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total No. of Show cause notices/ directions
1	2	3
1.	Andman and Nicobar	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
4.	Assam	Nil
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	20
8.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
9.	Delhi	128
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	8747
12.	Haryana	144
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17
14.	Jharkhand	56
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	94
16.	Karnataka	897
17.	Kerala	82
18.	Lakshadweep	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	176
20.	Maharashtra	91
21.	Manipur	10
22.	Meghalaya	1
23.	Mizoram	Nil
24.	Nagaland	-
25.	Odisha	49
26.	Pudducherry	8
27.	Punjab	269
28.	Rajasthan	419

1	2	3
29.	Sikkim	1
30.	Tamilnadu	186
31.	Tripura	Nil
32.	Uttrakhand	43
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-
34.	West Bengal	30
Total		11583

**Financing Urban Public Transport**

265. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the challenges faced by the Government in financing urban public transport;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a state owned company to finance urban transportation projects and if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the company's borrowings is likely to be protected with sovereign guarantee and if so, the details worked out in this regard;

(d) the details of projects to which long term financial assistance is likely to be provided; and

(e) whether the company also proposes to finance public private partnership projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) The Government of India faces challenges in financing the urban public transport projects. Huge capital investments are required in dealing with the urban transport problems. Whether they are for constructing capital intensive mass transit systems, or funding of buses & their operations or segregated right-of-way for cycles and pedestrians. Urban Transport and Urban Development are State subjects and most of the State Governments and local bodies do not have the required resources and know how to resolve their urban transport problems. Substantial financial burden would devolve on the Government. Financing these projects is a big challenge.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Central Government encourages high capacity transport systems and would offer financial support either in the form of equity or grant or one time viability gap funding, subject to a ceiling of 20% of the capital cost of the project. We may need to give long term financial assistance to projects where in-principal approval of Metro Projects such as Lucknow, Pune and Nagpur has been conveyed by this Ministry. Ahmedabad Metro is also under active consideration with the Ministry of Urban Development. Some of the cities such as Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam, Patna, Raipur, Bhopal, Indore, Noida, Tricity of Chandigarh, Panchkula & Mohali along with Delhi Metro Phase-IV which are preparing their Detailed Project Reports, may also need long term financial assistance in future.

*[Translation]*

#### **Self Regulatory Mechanism for Media Personnel**

266. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement a self regulatory mechanism for media personnel;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether a report has been prepared by the Press Trust of India in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives of preserving the freedom of press and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. So far as private satellite TV channels are concerned, the Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the contents aired on

these channels. However, all channels have to abide by the Programme and Advertising Code stipulated by the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act. The News Broadcasters Association (NBA), Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), which are private agencies, have also put in place self-regulatory complaint redressal mechanism with respect to complaints regarding content telecast by TV channels. This Ministry sends complaints against TV content to them for appropriate action from time to time.

(c) and (d) Press Council of India has informed that it is not aware of any such report ' in this regard that was prepared by the Press Trust of India.

#### **Improvement in Slum Environment**

267. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects being run at present with foreign assistance for improving the environment in urban slum areas of the country;

(b) the details of projects where work has not been started so far; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for ensuring uniform distribution of the foreign assistance received for the purpose throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As reported by Department of Economic Affairs, all the projects being implemented with foreign assistance in the country including in the area for improving the environment in urban slum areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) External Assistance Programme is a continuous ongoing programme managed by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) through a well-established procedure in which States participate. The allocation of foreign assistance is reported to be demand driven and is subject to the borrowing capacity of the State.

**Statement***Projects being implemented with Foreign Assistance*

Agency	Loan No.	Loan Name	Agreement date	Terminal Disbursement date	Loan Currency (LC)	LC in Millions	Type of Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOUK	UGGG083	Climate Change Innovation Programme	4/22/2013	4/24/2018	GBP	12.00	Grant
GOUS	386-0550	Sustainable Forests and Climate Adaptation Project	9/30/2010	9/30/2015	USD	4.61	Grant
IBRD	TF099872	Design of market based emissions trading schemes to improve Air quality	9/13/2011	9/13/2014	USD	0.50	Grant
IBRD	TF96651-IN	GEF Grant (Biodiversity Conservation & Rural Livelihoods Improvement Proj	6/14/2011	3/31/2018	USD	8.14	Grant
IBRD	TF011381	Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Biodiversity Conservation & Magmt.	3/21/2012	5/8/2014	USD	0.24	Grant
IBRD	TF012765	Enhancing Capacity for NAP Alignment and Reporting to UNCCD Secretariat	9/17/2012	12/31/2014	USD	0.15	Grant
UNDP	58540	Demonstrating & promoting best tecniqs & practices for reducing health care	2/27/2012	12/31/2014	USD	0.80	Grant
GOJP	IDP-183	Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase 2	3/30/2007	7/11/2017	JPY	17,521.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-194	Forest Department-Uttar Pradesh	3/10/2008	3/25/2018	JPY	12,657.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-194A	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	3/10/2008	3/25/2018	JPY	688.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-173	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	13,937.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-214	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	2/17/2011	6/15/2021	JPY	8,710.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-214A	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project	2/17/2011	6/15/2021	JPY	119.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-221	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)	6/16/2011	10/12/2021	JPY	15,527.00	Loan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOJP	IDP-221A	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (Phase-2)	6/16/2011	10/12/2021	JPY	222.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-223	Biodiversity Conservation Project	3/29/2012	8/24/2022	JPY	6,030.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-223A	Biodiversity Conservation Project	3/29/2012	8/24/2022	JPY	341.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-172	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	3,493.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-211	Conservation & Forest Management Project	3/31/2010	6/15/2022	JPY	5,067.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-211A	Conservation & Forest Management Project	3/31/2010	6/15/2022	JPY	317.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-235	Uttarkhand Forest Resource Management Project	4/11/2014	7/11/2024	JPY	10,938.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-235A	Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project	4/11/2014	7/11/2024	JPY	452.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-215	Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)	2/17/2011	2/15/2022	JPY	31,805.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-215A	Yamuna Action Plan Project (III)	2/17/2011	2/15/2022	JPY	766.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-199	Capacity Development for Forest Mgt. & Personnel Trg. Project	11/21/2008	10/16/2018	JPY	5,241.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-182	Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement & Poverty Alleviation Project	3/30/2007	7/11/2017	JPY	7,725.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-148	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	3/31/2003	3/31/2014	JPY	8,624.84	Loan
GOJP	IDP-162	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (II)	3/31/2005	7/28/2015	JPY	9,818.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-163	Karnataka Sus. Forest Manag. & Bio. Conservaton Pro	3/31/2005	7/28/2015	JPY	15,209.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-164	Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)	3/31/2005	7/28/2015	JPY	11,184.00	Loan
IBRD	7924-IN	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	7/22/2010	9/30/2015	USD	25.21	Loan
IBRD	8065-IN	National Ganga River Basin Project	6/14/2011	12/31/2019	USD	801.00	Loan
IDA	4755-IN	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	7/22/2010	9/30/2015	XDR	19.21	Loan
IDA	4765-IN	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	7/22/2010	12/31/2015	XDR	146.90	Loan
IDA	4943-IN	Biodiversity Conservation & Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	6/14/2011	3/31/2018	XDR	9.80	Loan
IDA	4955-IN	National Ganga River Basin project	6/14/2011	12/31/2019	XDR	123.02	Loan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GODE	5790678E	Environment Related Urban Infrastructure Development Odisha	8/2/2012	12/29/2017	EUR	2.50	Grant
GOUK	UKGG077	Support Programme for Urban Reforms in Bihar Grant 2009	3/5/2010	2/29/2016	GBP	50.00	Grant
GOUK	UKGG081	Madhya Pradesh urban Infrastructure Investment Programme	11/16/2012	12/31/2015	GBP	20.00	Grant
IBRD	TF095549	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	2/5/2010	11/30/2015	USD	20.33	Grant
ADB	2638-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Invest. Prog. Proj.2	12/16/2010	6/30/2016	USD	123.00	Loan
ADB	2725-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Investment Program. Proj.3	3/17/2011	6/30/2015	USD	63.00	Loan
ADB	3053-IND	Kolkata Environment Improvement Investment Program - Project-1	3/3/2014	12/31/2018	USD	100.00	Loan
ADB	3062-IND	Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1-Phase B Project	5/29/2014	3/31/2018	USD	176.00	Loan
ADB	2506-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev. Invest. Program-Proj-2	2/18/2009	6/30/2015	USD	131.30	Loan
ADB	2861-IND	Bihar Urban Development Investment Program-project 1	3/25/2013	6/30/2017	USD	65.00	Loan
ADB	2882-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program-Project-3	9/9/2013	6/30/2016	USD	60.00	Loan
GODE	3663743E	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Ph 2 Pt. 1	12/19/2012	6/30/2018	EUR	20.00	Loan
GODE	4191383E	Environment Related Urban Infrastructure Development Odisha	8/2/2012	12/29/2017	EUR	15.00	Loan
GODE	2167623E	Environment Related Urban Infrastructure Development Odisha	8/2/2012	12/29/2017	EUR	22.50	Loan
GODE	6282843E	Environment Related Urban Infrastructure Development Odisha	8/2/2012	12/29/2017	EUR	2.50	Loan
GODE	6849175E	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Ph2 Pt.1	12/19/2012	6/30/2018	EUR	10.00	Loan
GODE	9951628E	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Ph 2 Pt. 1	12/19/2012	6/30/2018	EUR	2.00	Loan
GODE	997707E	Environment Related Urban Infrastructure Development Odisha	8/2/2012	12/29/2017	EUR	10.00	Loan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GODE	7889464E	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu Ph. 2 Pt. 1	12/19/2012	6/30/2018	EUR	48.00	Loan
GOFR	FRGL049E	Reorganisation the Water Supply System of the city of Jodhpur-Phase II	7/17/2013	12/31/2017	EUR	23.00	Loan
GOFR	FRGL046E	Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme for Jodhpur- RJ	2/2/2012	12/31/2016	EUR	71.10	Loan
GOJP	IDP-168A	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	18,454.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-189	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2017	JPY	16,981.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-189A	Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2017	JPY	4,399.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-189B	Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project	9/14/2007	11/28/2017	JPY	1,426.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-198	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	11/21/2008	2/25/2017	JPY	41,191.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-198A	Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	11/21/2008	2/25/2017	JPY	836.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-196	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	3/10/2008	3/25/2016	JPY	4,545.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-239	Agra Water Supply Project II	3/31/2014	5/15/2020	JPY	16,279.00	Loan
IBRD	7816-IN	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	1/22/2010	12/31/2015	USD	300.00	Loan
IBRD	7818-IN	Sustainable Urban Trasport Project	2/5/2010	11/30/2015	USD	105.23	Loan
ADB	2331-IND	Jammu & Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv. Prog.(Proj.1)	12/28/2007	4/30/2015	USD	42.20	Loan
ADB	2410-IND	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	10/23/2008	12/31/2014	USD	60.00	Loan
ADB	2797-IND	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-2)	1/31/2013	12/31/2015	USD	100.00	Loan
ADB	2806-IND	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Prog. Project-1	3/9/2012	6/30/2018	USD	61.00	Loan
ADB	2834-IND	North Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog project-2	11/19/2012	6/30/2016	USD	72.00	Loan
ADB	2925-IND	Jammu & Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Investment Perogram Project-2	5/16/2013	3/31/2017	USD	110.00	Loan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ADB	2528-IND	National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog.- Project 1	8/4/2009	4/30/2016	USD	25.54	Loan
GOFR	FRGL048E	Bangalore Metro Project CIN 1044 01 P	2/14/2013	12/31/2015	EUR	110.00	Loan
GOFR	CIN106401S	Kochi Metro Project	2/7/2014	12/31/2018	EUR	180.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-197	Chennai Metro Project	11/21/2008	3/19/2015	JPY	18,456.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-197A	Chennai Metro Project	11/21/2008	3/19/2015	JPY	3,295.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-171	Bangalore Metro Rail Project	3/31/2006	7/24/2016	JPY	44,704.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-202	Delhi MassRapid Transport System Project Phase2(IV)	3/31/2009	7/28/2015	JPY	76,229.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-202A	Delji Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase2(IV)	3/31/2009	7/28/2015	JPY	1,524.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-206	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2(V)	3/31/2010	3/31/2016	JPY	30,312.01	Loan
GOJP	IDP-206A	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 2 (V)	3/31/2010	3/31/2016	JPY	-	Loan
GOJP	IDP-207	Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	3/31/2010	6/15/2017	JPY	22,009.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-207A	Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	3/31/2010	6/15/2017	JPY	1,393.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-208	Chennai Metrol Project (II)	3/31/2010	3/31/2017	JPY	55,646.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-208A	Chennai Metro Project (II)	3/31/2010	3/31/2017	JPY	4,205.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-220	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	6/16/2011	9/22/2017	JPY	13,897.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-220A	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	6/16/2011	9/22/2017	JPY	5,935.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-222	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	3/29/2012	5/28/2018	JPY	126,214.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-222A	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	3/29/2012	5/28/2018	JPY	1,703.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-238	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3(II)	3/31/2014	3/31/2020	JPY	140,000.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-225	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project	10/29/2012	12/5/2022	JPY	26,975.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-225A	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project	10/29/2012	12/5/2022	JPY	2,000.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-230	Chennai Metro Project(III)	3/28/2013	7/25/2020	JPY	47,375.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-230A	Chennai Metro Rail Ltd (III)	3/28/2013	7/25/2020	JPY	1,316.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-233	Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project	9/17/2013	2/25/2021	JPY	64,237.00	Loan
GOJP	IDP-233A	Mumbai Metro Line 3 Project	9/17/2013	2/25/2021	JPY	6,763.00	Loan
IDA	4997-IN	Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	12/8/2011	6/30/2016	XDR	27.36	Loan
GOUK	UKGG075	Support to National Policies for Urban Pverty Reduction: Grant 2009	4/14/2010	6/30/2014	GBP	7.80	Grant



[English]

**Salaries to Teachers under SSA**

268. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) imparting training to children with special needs are appointed on contract basis and not being paid salary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the contract of most of these teachers are being terminated; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to ensure proper execution of the SSA, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), for resource support to Children With Special Needs (CWSN), specially trained special educators can be appointed, particularly for teaching special skills to children with special needs. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norm for disabled children is Rs.3000/- per child per annum, with Rs.1000/- per child exclusively for the engagement of resource teachers. Each Block Resource Centre should also have two resource persons exclusively for Children With Special Needs (CWSN) to enhance academic support for students with disabilities.

The recruitment of service conditions and remuneration to such resource persons comes under the domain of the State Governments. Under the SSA, in 2013-14, Rs.45083.20 lakh and in 2014-15 Rs.50858.681 lakh has been sanctioned to States/UTs for inclusion of CWSN, based on per child norms, including remuneration for resource persons. The State/UT Governments have also been advised to engage qualified personnel as resource persons.

**Impact of Raising Height of Narmada Dam**

269. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given the approval for raising the height of the Narmada Dam by 17 metres;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered the serious environmental impact that may arise due to the new decision to increase the height of Narmada Dam beyond the existing 122 metres;

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

(d) the area which may cover as reservoir due to the raising of height of the dam;

(e) whether the Government has earmarked any land to rehabilitate the people who will lose their land due to the said decision; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Narmada Control Authority (NCA) accorded permission to Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL), Government of Gujarat, on 12.06.2014 to carry out works in Phase-I proposal comprising construction of piers, overhead bridge and installation of gates in open or raised position.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 18.10.2000 in WP No.319 of 1994 (Narmada Bachao Aandolan VS Union of India and Others) has directed that permission to raise the dam height will be granted by the Narmada Control Authority (NCA) from time to time after it obtains clearances from the Environment Sub-Group headed by the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Sub-Group headed by the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The R&R Sub-Group would in turn give clearance after having consulted the three Grievance Redressal Authorities (GRAs). The Environment Sub-Group of Nannada Control Authority had, accordingly, given conditional clearance for Phase-I proposal in its 48th meeting held on 01.04.2010. The R&R Sub-Group recommended clearance in its 77th meeting held on 27.06.2013 subject to certain conditions. The permission has thereafter been granted by the Narmada Control Authority for works in Phase-I proposal after having

followed due procedure laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter.

(d) No additional agricultural land or house is expected to be submerged on account of this approval of NCA for Phase-I works.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of the (d) above.

**Financial Assistance for Construction of  
Kitchen-cum-Stores**

270. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding the financial assistance for constructing kitchen-cum stores in schools of the State for the financial year 2014-15 under Mid-day Meal Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not received any proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding the financial assistance for constructing kitchen-cum-stores in schools of the State for the financial year 2014-15 under Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

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

**Opening of Saudi Arabia Consulate in Kerala**

271. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of opening of Consulates of Saudi Arabia and UAE in Kerala;

(b) whether locations have been identified for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these Consulates are likely to be operational alongwith the services to be provided by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) This Ministry accorded its consent to the establishment of Consulate of United Arab Emirates in Kerala on 06 July, 2012.

This Ministry is not in receipt of any proposal for the establishment of Consulate of Saudi Arabia in Kerala.

(b) No information with regard to location of the Consulate of the United Arab Emirates has so far been received from their Embassy in New Delhi.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

(d) Information with respect to time frame for opening of Consulate of the United Arab Emirates has not so far been received from their Embassy in New Delhi.

**Free Meals for Night Schools**

272. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved free meals for night schools also in some States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

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

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**

273. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the various States including Karnataka for setting up of schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) during 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the proposals, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Budget allocation for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for the year 2012-13 was Rs. 3,124 crore. In view of the outstanding commitment for setting up of schools approved till 2011-12, it was decided not to seek fresh proposals for setting up of schools under the RMSA for the year 2012-13.

#### **Construction of School Buildings under SSA**

274. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are allocated in lump-sum for construction of school buildings to the States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted for the purpose;

(c) the details of funds allocated for construction of school buildings under SSA during the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any constraints have been noticed in the present system being followed for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Central funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are released in lump sum installments to States / Union Territories for implementation of the interventions approved under the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of the concerned State / Union Territory. A statement giving the details of Central share releases under SSA to States / Union Territories against the approved activities of AWP&B 2014-15 including construction of schools for the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) A constraint reported by some States for the construction of school buildings, is non-availability of land. The concerned State Governments have committed to resolve the issue.

#### **Statement**

*Central ad-hoc fund release to States under SSA during 2014-15 till 30th June, 2014*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central fund release
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	80825.89
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7521.54
4	Assam	4817.26
5	Bihar	73493.35
6	Chandigarh	-
7	Chhattrisgarh	36097.76
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9	Daman and Diu	-
10	Delhi	1765.25
11	Goa	666.40
12	Gujarat	35629.71
13	Haryana	17544.21
14	Himachal Pradesh	5399.23
15	Jammu and Kashmir	31449.57
16	Jharkhand	22675.36
17	Karnataka	21842.73
18	Kerala	10489.88
19	Lakshadweep	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	100204.28
21	Maharashtra	11014.14
22	Manipur	4925.50
23	Meghalaya	5718.48
24	Mizoram	4039.02
25	Nagaland	-
26	Odisha	36973.03
27	Puducherry	-
28	Punjab	8693.12
29	Rajasthan	108672.72

1	2	3
30	Sikkim	1000.47
31	Tamil Nadu	71214.74
32	Tripura	4724.11
33	Uttar Pradesh	233569.01
34	Uttarakhand	10139.07
35	West Bengal	46161.22

#### **Shortage of Qualified Scientists**

275. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of qualified scientists for undertaking research and development work in various research institutions/laboratories in the country;

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

(c) whether a number of scientists in various research institutions/laboratories under the Government have resigned to join more remunerative positions in the private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of scientists who have resigned to join private sector during each of the last three years and the current year, year and institution-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to retain such scientists in their institutions and to prevent their migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutions/laboratories under various departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(c) to (e) The exodus of scientists has not been sizeable and is therefore not a matter of concern. As such

no statistics have been maintained to allow for specific steps to be taken to prevent their migration. Besides the research positions in public institutions have gained further attractiveness following the revision of salaries and promotional avenues of scientists in the 6th Pay Commission. This is evident from the 75% increase in extramural Research and Development (R&D) Projects in the country from 3,336 in 2006-07 to 5,855 in 2010-11. The monthly emoluments of fellowships for research fellows have increased by 100% from Rs.8,000 per month in 2007 to Rs.16,000 per month in 2010. Further, since 2006 onwards, 570 scientists of Indian origin working abroad, including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) having Ph.D. degrees, have been offered to join Indian scientific institutions under schemes such as Ramanujan Fellowship, (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Faculty Award and Ramalingaswami Fellowships for undertaking research in the country. In view of the demand of research professionals coming up, the absorption capacity has been increased manifold with the setting up of new institutes such as Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) followed by successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments etc.

[Translation]

#### **Religion Based Reservation in Universities**

276. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission for religion based reservation in certain Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind such reservations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Out of 46 Central Universities, 2 Central Universities viz., the Aligarh Muslim University and the Jamia Millia Islamia had issued orders for providing admission to students belonging to Muslim minorities. The Jamia Millia Islamia has reported that it has been declared, on 2nd February, 2011, a Muslim Minority Educational Institution under article 30(1) of the Constitution by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions(NCMEI). The Supreme Court in

T.M.A. Pai Foundation vs. State of Karnataka (2002) 8 SCC 481 has laid down that an aided minority educational institution would be entitled to have the right of admission of students belonging to minority group and at the same time, would be required to admit a reasonable extent of non-minority students, so that the rights under Article 30(1) are not substantially impaired and further the citizens' rights under Article 29 (2) are not infringed. The admission of students belonging to minorities in Jamia Millia Islamia are covered under the aforesaid judgement and other pronouncements of the Supreme Court in similar matters. The Aligarh Muslim University has reported that pursuant to the Supreme Court Order dated 24.4.2006 in Civil Appeal No.2286 of 2006 (Aligarh Muslim University vs. Dr. Naresh Agrawal & ors.) it is not implementing 50% quota reservation for admissions. The matter is sub-judice.

The reservation policy for State Universities is laid down by the concerned State Government.

Earlier, pursuant to the Constitution (Ninety Third Amendment) Act, 2005, Central Government enacted the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 to provide for reservation in admission to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes(OBCs) in Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government. The Central Government through a resolution and Office Memorandum (OM) dated 20.4.2008, by way of clarification, reconfirmed that the Central Lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs)/OBCs are and have always been for all purposes including reservation in admission to Central Educational Institutions, and notified and adopted the Central Lists of SEBCs/OBCs notified State wise from time to time by the Ministry of Welfare/Social Justice and Empowerment. By way of a further Resolution and OM dated 22.12.2011, the Central Government clarified that reservation in admission to the educational institutions as elucidated in its earlier Resolution would continue to apply subject to a sub-quota of 4.5 percent for minorities, as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 out of the 27 per cent reservation for OBCs. The Andhra Pradesh High Court has set aside this Resolution and OM dated 22.12.2011 against which the Central Government has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court. No stay has been granted by the Supreme Court till date. The matter is sub-

judice.

[English]

### **Pucca Houses**

277. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all the citizens by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds required and provided during the 12th Plan for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider Public Private Partnership in this sector and explore corporate social responsibility to build such houses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has set the target of providing pucca houses to all by 2022 as announced in the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014.

(b) to (e) A Technical Committee constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) estimated housing shortage in the year 2012 at 18.7 million.

An outlay of Rs. 35,810 crores is presently available for 12th Five Year Plan for this purpose including committed liabilities under the ongoing Schemes.

Government, at present, is holding consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments, industry associations etc. for this purpose.

Ministry of Rural Development has informed that assistance for housing in the rural areas is provided through Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Unit assistance of Rs.

70,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 75,000/- in Hilly/difficult/IAP districts is provided to identified BPL families for construction of a house. The approved outlay during 12th Five Year Plan for the Scheme is Rs. 59,585 crore. Out of which Rs. 22,259 crore were received during the last two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14. Outlay for the Scheme during current financial 2014-15 is Rs. 16,000 crore. At present no other proposal is under consideration in respect of rural housing.

#### **Metro Rail Projects**

278. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:  
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of ongoing metro rail projects in the country including Pune and Kochi and the time schedule for their completion, project-wise;

(b) whether some of the projects are facing delay and if so, the details of such projects and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of these metro rail projects are causing traffic snarls and congestion and if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken/being taken by the Government; and

(d) the details of financial assistance, both national and international provided to these projects during the last three years and current year, project and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Central Government has not approved Pune Metro Rail Project. The details of ongoing metro rail projects, their current status and the time schedule for their completion, project-wise in the country are given below:-

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Metro Rail Projects	Length (in km)	Current Status	Targeted Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase III Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar (Gokulpuri)	55.697	The progress as on 31.5.2014 of civil works is 47.64% and the overall progress is 34.46%.	By March, 2016 in stretches.
		Janakpur West - Kalindikunj	33.494		
		Central Secretariat-Kashmere Gate	9.37		
		Jahangirpuri - Badli	4.489		
		Extension to Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875		
		Extension of Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar Corridor to Shiv Vihar	2.717		
		Extension from Mundka to Bahadurgarh	11.182		
		Connection to Najafgarh From Dwarka to Najafgarh	4.295		
2	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-I	42.3	\$	By end of 2015

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-II	72.10	&	By the year 2019.
3	West Bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro*	14.67	33.25 %	December, 2017**
4	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1 A from Mansarovar to Chandpole.	9.718	Work is nearing completion.	By the end of 2014.
		Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1 B from Chandpole to Badi Chouper.	2.349	The work has been started.	By March, 2018.
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project	45.046	Test run is in process for Stage 1. Research Designs and Standards Organization (RDSO)	Elevated and Underground by 2015 and 2016 respectively.
				Testing has been completed for Stage 1 in June, 2014.	
6	Kerala	Kochi Metro	25.612	Almost 45% of the foundation work has been completed.	By 2016
7	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP) Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	—	@
		Mumbai Metro Line-3 (Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra) Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ	32.50	#	December, 2019
8	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project (PPP)	72	Works are going on at a brisk pace as per schedule. One Depot is at 93% and the second Depot is at 80% progress.	June 2017

\$ Eastern section of 6.7 km and the Northern section of 10.3 km have commenced commercial operations on 20.10.2011 and 01.03.2014 respectively. The Physical Progress as on 31.05.2014 is 85%. The Financial Progress as on 31.05.2014 is 83%.

& Preliminary works like land acquisition, soil investigations, designs of structures have been started. Geo technical surveys have been completed.

\* Project has been transferred to the Ministry of Railways (MoR).

\*\*Subject to finalization of alignment, availability of land and funds in time.

@ The Project has not yet started, because the Concessionaire, Mumbai Metro Transport Pvt. Ltd. (MMTPL) expressed inability to start the work due to critical Conditions of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance laid down by Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF).

# The physical work is to start in the 1st Quarter of 2015.

(b) The pace of progress of work of the Metro Rail Projects namely, Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase-III and Hyderabad Metro Rail Project is satisfactory. The problems facing by other Metro Rail Projects are given below:-

Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (BMRCL) has informed that the completion of Phase-1 of the Project was 31st December, 2013. The reasons for delay are as under:

- Some of the litigations in respect of land acquisition resulted in protracted Court Cases resulting in delays.
- There was a delay of about 2 years by the Railways in respect of transfer of Railway land.
- The tenders in respect of Underground Section and Majestic Station got delayed on account of unbundling of the main package into smaller packages and retendering resulting in delay by about 1 year.
- Shifting of utilities took more time than expected.

Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. has informed following reasons for the delay in the Project:

- Delay in Finalisation of alignment over Kathipara Flyover System in consultation with National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). Finally, it was agreed to adopt balanced cantilever design for the elevated viaduct to avoid any interference to the Road traffic over the flyover. Consequently the delay caused in Stage-1 implementation.
- Delay in design finalisation of Elevated Corridor over Railway Tracks near Guindy due to objections from Southern Railway. Finally Steel Girder spans were agreed to be provided as desired by Southern Railway and

Scheme had to be approved by CMRS before M/s. Larsen & Toubro was asked to design and execute (affected Stage IA).

- Alignment and levels of OTA-Airport stretch had to be modified after a series of consultations with Airport Authorities. Finally cut and cover stretch of about 1.5 km had to be introduced (affected Stage 1 A).
- Delay in communication of approvals for road diversions.

Kochi Metro Rail Ltd. has informed that they have acquired 83% of the total land required for the Project. The delay in acquiring the balance 17% of the land is due to the introduction of new Land Acquisition Act.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd has informed that Phase-1 A Project (Mansarovar to Chandpole) is facing a delay of about 6 months in completion due to interim ban orders on mining of sand, lack of specialized labour, price escalation of building materials etc.

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority has informed that for Metro Line-3 Project, the transformation of MMRC into a Joint Venture / Special Purpose Vehicle of Government of India and Government of Maharashtra (GoM) is in progress and approval awaited from GoM.

(c) Metro Rail Corporations have informed that at metro construction sites located on busy roads, traffic diversion plan is prepared in consultation with the Traffic Police. Traffic signs are properly placed at diversion points, widening interior city roads, repositioning of bus stops, formation of alternate roads and traffic marshals are deputed to guide the motorists.

(d) The details of the financial assistance, both national and international, provided to the Metro Rail Projects during the last three years and current year, project-wise and year-wise i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below:-

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Metro Rail Projects	Funds released by the Central Government							
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (upto June, 2014)	
		National*	Inter national@	National	Inter-national	National	Inter national	National	Inter national
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Delhi Metro Rail Project	2840.27	671.00	2972.77	583.00	3402.65	1570.51	673.50	565.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-I	711.00	771.01	717.12	255.53	320.00	520.00	100.00	199.00
	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-I I	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.00	13.24	0.00
3	Kolkata East - West Metro*	134.50	161.00	130.00	139.02	110.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
4	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1 A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1 B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chennai Metro Rail Project	623.00	1290.00	1104.00	721.83	249.45	1742.70	26.74	326.68
6	Kochi Metro	0.00	0.00	22.80	0.00	125.00	0.00	99.00	0.00
7	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP)	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mumbai Metro Line-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project (PPP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* National - includes Equity, Subordinate Debt and Grant.

@ International - includes Pass Through Assistance from JICA and ADB.

# Financial assistance of three years of Rs.471 crore under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) has been received as a Central assistance. VGF is released by Ministry of Finance.

[*Translation*]

### **Civil Nuclear Co-operation**

279. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of civil nuclear co-operation with United States and other countries;

(b) whether the agreements so made have become fully operational;

(c) if so, the details of benefits derived, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the 123 Nuclear Agreement with USA; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) India has signed civil nuclear cooperation agreements with France, United States (US), Russia, Namibia, Canada, Argentina, Kazakhstan, the Czech Republic and Republic of Korea; Memorandum of Understanding on civil nuclear cooperation has been signed with Mongolia. A joint declaration has also been signed with United Kingdom.

(b) and (c) These agreements are in different stages of implementation. Recently the commercial contract for construction of two additional reactors at Kudankulam was finalized pursuant to the civil nuclear cooperation agreement with Russia. An Early Works Agreement has been concluded between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. and Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) of the US with regard to the construction of two nuclear power reactors at Mithi Viridi in Gujarat. Supply of uranium for fuelling India's indigenous nuclear power reactors has also taken place from France, Russia and Kazakhstan pursuant to the signing of the above mentioned Agreements.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to review the 123 nuclear Agreement with the US.

#### **Guidelines for Nursery Admissions**

280. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the education of children aged 3 to 6 years is suffering due to the absence of any regulation for nursery admissions in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to frame clear-cut guidelines in this regard and issue the same to the State Governments for implementation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the guidelines are likely to be framed and issued to State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (e) The Subject of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) falls in the purview of Ministry of Women and Child Development, which has circulated the National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy on 27th September, 2013 to all the States. The policy stipulates base standards for quality ECCE and provides that a Regulatory Framework for ECCE will be developed within one year of setting up of the National ECCE Council, which has been established by the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 26th February, 2014.

#### **Diversion of Forest Land**

281. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure of disposing of proposals for diversion of forest land upto 40 hectares involves many channels and hence time consuming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to simplify the procedure in order to speed up decision making; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land up to 40 hectares are processed at four levels in the State Government or the Union Territory Administration, as the case may be, before they are sent to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC). These levels are - the concerned Dy. Conservator of Forests; the concerned Conservator of Forests; Nodal Officer, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Secretary in charge of Forest Department or any other authorized officer of the State Government or the Union Territory Administration, as the case may be, not below the rank of an Under Secretary.

In respect of the proposals involving diversion of forest land up to 40 hectares, Regional Office of the MoEFCC is competent to finally dispose off all proposals involving forest land up to 5 hectares, except in respect of the proposals for regularization of encroachments and mining (including renewal of mining leases).

The proposals involving diversion of forest land above 5 hectares and up to 40 hectares and all proposals for regularization of encroachments and mining up to 40 hectares, the proposals are examined by the Regional Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests in consultation with an Advisory Group consisting of representatives of the State Government from Revenue Department, Forest Department, Planning and/or Finance Department and concerned Department whose proposal is being examined. The views of the Advisory Group are recorded by the Regional Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and along with the same, the proposals are sent to the MoEFCC for consideration and final decision. The MoEFCC after considering the views of the Advisory Group and after such further enquiry as it may consider necessary, grant approval to the proposal with or without conditions or reject the same after obtaining approval of the Minister for Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

(c) and (d) A proposal to delegate the power to the Regional Empowered Committees to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the senior most officer not below the rank of the Chief Conservator of Forest, appointed by the Central Government in the MoEFCC at its each Regional Office to deal with the forest conservation matters under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to finally dispose off the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land above 5 hectares and up to 40 hectares except in respect of the proposals for hydel projects, regularization of encroachments and mining (including renewal of mining leases) is under consideration of the Central Government.

#### **Laboratory Tests on Animals**

282. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued any guidelines for banning laboratory tests on animals being conducted for experiments in the colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether violation of these guidelines by some educational institutions have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken/being taken by the Government against such educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued guidelines on discontinuation of dissection and animal experimentation in Zoology/Life Sciences in higher educational institutions. These guidelines are available on [www.uac.ac.in](http://www.uac.ac.in). All Universities/ Deemed to be Universities have been requested to ensure compliance of these guidelines by all departments of that University as well as by the affiliated colleges.

(c) and (d) The UGC has informed that it had received two references - one from Ms. Maneka Gandhi, Member of Parliament and other from Dr. Chaitanya Koduri, Science Policy Adviser, People for the Ethical

Treatment of Animals (PETA) complaining that several universities offering life science courses are taking advantage of a minor disparity between the UGC guidelines and those issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in order to continue dissecting animals. UGC has reported that State-wise details are not available with it. In response, the UGC has issued several circulars reminding Universities/ Deemed to be Universities to strictly comply with the guidelines on discontinuation of dissection and animal experimentation in Zoology/Life Sciences. The UGC has also constituted a Committee to revisit these guidelines.

The Medical Council of India has amended the Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999 to mandate use of Computer Assisted modules for imparting required knowledge and skills for teaching Physiology and Pharmacology in undergraduate curriculum.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of New Deemed-to-be-Universities**

283. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for setting up of new deemed-to-be universities in various parts of the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals that have been given approval alongwith the number of proposals lying pending for approval during the above mentioned period, State-wise;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted status of deemed-to-be-university to various institutions while the matter was subjudice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) After the notification of the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 on 26.05.2010, the UGC has received 29 proposals for Deemed-to-be-University status under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The State-wise list of the

proposals received during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Andhra Pradesh-5, Delhi-1, Jammu and Kashmir-1, Karnataka-2, Kerala-1, Madhya Pradesh-2, Maharashtra-4, Odisha-2, Punjab-1, Tamil Nadu-5, Uttar Pradesh-4 and Uttarakhand-1.

(b) After the notification of UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010, only one institution of higher education was granted deemed to be university status i.e. the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM), Distt. Sonapat, Haryana.

(c) No, Madam. UGC does not have power to grant status of Deemed-to-be-University status.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Change of Land Use by NCRPB**

284. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) gives clearance to Change of Land Use (CLU) proposals;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals cleared by it during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of forest land in the National Capital Region (NCR) converted into commercial and residential land through such process, location-wise during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) As National Capital Region Planning Board does not process cases for Change of Land Use, no such data is maintained by them.

#### **Satellites Launched by India**

285. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of satellites launched

by India during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent by India on these space programmes, programme-wise;

(c) the revenue earned through launch of satellites of other countries during the above said period; and

(d) the details of the space programmes planned for execution by the year 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the last three years (2011-2014) and the current year (April 2014 - till date), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched 14 Indian satellites and 15 foreign satellites, given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The programme-wise details of the funds allocated and spent on the above space programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) During the last three years (2011-2014) and the current year (April 2014 - till date), ISRO has launched 15 satellites of other countries and the revenue earned through launch of these satellites is C 39.82 million and US \$ 1 million.

(d) The Department has laid down the future space programme for 2020. The plan envisages development of advanced launch vehicle systems, thematic earth observational satellites with improved resolution, high-power, high-throughput communication satellites, microwave multi-spectral remote sensing satellites, weather and climate studies, constellation of satellites for regional navigation, development of critical technologies for human spaceflight and satellites for space science and planetary exploration purposes.

**Statement-I***Satellites launched by India during the last three years and the current year***A. Indian Satellites**

Sl. No.	Name of the satellite	Date of launch	Application Area
1	IRNSS-1B	04.04.2014	Satellite based position and navigation services
2	GSAT-14	05.01.2014	Communication
3	Mars Orbiter Mission	05.11.2013	Observation of physical features of mars and study of Martian atmosphere
4	GSAT-7	30.08.2013	Communication over wide ocean region including Indian mass
5	INSAT-3D	26.07.2013	Enhanced meteorological observations
6	IRNSS-1A	01.07.2013	Satellite based position and navigation services
7	SARAL	25.02.2013	Oceanography and Marine Meteorology
8	GSAT-10	29.09.2012	Communication & Navigation
9	RISAT-1	26.04.2012	Natural Resources & Disaster Management
10	Megha-Tropiques	12.10.2011	Meteorology
11	GSAT-12	15.07.2011	Communication
12	GSAT-8	21.05.2011	Communication & Navigation
13	Resourcesat-2	20.04.2011	Natural Resources Management
14	Youthsat	20.04.2011	Space Science

**B. Foreign Satellites**

Sl. No.	Satellite Name	Country	Date of Launch
1	2	3	4
1	SPOT-7	France	30.06.2014
2	AISAT	Germany	30.06.2014
3	NLS7.1 (CAN-X4)	Canada	30.06.2014
4	NLS7.2 (CAN-X5)	Canada	30.06.2014
5	VELOX-1	Singapore	30.06.2014
6	STRAND-1	UK	25-02-2013j
7	NLS-8.1	Austria	25-02-2013
8	NLS-8.2	Austria	25-02-2013
9	NLS-8.3	Denmark	25-02-2013
10	SAPPHIRE	Canada	25-02-2013
11	NEOSSAT	Canada	25-02-2013

1	2	3	4
12	SPOT-6	France	09-09-2012
13	PROITERES	Japan	09-09-2012
14	VESSELSAT-1	Luxembourg	12-10-2011
15	X-SAT	Singapore	20-04-2011

**Statement-II***Programme-wise details of the funds allocated and spent on space programmes*

Sl. No.	Name of the satellite	Date of launch	Funds Allocated (Project Cost)	Amount Spent up to 31.03.2014
1	2	3	4	5
1	IRNSS-1B	04.04.2014	125.00	125.00
2	GSAT-14	05.01.2014	45.00	41.19
3	Mars Orbiter Mission	05.11.2013	450.00	349.90

1	2	3	4	5
4	# GSAT-7 (Launch Services)	30.08.2013	517.00	485.28
5	INSAT-3D (including Launch Services)	26.07.2013	690.00	660.15
6	IRNSS-1A	01.07.2013	125.00	125.00
7	SARAL	25.02.2013	73.75	66.30
8	GSAT-10 (including Launch Services)	29.09.2012	735.00	651.62
9	RISAT-1	26.04.2012	378.49	375.50
10	Megha-Tropiques	12.10.2011	81.60	81.33
11	GSAT-12	15.07.2011	80.00	80.00
12	GSAT-8 (including Launch Services)	21.05.2011	610.00	608.91
13	Resourcesat-2	20.04.2011	138.79	138.63
14	Youthsat	20.04.2011	24.45	23.38

# GSAT-7 spacecraft was a user funded project. However, budgetary support was taken only for procured launch services.

[Translation]

**New Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras**

286. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy for opening new passport offices/Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any requests have been received from the States to open more passport offices/PSKs;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether there is any proposal to open passport offices/PSKs in various States including Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the time by which these passport offices/PSKs are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (GEN. (RETD.) VIJAY KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government's approach has been to set up Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras(PSKs) across all States. As part of the Passport Seva Project (PSP), a Mission Mode Project, implemented by the Government with a view to comprehensively overhaul passport issuance system, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs), is given in the enclosed Statement-I, have been set up and operationalised as extended arms of the existing 37 Passport Offices across the country.

(c) and (d) Yes. The details of requests received from the State/UT Governments for opening more Passport Offices/PSKs are enclosed. (Statement-II).

(e) and (f) At present, there is no proposal to open any more Passport Offices/PSKs in the country.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No.of PSKs	Location of PSKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	7	Hyderabad I, II & III, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam,
2.	Assam*	1	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Chandigarh UT**	1	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
6.	Delhi NCT***	3	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place
7.	Goa	1	Panaji

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
8.	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I & II, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat.	16.	Maharashtra	7	Mumbai I, II & III, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Nashik.
9.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurgaon.	17.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla	18.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar I & II, Hoshiarpur.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar	19.	Rajasthan	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar.
12.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi	20.	Tamil Nadu	8	Chennai I, II & III, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore,
13.	Karnataka	4	Bangalore I & II, Hubli, Mangalore.	21.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad.
14.	Kerala	13	Thiruvananthapuram. Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam, Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode I & II, Kannur I & II.	22.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Bhopal	23.	West Bengal@	2	Kolkata, Berhampore.
					Total	77	

\* RPO Guwahati covers five other North-Eastern States also.

\*\* RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana

\*\* RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana

@ RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura.

### **Statement-II**

*Requests received by the Ministry from State/UT Governments for additional PSKs during 1-1-2011 to 30-6-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT Govt.	Proposed location of PSK/ Passport Office*	Request from the State/UT dignitary/official
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad	Chief Minister
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar*	Chief Secretary
3	Assam	Silchar*	MoS (Ind.), Excise & Sports
		Barak Valley	Joint Secretary
4	Daman and Diu	Daman	Administrator
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Administrator
6	Goa	Margao	(i) Chief Minister (ii) Commissioner for NRI Affairs
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	(i) Minister for Consumer Affairs, Public Distribution & Transport (ii) Special Secretary, Ladakh Affairs
8	Karnataka	Mysore	Chief Minister

1	2	3	4
9	Kerala	Pathanamthitta, Kottarakkara, Chenganoor	Chief Minister
10	Madhya Pradesh	Indore* and Jabalpur*	Chief Minister
11	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Minister for Textiles, Minorities Development, Aukaf
		Aurangabad	Minister for Revenue and Khar Land
		Kolhapur	Home Deptt.
		Malegaon	Home Deptt.
12	Manipur	Imphal*	Chief Minister
13	Odisha	Berhampur, Sambalpur	Chief Minister
14	Rajasthan	Udaipur	(i) Chief Minister, (ii) PS to State Minister for Higher Education (iii) Deputy Secretary, Minority Affairs Deptt.
	Bikaner	OSD, Home Deptt.	
15	Tripura	Agartala*	Chief Secretary
16	Uttarakhand	Haldwani*	Chief Minister

\*Request for Passport Office.

[English]

### Skill Gap among College Students

287. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether there is a need to bridge the skill gap among college students in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government proposes to establish adequate number of institutes to study pure sciences; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 12th Five Year Plan envisages that the quality and relevance of skill development is the key to India's global competitiveness

as well as for improving an individual's access to decent employment.

Under the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) of National Skill Development Agency of the Government of India and National Occupational Standards prescribed by National Skill Development Council (NSDC) and its Sector Skill Councils, this Ministry launched the Community College Scheme in 200 institutions on pilot basis in 2013, in the existing universities/degree colleges by University Grants Commission (UGC) and in polytechnics by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), in the country. Trades in areas of automobile, retail, IT & ITeS, tourism & hospitality management, beauty & health care, building construction & technology, etc. are some of the major vocations being offered.

In so far as degree colleges are concerned, in addition to the Community College Scheme, the UGC has informed that it has approved skill-based B.Voc degree programme in 127 universities/degree colleges in the



country. The vocations offered by these degree colleges will now get aligned to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF). Similarly, AICTE has informed that it conducts a programme called the Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) with BSNL to train students of Electronics & Communications. The AICTE has also initiated a programme called National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her graduation/diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or a person who has discontinued studies of degree/diploma courses.

(c) and (d) For the promotion of pure science and research, the Government has established the Indian Institute of Science (II Sc), Bangalore and five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) located at Kolkata, Pune, Bhopal, Mohali and Thiruvananthapuram.

#### **Illegal Occupation of Government Bungalows**

288. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of retired bureaucrats and other persons are illegally occupying Government

bungalows;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken to get them vacated;

(c) whether the Government proposes to write off the market rents in some cases and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether instances of Government bungalows being allocated to non-entitled persons have also come to the notice of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details of the beneficiaries and the punitive action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details and the action taken are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Bungalow No.	Name of the unauthorised occupant	Date of retirement	Retention allowed upto	Action taken in the matter (Referred to Litigation)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	31, New Moti Bagh (Type-VII)	Sh. R. Sriikumar, Former Vigilance Commissioner	27.01.2014	27.02.2014	13.03.2014
2.	86, New Moti Bagh (Type-VI I)	Sh. Ajay Chadha Former DG, ITBP	31.08.2013	30.04.2014	06.05.2014
3.	37, New Moti Bagh (Type-VII)	Sh. Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, Former Secretary	30.09.2013	31.05.2014	13.06.2014

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

**11.20 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Twelve of the clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the incidence of indecorous conduct on the part of a few members in lok sabha during the proceedings of the house since yesterday is very unfortunate. All of us are very much pained by the ruckus caused in the House over the past few days. We may be in disagreement with the Government on some issues. We may be hurt due to certain actions and conduct on the part of Hon. members. there are several ways which members can resort to in order to express their views. One hurts somebody's ego and then the other one causes disruptions, this is uncalled for. We should not go against the decorum of the house. People have voted us not to violate laws or rules in the house but to make legislations for the welfare of the people and the nation at large.

After becoming an MP, we expect our respect should be maintained as this is our privilege. At the same time we must not forget that it is also incumbent upon the Members to conduct themselves in a dignified manner in observance of the rules. One must not display placards or raise any slogan in the House. It is not fair and proper to reach the well of the House and to conduct themselves in an undignified manner whether inside or outside the House directly or indirectly. It is enjoined upon all the Hon. Members of the house to maintain decorum, dignity and order in the house and to abide by the same to uphold the dignity of the house. in fact the term 'Democracy' itself means self-discipline. When we ourselves cause disorder and chaos, this leads to several uncalled for episodes and incidents. Allegations and counter-allegations are hurled upon one another which

hurt every citizen of the country and erode democratic values as well.

It is of utmost significance for MPs to abide by the standards of discipline and decency to maintain the decorum of parliament. The attention of the members is invited towards the provisions made in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha wherein Parliamentary customs, conventions and etiquette are laid down and the same is brought to the notice of the Members through Bulletin Part-II every day. I would like to request all the hon. Members that they should take a resolve that they will not enter the well of the house or will display placards in the house in any way whatsoever. Besides, they will raise their concerns from their own seats and maintain the dignity of the House.

Hon. Members, the whole country watches us closely as to how we conduct ourselves in the House. Therefore, I urge upon the leaders of all political parties to ask their members to desist themselves from indecent behavior in the House. I would request all the leaders as well as the hon. Members to cooperate in the smooth functioning of the House. It is all the more serious issue if we are not inclined to respect even the person sitting in the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, I met you yesterday when you had called the meeting of Business Advisory Committee. The representatives of all the parties were present in the said meeting. At that time, I talked to you in regard to the said disorderly conduct that took place in the House and unparliamentary words that were spoken which cannot be explained here. Shri Kalyan Banerjee has told me that you asked him to leave this issue and assured him that you would sort out the said issue after talking to them. I thought perhaps both the parties have had discussions and the said issue might have been solved. So, I did not talk to you in this regard. You should have taken a decision in this regard yesterday itself. So I still appeal to you to take a decision in this regard to the said incident because both the sides are responsible. Nothing is one sided. It takes two to tango ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not included in today's business.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Do you want to say something?

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Yes, Madam.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: It takes two to tango ...*(Interruptions)* When the ruling side does anything wrong, the other side also reacts ...*(Interruptions)* hence I appeal to you to sort it out ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not included in today's business.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Please do something on this matter ...*(Interruptions)* otherwise such disturbances will continue and the house will not run ...*(Interruptions)* as you said that all are watching ...*(Interruptions)* they will comment that no one is cooperating in running the House ...*(Interruptions)* but response should come from both sides ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, in the morning during the agitation, some of my utterances may have hurt your sentiments. I am really sorry for hurting your sentiments.

HON. SPEAKER: It was not my personal sentiment or something like that. I am here as a speaker; and whatever I am speaking here, I am speaking as a Speaker.

It is not that Sumitra Mahajan personally is saying anything.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I hurt the sentiments of the hon. Speaker's Chair. I am really sorry for that.

Secondly, Madam, yesterday when the incident happened, I had really prayed to you two times. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): What incident? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, kindly tell them not to disturb. ...*(Interruptions)* Kindly allow me.

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

[Translation]

The matter you are talking about was raised in the House yesterday. Mr. Saugata Roy laid the complete matter in the House about yesterday's incidence. I saw yesterday in the House, I was sitting inside, Saugata Roy Ji raised all these matters.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: They have said. Prof. Saugata Roy has said.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

Yes Dr. Joshi Ji.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Hon. Madam Speaker, what has happened in the House and the words which have been used, are against the dignity of the Speaker and a stigma on her reputation. I would request to clear this matter that you are not the Speaker of any particular party, rather of the entire House ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about today ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please Joshi Ji, it's all right, he has said sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please, no one will speak anymore.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What happened yesterday, is a different thing. What happened today, is different from that ...*(Interruptions)* If these types of things get repeated, it will be very difficult to run the House ...*(Interruptions)* You should cooperate with all ...*(Interruptions)*

**12.11 hrs.**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Economic Survey, 2013-2014
- (2) Economic Survey, 2013-2014 (Statistical Appendix)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 31/16/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 32/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013. alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 33/16/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 34/16/14]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985:—

- (1) The Administrative Tribunals (Procedure for appointment of Members) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 205(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 35/16/14]

- (2) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Senior Principal Private Secretary) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 36/16/14]

- (3) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Principal Private Secretary) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 37/16/14]

- (4) The Central Administrative Tribunal, Stenographers Service (Group 'B' and 'C Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 111(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 38/16/14]

...(*Interruptions*)

12.12 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over texts of the matters at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which texts have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) Need to start operation of regular passenger flights from Kota Airport in Rajasthan**

[*Translation*]

SHRI OM BIRLA (Kota): The Kota city of Rajasthan has its identity as an industrial and educational city at national level. More than two lakh students from across the country come here to study in various coaching centres every year. Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Plant, Kota Super Thermal Power Plant and NTPC Gas Power Plant are situated near Kota. Persons and entrepreneurs associated with the sectors of cement, stone, agro, medical, energy and education visit Kota regularly.

The area of Kota airport is 530 acres and its runway is 4081 feet long which is capable of landing of 40-45 seater aircrafts. V.I.P. and Charter Planes are being landed

\* Treated as laid on the Table

here for years. According to an independent survey, about 30 to 45 thousand travellers come to Kota every year, land at Udaipur or Jaipur airport and then reach Kota by road. So, if air services are started in Kota, sufficient number of air traffic will be available.

So, I request to take immediate action to start regular air services in Kota.

- (ii) Need to include Maithili language in the group of languages appearing in the currency notes of the country**

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Maithili was included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India by the Government on 22nd December, 2003. It has been ranked at second position by the Government of Nepal. First example of Maithili is found in the Ramayana. It was the State language of the King of Mithila, King Janak in Treta Yug. In this way, it is considered as the oldest language in history. The ancient Maithili is considered to be developed from Prakrit and Apbransha. Compositions started in this language in around 700 B.C. 4-5 crore people use Maithili as their mother tongue in India and India alongwith other countries of the world use it. Maithili is regarded as one of the most decent and sweet languages of the world. But in spite of having been included in the eighth schedule to the Constitution of India, Maithili has not appeared in the currency of the country till date.

So, I request the Government to honour Maithili by including it in the group of 15 languages appearing in the currency notes of the country.

- (iii) Need to speed up the construction of Dobra Chanti Bridge in Tehri Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency in Uttarakhand**

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAKSHMI SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my parliamentary constituency Tehri, Uttarakhand. In 2006, a tender was issued to construct a modern technology based and Asia's second largest bridge "Single Span Bridge Dobra Choti" which had been proposed for the convenience of the rurals living in certain areas of Pratap Nagar, Jakhnidhar, Ghanshali and Uttarkashi near the lake of Tehri dam under my constituency. The amount of expenditure on this count was Rs. 90 crore when it was proposed. Now this amount is likely to be 170 crore. THDC has paid 124 crores to the

company till 2013 for the construction of Dobra Choti Bridge but no construction work is visible at the construction site. After 6 years interrogation, the responsible officers and engineers are of the view that technical geological examination and adopting modern and tested technology is needed for the construction of the bridge. Rs. 2.50 crore has been spent on these also. However, there is no progress in the construction work so far because a final decision has not been taken.

So, I request the Government to speed up the construction work of the bridge keeping in mind the problems of more than two lakh people of the said affected area and till then the locals should be provided 24 hour free motor boat facility to cross the Tehri lake.

**(iv) Need to set up a Central University in Hansdiha, Dumka district, Jharkhand and the proposed AIIMS at Deogarh in the State**

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Jharkhand possesses 40% of India's mineral resources, but the access to resources has made little difference to the lives of ordinary people. Poverty and ignorance are causes for low literacy rates, poor school attendance and large-scale drop outs. Large parts of the state are afflicted by Naxalism. Jharkhand has little access to quality educational infrastructure.

I seek the attention of the Government to the need to set up a Central University in the state. An ideal location would be HANSDIHA (DUMKA) in the SANTHAL PARGANA region. Secondly, the Santhal Pargana of Jharkhand does not have any medical facilities at all. This area is prone to malnutrition, with an estimated 75 per cent of children and mother anaemic.

I request that the proposed AIIMS in Jharkhand be set up at Deogarh as it is strategically suited to such a hospital. Deogarh lies in Kolkata — Patna main rail route and is connected with three National Highways. 200 acres of land are also available at the place for the purpose.

**(v) Need to extend the Mahuva-Surat Express upto Mumbai**

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I would like to invite the attention of the

Government towards the fact that a Mahuva-Surat train runs only once a week via my parliamentary constituency and goes up to Surat only.

My request is that this train (Mahuva-Surat) should be run on daily basis and it should be extended further from Surat up to Mumbai.

**(vi) Need to name the proposed Central Universities in Gaya and Motihari after Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi respectively**

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): The Central Universities proposed to be set up in Gaya and Motihari of Bihar should be named after Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi respectively in view of their religions and historical importance as well as the wish of the people living there. Gaya has been the place where Mahatma Buddha got enlightenment and a new dimension of education and humanity has opened to the whole world from this very place. And Motihari is a part of Champaran and Mahatma Gandhi gave a clarion call for the country's freedom from here and today we are the citizens of an independent India.

**(vii) Need to start construction of rail line between Gadchiroli and Wadsa in Maharashtra**

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): Gadchiroli district headquarters of Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency of the State of Maharashtra is not linked with rail network. It is the most backward tribal dominated area. Demand for linking Gadchiroli district headquarters by railway from Badsa had been coming up for a long time which has been accepted by the Union Government and a provision for this rail line was also made in the Railway Budget for the year 2010-11. But no progress has been made in the construction work of this rail line so far. The distance of this rail line from Badsa to Gadchiroli is merely 45 kilometers.

It would also be appropriate to mention in this regard that today the country is getting badly affected by naxalism. One of the main reasons for the same is that these areas have remained undeveloped. If a constant effort is made to connect the people of the tribal dominated areas with the mainstream of the nation by carrying out all round development of these areas, the problem of naxalism can be tackled to a large extent.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to take necessary action to commence

construction work of the approved rail line from Gadchiroli to Badsa at the earliest by taking it up on a priority basis.

**(viii) Need to provide central assistance to the Government of Karnataka to check sea erosion in the coastal areas of the State**

[*English*]

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL (Dakshina Kannada): Sea erosion or coastal instability has been a huge problem in the coastal districts of Karnataka every year during the monsoon season. Erosion along the beaches near river mouths has been commonly noticed along Karnataka coast. Coastal erosion and submergence of land have been reported at Ankola, Bhatkal, Malpe, Mulur, Mangalore, Honnavar, Maravante, Ullal and Gokarn in Karnataka. About 60 km of beach (19% of the total length of shoreline) is affected by erosion. The problem is relatively more severe in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi coasts, where about 28% of the total stretch is critical. Coastal erosion threatens property, businesses and puts people living near cliffs and shorelines at risk. The unmitigated acceleration of developmental work has begun to show an increased impact along the Karnataka coastline. The two models used to tackle the problem so far, the gabion box model and the boulder model - have proved ineffective, although the same models have succeeded in neighbouring Kerala. According to the people living and working in the area, the sea has claimed, more than 2,000 metres over the past many years. The concerned Union Ministry should also work out the details of a compensation and resettlement package for those whose homes have been gobbled up by the sea. Adequate measures have to be taken for controlling sea erosion in the coastal areas of Karnataka. Therefore, I urge the Minister for Water Resources to provide Central assistance at the earliest to the State Government to enable them to undertake works related to anti-sea erosion.

**(ix) Need to sanction maximum compensation to coconut farmers who suffered damage to their produce due to drought and diseases in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts of Karnataka**

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards heavy loss being incurred by Coconut Growers in Karnataka State and in my Constituency due to drought and diseases to the Coconut Trees. Coconut is one of the

major food items as well as oil crop. Coconut products have a major role in food and agro industry sector in Indian economy. The coconut growing area in Karnataka State is 4,29,860 Hectares, out of which 25,900 Hectares in Mysore District and 11,375 Hectares in Chamarajanagar District. But now Coconut growing farmers are under great financial stress due to dropping of entire fronds on account of drought and diseases mainly Budrot and Stem bleeding etc., There are 8 Vidhana Sabha constituencies under Chamarajanagar Lok Sabha Constituency, out of which 4 form Mysore District and 4 form Chamarajanagar District of Karnataka State. The Coconut Growers in Mysore District are 35,000 and 18,498 in Chamarajanagar District. Now, due to drought and diseases mainly like Budrot and stem bleeding about 1,12,800 Coconut Trees in 752 Hectares in Mysore District and 4,39,200 Coconut Trees in 2,928 Hectares in Chamarajanagar District got damaged and dropped entire fronds. A team of Officers from Central Government visited twice the damaged areas in my Constituency.

Such being the situation, I hereby earnestly urge the Union government to sanction maximum Compensation to the Coconut Growing Farmers for the total damage of 5,52,000 Coconut Trees in 3,680 Hectares areas in Mysore and Chamarajanagar Districts of Karnataka State at the earliest.

**(x) Need to augment railway services and facilities in Arakkonam Parliamentary constituency, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI G. HARI (Arakkonam): Arakkonam is a very big railway junction catering to the needs of government and private sector employees as well as business persons from more than 200 villages and cities in and around Arakkonam. Rail commuters of this area expect that all the trains passing through Arakkonam should stop in Arakkonam. Also due to the insufficient length of platform no. 1 and 2 of Arakkonam junction, the people are facing huge difficulties to board the trains. Necessary financial allocations may be made for extension of the platform no. 1 & 2 at Arakkonam Railway station. Train No. 16203 running from Mysore to Chennai (Garudathri Express) via Tirutani used to depart at 8 A.M. earlier has been rescheduled to depart at 9.15. I urge that the departure time should be restored at 8 A.M. as it was in the past. Those trains which are in operation from Chennai to Arakkonam in the morning and evening shall be extended upto Tirutani thereby facilitating large number of

commuters. Moreover, trains which operate from Chennai Beach to Kancheepuram via Chengalpattu may be extended upto Arakkonam via Tirumalpur.

Large number of people are travelling by train from Tirutani to Chennai in the morning hours. But there is no electric train service from Tirutani to Chennai from 7 A.M. to 9.40 A.M. Even though assurance has been given by the railway department for operation of electric trains from 8 A.M. from Tirutani to Chennai, it has not been implemented till now. I urge upon the government to take immediate steps for early fulfillment of assurance.

I also request for additional stoppage of all the Express and Superfast Express trains running from Chennai to other Stations via Katpadi in the following railway stations like Arakkonam, Anwarthikanpettai, Wallajah and Mukuntharayapuram.

I request the Hon'ble Minister of Railways for the favourable consideration of the demands of the general public of my parliamentary constituency.

**(xi) Need to set up Haldia Port Trust Authority**

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI (Tamluk): I would like to bring it to the kind attention of Hon'ble Union Minister of Shipping that Haldia Port at Haldia, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal has emerged out as one of the biggest riverine ports in the world with its commercial viability and feasibility. With its excellent location and modern port facilities, it has paved the way for many more industries including foreign ones to thrive. Due to some of its important facilities like facilities in cargo handling capability, facilities in export of iron ore, facilities for savings in logistics cost, some other industries are in the pipeline to be established for an inclusive economic growth of the State as well as India.

On the other hand, it is also a fact that the port is now under a serious threat of closure merely because of its gradual decline in draft. Someone may point out that M/S Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. is there for continuous dredging. But I must say that there is a go-slow attitude in dredging and the most important is that dredging is not the permanent solution to this grave problem. Again, I must emphasise that though Kolkata Port Trust has been assigned to maintain commercial health of the port, Kolkata Port Trust is a bit indifferent to implement River Regulatory Scheme effectively. River Regulatory Scheme includes Capital dredging works over

Balari Passage, construction of dykes for disposal of dredged material on shore, river training works by construction groyne in the Rangafala Channel etc.

If there is closure of the Port in near future, Indian economy will suffer a great loss in terms of commercial viability. Not only the State of West Bengal but also the Central Government will have to face a huge revenue loss. So, I think we have to take a benchmark decision for the sustenance of the Port.

I would, therefore, like to request the Union Minister of Shipping to please consider the proposal of setting up Haldia Port Trust Authority, separate from Kolkata Port Trust (KoPT) to look after the Port and take decision for its revival.

**(xii) Need to provide employment to local people in Harnaut Coach Factory in Nalanda district of Bihar**

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The construction of Carriage Repair workshop, Harnaut in Nalanda district of the state of Bihar was carried out by the then Railway Minister in which the farmers of the area actively participated.

The farmers of the country provide their agricultural land for construction of factories, roads, canals, etc. with the hope that the area will see the light of development and the people and coming generations will reap the benefits thereof at the local level.

The inhabitants of the area had been assured at the time of construction of factory that they would get employment directly or indirectly, but they did not get employment at the local level which they should have got.

Prior to that, the inhabitants used to nurture their families happily by doing work on this land. But, they are feeling cheated and jobless for not getting employment. There is a feeling of disappointment and resentment among them due to the negligence.

Therefore, I would urge the government to provide employment to the local inhabitants in the Harnaut Carriage Repair Workshop directly and indirectly on priority basis.



**(xiii) Need to take immediate action for rehabilitation and assistance to flood affected families in Assam and declare food as a national calamity in the State**

[*English*]

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): The Government is well aware of the recurring flood and land erosion in the State which has rendered lakh of people homeless and they are compelled to live under the open sky. This is almost yearly phenomenon of the State. As per the statistics from 1997 to 2007, 1050 sq. KM. i.e. 127,245 hectares of land i.e., 7% of the total land of the Brahmaputra valley of Assam has been eroded which displaced 30 lakh people from their original places. Like every year, this year also flood and erosion have caused untold misery to the people of Assam, Over 25,000 people have been affected so far in 6 districts across the State in 1st round of monsoon. Since June 27, 11 persons have already died in Guwahati city itself. Due to the continuous swelling of the Brahmaputra, the flood situation in Lakhimpur, Darrang, Sonitpur, Udalguri and Golaghat districts are also critical. Assam received Rs 11,000 crore as flood relief funds in 2013 but unfortunately—the situation in the state has remained the same ever since the 2011 floods. There is no difference in the lives of people affected by flash floods.

My Submission is that the Government of India should take immediate action and arrange for rehabilitation of the affected families and provide financial aid to the people of affected areas and consider flood in Assam as a National Calamity.

**(xiv) Need to put immediate ban on polluting projects and unbridled mining activities in Western Ghats region of Maharashtra**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJU SHETTY (Hatkanangle): Sahyadri Mountains of Maharashtra are covered under "World Heritage Sites" and if we do not put an immediate ban on the destruction of environment taking place at the Western Ghats today, it will have a great impact on the districts like Pune, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli and Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Raigarh, Thane, etc. under Konkan region. The Himalayas have shown their furious form.

Under the ongoing polluting project at the Western Ghats, Bauxite is being extracted the most in an illegal

manner. Bauxite is being extracted many times more than the legal permit obtained for its extraction. Mining lobby has sidetracked all the norms of the Government. A committee under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate of Kolhapur has also been constituted and the said Committee has raised its opposition in this regard. I have myself made repeated complaints to the State Government and the Union Government in this regard but so far no action has been taken on the same. The trees are being felled indiscriminately. The incidents of big fissures and cracks appearing on the land here are repeatedly coming to notice due to setting up of heavy industries and use of heavy vehicles in this region. The incidents of land sliding over the Konkan railway in this area two years back also happened due to this reason. Rising pollution, cement concretization are also causing bad effect on the wild life. There is a dire need to check all these things, otherwise in the coming times, this State will not be able to escape natural disaster and the Union Government will be wholly responsible for it.

12.13 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 - *Contd. ...*

**Price Rise**

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Item No.7—Further Discussion on Price Rise under Rule 193. Capt. Amarinder Singh.

...(*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH (Amritsar): Madam Speaker, could you kindly bring the House to order? I cannot speak with all this noise going on.

[*Translation*]

How will I speak, if this noise goes on.

HON. SPEAKER: There is no ruckus. You carry on.

[*English*]

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH: You must get the House in tfrcier. Then I can speak.

Madam Speaker, three days ago I attempted to raise an Adjournment Motion on an issue, which was very important to the nation as a whole regarding increase in

[Capt. Amarinder Singh]

food prices and prices in general. I was not permitted. Yesterday, again in the House there was ruckus and I could not speak. I want to bring this to the notice of the House and to all Members because the entire country is today looking at us and looking as to what the House is going to do and what the Government is going to do on the issue. I have with me here the Index Number of the Government of India's paper, which has indicated the price rise of every commodity from A to Z, whether they are food, food byproducts or whatever they may be. It also shows the trend of inflation, which is going to be on each item. This is something which was done in May, which came out in June; and the June one is going to come up in July; 14th of July or so. They bring it. But, nevertheless what I wish to say is that in the course of these two months, from May to July, every item of food - I just like to list a few - has gone up. Take onions, for instance. Even in the Prime Minister's constituency, from May at Rs.17 a kilo it has gone up to Rs.34 a kilo, which is double. The rise in price is there in all cities like Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Delhi, etc. In Delhi it has gone from Rs.10 a kilo Rs. 35 a kilo, an increase of 250 per cent. It may not affect five, 10 or 15 people, but it affects 400 million people under BPL, it affects the common man. It affects the salaried class people. They cannot possibly carry on in this manner.

Take the case of potatoes, which have gone up from Rs.10 a kilo to Rs.18 a kilo; then, tomatoes, which have gone up from Rs.8 a kilo to Rs.30 a kilo. I find that very strange because we have just had the harvest. How is it that the price of potatoes has gone up? Karnataka is growing potatoes; Maharashtra is growing potatoes; Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh - in all these States potatoes are grown. What has happened to this system that in two months the prices go right through the roof? That is why, I wanted the Government, under the Adjournment Motion, to come out and give answers as to why these things are happening.

Obviously, I would like to tell you as to why all these things are happening. It is because that you have put the freight prices of trains up to 6.5 per cent; you have put the diesel prices up to Rs. 1.25. So, anything that is transported automatically goes up. When such a sort of scenario develops, the Government has to have some

contingency plans. I would like to know from this Government as to what is the reason for this happening.

The prices of wheat and paddy have also gone up for some reasons, which I do not know. When you have got a buffer stock, why should the prices of wheat and paddy go up? I would like to tell you as to what the reason is for this rise in vegetables. It is because the farmer does not know today what the prices are going to be tomorrow. If the Government comes out with a price support mechanism, then perhaps, they will grow more onions; they will grow more potatoes; and they will grow more tomatoes. But, the Government has to commit itself for a price support mechanism and a system of storage so that it can buy and store these items. This issue will not then come up every year.

I would like to say that prices of other items like cereals, rice, vegetables, fruits and milk are up. The price of milk has gone up because prices of cereals and other food grains have gone up. The prices of egg, meat, fish - every consumable item - have gone high. Not only this but the prices of those items, which are not consumer items in the direct form but in the indirect form like steel, have gone up. Why should the price of steel go up? If the price of steel goes up, the price of spades, the equipment which are used for harvesting and planting goes up and that takes the prices of other commodities up.

Generally speaking, if I may say the situation is very pathetic. It is for the Government to come out and tell us as to how it can prevent it from happening any further. When this hike in price - 250 per cent or 150 per cent - has taken place in two months, what is going to happen in the next three months? These are the things we want to know from the Government. Are you going to somehow protect these prices?

The Finance Minister made a statement in the Rajya Sabha that there is nothing to panic about. Please ask those 400 million people under BPL as to whether they are panicky or are happy with the situation. During elections they made promises that these things will never happen again whereas it happened in the first two months of their Government. Please tell me as to what the solution is. Solution is not putting them under some sort of a legal protection like that they have done for potatoes and onions under the Food Security Act. The thing is that you have got to grow more; you have got to have a planning for

that; you have got to have a price support mechanism and you have got to have a purchase mechanism, which supports them. That is how wheat and paddy are being dealt with today. What about the passengers of the railways? This Government has increased the passenger fare by 14.2 per cent. 900 crore Indians use the railways every year and 90 per cent of those are poor people. Do you want to squeeze them also? What has the Government got out of that? Fare is one side and the passengers are the other side. Petrol and diesel prices are up and as a consequence, food prices are up. Where do we go from here? Has the Government thought of a contingency plan?

What is the most surprising part of the matter regarding onions is that you are still exporting onions. All you have done is that you have increased the export price from USD 300 per tonne to USD 500 per tonne so that they can get some more money out of it. I think, there should be a total ban on the export of onions and any of these products which are taking the prices up this way. After everybody in this country has been given what is their due and what they want, then, they can export what is remaining. So, a ban is essential and not putting it under the Essential Commodities Act, which is not going to assist in any way. There is, again, something which, I think, the Government must note of and find out when today the harvest season is still on, the prices are rising. In the mid-Himalayas, today all the potatoes are being dug up. The harvest season is on. Tomatoes have just finished in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka, but the prices are still uel. The prices of onions and potatoes are up. ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] Good days are in the uffing. [English] These are the achche din! This is a tragedy which is happening. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, there is an interesting graph which shows that from the time that this Government took over, for some reason, it is going up, indicating that the food prices are rising as a whole. What is the reason? They are not wanting to give us a reason. Otherwise, they would have allowed an Adjournment Motion under Rule 56. They would have had to answer our questions; and they would have also had to, perhaps the whole House would have had to, vote on this matter. These are the things which have to be noted by this Government and we have to see how we can help the people. We are not enemies in any way or we would not like only to put the

blame on somebody. We are concerned because our constituents ask us, our people ask us, the people of India ask us as to what we are doing about it. What can we do about it other than to raise the issue in the House? Let us see what they have to answer. These are the matters which have been raised by us at various levels and we have now come down to bring it to the House, to bring it up in this debate. I know that under Rule 193, perhaps they will not comment, but I do hope that they will take this matter seriously and do come up with answers in this House so that we know what their proposals are. I think, it is a ridiculous statement for the Finance Minister to say so, to give that there is nothing to panic about. Everybody is worried. There is a little rise and we are worried. People are worried, the man who is a daily-wager is worried, the man who is just subsisting is worried, the Antyodaya families are worried and the BPL families are worried, the salaried class is worried. Everybody is worried.

Now, we hear that - it is one of the issues which we did to try and help -MGNREGA may be done away with. We hear that the Food Security Act may be done away with. Are we going to do anything for our poor or are we not going to do anything for our poor? There are so many poor people who exist. You are raising the prices of kerosene and gas. I do not think that there is anything which I can mention, the price of which is not going up, either directly or indirectly. If the price is increasing indirectly, that is also going to affect them.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I hope that this Government will come out with a solution and tell us so that we can then at least carry this matter forward to our people and inform them that the Government is going to do something for them. As things are, if the prices in the last two months of the three commodities - potatoes, onions and tomatoes - are seen, there has been an average increase of 200 per cent. What is going to happen in the next two months of this Government? I really shudder to think. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): You are misleading the House on the price of tomato. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Don't interrupt. You will speak only when it is your turn.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH: Let me tell you that even today, tomatoes are even coming into the market. They are coming in from Haryana and Punjab. The Himachal crop has started coming in: Karnataka is giving tomatoes; and Maharashtra is giving tomatoes. So, the tomatoes are there. What is the reason for the price increase by 300 per cent? ...*(Interruptions)* It is mismanagement, and it is not only mismanagement, but I do not know who these hoarders are who are hoarding the other crops. Who is hoarding onions and potatoes? Somebody is there who must tell us who it is. It is the middlemen. Are you taking any steps against them? Are any steps being taken against those people who are hoarding these products so that the prices do rise, which is affecting the average Indian consumer?

I hope that they are going to do it, and I hope that this issue is going to be taken up seriously. We are not raising it in a frivolous fashion. This is being raised because we are deeply concerned about it. We have done all we have in our power in the past to ensure that things work right, and now a time has come that people are asking the Government to consider the price support mechanism.

I can tell you and it is an amazing fact that when potatoes are harvested in the Doaba region of Punjab — I was Agriculture Minister for six years and my colleague from Doaba is also here — do you know that their prices are so low that the farmers cannot even recover their harvesting cost. So, they pick them up to clear their fields and dump them in the middle of GT Road or dump them somewhere else. It is because they cannot store it. Therefore, you need a mechanism, which can buy this. Somebody should buy this; store it; and sell it at times like this when prices start rising in the market, and that only the Government can do. So, this is a thing that has to be considered seriously if you want to tackle it on a long-term basis.

On a short-term basis, they should stop this hoarding. I do not know who these hoarders are. ...*(Interruptions)* They know who the hoarders are, and they should stop these hoarding. Further, they should inform us as to what action they are taking against these hoarders. Secondly, a deadline has to be there as to when it is going to happen and how we can control it. Over the next three months, with the prices continuing to rise and will rise

because agro-climates are there. Nevertheless, bulk of the products is in. Gujarat has sent its onions in; Maharashtra has sent its onions in; Karnataka has sent its onions in; UP has sent its potatoes; West Bengal has sent its potatoes; Punjab has sent it; Haryana has sent it, and they are all there. But the next crop is going to take some months. How do we prevent this from happening? Therefore, I hope that, through you, I am able to convince the Government, and I hope that the Government will take stringent measures to stop this hoarding; take strict action, whatever is necessary, against these hoarders, so that the common man; the daily-wager; and the salaried classes can get their products at reasonable rates.

HON. SPEAKER: Next speaker is Shri P. Karunakaran. Is he there?

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Thank you, Madam Speaker. Actually, I was to initiate this discussion, but due to a request from the Chair and for the smooth functioning of the House I sacrificed my chance of initiating this discussion, and I am participating in this discussion now for the sake of this House.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, thank you for doing this.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, we are discussing a very serious issue in this House, namely, price rise. I had the chance to witness the discussion on price rise in the 14th and 15th Lok Sabha as well. After having discussed this issue, the result was not reduction in price rise, but it was actually increase in price rise. When we asked the Congress leaders — who are sitting here now — about the same issue that they are raising now, they were not ready to take any concrete steps to control price rise.

This Government has come at the cost of this price rise and corruption. If we go through the election manifesto of BJP, the first issue that they have mentioned in it is that they should take all measures to control price rise if they come to power.

I would humbly like to ask them whether the steps taken by them after coming to power are favourable to decrease the price rise or are they promoting price rise. Even before the commencement of this Session, the Government has taken a number of steps, including policy declarations. Despite repeated requests made by the political parties and other organizations, the Government was not ready to listen, but has chosen to take the same

path that the Congress Party or the UPA Government has taken. The reward or award that the BJP-led Government gave to the people after the elections is the price rise. I do not think you have any satisfactory reply to that.

At the time of debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, our Prime Minister made a very, very significant and attractive speech in this House. He said, "I am a new Member. I may be committing mistakes. I want to get your cooperation." I thought that here is a BJP leader in new colours. Of course, his speech was very attractive, and the entire Media covered it. No one can question the kind of presentation that he has made. He said, "I will take action only after obtaining the consensus of this House." What has his Government done afterwards? It increased the price of petrol by Rs. 1.69 per litre and diesel by 50 paise from July onwards. Was the promise made by the Prime Minister fulfilled? I would say, "No". It was against what he has said in his speech that was made in this House.

My very, very close friend, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, presented the Railway Budget here. He was also talking about the welfare of poor people. I thought that he would never increase the railway fares and the parcel charges. However, he was the second one to contribute and there was a rise of 14.5 per cent rise in passenger fares and a five per cent rise in parcel charges. Many of the States get their articles, whether it is food items, sugar or any other items, through the Railways. Therefore, when the Railways increase the parcel charges or the freight rates, it would really affect the common people. The same is true in the case of passenger travel also. The Minister said that the condition of railway finances was very bad. At the same time, they have to bear in mind that when they raise the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene, fare and freight charges - they are all Indirect Taxes and not Direct Taxes. They are not ready to touch people who are rich. They are following a regressive tax policy. I think we will see it in the coming Budget also. This regressive policy and these Indirect Taxes have adversely affected a large number of people in the country.

What is the main reason for the price rise? The hon. Member who spoke just now said that you must have a mechanism. Why can you not have a mechanism by looking at what has happened during the last ten years? You have failed in doing that. We said that you should not raise the prices of diesel, petrol or kerosene, but you are not ready to listen.

I have with me the reply given to a question asked in this House, according to which, the basic price of petrol comes to about Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 only, about two years back. The other charges included in the price are taxes like Excise Duty, VAT, Sales Tax, etc. The other charges amount to 35 per cent. We do not know what these other items are. Yet, no Government is ready to do away with these taxes because these taxes on petrol and diesel generate huge revenues. I do agree that the Iraqi crisis had its effect, but that is not the main reason. The major taxes that are added to the basic price of petrol or diesel are the main reason for it.

I want to know whether this Government has any political will as they had promised at the time of elections to reduce these taxes either the excise duty or the sales tax or the VAT. Of course, they can say that the State Government also has the duty because sales tax goes to States. So, the main contribution for the price rise is really the prices of petrol and diesel. That have become the contributions of the earlier Government. I do not underestimate their contributions. But they said that that was the main reason for the price rise. I remember, they were sitting on this side and they were quoting all those issues and they asked the Government to bring down the price, to reduce the price of petrol. But they were not ready. But what is their stand now? They have to clarify that. I would like to know whether they are ready to take any action, whether they have any political will. I would like to know whether the Modi Government has shown any sincerity about the promises that they made. I would like to know whether there is any sincerity in the promises made by the Prime Minister in his first speech or the maiden speech in this House. He has to come with an answer that they are ready to reduce the taxes on the excise duty or the VAT or the other taxes. That would be of great benefit. I think, even the ordinary BJP people were of the view that when this Government has come with a single largest majority, the first thing that they are going to do is to reduce the duty and not to raise it. But they are not only with the opposition but they are working against the people who have voted for them. They say that it is for the safety of the nation; it is for the safety of the economy. I low can we say that? It is at the cost of the common people.

I admit that there is a lack of resources. There is a lack of money to meet the Budget demands. I can point that out. Let us take the Budget of the last year which was

[Shri P. Karunakaran]

presented by the UPA Government. The tax burden was Rs.5,76,000 crore. It was Rs.5,26,000 crore a year before last. It was in excess of the deficit that the then Finance Minister had placed before this Budget here. To whom does this Rs.5,76,000 crore go? It does not go to the common people, not to the ordinary people. It is for the rich people either in the form of import duty or the taxes on high hotels or many luxury items. Really, it is looting this country. It is done by the Government. The Parliament has passed a Bill to collect the taxes of an order of Rs.5,76,000 crore on such and such items. What is the right of this Government to extend this Rs.5,76,000 crore? To whom does it go? Then they say that there are no resources; there is no money with them. Money is there. That money goes to the rich people, not to the common people. There is no justification for raising the price of petrol by 1.69 paise and again by 50 paise. So, the first and foremost duty of this Government, if they are sincere to the House and to the people, is really to withdraw the tax structure.

When we go through the details of it, the food inflation comes to about 9.5 per cent in May against 8.64 per cent in April. As stated by the hon. Member, inflation in respect of potato is the highest of the order of 31.4 per cent; inflation in fruits comes to about 19.4 per cent; inflation in the case of eggs, meats and fish comes to about 12.47 per cent. It is true that inflation in respect of manufacturing sector has also gone to five per cent. It is a big list. As per the Government report itself, the total inflation has come to about 6.10 per cent. It was 5.13 last time. It is 8.58 per cent in the case of primary sector and in the case of food articles it comes to 9.57 per cent. It goes on like this.

So, when we take up each and every item whose price has gone up, we can say that the people have been punished just because this government have come into power? The people have given their franchise in your favour. They thought that if this government comes to power, it would take some pro-people measures which the earlier government was unable to do. But when I see all these items I find that on each and every item there is price rise. So, what measures is the Government going to take to reduce prices?

Coming to diesel, there was a system of price stabilisation in our country. That was the mechanism the

hon. Member spoke of. That price stabilisation mechanism has already gone. Is this Government ready to give any relief to people? Is this Government ready to retain the price stabilisation mechanism which the earlier NDA Government also followed? Nowadays any company can raise the price of its diesel and that is also one of the reasons for hike.

Take for example the case of LPG and kerosene prices. With regard to kerosene we have a bitter experience in Kerala. A large number of fishermen there want to get kerosene at the BPL price, but they are not able to get it. The Government says that they may get it under the PDS quota, but the State Government is not able to give it to them. So, they have to purchase it from the open market. So, petrol, diesel, kerosene or LPG, prices of all these items have gone up and it is because of the policy that the Government has already taken.

It is said by some of the leaders of the Modi Government that government is a continuous process. Of course, Government is a continuous process as an administrative set up, but the policy issues are entirely different. The policy issues have to be changed in accordance with the needs of people. I am sure that you will not be able to do so. Many of the declarations that you have made either in the House or outside were not meant to reduce price rise in any case.

You see the stand of the Government with regard to the defence of the country. During the term of UPA government, the share of FDI in defence was only live per cent. Shri Antony said that it was only live per cent. But the Government says now that it will be 100 per cent. So, which do you prefer-domestic needs or external demands? That is true in the field of communications. This is very important as far as the nation's safety is concerned. It is discussed in the House and it was felt that defence and communication should be in the control of the Government. How can you trust the foreigners to produce their equipment for the use of our army or the navy. That is true in the case of the communications sector also.

Yesterday my good friend Shri Sadanandji thought that they were going to the Cabinet to get the concurrence for allowing FDI in the Railways also. I am not diverting the subject, I am only pointing out the approach that you are making. The Railways is the largest public undertaking in this country. The success of the Railways is due to

participation of the common people in it. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are employed in the Railways. But there also the Government prefers the FDI and private partnership. I am not fully against FDI, I am not fully against the private partnership. There should be selected views. But in each and every item you say that we need private participation, we need FDI. I think that earlier the BJP itself has advocated for the domestic production and also the domestic needs and all that.

Now, they have consumed all their old ideas and they say that it is better to go for FDI and also for the multinationals. Is it not your view? So, that view is reflected in the price rise of this country. Either you are not ready to review or reconsider the view that there should not be any change. That is why I referred to the 14th Lok Sabha and 15th Lok Sabha when we discussed this issue and when the present Speaker was in the Chair in those many discussions. There is no change because as a continuation of the UPA Government, they are following it. You are also following it. So, what is the difference? The difference is that the people have to suffer much. So, that issue has to be tackled. We strongly oppose these decisions and I request the Government that if they have any sincerity in the promise and the speech made by the Prime Minister in this House, they should withdraw the new taxes that they have imposed. That is the only way to give some relief to the people.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on an important issue of corruption in the Lok Sabha. The way in which hon. Karunakaranji said that the Congress should talk about inflation, itself raises a very big question. Those who were not able to do anything in 10 years and could not do so despite having ample time now want immediate results. It seems that the Congress has scored a self goal at the beginning of the discussion. Inflation is a serious issue and is being discussed with great seriousness in the House. The Prime Minister has said with great conviction that this is a government of the poor, for the poor. I want to say in all seriousness that this government will take all steps required for the welfare of the poor.

The opposition parties wanted to discuss inflation and we did not run away from the discussion. In fact,

Venkaiah ji said at the first minute that we are ready for a discussion and we wanted to start the discussion that day itself. You have been running away from the discussion for the last two days. We have nothing to hide. If prices of some commodities have risen, how can you blame a five week old government?

Hon. Speaker, before taking the discussion forward, I would like to ask what we have inherited? Before talking of 2014, I would like to take you down the memory lane to 2008. The NDA government under the leadership of Atal Behari Vajpayee was in power from 1998 to 2004. From 2004 to 2014 UPA-I and UPA-II ruled the country. In the last ten years, inflation was discussed 17 times in this House. You were also Member of the 14th and the 15th Lok Sabha. No session passed without a discussion on inflation. But during Atalji's time, in six years' time, inflation was discussed only once. We had governed well. Soniaji would recall that at that time also in 2000 the discussion was held on her notice. If anyone wants to confirm the dates of those discussions then I have brought the details with me. Alongwith inflation many other issues came up. What did we get during UPA-I and II? What direction did the country take in the last ten years? I would like to place these facts before you. In 1998 when we came to power the growth rate in the country was 4.2 percent. Atalji took it up to 8.5 percent, 8.3 percent. But when an economist took over as Prime Minister he brought down the growth rate from 8.3 percent to 4.6 percent in ten years ...(*Interruptions*) I do have the chart for the annual growth rate ...(*Interruptions*) I can show the growth rate during their tenure too. Merely 27 lakh people had got employment during the five year term of UPA-I and around 20-22 lakh people got employment during the term of UPA-II. They were able to give employment to merely 49 lakh people over ten years. The Atal Behari Vajpayee government gave employment to as many as six crore seventy lakh people ...(*Interruptions*) These are the figures released by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) which is a government organization. You can check. During our tenure the country was developing, people were getting employment and per capita income was rising. In 1998 when we came to power, per household savings in the country was 23.19 and when we left it was 32.41 percent. It came down to 30 percent at your time. There has been a ten percent reduction. All these figures are the figures of the Planning Commission. I have not cooked them up. ...(*Interruptions*) I want to place these figures before you. If we talk of

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

current account deficit, in 1998 it was minus two percent and we brought it up to plus 2.3 percent. You have brought it back to minus 4.5 percent. You left after emptying the coffers. You showed loss after loss, year after year. If we talk of fiscal deficit you merely kept on changing finance ministers but you could not change the financial situation. You were not able to tackle the financial deficit and destroyed the economy of the country ...*(Interruptions)* The fiscal deficit in 1998 was minus 6.29 percent. In six years of our governance we brought down the deficit to minus 3.88 percent. We brought it down but you came to power again and increased the financial deficit again and brought it up to minus 5.75 percent ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, this in itself shows how the treasury was emptied. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please speak when your turn, comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Today when the issue of price rise is raised ...*(Interruptions)* When the Members of the Congress Party, the Parties of UPA Coalition talk about price rise, it is really painful ...*(Interruptions)* I do not know how much pain the people are feeling but the Congress is feeling much more pain ...*(Interruptions)* Truth will have to be put before the people of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* After all, if we do not put these things in the House, then where will we discuss these things ...*(Interruptions)* When we came to power in 1998 the rate of inflation was 8.26 per cent. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeejee ran the government so efficiently at that time, Soniaji, you were present at that time ...*(Interruptions)* During those six years, price rise was discussed at one time only, because if the rate of inflation, which was 8.5 per cent, was brought down to 2.8 per cent by anyone it was the Government of Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji ...*(Interruptions)*

During the last 10 years price rise was discussed 17 times and all my friends must have understood how much prices have increased? Inflation continued to rise at the rate of 8.7 per cent till 2009 and if we talk of the year 2013-14, then it continuously increased by 3 per cent and it increased by 20 per cent during November and December. During your regime, inflation increased by 13 per cent in 2013-14. If anyone is responsible for

price rise, it was your government which had been in power for the last 10 years. Today, they are seeking reply from us regarding price rise. They remained in power for 120 months and we have been in the Government only for 72 months. During our 72 months regime, inflation increased only during 11 months, that too during, initial months. During their rule of 120 months the inflation registered increase for 70 months. During 60 per cent period inflation kept on increasing and it was during their Rule. I cannot understand the kind of logic they have come with in the House to debate price-rise.

Madam, what is interesting to note is that the speaker of the Congress Party was speaking here. He is a respectable person and belongs to my neighbouring state. I respect him a lot. Whenever the kings, the royal people speak about vegetables and the price rise, I feel pleased enough. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, the hon. Member cannot cast aspersions on individuals. He should talk on policies. He is talking about individuals. We will then have to talk about everybody ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Khargeji, I'll come to the Railways also, now please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I am happy and it overruled to me that onion had arrived from Chennai, tomato had arrived from some other place. Good thing is that a famous leader was talking about pulses and vegetables. I tend to appreciate but at the same time. I regret that when he was narrating his personal experience that when he was the Chief Minister and was holding the portfolio of Ministry of Agriculture at that time the farmers of Punjab used to throw away their vegetable produce as there was no market for the vegetables and they did not get fair price for their produce. Such was the condition of the farmers of Punjab during your regime and your Party and your government pushed the entire country in the same condition during the last ten years. If anyone pushed lakhs of farmers towards death, it was your Party and your government. They should apologize to the country for that. This is unfortunate. I tell you the rates. In the year 2004 when we left the government potato was selling at Rs. 21- per kg. During your regime the rate raised up to Rs. 20 per k.g. If you talk in figures, the prices rose by



900 percent. If we talk of wheat during our time it was selling at Rs. 9/- per kg. now it is Rs. 26/- per kg. The increase is 211 per cent. The price of milk was Rs. 14 a litre whereas it is being sold at Rs. 45/- per litre. If we talk of vegetable oil, its rate was Rs. 35 to 40 during our time and they pushed it up to Rs. 80 to Rs. 90, more than double of that price. The rate of cooking gas cylinder was Rs. 240/- in our regime and they pushed it up to Rs. 850/-. Later on, before elections, they reduced the price to Rs. 440/-. Their youth leader kept on talking at times about six cylinders, at times nine cylinders and at times about twelve cylinders. I could not understand what was the policy of the Government - six cylinders, nine cylinders or twelve cylinders? If they have to give, it should be given, during our Rule there was no talk about six cylinders, nine or twelve cylinders. We used to provide cylinders without any cap and that too at the rate of Rs. 240/- only ...*(Interruptions)* Misleading people will not work. What condition have they pushed the country in? Madam, there were big Ministers of Finance and famous economists were part of their government. The Prime Minister was also there and there were other people. We had only Atalji, a person representing the poor and the common man. But the price of rupees vis-a-vis dollar fell from 40 to 44 only, the fall was only 9 per cent. During their Rule it fell from 44 to 62 ...*(Interruptions)* Right. It fell further and touched Rs. 67/-. Had they got five more years they would have pushed the price up to 100/-. Madam, the people of the country saved the country. Through this House, I would like to thank the people of the country and as they voted for the government of Modiji and saved the country.

**13.00 hrs.**

Why are the Congressmen feeling this pain? *[English]* There is nothing left behind by the previous government. They have left everything empty. *[Translation]* They have left the treasury empty. I have stated earlier through figures also that growth rate has come down to four and a half percent, fiscal deficit has touched five percent, they left the rate of inflation at 9 per cent and Chidambrumji said in the interim budget that 43.3 per cent of tax collection would go towards interest payment for the loans taken by the UPA Government. This is what their Finance Minister said. You would have to pay 26 per cent for this toto.

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Anuragji how much more time will you take? Now, we go for lunch, you may continue after lunch.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, I'll conclude within ten-fifteen minutes.

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Ten-fifteen minutes is too much.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, I'll conclude in fifteen minutes. They have been reined in after much difficulty, Madam, we just kept on discussing inflation for the last ten years and hon'ble Prime Minister kept on repeating that inflation will be controlled within 100 days. Now good days have come and let this good time continue, do not stop it.

HON'BLE SPEAKER: You may continue after lunch.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: You are giving lunch break even during price rise, nothing can be better than this.

*[English]*

HON'BLE SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 pm.

**13.01 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.01 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past  
Fourteen of the Clock*

(PROF. K.V. THOMAS *in the Chair*)

**DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 - Contd...****Price Rise**

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Hon. Chairman Sir, we were discussing an important issue of inflation before this break. Prior to me, two senior leaders spoke in the House on behalf of the opposition. I had thought that the Congress would impart some lessons to our government learning from the mistakes it had committed in the last ten years, but unfortunately this was not so. I had said earlier too that they wished to score a self goal and that is what they did. I have also tried to throw light on the legacy inherited by us from the previous government. I presented the figures to show that they left

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

for us empty coffers. Manufacturing growth was negative and the fiscal deficit was more than -4.5 percent. Current account deficit has risen, unemployment has risen, there is hardly any need to mention the corruption. If any party has established new records of corruption then it is the Congress. This is why the people of the country have given such a resounding mandate to Modiji and placed complete trust in him. It is sad to think what the Congress was aiming at while running the country. They have destroyed the economy, looted the country, rendered the youth unemployed, made the life of common man unbearable due to high inflation and brought the country to the verge of ruin. *[English]* They were working on the same plan the way in many countries the Army works. *[Translation]* They worked on the scorched earth policy thinking that since we are leaving, let us destroy the crops, the basic infrastructure. They were following the scorched earth policy. If anyone has tried to destroy the country, it is the Congress which ruled during the last ten years. The country will never forgive them.

Today they are saying that prices have gone up. Tell me in which sector have the prices gone up? Take the petroleum sector. There is a crisis in Iraq. The Middle East crisis has affected the economy of our country as well. You led to devaluation of the rupee against the dollar. You did not let the country become self sufficient. Despite the Iraq crisis and the resultant rise in international oil prices this government, the government of Narendra Modiji has not let diesel prices go up by a single rupee, although by all accounts the diesel price should have gone up by four rupees.

Friends, I would also like to make it clear that our people were stuck in Iraq during the crisis and this government took their problem very seriously and brought the Indian citizens safely back home. I would like to congratulate Modiji's government for this commendable feat.

Hon. Chairperson, petrol was linked with the market in 2010 by the Congress. It is Oil Marketing Companies that decide the prices and when it comes to diesel, it was Kirit Parikh Committee which had given the suggestion that the price of diesel should be increased at the rate of 50 paise per month for the next 17 months. The policy adopted by you is being continued till now. Every person does not have access to LPG so we have not increased

the price of kerosene at all. Our government has not increased its price at all. We have not increased the price of LPG cylinders which are required in all households. There has been no increase in the petroleum sector. We have curbed rise in the prices. I thank the government for this.

Friends, more than 315 of my new colleagues have been elected to the House for the first time. They may not be aware of what happened in the 14th and 15th Lok Sabha. The previous Rail Minister is sitting here too. The Congress caused a lot of ruckus on the day rail fares were increased. Who raised the fares? It was your interim government that had presented the budget. On 11th February, your ex-Rail Minister met the Prime Minister and said that railway deficit was going up day by day and the fare hike needed to be implemented on immediate basis. The Prime Minister perhaps said that elections are around the corner, leave it for now and implement this after 01st May. You raised the fares, 15 percent of the railway deficit was borne by your government and it took decision accordingly. Now, if people have to bear the brunt of that decision you are creating a ruckus. Our Railway Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Sir, I want to say something ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Thakur, are you yielding to him?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: He can speak later also. They could have raised it earlier ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You are referring to me directly ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Kharge Ji, you had presented the interim budget ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Referring to our Party, you can say it but you are directly pointing out at me with your fingers. That is why, I want to clarify.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Definitely, it was your government which had brought the interim budget.

If during that time ...(*Interruptions*) He wants to say something, they raised it ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Who told you to accept it? You could have refused the proposal ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: It means he admitted it. Standing in the House, Kharge Ji has admitted that they had raised inflation rate by 15 per cent and put the burden on the people of the country. Kharge Ji, I wished you would tell in the House that your Government had raised inflation by 15 per cent and you have accepted it standing in the House. This truth has come before the country that you have put burden on the people of India. You had increased the rates of various items including railway fares. I thank you for accepting the truth that you had increased the rates of rail services. But our Railway Minister came here yesterday and presented a progressive budget. One can see the bullet trains running in the country after five years and the speed of the trains will also increase. Friends, we can see these changes in Modi's Government. We have done it. Not only this, something has been happening during the last fifteen days for which Congress wants to protest. You say that the condition of electricity has become bad in Delhi. But, who is responsible for this condition. The country wants to ask you the reason for forming a government with your coalition partner, Aam Admi Party. Your alliance had broken just after a few days. Now you will accuse BJP for this also. Walking in the streets you say that the people of BJP want to form the Government. You have brought Delhi to that situation. The whole country has watched the chaos of Delhi. Alongwith Delhi, you were in power in Rajasthan also till now and you talk about electricity. Gas based power projects with the capacity of 24 thousands megawatt are ready in the country, but there is no gas linkage. Thermal Power Projects of 25 thousands megawatt are ready, but there is no coal linkage. You have ruined the country and the country will never forgive you for that. Power plants of 50 thousands megawatt are stalled in the country due to your wrong policies. You did not have the ability to take decision and that's why those projects are stalled. There was improper allocation of coal blocks in the tenure of UPA Government, the UPA Government did scam of coal blocks of Rs. two lakh crore. Will you not give a reply to the country?

It has directly influenced the development as well as industries, manufacturing sector and growth of the country. The growth rate of the country has decreased because of you. The youth of the country became unemployed, fiscal deficit of the country increased, rupee of the country dropped and this led to rise in inflation. Your fiscal deficit is responsible for increasing long term inflation and we shall have to deal with it. It may take 12-14 months, but our Government is committed to dealing with these problems, Modi Ji will do it, we have checked inflation now.

I would like to give an example of Rajasthan. They had their Government there. State Electricity Board had accumulated a loss of Rs. 12 thousand crores. The regulator kept on asking for increase in the rates, but the Government of Rajasthan did not do so. The amount of loss increased from 12 thousand crore to 75 thousand crore. You ruined the country as well as Rajasthan. You have brought the country to such a situation. I cannot mention the name of all the sectors, the companies are going to suffer loss of about Rs. 3 lakh crore today, your bank will suffer loss to the tune of Rs. 3 lakh crore if those power projects do not start functioning. People will have to suffer that burden. You took decision and people have to face its consequences.

When you talk about inflation, I feel many times that when you have pain in stomach, you ask for the medicine for headache. You have nothing to do with the impact of inflation on the poor. If you had felt any pain due to inflation, you would have taken many steps, as you have been in power for 10 years. You are feeling pain because of the issue of the post of Leader of the Opposition. You are giving more time out of the House than inside the House in the hope of becoming the Leader of the Opposition. The people of the country did not give you even that much vote to be the Leader of the Opposition, they made you win 44 seats. The party which has ruled for 60 years out of 67 years, is trying to get the office of the Leader of the Opposition even today. What can we do if people did not vote for you. You increased inflation and the people of India did not support you even for being the Leader of the Opposition.

I would like to say one more thing. The leaders of the Congress and the Opposition were talking of inflation. A time came in the country in 2009 when the poor were crying for sugar because the price of sugar had risen. In

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

2009, two ships were standing at Kandla port and I would like to tell our new Members of Parliament that the UPA Government was in power that time. Sugar was being exported at the rate of Rs. 12.50 on one ship and imported at the rate of Rs. 36 on another ship. Sugar was being sent outside the country at the rate of Rs. 12.50 and being purchased at the rate of Rs. 36.50. And when we said the inflation had increased, leaders of the Congress replied that the poor of the country had started having meal two times, that's why inflation had increased. Did your leaders not get ashamed of saying that the poor had started eating meal two times? Did you not think about the poor that time when sugar was being exported? But, I would like to tell the House seriously that the Prime Minister of our country has said that we would work for the poor. I would like to point out the steps taken by the Government before you. We have taken appropriate steps when we came to power ...*(Interruptions)* You will have to keep it in mind. We have made import duty on onion, pulses and wheat zero, so that their prices may not increase at the time of import. Our Government has taken these steps as soon as we came to power. We had increased the minimum export price of onion to 300 US Dollar w.e.f. 17.06.2014 and to 500 US Dollar w.e.f. 02.07.2014, so that the burden of inflation could be reduced. Even we have fixed the minimum export price of potato at 450 US Dollar. Our Government has taken such steps. The Government called the Ministers of the states and held a meeting together to take strict action against those who indulge in black-marketing and hoarding. All the Ministers have agreed to it. We have raided more than five hundred and fifty places and are about to raid more than twelve hundred places, so that there could be no burden on the poor. Our Government has made every possible effort to curb it ...*(Interruptions)*

Even we have imposed a total ban also on the export of edible oil and pulses. Future trading has been suspended even in rice, urad and tur. Even, the assistance which was to be given to the states by us ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are taking a lot of time of your party.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am going to conclude ...*(Interruptions)* Let us talk about the common

man. We are talking about tea but have not had lunch yet ...*(Interruptions)* We have decided to provide facility to the states. Our respected Paswan Ji is here, the Prime Minister is the one who has decided to provide fifty lakh tons of rice to the states. I would like to extend my gratitude to the Hon. Modi Ji very much.

Even, we have talked about fixing stock limits on potato and onion to the states. If you see the record of the last 10 years from the month of June to October which is off season period, you will see that the prices of potato and onion increase every year. But, our Government is not as inactive as yours. It came into action and has stopped price rise. Onions and potatoes were sold at the rate of Rs. 30 to Rs.100 per kg. but we have reduced it to Rs. 40 per kg. and we shall reduce the prices more. We have taken appropriate steps for it and will do the same in future also.

Our Government has given instructions to the states to exempt fruits and vegetables from APMC Act and the State Governments are executing it. We have talked about opening Common National Market so that fruits and vegetables could be exempted from APMC Act and prices of fruits and vegetables could not rise in the country. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister for this. Our Government is going to set up a Price Stabilization Fund so that this fund could be utilized to reduce the rising prices. I extend my gratitude to Modi Ji for this.

One thing is very important to know. When Hon. Sharad Ji stood and said that the farmers had grown more foodgrains than earlier, we felt very proud that the farmers of this country have grown so much ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have already taken more than half an hour. Your Party has got only one hour and two minutes. Please try to conclude.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I am concluding. I will take only two more minutes. I am going wind up.

*[Translation]*

When the farmers in the country make record production the Agriculture Minister says that there has been record production. Your government was not even able to make sacks available when Madhya Pradesh

farmers had made record production. Foodgrains used to get spoilt. On the other hand, the best public distribution system was put in place and implemented by Chhattisgarh. Madhya Pradesh showed bumper crops. Can there be ten percent growth rate in agriculture? Gujarat has shown this growth for ten years continuously. At that time Modi government was in power in Gujarat. ...(*Interruptions*) At that time he had shown that this can be done. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir it is necessary that cold chain. ...(*Interruptions*) merely 3 percent of the production taking place in this country goes for processing, in other countries 96 percent is taken for processing ...(*Interruptions*) the biggest shortcoming has been in the supply chain. ...(*Interruptions*) cold chain capacity is very low. Modiji said that what Congress could not do in 60 years, he will do in five years. ...(*Interruptions*) we will augment the cold chain capacity in the country. I would like to assure the country of one thing. Modiji had said that we have 282 seats. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, you have to cooperate with the Chair. If you are going to take the entire time of the party, I will not be able to call your other colleagues to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Transaltion*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Modiji had said that we have the majority vote but we will work with the opposition. You give proper suggestions. We will accept the suggestions. I would like to say before the country that we have borne the sting of inflation for ten years. Atalji had also reined-in inflation, the Modi government will also do so. It will provide cheap rations, fruit and vegetables to the poor.

[*English*]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Respected Chairman, Sir, I thank you very-much for having given me the opportunity to speak on the most vexed issue that is facing the country for quite sometime. The issues are price rise and continuous rise in inflation. Price rise and inflation are a continuous process which is taking place in the country. Many times, we had discussed it in the same House. In the last Lok Sabha, most of our Members, especially Left Members, our Groups and others raised

this issue. At that time, the same Congress which was in Government was hesitant and never gave an opportunity to discuss this matter. At least now, the Congress realized the importance. After their defeat, Congress strength in Lok Sabha came down to 44. They have reached this stage. Now, they realized the sufferings of the people and came forward to discuss this matter.

First of all, I want to state some facts, Sir, which is published and which reflects the real picture of our country. The official Wholesale Price Sale Index for all commodities taking 2004-2005 as the base year is 100. The Congress-led UPA. I Government took over the reins in May, 2004. From 2004 to 2014, the price index rose to 181 per cent. From the time they assumed office till they left the Government, the price rose from 100 per cent to 181 per cent. There is a cent percent price rise because of wrong administration and wrong policies pursued by the Congress.

We raised this issue in the last Lok Sabha also. At that time, our friends and colleagues joined us in raising this issue. But the Government failed to solve the issue of price rise. About the prices of other essential commodities, the index rose to 246.8 per cent, which is more than 100 per cent increase. Fuel prices also rose to 212 per cent. What I am trying to emphasise here is that we have raised the issue of price rise many times in the last Lok Sabha when the UPA-II Government was in power and requested the Government to look into the real picture.

Why are prices increasing? What is important is that there should be demand as well as supply. When the demand is more, supply is less, naturally prices will go up. Otherwise, it would result in hoarding. If there is increase in production, hoarding would be there. There are two sides. Demand is not commensurate with the supply. The UPA Government had failed to increase the production during its 10 years regime. Also, if at all the UPA had shown some figures at that time that production has increased and growth rate was 8 per cent during their tenure, I want to say that at the fag end of their Government, it had gone down to 5 per cent which is very low. Therefore, they never gave importance to increase in production. Now, hon. Member from the Congress Party Shri Amarinder Singh talked about the pathetic condition of the people of our country. Who is responsible for that? That is why, people gave this kind of result in the election.

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

At the same time, I want to warn the NDA Government also not to put blame always on the UPA Government. Now, it is their time to tackle this problem.

Sir, the President, in his Address to Parliament last month, said that containing food inflation will be the top priority of the new Government. This is the policy they have declared in the President's Address. He also said that the Government is alert to the risk of subnormal monsoon this year and is preparing a contingency plan to address it. This means they have accepted that there is going to be monsoon failure this year. So they have to be very serious. They cannot simply blame the Congress Party and say that Congress did this and did that. You cannot keep on blaming the Congress for everything. Our colleague talked about the measures taken by the Government headed by Vajpayeeji. He did many good things. I was also in the Cabinet at that time. I know that growth rate increased during Vajpayeeji's Government and he contained the price level at that time. We are not denying that. But what the present Government is going to do is more important.

Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said that taking tough decisions and strong measures in the coming one or two years are needed to bring financial discipline which will restore and boost the country's self-confidence. Our hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley is going to present the maiden Budget of this Government tomorrow. So we will see what measures this Government is going to take to improve the economy. Shri Arun Jaitley, after taking over as the Finance Minister, said that his focus will be on fiscal consolidation, restore the growth momentum and contain inflation. If at all he does that, we will appreciate it. We are in the opposition. We will support them if they take effective measures to control inflation and see that production is increased by encouraging investment in the economy. That is more important.

Sir, our Food Minister Shri Paswan called a meeting of the Food Ministers of all States and said many things. He not only called the meeting, but also requested the State Governments to control the prices. Even our hon. Chairman, who is presiding over the House now, called such a meeting when he was the Food Minister during the UPA Government. The newspapers say, 'UPA's steps to curb price rise failed, will NDA succeed?' A slew of measures have been announced by the Modi Government to fight rising prices. Since all this have been done before,

will it work now? This is what newspapers are saying about price rise. During UPA-II, the Food Minister Prof. K.V. Thomas told the Lok Sabha that at 11 different times State Governments have been asked to seriously tackle inflation by acting against hoarders and black marketeers. I would like to know whether Mr. Paswan will take serious note of it. If they just give a direction to the State Governments, it will not work. The Government has to be very serious. They cannot just put the blame of the State Governments. They have to take serious measures to see that hoarders and black marketeers are controlled.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: That hurts them.  
...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: That is not hurting.

I would like to tell them that they can go on telling that production has to be increased and action will be taken against hoarders and all that. But what State Governments are going to do? What our State Government has done? The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has taken so many measures. I want to highlight it now because our Prime Minister said in his speech, when he replied to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, that he wants to take other models of the States to develop this country. There cannot be one model; there cannot be Gujarat model; there cannot be other model; he is ready to take Tamil Nadu model also. He said that. That is why, I want to mention, how we are tackling this kind of price rise and inflation in Tamil Nadu, it must be a role model for other States also. Just now, our friends said about Chhattisgarh. More than Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu is the pioneer in implementing many welfare programmes. Hon. Chief Minister, Amma, did it and she is maintaining the price rise in our State. That must be a model about which I wanted to say certain facts for the consideration of the House to implement that scheme.

Regarding our public distribution, it is very successful in Tamil Nadu. Besides that, Government has been supplying essential products like rice, dal, palm oil and others through its PDS. The State Government also opened low-cost canteens, 'Amma canteens' that is called, low-cost food and vegetable shops and in line with that, it was decided to launch 'Amma Pharmacy'. Not only 'Amma Pharmacy', even 'Amma Salt' was given. That is the salt we are giving. Even salt also we are supplying at the subsidised and low price. That is the model, I am telling. In order to control the price rise and also to control

the inflation and see that sufferings of the people must be reduced, for that, I think, you should follow Tamil Nadu model and try to give support to the Government of Tamil Nadu. That is what I am requesting this.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thambidurai ji, time allotted to your party is eight minutes.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, this is very important. In one-two minutes. I cannot speak. Then, once again, the problem will come.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I agree. You are a senior Member.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We are having a large Party; 37 Members we are having. Just now, I have started. I want to give certain suggestions to the Government as to how the Tamil Nadu Government is doing. It may be helpful for the country.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thambidurai ji, you are a senior Member of the House.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Senior-Junior is different, Sir. I am also presiding the House; I know what I have to say. When we are discussing a serious matter and when some suggestions are coming, you have to allow me. I need another five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What I am suggesting is, you try to conclude within the prescribed time.

...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I am concluding. Firstly, allow me to say certain things. I am elected here, I have come over here to say certain facts for the House which will be helpful for the country. For that, I have come over here. Another five minutes I want to take. Please allow me.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You hear me for a minute. See, the time allotted for the discussion is two hours. Your Party is given eight minutes. What I am suggesting is, try to conclude as early as possible.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am trying, Sir.

Sir, regarding food, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu supplies 20 Kilograms of rice per month at no cost for the benefit of 1.66 crore families and 35 kilograms of rice at free of cost for 18.9 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana cardholders. This is what we are doing. Can you tell me,

anywhere in the country or even in the world, who is giving rice free of cost? Food is the basic thing. For that, only our Amma has done it. That is why they are calling her 'Amma'. 'Amma' is mother who is going to help for the ordinary man. That is why she succeeded and got 37 seats. We have come in with 37 seats because of our welfare schemes. That is why, I am saying it. Therefore, let it be a model. If you want to control the price and help the poor people, if you are really interested, you try to emulate Tamil Nadu. You know what the Supreme Court said; you were also at that time the Food Minister. The Supreme Court said, so many food items are stored in the godowns and they are rotting. The Supreme Court directed, let the Government give it free to the poor people. You have fixed the price Rs. 3 per kilogram for rice and Rs. 2 per kilogram you have fixed it for wheat.

That is why, I am requesting the Central Government to control the price rise in these items. If at all you really want to control the price rise, the Central Government must give rice and wheat free of cost to the common man. What I am requesting the Central Government is to follow the methods adopted by our Tamil Nadu Government. For that, we have allotted a sum of Rs. 5,300 crore.

Not only rice, I am coming to other items also. The State Government is determined to implement PDS irrespective of the decision of the Government of India in implementation of the National Food Security Act. In the open market, one litre of palmolein is sold at Rs.57; one kilogram of *toor dal* is sold at Rs.76; and one kilogram of *wad dal* is sold at Rs.60. But in our State under PDS. one litre of palmolein is sold at Rs.25; one kilogram of *toor dal* and *urad dal* is sold at Rs.30. This is what we expect the Central Government to do. Only then, you can control the rise in price of essential items.

To control the price in the open market, 4,700 metric tonnes of rice has been procured and sold at Rs.20 per kilogram to 1.84 crore rice-option cardholders. We are doing that also. Therefore, the State Government, in a move to curb the price rise in the open market, a Price Stabilization Fund with a corpus of Rs.100 crore has been constituted.

Also you have said about onion and potato. The situation is bad in respect of the price of onion and potato. Our Congress Member has said that there is enough production. Now, I would request the Central Government to open the markets for these items. Even

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

the Central Government can give a direction to all the State Governments to open Farm Fresh Consumers outlets. That is what our State Government has done in Tamil Nadu. In our State, Farm Fresh Consumers outlets have been opened to provide vegetables at cheaper rate than in the open market. Farmers are provided with incentive in addition to the Minimum Support Price. That is what we want the Central Government to do. What the Tamil Nadu Government is doing under our hon. Chief Minister, Amma can be a model.

Not only rain water harvesting but also these kinds of welfare schemes are very important. That is why, we are requesting the Central Government to follow the steps adopted by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Sir, I said about pharmacy. If you go to any pharmacy, the prices of medicines are very high. To control the prices of medicines, the Tamil Nadu Government has opened many pharmacy shops which are run by the Government and giving medicines to the poor people at a cheaper price. These are the things that the Central Government has to do.

I have talked about vegetables, rice, dal and other items. The common man in this country requires these consumer products at a cheaper rate. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma is providing these consumer products at a cheaper rate to the poor people. If you adopt the methods adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu, you can control the price rise. Otherwise, if you go on telling that hoarding can be controlled, which cannot be done easily. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have taken already 15 minutes. Please conclude.

DR. M. TPIAMBIDURAI: Therefore, it is high time for this House to consider these suggestions. If at all, you are really interested to control the price rise, you adopt the measures taken by our State Government.

The then Congress Government spoiled the whole economy of the country in the last ten years. During their regime, corporate people controlled the country. The then UPA Government yielded to corporate houses. That is why, the price of diesel and other items increased several times. Now, the Congress Members are asking the Central Government to control the rise in the price of diesel. Who was responsible? They had allowed it. Previously, the

Central Government took a decision to control the price of diesel. The earlier Central Government allowed the Corporations to increase the price of diesel by themselves. Therefore, I am requesting the Central Government to change the policy adopted by the previous Central Government and see that common people are benefited and the price rise is controlled.

Regarding the hike in the railway fare, they immediately asked the Central Government to withdraw it. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister requesting him to roll back the hike in the railway fare and freight, and also reduce the prices of diesel and petrol. Therefore, I would request the hon. Ministers of the Ruling Party to take serious steps in this regard. Only two months' period is over. The present Central Government is going to rule for nearly five years, and there would not be any problem. But at the same time, I am requesting the Central Government to take welfare schemes for the common people and also try to bring down the prices of essential items.

14.39 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### 1st Report

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister to present the Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

14.40 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 - *Contd.*

##### Price Rise

[*English*]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir.



[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am an Indian woman. Women of the country are proud of the Hon. Speaker. She brings glory to us. But I have been feeling excruciating mental again for the last two days. My heart is waling and I am unable to hold my own but still I am Standing here because I have heard MPs of the major party speaking such horrifying language against the woman CM of a State. I want action to be taken for the breach of tradition and the words used against women in the House. We want justice. While seeking justice we did not disrupt the proceedings of the House because these proceedings are in the interest of the people of the country.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please speak on the Discussion on price rise. Do not divert from the subject.

[Translation]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Inflation has brought the people to their knees. This is why, we stopped demonstration and let the proceedings go on because we are with the people, with the poor and we want the government to roll back the rise in railway fares. This rail budget gave nothing to Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and many other states. We protest against this.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please confine to the subject. You can discuss about the railways during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

[Translation]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: I am not talking about myself. I am talking on behalf of the Indian women, on behalf of the daughters and sisters in the country ...*(Interruptions)* Think of me as your sister and stop abusing me because the people who have chosen you as their public representative/do not want this kind of behaviour from you. Do not display such uncouth behaviour. The states and the poor are suffering due to inflation. Rise in freight fares in railways will lead to rise in prices of essential commodities. If along with diesel and petrol prices rail fares also rise, then the poor will find it difficult to get even two square meals a day.

[English]

We have to stand by the farmers of the country. I would request the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister to look into the possibility of standing by the farmers, to supply fertilizers at an affordable rate.

Our State Government in West Bengal is now supplying rice to more than 3.5 crore poor people at Rs. 21/- per kilo. My Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee is doing it, for which I am proud of her. But when you abuse her, it hurts me because she is for the poor people. She is supplying medicines at fair price shops. I am proud of her. When you are jealous of her, when you abuse her, it hurts me. That is why I protested yesterday. I do not want to utter the words that you abused her with. I do not want to utter those words. It is not the culture of Bengal. It is not the culture that Mamata Banerjee teaches us. It is not the culture of All India Trinamool Congress to give out such utterances. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry Bahen Ji. You are my sister. ...*(Interruptions)* You are supporting the abuse. I did not expect it from you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please confine to the subject. Please do not go out of the subject.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: From the fair price shops in West Bengal, poor people are getting medicines at very cheap rate. I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Agriculture Minister to look into the packaging material because every year we are losing grains up to Rs.58,000 crore worth because there is no proper storage system in the country. This year we are told that due to the rain coming late and being less in amount than other years, the crop is going to be even worse. So, we will have to take it up. We will have to stand by the farmer and extend support to him to have the best yield possible to supply to the poor people. Onion stands at Rs.32 to Rs.35 per kilo. Potato is at Rs.25 per kilo. Pulses are at Rs.80 per kilo. So, what is the poor man going to eat? Rs.58,000 crore worth of grain is being wasted due to pests because the infrastructure is not there.

We know once there was a Green Revolution in the country. Our farmers toil day in and day out but they do not get any support from the Government, neither the UPA-II Government nor the present one. That is why, my leader Mamata Banerjee and All-India Trinamool Congress had to come out of the UPA-II because without

[Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar]

discussing with us, price hike was there in diesel and petrol and subsidy was removed from LPG. The poor man and the poor households suffer when these essential commodities become more expensive.

I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister, if he is around there. I do not know whether he is in. I do not know whether he is listening or not. Uncontrolled export of skimmed milk powder from the country from 2013-14 is giving hyper inflation of the price by over 70 per cent in the last one year. As you know, milk is a source of cheap protein. Being a doctor I know that it should be used and it is used by children. It is used by the aged people. It is used by pregnant mothers and it is used for the sick for their recuperation and for having taken medicine, they need milk and milk products. But what happened in the last one year? We do not know. The export and import data bank of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry says that during 2013 and 2014 export of milk powder increased by 78 per cent at Rs.210 per kilo and in the domestic market, it is being sold at Rs.250 to Rs.300 per kilo. So, it is absolutely apparent that this is not for value addition. But is it for inflation profiteering? I would request you to look into this fact because milk is a very important source of protein. It is a very important source in the diet and it is very important for poor people.

I would also request that crop insurance started by my leader, Shrimati Mamata Banerjee in West Bengal should be universally practiced. Kisan Mandi being opened by her in every block should be universally practiced. We have to stand by the farmer because if Kisan Mandi is not there, then the produce rots. If Kisan Mandi is not there and crop insurance is not there and if there is a drought or if there is a flood, then the crop is wasted and the poor farmer takes loan. The poor farmers sometimes give mortgage to the person and take money to sow the crop. But once the crop is sowed and if there is no rain, then the crops dry on the field. So, the farmer cannot pay back the mortgage. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry he is disturbing me.

I would request that crop insurance be started in the whole country. Kisan Mandi be set up in the whole country. Hoarding should stop because hoarding results in inflation. So, hoarding should stop.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please try to conclude.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Modernization practice of the crop growing should be there. We are in the festive season. The Pavitra Ramzan month is going on. After a few days we have Id. After that, we have Durga Puja. We have Diwali. The people would require lesser priced food grains to enjoy during the festive season. So, I would request you to look into this matter seriously because the people of India deserve it; the people of India want you to be affirmative in your actions and stand by them.

I would request you to look into the matter of supply of fertilizers at affordable prices to the farmers so that they can afford to buy fertilizers and grow their crops and increase the yield.

We distinctly oppose FDI in rail; FDI in retail because, I am sure, there are international houses, who are coming in the form of FDI. They are not coming here to do social work; they are coming here for profit. So, I should not allow, neither should the Government allow FDI in retail; FDI in rail. Privatisation in railways is going to adversely affect our economy.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here today to participate in the Short Duration Discussion on price rise and inflation.

'Little aberrations', verbal duet in the Lok Sabha keep happening - I would request that this phase will go over. Today the Finance Minister placed the Economic Survey 2013-14 before this House. I quote, in page number 37, relating to inflation, the Government has come out with a statement that,

"for effectively containing inflation requires putting in place a monetary policy framework defining a nominal anchor as well as deregulating food markets to curb food inflation."

Subsequently, on monetary policy the Government has come out in this Economic Survey statement, data shows - and this is more alarming - that inflation is becoming entrenched in Indian economy. In subsequent paragraphs it has also mentioned that the monetary policy is central to inflation in the long run.

Since 2010, there has been an upsurge in food inflation, which has spilled over to non-food and general inflation. This strategy has been used by a numerous advanced and emerging markets and has delivered results

in terms of low and stable inflation. What is that strategy? Spillovers from food to non-food inflation can be reduced by putting in place a formal monetary policy framework. Is this the panacea? When we will be discussing about the Budget, I think these two suggestions that come in the Economic Survey, will be deliberated upon. There are many complex problems which the Government has stated with food markets that need to be addressed. Today, when the Minister stands up to intervene in this debate, the Flouse hopes to hear as to what those interventions are that the Government intends to make.

It is stated in this Economic Survey, and I quote,

"on foundation of a market economy, India can increase its long term trend growth by unleashing the entrepreneurial spirit of millions across the country by strengthening the economic freedom of the people."

There also it is said,

"there is need to re-examine all laws that empower the Government to interfere in the market"

I do not know where this will lead to.

Subsequently, I would say that - Anuragji is present here in the House luckily and he will mark my words - it was the UPA Government, during their period, the Reserve Bank of India made the following observations regarding inflation in 2013-14. It cited three instances. One, there has been a shift in dietary patterns - it is not the President of United States who has said this thing - it is the Reserve Bank of India, who has stated it.

There has been a shift in dietary patterns towards protein-rich foods, fruits and vegetables, and away from cereals. Thus, there is an increase in demand for fruits and vegetables. Second, the MSP provides a floor for market prices of cereals and grains. MSP could be distorting agricultural production towards rice and wheat and away from other commodities like vegetables. Third, the sharp increase in rural wages - I think, Hon. Chairperson, you were repeating these reasons when you were heading the Food Ministry - over the past Ave years have affected the supply side of food production. Thus, the cost of labour as an input in agricultural production has increased.

What is the remedy? The RBI's response is that until May, 2013, RBI had been cutting the policy repo rate

in response to slowing growth and improved inflation outlook. Between September, 2013 and January, 2014, RBI increased the policy repo rate three times to eight per cent on account of high inflation. The third one is that since January, 2014, the RBI maintained the policy repo rate at eight per cent. RBI aims at bringing down inflation, as measured by CPI combined, to eight per cent by January, 2015 and to six per cent by January, 2016. We would like to understand from the Government. Do the)' subscribe to the view of the regulator of finance policy?

The response of the new Government, as we gather from the meeting of the Food Ministers, is to raise the Minimum Export Price of onions to USD 500 per tonne. In addition, the MEP for potatoes was set at USD 450 per tonne. Through this move, the Government hopes to increase the domestic availability and reduce the domestic price of onions and potatoes. In addition, the Government has bought onions and potatoes under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act. The sum total of the Food Ministers" Conference was that decrease the export or put a curb on the export and empower the State Government through the Essential Commodities Act.

I would appreciate the urgency and seriousness with which this Government is seeking to deal with food inflation in the context of a weak monsoon so far, but unfortunately, the tools that are being deployed are of pre-reform vintage and could ultimately boomerang on both - producers and consumers. Take the decision that I have just quoted to impose MEP of USD 450 per tonne and USD 500 per tonne on potatoes and onions respectively and now to bring both staple vegetables under the Essential Commodities Act which has empowered the States to impose stockholding limits. In theory, these are great anti-inflationary measures; in practice, the moves are deeply flawed and even counter-productive.

Last year, India produced an estimated 19.3 million tonnes of onions, of which hardly 1.5 millions were exported. One can calculate that we produced 19.3 million tonnes of onions and 1.5 million tonnes were exported, and you are putting more curb on export. Whom does it help? Does it help the farmer? Does it help the consumer? Potato shipment was even less, about 0.2 million tonne out of a total output of 46.4 million tonnes. Whom does it help? It does not help the consumers.

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

**15.00 hrs.**

It does not help the producers / farmers. The clamping down on exports is, therefore, unlikely to substantially enhance domestic availability. Same is the case of antiquated policy instruments such as the Essential Commodities Act, which views virtually all traders as hoarders and black-marketeers. The reality is that it is impossible to hoard potatoes and onions beyond five or six months. Traders and big farmers may keep potatoes harvested in February-March in cold storages, but these are for sales through the summer and monsoon, which necessarily have to make way for the subsequent Kharif crop arrivals from October-November. There is a natural de-hoarding process operating here. Are you or the State Government going to say that a cold storage-owner holding 5,000 tonnes of potatoes will now be deemed as a hoarder? Rather, there is a need ...

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Mahtab, your time is up. You have to conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, please allow me little bit time.

**15.01 hrs**

(SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO *in the Chair*)

Rather, there is a need to restrain the intermediaries between the producers and consumers, and there is also a need to curtail marketing cost. To soften the prices, why does not the Government remove all restrictions on the movement of farm goods? Some States, notably the major potato-grower - West Bengal, often stops the flow of vegetables to other States. Chief Ministers of respective neighbouring States had to intervene and request the Chief Minister of West Bengal to allow truck-loads of potatoes to come to neighbouring States. This hurts the interest of local farmers as well as consumers in importing States.

For a Government that rode to power on the back of widespread dissatisfaction among people over runaway prices, especially, food commodities, the rising cost of onion and potatoes has posed a major challenge now. There is a need to work / develop a strategy to co-opt State Governments in the fight against inflation. The Union Government needs to work in tandem with the State Governments.

Sir, we were told that the Government is going to map-out areas where shortages are chronic; mobilise unused storage facilities; and setup a price monitoring cell in every State to monitor retail and wholesale prices. But the need today is to incentivise the creation of cold storage — perhaps, tomorrow, when the Budget comes, we will hear some of it — and creation of an efficient supply chain from farm to thali or table as it would eliminate or cut down wastage of essential items and increase availability significantly.

The previous Government had a scheme whereby they had delineated a number of districts in which they incentivised intensive cultivation of pulses. When demand for pulses is increasing, it is necessary to increase the cultivation of pulses. Farmers' interest also needs to be protected. Today, the problem of inflation is not only that of potatoes and onions. It is inflation of food items that has created havoc in the kitchen. Therefore, my suggestion would be to take a five-pronged strategy. Firstly, tackle cereal inflation. Rice is a major crop. In 2010, cereal inflation had peaked to over 16 per cent, but this time the Government can control a surge in cereal by off-loading excess stock. Secondly, tackle pulses inflation. In the last fiscal, 32 per cent of pulses were produced during the Kharif season. This time, pulses inflation has been benign, averaging 4 per cent in the last fiscal. However, things will change, if monsoon fails, but it can be controlled by proactively importing pulses to offset lower supply. Current imports equal to 21 per cent of total production of pulses.

Third, I have two more suggestions to make, tackle oilseed inflation. Nearly three-fourths of oilseeds are produced in Kharif season. Soya bean accounts for half of all Kharif oilseeds production. Only a quarter of the oilseeds grow in areas that are irrigated. Do you have any other alternative than import, which went up to 53 per cent in 2010, when the monsoon had failed?

Fourth, tackling fruits and vegetables' inflation — prices here are very volatile and have stubbornly been in double digits for a few years now. Previous Government have done precious little to solve this problem. We need a long-term solution - reducing wastage and improving logistics, about which I have referred earlier, and food processing industries has a greater role to play here.

Fifth, tackle inflation in animal proteins, which includes milk and milk products. Instead of depending on lowering tariff barriers and imports, focus should be on

providing initiatives to increase domestic production to curb inflation. The Government, therefore, needs to make concerted efforts to stabilise inflation through small and big measures.

I conclude by quoting what Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said many, many years ago. Very few people are quoting Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, while talking about price rise, especially when we have a Food Minister who is an ardent follower or is termed as a 'Lohiaite'. What did he say? He said: "keemat roko baandho daam, nahi toh hoga, chakka jaam."

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank and compliment the leader of Congress and the leaders of the alliance partners of UPA for raising a demand for holding a discussion on the rising prices which is an important issue from common man's point of view and giving us an opportunity to express our viewpoint. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a saying - "Sau-Sau Chuhe Khakhar Billi Haj ko Chali" or "Ulta Chor Kotwal Ko Daante". They had held the reins of power for ten years which comes around 3650 days. Our Prime Minister in UPA-2, who we hail as economist, had made an announcement to bring down the prices. But, during the 1825 days of UPA-II, he could not bring down the prices. Today, our Government has come to power and we have crossed almost forty days and the prices have certainly shown an uptick. But, how much has it been? It is only 0.8 per cent for the wholesale consumer price index and 2.3 per cent for essential commodities. As for the reasons for this rise, our Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley has stated in Rajya Sabha that this is the consequence of the mismanagement by Congress.

[English] It is nothing but a cumulative effect. [Translation] We don't have any magic wand to reduce the prices in a day. But surely, we have announced to bring down the prices. During the campaign, it was definitely in our manifesto to reduce the prices. We fought elections under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modiji. We raised this issue and [English] definitely we are bound to do it. Some members have raised some points here as to what policies are being implemented by their governments in their respective states like Tamil Nadu, West Bengal etc. I want to tell one thing. When the Shivsena-BJP government ruled in Maharashtra for four and a half years from the year 1995 to 1999, we had already announced in the

beginning that the prices of essential commodities will not be increased. Wheat used to be given for Rupees two per kg. Rice used to be given at Rupees three per kg. We had fixed the prices of essential commodities like sugar, edible oil. To achieve anything, a kind of intent and mindset should be there. UPA Government was devoid of this intent and mindset. Therefore, I would like to remind that our Prime Minister had made a declaration to make India a Congress free country. We are witnessing that there are only 44 Members of Parliament of Congress. Can't say whether four members will remain in next elections or not ...(Interruptions) You will come to know that good days have come and the people have accepted it. Railway fares have been increased. My colleague Anurag Thakurji has made a comparison with correct figures. He has presented before the House a very good comparison of the six years tenure of respected Shri Atalji and the ten years tenure of UPA Government. He also did not raise any issue which demands discussion by the ruling party. But an indication is enough for a sensible person. Today, they are capable of understanding it. Today Members of UPA constituents particularly those in Congress Party have become so used to being power mongers. Just as fish starts squirming when out of water, similarly these people are squirming out of power. They are themselves to be blamed for price-rise and ironically it is they who have demanded a discussion on price rise. They felt like that holding discussion on some 2%, 0.8% rise ...(Interruptions) well, the people have voted with a sane mind, the people wanted the change, it was feeling very frustrated ...(Interruptions) you can respond when you get the opportunity, what is the use of making interruption? I will go on speaking, rest will continue to hear. What I am speaking is correct, I am speaking with figures and speaking the truth. I have just told that [English] We are bound to our promises. [Translation] We will bring down the prices.

The day Narendra Modiji took oath, he invited the heads of the nations of neighbouring countries. This was his first step. Second day, he talked to the President of Pakistan, some good results came out. This is the way one should do one's work. The one behaves, as he speaks. There is a saying in Marathi that "Bole Jaisa Chale, Uski Vandavi Pale". The one who speaks and acts accordingly should be greeted. Today, I want to tell that prices have gone up. [English] It is a little bit cumulative

[Shri Anandrao Adsul]

effect. *[Translation]* For bringing down the prices, our Finance Minister Arun Jaitleyji took some steps under the guidance of the Prime Minister. I want to put before you some of those points. To stop the prices of onion and potato from going up, these commodities were declared essential commodities after taking them out of the APMC category. Not only this, the Department of Commerce was advised to fix their prices so that these are not exported and our people get these at lower prices. Such an announcement was made.

Secondly, in order to check the rising prices of rice, Food Corporation of India has been instructed to supply as much quantity of rice as demanded by the States so that prices of rice come down.

Thirdly, extended credit facility has been given to the states for importing pulses and edible oil so that import can be done at lower prices and the consumers could get these at affordable prices. Such other steps have been taken. The prices of milk go up because of the exported milk products. Therefore, it has been announced to stop the incentive used to be given in this regard. This task could have been performed by the UPA Government as well, but their intention and mindset was not there. They are facing its consequences. Today, they don't have even the numbers to make their Leader of Opposition ...*(Interruptions)*

Today, I want to state that only 40-42 days have passed since we assumed power. You will see the results in the coming next few days. Good days have come, these will continue to follow.

*[English]*

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): Sir, on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party and our Leader Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu garu, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to talk about this very important and very sensitive topic of price rise.

It is the Government's responsibility to enable the aspirations of more than 1.3 billion people who all dream of only one thing. Whether they are poor or they are middle class or they are rich, everyone dreams of upward mobility. They want to be better off in life than their parents were and they want their children to be better off than they were. So, this is the aspiration that the Government needs to fulfil. However, the Rangarajan Report which is

just released has shown that nearly one-third of our population is still below the poverty line. So, this section of society cannot be ignored. For this, we need all the social welfare schemes that will help this group of people. However, if we have to move people out of poverty, it can only be done by creating a strong economy, a high growth economy that allows them to pull themselves out of poverty.

The policies over the last ten years have only kept people in poverty and has not helped people to get out of poverty. As it has been mentioned earlier by the hon. Member from Himachal Pradesh, when the NDA-I Government first took over, the GDP growth rate was only 4.3 per cent and by the time they demitted office, they had raised it to 8.3 per cent. In the ten years of UPA-I and UPA-II they have gone from 8.3 per cent back down to less than five per cent. For the second time, the NDA has come into power with the economy growing at less than five per cent.

To eradicate poverty, our country needs to be growing at, at least seven to nine per cent. If we do not achieve a seven to nine per cent growth rate, we will not be eradicating poverty. We have to be growing on a sustainable basis. In my maiden speech, I had talked about China, I had talked about how we cannot follow all the policies of the Chinese Government. But there are definitely some things to learn from them. China has been growing at nine to ten per cent growth rate for more than 20 years and during this period, it has moved more than 300 million people, 30 crore people out of poverty by bringing them into the organized sector both in manufacturing and service sector, away from the agriculture sector. During this period they have shifted that many people, and they have also been able to do this by investing in infrastructure and by developing the capability of its people through education and skill development.

Though it looked as if India was on the same path, the last five years have been extremely disappointing. UPA-2, for the sake of electoral gains, focused only on short-term relief measures and totally ignored the medium and long term performance of our economy; and, therefore, was only looking at keeping people in poverty with assistance rather than bringing people out of poverty through economic growth and job creation.

There has been some talk about rise in railway fares and freight rates. I just want to point out a few things

in this regard. On the 6th of February 2014 the Railways proposed to increase fares by 10 per cent and freight rates by five per cent. With fuel adjustments it worked out to 14 per cent increase in passenger fares and six per cent increase in freight rates. On 11th February 2014, Dr. Manmohan Singh approved this; and it was decided to implement it by the first week of May 2014. All this government has done is to implement the decisions taken by the previous government in this regard.

On the issue of onions and potatoes, these are two of the most important commodities in any Indian kitchen and, therefore, it is very important to keep them under control. The NDA-I had kept the onions and potatoes under the Essential Commodities Act from 1999 to 2004. The UPA-I, for whatever reason, had removed these from the Essential Commodities Act. Throughout the last ten years, the Telugu Desam Party, the BJP, the Left, and even UPA allies had been demanding that they be brought back under the Essential Commodities Act, but nothing was done. The result was that onions had gone up to nearly Rs.80 to Rs.100 per kg, and potatoes had gone up to nearly Rs.60 to Rs.70 per kg. Immediately after assuming office, this government has brought them back under the Essential Commodities Act. And I am sure that with this Act the State Governments now have a weapon to fight the hoarders and the black-marketers; and now nobody can store more than the prescribed quantity of these.

When the Telugu Desam Party was in power between 1994 and 2004, our Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandra babu Naidu Garu introduced the concept of Rythu Bazaars, also known as Fanners Markets. This allowed the farmers to sell directly to the consumer by removing the middlemen. I think it is time for the whole country to adopt this type of practice as well.

I also wish to raise a major concern that is looming large in Andhra Pradesh as it is perhaps in many parts of the country. The deficit Southwest Monsoon due to the El Nino is going to hit the kharif production severely, and will result in food inflation if steps are not taken. The monsoon deficit in Andhra Pradesh is as much as 71 per cent so far this year. The top ten States which contribute more than 80 per cent of our food grains production are facing a 45 per cent deficit overall in rainfall. It will have a severe impact on food grains production. I request the Government to immediately take up alternative

arrangements to rein in the inflation, to stop hoarding and black-marketing, to increase cold storage facilities to address future problems that this country is going to face.

The Constituency that I represent, Guntur District, has a rich agriculture belt that produces rice, chilli, tobacco, turmeric, cotton, maize and all types of fruits, vegetables and flowers. It is a very exciting area to be in but the farmers are suffering mainly because of lack of proper storage facilities and lack of cold chain. So, the wastage is huge in this country, and that everybody knows. So, I urge the Government to take this up on priority.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (Bhongir): Respected Sir, I am a first-time MP. I thank the TRS Chief and the present Chief Minister of Telangana, the new-born State, the 29th State of the Indian Union for giving me this opportunity. I respect and also expect all the Members to give a patient hearing because it is going to be my first speech in this august House.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate NDA, more particularly Shri Modiji for the massive mandate he has got. More than their expectations, without any allies, they have come to power on their own. After a long gap in Indian politics, that mandate was given to the NDA and particularly to Shri Modi as Prime Minister candidate for two reasons.

I wish to state from the manifesto of the BJP. Like the Preamble to the Constitution, in the preamble to the BJP manifesto the first line is: "Runaway food inflation has crippled household budget under the Congress-led UPA." The second line is: "Congress remained insensitive and indifferent tying itself in knots and misdirected steps." The third comment in the manifesto is: "The Committee of Chief Ministers under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi in 2011 recommended certain steps which the UPA did not accept." [*Translation*] Due to this reason, the people of the country have given a chance to Modiji to govern the country. [*English*] That is the reason I expect Shri Modiji would be succeeding in his endeavour to alleviate the people's problems.

The first issue mentioned in the BJP manifesto is price rise. Nobody has raised it. The BJP itself in the manifesto has raised as the first issue the issue of price rise. It is a known fact that because the Congress has failed the people have chosen BJP. I do not think, we

[Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud]

need to accuse each other. What we have to look forward is to listen to the problems of the people. The important thing in this country is that we have to listen to the problems faced by the common people, the poor and middle-class rather than accusing each other. That is what I wanted to mention.

I am a doctor by profession and I am a surgeon. My profession is referred to when some hard steps are taken by the Government. The statement made by the Prime Minister and Shri Gowda the Railway Minister is that all the medicines are bitter. But the results are expected to be sweeter. Unfortunately, here the medicines and results are bitter. That is what people do not expect. People are ready to swallow bitter medicines but they expect the results to be sweeter. But unfortunately the results are not sweeter. So, my request to the NDA Government is to make the results sweeter sooner than later.

The BJP Government has stated certain steps to curb price rise. The few steps mentioned in manifesto also include special courts to stop hoarding. Though it is too early to accuse the Government of inefficiency, it is not too early to stop the hoarding, so far in their own explanation, I have not found any steps towards this. No special courts so far have been established to stop hoarding. I request the NDA Government to take it up at the earliest.

When I look at hoarding, the next question is who hoards? Is it the private parties or government? In my view, both the Government as well as private parties are hoarders. The FCI has the largest number of godowns; and it also hoards! It does not release grains to the public when there is acute necessity. The Supreme Court has earlier commented on this, when the UPA Government was in power. It said that the Government was ready to allow the food-grains to rot rather than distribute to the public. I request them not to do it. In its election manifesto, it is mentioned that it would unbundled the FCI. I request it to unbundle the FCI at the earliest, before the people suffer further.

One thing that I do not understand is that in this country, both the farmers and the consumers suffer. But the price goes up and the farmers do not get the sufficient price for their produce. The consumer always gets them at a higher price than at the cost at which it was hold by farmer. So, where is the problem? The problem lies with

the middlemen. We have to check the middlemen. Unless and until we check the middlemen - at the storage level, supply chain level and capacity building level - all the other measures would prove futile. I request the Government to take it up at the earliest. That is the most essential step to curb inflation. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, please give me one more minute because it is my maiden speech.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude in one minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: In new Parliament, everybody has to make a maiden speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: The increase in food prices is an issue which concerns the people of the country. In fact, one of the speakers said I have been listening to the words 'garibi hatao since my childhood'. But poverty always remains; in fact, as long as poverty remains in this country, some political parties believe they always remain in power. Maybe, that is their policy; I never understood that. But now it is time that we change the system.

I do not understand this - we have goods, software and other things in the stock market. Why should we have pulses in the stock market? Why should we have food-grains in the stock market? Why should we have commodities in the stock market? When we have them in the stock market, the person hoards them officially; that is legal hoarding. Some Americans or stock broker hoard the commodities in the stock market. The public who wants to eat would not get it. So, the most important is that we have to take radical steps to control this legal hoarding. That is very essential.

What we see mostly is that the farmers are producing the products; but there are no proper storage facilities. In today's context, we have to see that there are storage facilities at the village level, at the *mandal* level, at the *taluka* level and at the city level so that we do not shift the food-grains from the village to the city and then, shift them back from the city to the village, by which we would unnecessarily increase the cost of food because of transportation.

Whatever measures that have so far been taken, they are going to increase the prices - be it the Railway



Budget, be it the diesel prices, be it the petrol prices, including the subsidy cut in the fertilizers because it is a vicious circle. They are going to increase the food inputs and production inputs. So, they are going to lead to price rise. They are going to increase inflation; they are not going to decrease inflation.

My request is that the Government, instead of uttering the words PPP for Public-Private Partnership, should utter the 'other words' PPP, that is, People's Purchasing Power. It should increase the People's Purchasing Power. My request to the hon. Prime Minister, Modi Ji, is this. People wanted a magic from him. They do not want him to give bitter pills. My request to him is that he should deliver by showing 'Modi Magic'. I hope that he is going to deliver and we expect him to do it.

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (*Araku*): At the outset, on behalf of my Party President Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy Garu and on my own behalf I would like to thank the hon. Chairman for allowing me to speak on the issue of 'Price Rise of Essential Commodities'.

Today, even after 65 years of independent India the country is still suffering from hunger, poverty and malnutrition. The Prime Minister was pleased to categorically state that BJP Government is the Government for the poor. We appreciate the fact but unfortunately for the past few decades we have been talking about price rise but no proper steps have been taken till the present date.

The Prime Minister has declared that this is a Government for the poor. But I know even today many people are still living with one meal a day. The prices have risen so high that a common man is not able to have two meals a day. We know that one-fourth of the hunger-stricken people in the world today live in India. We are talking about e-service, internet, speed rails, many infrastructure projects but still we are not able to provide essential commodities to the people. The price rise of essential commodities is soaring high and prices are shooting to the sky. The common man is facing a number of difficulties due to this. A common man is looking towards the Government today to see how he will be able to live comfortably in his life. As a woman I know, any woman will be more bothered whether she will be able to manage her home with the small salary that she gets. Today the prices have increased, the standard of living has increased

but the income that the people are getting has not risen to that effect.

In order to take proper steps I would request the Government to stop future trading of commodities. We have got a huge potential in our country and the supply is always matching the demand but due to huge exports the country has been allowing we are today facing scarcity in the commodities. Hence, if export is banned and import is encouraged the scarcity of such products will not be there. I would say that 25 essential commodities have to be taken into the ambit including wheat, sugar, cereals, edible oil, mustard seed, some spices, potatoes and onions. Such food items have to be removed from the list of trading to control the price rise.

Secondly, rise of fuel price is the main reason behind the steep increase in prices of all the commodities. The rise in prices of petrol and diesel and gas is very fatal to the middle class family. The rise in these prices, I feel, brings about a further rise in all the other allied projects and also in the transport related services, like the Indian Railways, and this is where the middle-class family is affected.

Today, the Government is facing a lot of challenges. We agree that today the financial situation of the Government is not favourable but yet the common man is looking towards the Government with a lot of hope. They have given a very clear verdict to the Government and have deposed all the faith in the BJP and the Modi Sarkar hoping that their living standards will improve. Due to rise in inflation many industries have been shut down and a number of people have lost their jobs. The standard of living is going up day-by-day but the income of common man has not improved.

It is time we express our serious concern over the constant increase in the rate of inflation and the constant rise in the prices of essential commodities. We urge the Government to take effective steps to control the rise in prices of the essential commodities and thereby strengthen and universalize the Public Distribution System. I would also request the hon. Prime Minister, through the Speaker, to regulate the Public Distribution System of the States and in coordination with the State Governments provide essential commodities to the common man at reasonable prices so that the common man lives a happy and peaceful life.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH (Vaishali): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the price-rise. I have got an opportunity to speak in the House on behalf of Lok Janshakti Party and our hon. leader Shri Ramvilas Paswan for the first time. Price-rise is a very serious issue for the country. I listened to all of my learned friends, but so far as I understand, the discussion on the price-rise was overshadowed by the allegations and counter-allegations. The Congress party had been in power for ten years. They had to pay the price for the wrong policies during their ten years regime. Their policies were focused more on their party and vote politics and not on the country and they had to pay for that. We should take proper steps to ensure that our people, especially the poor people are not affected by the price-rise and we should seriously deliberate on this issue in the House.

All of my learned friends have expressed their views regarding the measures for protecting the poor people against the price-rise and other related issues. I would like to say that it appears from the steps being taken by the present government under the leadership of hon. Narendra Modi Ji and hon. Ramvilas Paswan Ji during a short period of 40 days that this government would certainly succeed in checking the price rise.

I think that this government would certainly fulfil all the promises made to the public in the President's Address and the election manifesto and you have seen that the steps taken by this government during the last 40 days are intended to check the price-rise. There are some reasons for the price-rise. We come from rural area, so we understand why the price of potato has been rising these days and we are concerned about that. We have seen that the potato, onion and tomato are not stored or preserved properly in the villages and as a result hundreds of truckloads are wasted and the farmers are also ruined because of that. If proper storage system for these things are only put in place in our rural and urban areas and in the country we would be able to check the said wastage and also to check the price-rise to a great extent.

There are several other things on which I would like to speak. Today, I got this opportunity suddenly, so I do not have data, but I would thank hon. Chairperson for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, I have risen to speak on the discussion on price rise on behalf of my party.

Our Government was ruling the country for the last ten years which has been frequently mentioned by the BJP Members of Parliament. It is correct that discussion took place several times and then also our Government was sensitive towards price rise and today we very well understand that you cannot do any magic in 40 days but I expect that this Government will do something in this regard and I would like to congratulate the government for accepting that comprehensive discussion should take place on this issue.

That day, I also heard the reply of Shri Jaitleyji because the discussion took place there prior to this discussion. It was also mentioned by Shri Anuragji here today that you have got this inflation as legacy. Maybe we have committed some mistakes in this regard but our legacy is not only price rise. Due to that legacy, Hon. Prime Minister inaugurated India's largest warship INS Vikramaditya on 14th June. This is first point. Due to that legacy, 25 kilometre Udhampur-Katra railway line was commissioned on 4th July and also the second phase in Kashmir ...(*Interruptions*) listen to what I am saying. I never interrupt anybody ...(*Interruptions*) Please listen ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please do not disturb.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Due to that legacy, Hon. Prime Minister recently inaugurated 240 Uri Hydroelectric Project in Second Phase in Kashmir, on 30th June PSLV-23 rocket carrying 5 foreign satellites was launched from Space Centre Sriharikota and this was also done by Hon. Minister. I am very glad to say that you may have indeed done the inauguration, but in my opinion, it would be appropriate to give some of its credit to Hon. Manmohan Singhji and his team.

I heard Arunji making a point. In addition to Arunji, Radhey Mohanji also made his point. I read and heard two or three of their statements. They said [*English*] we have sufficient foodgrain stock with the Government of India. With any kind of situation depending on where the food fall or deficit areas; if the situation arises, we are

well equipped to deal with it for the next two years. *[Translation]* This storage of food grain has not occurred in one month. This is the work of the ten years of our Government. This is the legacy left by our Government for you ...*(Interruptions)* next year, you will do much better and with this expectation, the people have voted you. We wish you all the best. This is the legacy.

I accept that price-rise issue is complicated and it was the same for us also. I am also a woman and run my family. I have to take care of my mother and mother-in-law. I still remember that agony. Sushmaji used to make a speech from where Khargeji is sitting now. She said, Anuragji also said and Adsulji also said and a lot of figures were mentioned in their speeches. I still remember a speech made by Sushmaji from here. She used to speak very eloquently, she had told many a time that the hunger of the person reeling under price rise does not get satiated with figures, but you people repeatedly present figures. Till today, that voice is vibrating in my ears, because I was feeling sad that of course we were in the Government but we were not feeling glad when discussion was taking place on price rise. Of course, we understand that the people vote for us to send here and we work with great responsibility. We are indeed sitting here in Opposition. Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

We all are concerned about this agony of price rise. Whatever support you require from us, we will extend. We must have done some good work in the last ten years. Today, a lot of discussion has taken place on onion and potato. They have said that *[English]* there has been a record output. There is no shortage of this. *[Translation]* This is the statement of Shri Arunji, not mine, he has stated this in the House. I was also thinking that there has been such a bumper crop of onion and potato, this is indeed the good work of UPA. You also gave good support at that time. But I have a problem ...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* Sir, I am not yielding. *[Translation]* There is a problem with onion and potato, which Sh. Mahtabji has talked about. Adsulji hails from Maharashtra, he also knows about political happening in Maharashtra. You have indeed put onion and potato in the category of essential commodities but the people of Maharashtra do not want these items to be put into the category of essential commodities. We can understand that you have placed these commodities in that category for price control. Of course, you should do it but as everyone talked about MEP, as Mahtabji talked about it, it is most important that of course you

have increased MEP i.e. Minimum Export Price but it will bring restrictions and the farmer will be at loss. Common man will get it here. What Mahtabji said is also correct that not too much of export of onion and potato took place. Only small quantity is exported, the rest goes to the market. Although Jayadev Gallaji is not present in the House at the moment, but he also said that there has a limit of hoarding of onion and potato; because it will rot. There is not only the question of holding, the distribution system also matters. Record production has taken place in our country. What happened in these 40 days that you cannot carry out distribution? You must include it in the essential commodity list but the Government should think once again about the policy of M.E.P. (Maximum Export Price). There are two or three more small points. I shall not take more time as you have ordered to conclude. Today, Paswan Ji is sitting here. So, I want to say that the decision you have taken about ethanol is not being implemented. You had given a clarification in Rajya Sabha that day too. But, we would face difficulty due to petrol crisis of Iraq today. If you take a decision about ethanol as soon as possible, the oil companies will get relief from the problem for lending, and you, the Government and the common man will get some relaxation in the prices of petrol.

Kharge Ji is also present here. I would like to say two things. We have had a discussion on increase in rail fares. The leader of the Shiv Sena, Uddhav Ji has done very good work in Maharashtra. *[English]* Two wrongs do not make a right. *[Translation]* You were saying that Kharge Ji increased rail fares. But actually he did not increase it, rather he checked it and assured to deal with it later. And if it was our decision, you could stop us. Who told you not to do so? When Shiv Sena, Rashtrawadi Congress and Congress raised their voice against it in Mumbai, then it was rolled back. That time, they were with us. I am grateful to them to cooperate with us. The problem which existed in Mumbai, has been rolled back to a large extent.

I would like to tell one thing about LPG cylinder which is the need of every house. A discussion has also been held on cylinder. I am worried about what your Minister has said. He said that he would think about the price of cylinder after three months. Huda Ji is sitting here. Elections are going to be held in Maharashtra. Are you waiting for this that you will decide the price of cylinder after the election. Sir, this is not fair. People have given you a chance with great expectations. I have to talk

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

about manifesto also, but there is no time. So, I shall not take much time. But the Government must implement the points which it has mentioned in the manifesto. Our senior leaders are here and also in Rajya Sabha, they will surely help you in reducing price rise and implementing the manifesto. As far as the interest of the common man is concerned, we shall not oppose. We shall cooperate with you.

SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR (Bhagalpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, today I have got an opportunity to speak on inflation. Inflation is like a poison across the country. Sir, all of us know that poison works more quickly than medicine. I was listening to the discussion carefully which has been going on in this House since about half past twelve. Counter charges were being imposed. The great people of India have given clear mandate to the Members of BJP not to impose counter charges. I would like to say it clearly that the Government could definitely get success if it wants to work in any sector with clear cut policy and good intention. But, I am noticing from 12.30 P.M. that neither the Prime Minister nor the Finance Minister is present in the House. Many other Ministers are also not present here. I would like to say that the Opposition works as a mirror for the Government. What the Opposition says and its criticism should be listened to and after listening to that, the Government should work to redress the grievances. But when the ruling party gets an opportunity, it repeats the actions taken by the UPA Government during 10 years. The people of the country have given you a clear mandate.

You should work on the promises such as inflation, corruption, etc. which you have mentioned in Van manifesto. People have given you a mandate for this. I would like to say that if the Government wants to do work with a clear cut policy and good intention, it will surely get success. I have also seen inflation when I was an M.L.A. That time, we felt that if we got an opportunity, we could work in this manner. We also tried to remove it very much. Now you have got an opportunity. I have seen those days also when the prices of onions increased. The way in which the Hon. Members of BJP used to do hold rallies from the House to the road hanging onion garlands on their neck was very shameful for us. But, now the prices of all items are increasing again. Why are you silent now? You are saying that only two months have passed since you came to power. It is right, but the policy and

intention with which you are functioning, I do not think that you would be able to contain inflation. There is an old maxim in rural areas that when the new bride comes in the house, her beauty is decided by seeing her feet. I can surely say that the first impression of the BJP Government which has come to power is not good for reducing inflation, whether it is the matter of increase in rail fare or of increase in other items. Inflation is prevalent everywhere. So, I would like to tell them clearly that they should think about those points because India is an agriculture based country. Until we check the food inflation which has been going up persistently, we cannot contain inflation. All the food products like vegetables, milk, rice, wheat are related to agriculture. Black marketing of fertilizers is taking place. Hoarders are black marketing fertilizers by hoarding it. Yesterday only, the Hon. Minister said that there was no shortage of fertilizers. It is available on subsidy, but if he goes to the market, he can find out what is the situation there ...*(Interruptions)* We come from villages. I am a farmer's son.

I have been elected for the first time. When I was in Vidhan Sabha, I used to watch the proceedings of Lok Sabha and I always had this desire in my heart that I should get the opportunity to speak in Lok Sabha. Today, when I have got an opportunity to speak, you are pressing the bell ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRMAN: You have been given five minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR: I had a lot of things in my mind to express ...*(Interruptions)* I have to speak on that, I have to speak on railways also. I would say that Gowdaji is sitting here. I would like to give him a piece of advice that he should definitely have talks with ex-Railway Minister, Hon. Lalu Prasadji who made the railways profitable without increasing the passenger fares. There is a need for you to devise your strategy of working and making Railways profitable. Merely creating ruckus is not going to serve any purpose. You should think in these terms ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that my constituency is Bhagalpur where vegetables grow in abundance ...*(Interruptions)* If you can transport vegetables from there to Delhi or other places under AC facility at lower freight, I think we can check the rise in prices of vegetables.

When orientation programme of new Members was going on, Madam S Speaker explained this thing to us very clearly that when the direction come from the Chair, we should definitely sit down. I am very thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

**16.00 hrs.**

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the discussion going on regarding price rise ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You please conclude your point in five minutes.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, Punjab is the most affected state, so please give me ten minutes to speak.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You please conclude your speech in just five minutes.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am participating in this debate on behalf of Shiromani Akali Dal. So far as the logic for price rise is being given i.e. it is God-made, man-made – like the deficit monsoon, but the issue of Iraq which came suddenly has resulted in increase in hoarding and panic creation. This logic is also somewhat correct. I think that the steps taken by the Government immediately with the cooperation of State Governments to check price rise was the only measure which could have been taken. I think that they are doing their work but there is a need to get at the root cause of the problem which I want to highlight here.

**16.01 hrs.**

(SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*)

Hon. Chairman, Sir, the fundamental problem which I am visualizing is the development model of the country which the previous government has passed on to this Government. The development model which has been adopted in the country is a matter of concern. This is profit oriented and nurtures capitalists and middlemen. It results in rise in prices. I want to give two-three examples in this regard. Firstly, the assisting products used in the finished goods in our country have been developed as industries in the country - like fertilizers, pesticides. Foreign capitalists have amassed crores of rupees in the name of royalty by making profits from such products and they have shifted away the capital to other countries. This

affected the domestic capital and the money assets and resources remained in the hands of ten per cent people only which is reflected by the financial condition of common people in our country. Today the rich is becoming more richer and the poor more poorer. Until, we change this development model, no measures will work.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, we export wheat at the rate of 280 to 290 dollar per tonne whereas its floor price is 310 dollar per tonne. Since the production costs are rising, these need to be curbed. The same issue is with gas. The Petroleum Ministry and the Power Ministry had emphasised that gas prices should not be allowed to rise. But the government increased the prices at that time. In 2004-05, gas was priced at 2.4 per dollar which has gone up to 12.3 dollars now. The report by the C&AG has attributed a profit of 50,000 crore rupees to the oil companies. The oil companies are earning profits and the government is raising the prices. Why has this not been stopped? The cost of diesel comprises 60 percent tax component such as customs duty, excise duty, VAT, etc. Hence, the cost of production will go down under the new development model prepared by the government to bring down prices. I think that there is a need to adopt the model adopted by Sardar Prakash Singh Badal. What has the Badal government done? Badal government has protected the producers as well as the consumers. Farmers were supplied free electricity. Flour and pulses are being provided at cheap rates to the poor consumers. You brought Food Protection Bill after 60 years but we are giving cheap flour and pulses to the poor consumers right from the beginning. In a country where wheat flour was being sold at the rate of Rs. 16 per kg we are making it available at Rs. 4 per kg. Pulses were costing Rs. 100 per kg but we provided them at the rate of 20 rupees per kg. Hence, there is a need to protect the consumers as well as the producers.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I was quite surprised when Capt. Amarinder Singh started this discussion. Capt. Amarinder Singh is not here. I was wondering what he would say. He had been talking of holding this discussion for the last three days. There is a saying- *khoda pahad, nikli chuhiya*. He spoke at length but talked only of potatoes. Hon. Anuragji was saying that he could not understand why the gentleman was worried about vegetables. I would like to inform him that he consumes a lot of potato, hence the worry. He is not worried about textile, housing, he is not worried about the fact that

[Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra]

people do not have shoes to wear and medicines for illnesses. He is worried about potato. He said that farmers had thrown potato on roads when he was Minister of Agriculture. He didn't tell us that the farmers had gheraoed him. Farmers had forced him to apologise. Hence, till the time this new development model is adopted wherein the farmers, producers as well as consumers are protected none of the schemes formulated shall succeed in attaining their objectives. I commend the government for taking immediate action to curb the acts that needed to be stopped immediately. But there are long term projects such as irrigation projects in Punjab because 49 percent of the population of Punjab is dependent on agriculture but have only five percent share in GDP. 27 percent of the population is employed in the services sector but their share in GDP is a meagre five percent. Prices are bound to rise. Therefore I am happy to see that the sectors on which higher percentage of people are dependent are being protected. Some things can be seen quite clearly. For example, the indications given by the government in President's Address such as the Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana proposes to conserve water and will bring down the expenses in the agricultural sector. When the costs are reduced, I surmise that the prices will also come down. Similarly, I hope that the new government and new schemes shall help in reducing inflation. I thank you all on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): You gave me an opportunity to speak on this discussion on inflation under Rule 193. I would like to place some views on behalf of my party, the Samajwadi Party before you. Hon. Chairman, Sir, in the last ten years, and this is my third tenure in this House, it must be a rare session when inflation has not been a topic of discussion whether in the time of the NDA or the UPA government. The reasoning given in the time of the UPA government is being trotted out by the present government. We had great hopes from this government since it had been presenting itself in a way that led us to believe that all problems would be miraculously wiped out from the country. 'Acche Din' are going to come, Modiji is going to come. The enticement worked and Modiji came to power. We were also hoping that Modiji would resolve some problems at least. Modiji had made inflation an important issue in his election manifesto. Today in para 8 of the President's Address, the government says that it would work to curb inflation on

priority basis. But the Modi government put false words in His Excellency, the President's mouth. On the one hand, you said through HE's Address ...*(Interruptions)* I heard, you also hear ...*(Interruptions)* you made HE say these things in the Address. Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have not used any unparliamentary word, if there is any such word it may be struck-out from the proceedings. Hon. Chairperson, it was mentioned in the President's Address that containing price rise would be the top most priority of the Government. Thereafter, the Government has immediately increased rail fares by 14 per cent to the contrary. I think this increase in rail fare made by the present NDA government led by Shri Modi Ji is the highest ever in the history of the country after Independence. You say '*achche din aayenge*'. It would not be an exaggeration if we say that with the arrival of Modiji, dearness has also arrived.

Hon. Chairperson, I would like to say that there has been hike not only in rail fare but the prices of all petroleum products have also been increased. You have increased the price of LPG cylinder by 16 rupees and import duty on sugar has also been increased. The sugar has become costlier. The prices of potato and onions are sky rocketing. ...*(Interruptions)* I agree with Supriya Ji that there is no shortage of stock of the things of daily use in the country.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture has also said that there is no shortage of foodgrains in the country. I would like to know from the government if it is the reason for increase in the prices of essential commodities? If there is still price rise, then I am sure that the reason behind the price rise is the mismanagement of the government or the middlemen, black-marketers or those engaged in forward trading are getting full protection of the government. There could be no other reason. I expected that Shri Anurag Thakur Ji would give some suggestions and say some good things which this government is likely to do in future, but I regret that he said nothing except presenting only the figures of UPA and NDA governments. They might have committed mistakes and perhaps that is why they are sitting in the opposition, but if you also commit the same mistakes, you would also be sitting in opposition in the year 2019. I have no doubt that if you, too, are following the footsteps of UPA government, the public would give you the same report card.

Hon. Chairperson, I have some questions for this Government. Today, the rate of inflation stands at 6.1 per

cent and I think that the rate of inflation is the highest point during this government's regime. What steps the government is taking to check the inflation? You are a senior minister and very much experienced. Perhaps you were elected to this House even before I was born. I hope that you would reply to these questions in the House. The government has increased import duty on sugar. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not right to pass the buck on the previous government for each and every thing and I think this tantamounts to misleading the people of the country. I would like to ask the government and my friends in the NDA as to whether they were not aware of these figures at the time of making false promises to the public throughout the country at the time of election? Did you have no idea of the status of exchequer of the country at that time? Were you so foolish or did you have no idea about the UPA government and the real situation of Indian economy? If you had the information, why were you misleading the public of the country? This is a question which is being asked by not only me in the House but also by the citizens across the country. You are counting that the government has completed only thirty days or forty days and it is a very short period, but I would like to ask what you have done during this period of time. You convened the meeting of the state governments. The representatives of NDA ruled states would also have attended the said meeting. Delhi being a Union Territory is also under your control. What have you done to check price-rise in Delhi? When you could do nothing in Delhi and NDA ruled states, why do you want to hold the state governments of other parties responsible for the price rise? What has been done by the NDA governments in the states in this regard? I would like the hon. Minister to tell about these things in his reply. When the state governments of NDA parties could do nothing, then stop holding other state governments responsible and making such excuses for price rise. You have held meetings which have been reported by media at large scale. During the elections you got much media coverage. Now media is reporting the truth to some extent otherwise during elections, media reported only what you dictated. I do agree that several other governments are working. Uttar Pradesh government has provided for irrigation free of cost. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not be so proud. You were two in number in the year 1984 and we are still five in number. We have fought against you and other parties too. We would continue to fight in future. You should not be proud as your graph has started falling down. We do not worry

much. We, the socialists, have uprined a lot. We have fought against the domination of the Congress party and even that of BJP. We would come back again with our full strength in this House. I say this with full faith in my government, the policies of my party and our leadership. In the last, I would like to request the hon. Minister not to furnish only figures and make excuses as the people of this country have given a massive mandate to this government. So, the government should honour their mandate and explain the steps being taken to reduce price rise.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to join this important discussion. Discussion is going on and all our fellow members are expressing their views. The question about the background of the discussion also arises here. The background of this discussion is also a result of the elections. The ruling party has got a clear mandate. I would like to submit that the country is our top most priority. Party, province and other things come later. The ruling party has got a clear mandate and on the basis of that mandate, some positive decisions should be taken in the country's interest to strengthen the economy and to check price rise. Our party is ready to render its support ...*(Interruptions)*

It is just the beginning. As I said earlier that decisions are taken on the basis of mandate, but some people were laughing on the other side. I want to say that we shall render our support to the decisions you take in country's interest. But the arrogance you have shown during the proceedings of the House in the recent two days and the way you are behaving with the MPs of Trinamool Congress Party it is not fair. You are talking about us too. Someone is saying that the Congress party has got only 44 seats and in future, it will get only 4 seats. So, you should not run the Government with the pride of a massive mandate. I think people have given you mandate not to run the Government with arrogance.

This is the same door, same parliament and same carpet which has witnessed many ups and downs in 67 years. This is the place where Bhagat Singh Ji had thrown the bomb at the time of freedom struggle. All the Members sitting in this House know that in the history of any political party the incident of only defeat or only victory has not taken place. One should do self-churning after one's defeat and we are concerned about it more than you do.

[Shri Deepender Singh Hooda]

One should also have patience in times of victory and the more victory one gets, the more modest he should be. It is also your responsibility. People have given you the mandate to run the country. You have got a clear mandate to solve the problems of the people not to make fun of others in pride of that mandate.

Inflation was discussed. It is right that a big reason behind getting you a clear mandate was inflation also. Many slogans were given during the elections: "Aachhe Din Aane Wale Hain, Mahangai Desh Ko Chhod Kar Jane Wali Hai and Bahut Hui Mahangai Ki Maar, Abki Baar Modi Sarkar." Besides, one more slogan was made that 'BJP Ka Pehla Kaam, Lagegi Mahangai Par Lagam'. Two months have passed since this Government came to power and let's talk about the present condition. Rail fare was increased, Hon. Railway Minister is present here, he increased the rail fare by 14.2 percent before the session started. Diesel prices were increased, the prices of petrol were also increased by 2 rupees per litre. Besides these, the prices of onion, potato, vegetables, sugar, milk and pulses were also increased. In the history, it is perhaps the first incident when any new Government has to hold discussion on inflation in the very first session of the Parliament. What is the reason behind it? What about the slogan 'BJP Ka Pehla Kaam, Lagegi Mahangai Par Lagam'. On the contrary, the slogan fit for them is 'Pehle Kaam Ki Karo Chhutti, Logon Ko Pilao Mahangai Ki Ghutti'. Your beginning is not good, these are not good indications. Decisions are coming one by one, but nothing has been done to check inflation.

Anurag Ji is our talented fellow member. He gave a good statement and laid the views of his party. I am seeing that sometimes he sits with V.K. Singh Ji but now he is sitting with Krishna Pal Singh Ji. I think after the speech delivered by him today, it will be right if the Government make him sit here permanently. You said that your Government has inherited many problems. I know it and we have no objection in accepting it. We shall accept the responsibility if you have inherited any weak system. But it is also right that the points should be balanced. You must have got some problems. Supriya Ji rightly said just now that when you have got an opportunity to get credit on I.N.S. Vikramaditya, on launching satellite, on rail line between Jammu and Katra, you do not have any hesitation but if there is any shortcoming, you pass its responsibility on us. Anurag Ji had said that we had

made the treasure empty. I would like to talk about facts. The fact is that the cash balance which is estimated by the Reserve Bank of India was Rs. 26500 crores on 1st June 2014 and it is also a fact that on 1st June 2004 when the UPA-I Government had come to power, you had left a cash balance of Rs. 2730 crores in negative. I am citing the facts. It is also a fact that the Foreign Exchange Reserve which you left for us was US\$ 113 billion, whereas the Foreign Exchange Reserve which we left for you was US\$304 billion.

As far as the increasing rate of electricity is concerned, it is true that the country had capacity to produce 1 lakh 12 thousand megawatt electricity in the year 2004 and it increased to 2 lakh 34 thousand megawatt in the year 2014 that is just double of our production capacity in the year 2004. The production capacity did not double in such a short period of time in this country, this is what I want to say.

A little while ago inflation of food products was discussed. The fact is that your Minister of Agriculture has replied that record production has been registered in this year. What is the meaning of record production? They have replied that 263 million tonne production has been recorded during this year. In terms of foodgrain reserve, there is a reserve of 34.4 million tonne wheat and 28.4 million tonne rice. Hon. Minister has replied that due to such agricultural production in the country there would be no problem of food grain in future. We are leaving the country in such a healthy state for you to lead. We are taking responsibility for the shortcomings. Dushyantji, you are interrupting me repeatedly. I want to tell the Members belonging to BJP that they want to support you, why do you not accept it? They have a problem, take their support. Take support from Chautala Saheb, otherwise they would keep on interrupting the proceedings of the House by raising slogans for BJP.

The point was why inflation increased so rapidly what are its reasons? There may be several reasons but I want to state the main reason. Recently, on 26th May onion was selling at Rs. 925/- per quintal which now increased up to Rs. 1950/- per quintal i.e. it has doubled. The farmer was getting the rate of Rs. 18/- per k.g. and consumer had to buy at the rate of Rs. 36 and at some places Rs. 40 per k.g. We do appreciate the astuteness of hon. Minister of Finance, he stated in Rajya Sabha that he is trying to control the intermediaries. The profit of



these intermediaries has increased during these five weeks, this is the basic reason of price rise. The profit of these people has increased from Rs. 91/- per k.g. to Rs. 18/- per k.g. i.e. the profit margin of the intermediaries is equal to the amount farmers are getting. Why have such things happened in these five weeks? Who are these intermediaries? When discussion was going on FDI retail, I had expressed my apprehension that, in-principle, the BJP wanted to protect the interests of intermediaries and that is why they were opposing FDI in retail. Today again, I want to reiterate the same thing that these intermediaries, who are also called horders, not all are the same but some of them are. Hon. Minister of Finance said when strict action was taken against them they contacted him and pleaded for leniency, you should reveal which intermediaries are in touch with you. Small parties have got much time to speak, so, I hope that I would also get some more time.

Increase in rail fare is also one of the reasons for price rise. When rail fare is increased, prices of oil is increased, the prices of all the products will increase, such apprehension was expressed by you people. What was the reason when we were increasing fares by six per cent? Modiji had written a letter to the Prime Minister and opposed such increase. When increase by six per cent was wrong, how the increase in rail fare by fourteen and half per cent may be justified? Anurag Ji told that this kind of decision was taken during our rule. Hon. Minister of Railway is present here, we respect him. Supriyaji just informed that when Members of Parliament belonging to Shiv Sena, NCP, BJP called on Hon. Minister, then increased fare up to 100 k.m. of Mumbai Suburban was rolled back. If Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra, Delhi is also the capital of this Nation. Kishanpal Ji is present here and he at heart wants that the fare hike of Delhi Suburban should also be rolled back.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, I am just going to conclude. Various suggestions have been given as to how to check inflation. A working group was constituted ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no time.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, I am concluding.

[Translation]

A working group was set up during UPA rule, a group of Chief Ministers was also constituted and Narendra Modiji was the chairperson of that group as to how to check inflation. Working Group on Consumer Affairs was set up in 2010.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Hooda, you are making a good speech but there is no time.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He is only making a few suggestions. It is because Mr. Anurag Thakur is a very good friend of him. That is why, let him be given two minutes more so that he will be convinced.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Sir, following your instruction I take my speech towards conclusion. That Working Committee had given certain suggestions. I request the government to think about implementing these suggestions. In fact, it contained several very good suggestions. It had suggested that the operations of FCI should be unbundled. Supriyaji talked about distribution. When we have foodgrain reserves, then among what kind of people such reserve should be taken. The operations, procurement, storage and distribution should be un-bundled. We agree with that suggestion. I would like to ask the government as when it proposes to implement this suggestion of Modiji.

Thereafter he said that there should be a ban on future commodities. There has been suspension, but the government should inform us whether it intends to take steps to ban the trade. His third suggestion was to *[English]* increase competition by promoting retailing by private organized and co-operative sector. *[Translation]* We had talked of permission for retail trade to FDIs. The working group had also given a similar suggestion. Earlier, they were against letting organized private sector enter FDI in the retail sector. Now, will they change their stand in view of the suggestion given by Modiji? I think this is a good suggestion. This bridges the distance between

[Shri Deepender Singh Hooda]

the farmers and consumers, which is in line with the ideology of our party. The middlemen who have been given status of middlemen ...*(Interruptions)* Anurag ji has also given suggestions. He has said that the states should also not shirk from their responsibility. I would like to tell that is the same diesel which is taken off at the Kandla port costs 56.15 rupees in Haryana and 64.50 rupees in Gujarat. The BJP ruled states impose VAT and tax on diesel. Will the Party work towards reducing the rates of such taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDRA SINGH HOODA: Sir, out of respect for you, I conclude. I just want the government to take good decisions. I am with the government. We will welcome whatever positive steps the Finance Minister takes through the budget. Our good wishes are with the ruling party and we hope that they will be able to fulfil the promises made to the people of the country.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, Congress took over the discussion forcibly. Those who started the discussion flouted tradition and left the House without bothering to hear what other people said about the topic under discussion. How serious is the Congress? Anurag Singh Thakur ji tried to explain a lot of things from our side. Pappu ji please listen to me. I belong to Andhra Pradesh. You also belong to Andhra Pradesh. At least you should not have provoked me and this is the place of work. Vedas say, 'santosham parmam labham. satsangam parmam gati. vicharam parmam gyanam, samohi parmam sukham.' Vedas say that you should be contented. You cannot get more benefit from anything else. When the satsang happened and the entire Parliament spoke, there could not be a better situation in anyone's life. A person learns and earns wisdom. When he earns wisdom then it is the best thing for him to go forward in life. When you absorb that wisdom then you become the happiest you can be. But what is happening? I was listening to Deependra Hudda sahab. He was speaking on Khemra sahab. What were you trying to say?

Hon. Supriyaji, when I say something in the Parliament, she attacks me and says that my speeches

are very long. One day, I said in the House that the government is full of economists and I keep remembering the story of Alaukika Pandita. The story of Alaukika Pandita became so long that she said that your story has derailed your speech. But when the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said 'Mahajanon en gata so pantha', this is the saying of the same Alaukika Pandita. The story was about four very wise pandits who had no practical knowledge of the world. They would take recourse to a book whenever faced with a real problem. I will recount the story in short otherwise you will tell me in Central Hall that I told a long story. When two out of the four friends were drowning and did not know swimming, the other two started turning the pages of a book instead of making efforts to save them and said, 'sarvnashe samutpanne ardhtyajati pandita'. They said that a tragedy is going to happen. So let the other two die. This is the manner in which the government was working. It was packed with economists. Shri Manmohan Singhji, Shri Montek Singh ji, Shri Rangrajan sahab and two small economists Shri Chidambaram sahab and half economist the hon. President. I am talking of Shri Pranab Mukherji, the Finance Minister, not the President. But what did they do for this country?

When you talk of thinking about this country, Deepender Ji, you do not think about you. You got only 44 seats there. And for supporting you, Dharmendra Yadav Ji also can me down to four seats. Bahujan Samaj Party vanished completely. No one is ready to listen. There is a story named 'Namak ka Daroga', in which there is a very beautiful line that 'Amiri Ki Kabra Par Palti Hui Garibi Badi Jahriili Hoti Hai'. You were in power for 10 years and now when you are out of power, the desperation of your being out of power is evident from what you are talking. On the very first day, you said thumping the table that good days have come. We would talk on inflation. It was being discussed by the media and many people even thanked the media for that. But when the discussion on inflation was going on, that time I used to sit in the Opposition side. One day, I asked Hon. Sonia Gandhi Ji as what the problem of your party was. Do you know? When you come with your bag, all the people from Congress follow you and when you go with your bag, no one is seen behind you. Out of 44, only 15 of you are here. I have not forgotten it even today ...*(Interruptions)* Supriya Tai said very good things. I do not want to point out the things said by Anurag Ji. I am going to tell you about inheritance.

First of all, I would like to talk about railways because Trinamool Congress was very annoyed and it attacked the Railway Minister. You attacked this Government that the railway budget was not good for Bengal. The railway freight was increased. Due to this consumers will be ruined and it will lead to difficulties to the common man. These were your points today...weren't these?  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): You need to reduce inflation ...*(Interruptions)* Discussion on inflation is going on.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: This is the problem with the people belonging to Bhagalpur district. They start interfering in the discussion one by one. There are many people here from that area and a large number of monks can desolate a monastery ...*(Interruptions)* You please listen to me. I am telling the points discussed by you and there are price rise in railways, petrol and consumer items. These are the three issues you discussed. I do not want to go into figures. What did you do, why did inflation increase in 2009? What was the need to increase fare by 14 per cent ...*(Interruptions)* I am going to move the point forward which had been told by Anurag Ji - Anurag Ji gave a very good speech, no speech could be better than that speech. In 2009, Mamta Didi became the Minister and she released a white paper against Lalu Prasad Ji, since Shailesh Ji said that one should learn from Lalu Prasad Ji. The Members of 15th Lok Sabha can tell whether the white paper was released Or not. I had heard for the first time that a Minister released a white paper against a Minister of her own Government, and it happend in 2009. In the white paper, she said that Lalu Prasad Ji was doing jugglery of freight business.

SHRI SUDEEP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata North): She had released white paper not against anyone, rather she had released it in her office regarding the functioning of railway department and how will it be developed in such condition. She had not released it against anyone.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am not yielding. Jay Prakash Ji, you sit please.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jay Prakash Narayan Yadav, he is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The sum and substance of the white paper was that, I do not want go in to its content,.. the content of white paper was that the turn around of railways was wrong. It is on white paper, I am not saying so. You said that the turn around package of your Minister was wrong and that did not happen in the railways. This white paper was in the railway budget of Mamta Didi. After that Mamta Didi ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Jai Prakash Ji, please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, hon. Member is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: I am not yielding. I will continue ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nishikant ji, please address the Chair and come to the subject.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Chairman, there has been uproar in the House in regard to increase in the railway freight. There were three Ministers of Railways from Trinamool Congress Party from the year 2009 to 2014 viz. Mamta Didi, Shri Dinesh Trivedi and Shri Mukul Roy. Thereafter there were three Ministers from the Congress Party, Shri CP. Joshi, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal and Shri Mallikarjun Kharge. This country got six Ministers of Railways in five years. And you believe we got a policy ...*(Interruptions)* A Sam Pitroda Committee was set up by Dinesh Trivedi Saheb and the Railways constituted Sam Pitroda Committee. It was formed and the report was adopted by you and accepted by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. In the Pitroda Committee Report, it was stated

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

that the railways needed Rs. 10 lakh crore. This report stated that the Railways is going to rack and ruins and it gave certain recommendations. It recommended that track and bridges should be constructed for which a total of Rs. two lakh crore was required. The Committee Report also recommended that Rs. One lakh crore was required for making rolling stock. This is your report.

Thereafter, it was stated that Rs. 4 lakh crore were required to construct stations and terminals. The report also recommended that a dedicated freight corridor was required to be constructed for which Rs. 3 lakh crore are required. They also suggested that a Commission could be set up if the Government or the Ministry is not in a position to carry out these constructions, increase passenger amenities which would supervise all these things from time to time. Kharge Saheb may correct me for any omissions. They also suggested a revised pattern to fix passenger fare and freight charges and a committee to oversee it. This freight shall be revised every three or four months in view of any increase in petrol and diesel or electricity fares or to meet any deficit to the railways. Any delay in the implementation of this policy could put the onus of any loss to the Railways on the Bhartiya Janata Party. The CAG may blame BJP for its failure to implement such vital decisions causing major loss to the Railways. The Government may have to give Gross Budgetary support to the Railways. It may be possible that instead of Shri Gowda, hon. Jaitley Ji would present the Rail Budget next year. The Railways presents its own budget since it is a separate entity and makes its own profit. That's why it presents its own budget. There is no other reason. It is not a separate department. It is like any other department. But if you want the Minister of Finance to present the Rail Budget, you may please continue what you are doing. All the hon. Members sitting here want everything from trains to amenities, don't you? Don't you want world class amenities? Don't you want amenities for passengers? Don't you want dedicated freight corridor? Don't you want golden quadrilateral scheme to be implemented by hon. Narendra Modi Saheb on the lines of hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji? Please come with me Jai Prakash Ji tht is also your station. People sleep on platforms like beggars. We are not able to provide them amenities. When you provide them all these amenities don't you think there should be an increase in fares? You know everything. 'Sarvagya Vigyata Sarvyonisti Matgo, Sarvprabhunirmayaksatva Sarvruphat'.

You know everything and still you cause uproar.

Talking of petrol now. Vision 2020 was introduced in the year 2003. S.P. Gupta Committee and vision 2020 were set up by hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji. When the U.P.A. formed Government they were not prepared to implement it. Thereafter, it was referred to the standing committee. Hon. Chairman, you are Chairman of the Standing Committee and I also got a chance to work with hon. Mahtab Saheb for five years. Anurag Saheb is also in that committee. Whenever we discuss in the Standing Committee on Finance, hon. Members wonder if the Government goes through the report submitted to the Government by them. The result is that the Government does not. The Janardan Reddy Committee in 2005 suggested that Vision 2020 should be discontinued in the oil sector. He said if you wish to take some measures in the oil sector then these should be done. When that did not help, then Arun Kumar ji who is not a Member of the House suggested in the year 2010-11 that buffer stock should be maintained in the sector. Petrol should have long term linkage - as the crisis of Iraq led to price hike of petrol. He suggested that storage facility should be created. This is the report of the Standing Committee on the basis of which he gave 50 recommendations. He suggested that cities should be linked with LPG. Jagdishpur-Haldia line is being constructed for the last 30 years. 333 cities will be linked with LPG. That work has not yet been completed. Adjacent to it is located a fertilizer unit. After that we submitted a report from the Finance Committee.

Sir, discussion is again going to be held in this House. That is why, I am saying that the price of gas increased from 4.20 dollar/MMBTU to 8.4 dollar/MMBTU. Now, whether the price of gas will be fixed at 8.4 dollar/MMBTU or not, this will be decided by the next government. But, I am saying that the price of gas is likely to be fixed at 8.4 dollar/MMBTU, and it is being opposed by the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Steel and also by the Ministry of Fertilizers. The Ministry has stated that if the prices are increased by even one dollar then the price of Urea will increase by Rs. 1382/- per metric tonne. If the price of urea goes up then there will be a lot of hue and cry that the prices of fertilizers have been increased. Narendra Modi's 'Aachhe din' has come, the prices of fertilizers have increased. Who increased the price of gas? Hooda Saheb, it is worth listening that from the year 2008 to the year 2013, you know that your government

could not pass bidding document of even one UMPP i.e. Ultra Mega Power Project, power plant of four thousand megawatt capacity. Do you know about this? ...(*Interruptions*) Even one bidding was not completed coal linkage could not be provided. Gas based power plants having installed capacity of 24 thousand megawatt are lying inoperative. Coal based power plants having installed capacity of 25 thousand megawatt are lying inoperative and today Amrinder Singh Lovelyji says here in Delhi that more power is required and stage agitation in Delhi, daily. After that if price of electricity goes up, if the bank goes bust then they will say that a calamity has struck the country.

Here agriculture has also been debated. In the end, I would conclude after touching upon that issue. Pawar Saheb is not present here, when Pawar Saheb was the Minister, he used to come across range of issues in the House. I had also faith in him that such a person is here who listens attentively and is calm. He is a person who is trying to put things in right order. The Congress Government had divested him of the charge of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution putting the onus of rising prices on him. He took the charge of another Department ...(*Interruptions*) This is my last point. A meeting was held between FICCI and Ministry of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs and it was decided that irrigated land will be provided. The Prime Minister has said that we'll provide irrigation facilities. AIBP was ours. I had heard the speech of Gulam Nabi Azad. What kind of scheme is AIBP, all the Members of Parliament need to know about it. Each state was to take up one project at a time under AIBP and till it was completed, no other project will be taken up. It takes ten years, fifteen years, twenty years to complete one irrigation project, then don't you think that ten projects of the State will be stalled for one project? The same thing is about fisheries, meat and cold chains. FICCI and the Ministry has fixed different roles. Y.L. Alagh Committee was constituted. They set up so many committees, EGoMs, task force were set up, but when it came to doing works you did nothing. With little achievements as back-up, whoever comes, will have to face difficulty. There is a famous line of 'Panch Parmeshwar' that 'realization of responsibility often guides our narrow thoughts'.

Sir, I am just concluding. You need to adopt constructive approach for the welfare of this country. Contentious debates after make the issues linger on.

Guru Golvarkar always used to say that we can only alienate people through noisy debate but cannot win over them. I, therefore, request the Government to develop a national, constructive perspective and not a divisive one on the important issue like price-rise. Do not indulge in blame game against each other and be open minded in accepting your mistakes.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL(Dhubri): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important matter. My brother has recited a number of couplets today and I would also like to recite one on the topic of inflation,'ki bharaa ho pet sansaar jagmagataa hai aur khali ho pet to sansar dagmagaata hai.' Inflation is being discussed here. Good speeches are being made from both the sides. I congratulate the people of both the sides. I had said earlier also that I belong to neither side, I will go where I am invited with affection. The question is of inflation. Poverty is crushing the poor, mothers are dying of hunger, there is no water for children. God knows for how long they go hungry? We talk of the small children being employed as workers, we talk of hawkers and rickshaw pullers. Farmers are hanging themselves. People have no source of income and costs are going up. I understand that the NDA government has recently taken over from the UPA government. Only 40 days have passed and there is no magic wand for resolving problems. We will have to give them time. But it is my request that the people from both parties should sit and debate the matter. Do not get stuck on needless debate, resolve the problems of the people because 99 percent of the population of the country is facing this problem, women are forced to compromise their dignity to fill their stomachs.

I do not want any arguments. I would like to say to people from both sides that there should not be any question of winning or losing. Not only people in India but crores of people in the world are watching this debate on TV. Since you are the elder brother, you should call for a debate on the matter. Modiji has said that he will fight poverty. The Government is for the poor and we will fight poverty. Ram Vilas Paswan ji is responsible for this department. You can conduct raids at the properties of big capitalists, put them in jails, place their property in the market and give to the poor. Let us do something like this together. My only request is to bring down poverty and contain the menace of price rise and inflation. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Hon. Chairperson, sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on inflation. Today, all the parties have expressed their views on inflation and how fast it is rising. There was a survey report last month which said that overall inflation rose by 8.25 percent and inflation in food stuff rose by 9.25 percent. Urban inflation rose by 8 percent but in rural areas it rose by 10.25 percent. The main reason for this is the turmoil in Iraq which has led to rise in gas prices and secondly, the delay in the onset of monsoon due to the change in climate.

In the last few days we got to hear NDAs point of view. We also heard Arun Jaitley ji's statement that the middlemen are responsible for the rise in prices. If we talk about the farmers and see the rate of tomatoes and potatoes in the mandis, we will find that the farmers sell their crops at the rate of Rs. two to four per gram but the same thing comes back to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 20 per kg. When the milkman starts off with milk its price may be Rs. 20 per litre but it goes up to Rs. 45 per litre by the time it reaches the consumers. The government has not been able to construct cold storages for the farmers to enable them store their seasonal crops. You must have heard that onion went up to Rs. 125 per kg. My friend Deependra Hoodaji has left, he had raised the issue of potato. Amrinder Singhji was also there. When he started the discussion, he also started with potato. Last year, Haryana saw a bumper crop to the extent that the farmers threw their produce on the roads and set them afire. It is a matter of shame that in our agriculture based country, where 55 percent of the population works in the fields, farming is disrespected in this manner. The NDA put forward the idea of connecting rivers. I hope that as soon as the financial budget is presented tomorrow, as soon as the government gets a chance the government will work towards construction of the Satluj-Yamuna link which already has the approval of the Supreme Court. If the government takes up this work. I believe that, we will be able to take water to the arid areas of Haryana where no farming is done.

On the other hand urbanization is yet another reason of price rise which is being discussed. As of now land is being acquired at various places in the name of Special Economic Zone (SEZ). During the last ten years, 34 SEZs have been created in Haryana. If we go through the records, we find that only three SEZs are complete as on date. The preceding UPA government had passed a policy

on land acquisition which provided that if the land of the farmer was not utilised for SEZ within a period of five years from the date of acquisition, the said land would be returned to the farmer. Today, in Haryana, seven years have passed after acquisition of the land and even the farmers have won the case in the court, but our Chief Minister has not taken any steps for returning the "SEZ" land to their owners. Large companies come into our state, make investments and promise for creation of agriculture park. We want them to create agriculture parks, but give the farmer some share of the park. Land is the source of earning livelihood for the farmers and we would continue to debate on price rise until and unless the farmers get share in the manufacturing unit constructed on their land. When price rise is discussed, we talk of rise in price of sugar. The price of sugar has increased but the price of sugarcane was not increased. Our Chief Minister takes credit for providing 300 rupees per quintal as price for sugarcane. The farmers provide sugarcane at the rate of Rs. 300 per quintal, but get sugar at the rate of Rs. 46 per kilogram. There is a large difference between quintal and kilogram, but there is not the same difference in the price. Where does this money go? This money goes into the pockets of big capitalists. The government will have to stabilize MSP of basic things and do something about basic amenities. Even today, the prices of several commodities are set after bidding. When the farmer takes his vegetable to Azadpur Mandi, the rate and price of his vegetable is set per truck. But, on the other hand, the same trader sells those vegetables to the consumers at his own rate. I would like to request the NDA government that the public has shown such faith in you by giving full majority, the government should control these things and especially the middlemen system should be checked in our country. Keeping in view the participation of my friends in UPA in the debate on price rise, I would like to tell them that the people of this country had given you majority for the last ten years and now they should not play games with their shortcomings during the said period. They should support the new steps taken by the new government. The Minister of Railways has gone away. ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister of Railways has come back.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You should speak on price rise.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: The Minister of Railways has come back. Shri Narendra Modi Ji has said that priority is given to marble and not to tomatoes in

transportation in our country. When the Minister of Railways presented the rail budget, I listened to him attentively and expected him to speak something on that issue. I appeal to you to include real time goods, vegetables and fruits in supplementary budget. As I come from an agricultural state and a farmer's family, I hope that the NDA government will do justice to the farmers because agriculture and the farmers are the backbone of our country.

Hon. Chairperson, once again I would like to thank you.

**17.00 hrs.**

*[English]*

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL (Mirzapur): Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

The issue of price hike which is being discussed in the House today is much debated in every nook and corner of the nation these days. It is a very serious concern, no doubt. Nevertheless, we must not forget that the present Government took over barely one and a half months back, and it cannot change the legacy it has inherited in that very short spell of time. We cannot expect the Government to create any magic in a period of barely one or two months. We ought to give time to the Government to make changes in the structural factors which has been responsible for giving rise to this price hike.

Food inflation is the prime concern today for the entire nation as it is worst hit to the common man. However, the Union Government has already issued directives to the State Governments to discourage hoarding, and has also moved to declare hoarding as a non-bailable offence. However, if we look at the performance of the State Governments, the past experience clearly indicates that their performance as far as checking of hoarding is concerned has been very dismal, the prime reason for which being no clarity over the amount of stocks which can be kept. I urge the Union Government to fix up the storage ceiling so that the identification of the hoarders becomes an easy task.

Even in the UPA regime a series of orders were passed restricting the rules on how much stock could be kept, but because the political will was lacking the bureaucracy was also hesitant to act in this respect. If we look at the conviction rate too, between 2008 and 2013,

it has just been 10 per cent, which is really not sufficient to deter hoarders. Apart from de-hoarding, I also expect the Government to make efforts for banning forward and futures trading in respect of the 14 essential commodities which contributes majorly to food inflation.

Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the House towards the problems faced by the agriculturists and the farmers in the country. More than 60 per cent of the agricultural production, particularly the fruits and vegetables get wasted every year on account of absence of adequate storage facilities. In other countries, when the prices rise the farmers benefit. But it is unfortunate that in India this is not the case: when prices rise the farmers do not benefit. Moreover, because the minimum support prices are very low, the farmers are in a very terrible state. We expect that the Government adopts certain fundamental reforms so that adequate storage facilities are developed, and our farmers do not give up farming and their subsequent generations are willing to continue with farming and the agricultural profession of the family.

There has also been much uproar about the hike in rail fares. However, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in February 2014 the loss to the Indian Railways was Rs.30,000 crore. So, the increase in the rail fares had to be effected in the first week of May, even before the election results had come. The present Government has only implemented the left over decisions of the past Government. This unpopular decision had to be taken in the national interest. I only wish the Government communicates the rationale and reason for taking this unpopular decision to the common man of the nation, and also specifies the time within which these hardships would end.

Many of the Members have also spoken about the petroleum price hike which is being linked with the global market, and this is the practice that was adopted in the UPA regime. On account of the internal strife in Iraq, the crude oil prices have risen up to Rs.115 dollars. So, the NDA government has been compelled to raise the petrol and diesel prices in the country, and it was a culmination of the UPA policy of increasing 50 paise per month on diesel. However, since it is a worst hit to the common man, I would urge the Government to reconsider its decision of linking the price of the petroleum products with the global market, and follow the advice of the hon.

[Shrimati Anupriya Patel]

Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji regarding encouraging the usage of ethanol.

I would like to end by just suggesting to the Government that it adopts all possible fundamental reforms to get the economy back in shape as it has been voted to power with tremendous hope, faith and aspirations of the general people of India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on price rise. Discussion on price rise is usually held in every session, but it is limited to discussion only, there is no result. The way in which you took the decision to increase rail fare is anti-people. Congress could not do this work during the last ten years and today you did it in only one month's span. Immediately after forming the Government, you have increased rail freight by 6.50 per cent which resulted in increase in prices of all the commodities transported by rail. As a result, inflation has increased at a record level. It has made it difficult for the poor to survive. On the one hand you had promised to reduce inflation in the elections, but, increase in price of diesel has resulted in increase in prices of all food items and it is quite natural.

Today, the country is in such a situation that it has become for one hundred crore poor people of the country to eat even salt, bread and onion. The prices of vegetables are skyrocketing. Today, there are no such food items which could be eaten by the poor for survival. You are blaming the previous Government very cleverly that the previous Government is responsible for increasing inflation.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to convey to the Hon. Minister that the people of the country have shown the door to the UPA Government because of inflation and gave you an opportunity to come to power and you are repeating the same thing. The people of India will never forgive you. I and my party are not surprised that immediately after your coming to power, inflation has skyrocketed. The common man is bearing the burden of the amount of rupees hundred and thousand crores pent by the capitalists on your elections. Hon. Prime Minister had made many promises. He had raised enticing slogans before the country -'Mitron, Achche Din Aane Wale Hain'.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to know from the Government whether this is the beginning of the so-called good days. If the Government takes anti-people steps like this, people will be troubled by the burden of inflation in the next five years and the poor will go fifty years back and people will never forgive you for that.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say something as the Railway Minister is present here. I would like to tell him that the common man has been affected very badly by your act of increasing rail budget and fare. I would like to give an example. A person who had bought the railway ticket two months ago, comes to Delhi today for treatment and an extra amount of Rs. 65 or Rs. 100 is being collected from him. He has no money in his pocket. Many, such persons came to me today.

**17.08 hrs.**

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

Hon. Minister, I would like to urge upon you that whenever you increase fare, it should not be increased from the date it is procured ....(*Interruptions*).... rather there should be a definite time for it. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion under rule 193.

Sir, this may be the first time in the history of Indian Parliament that the Parliament is discussing the issue of price rise within 40 days of a Government assuming power. So, the main question to be asked is why the Parliament is forced to take up such a discussion or to start such a discussion.

We all agree with the fact that it is not possible to control the entire inflation as well as the price rise. But within the 40 days of your governance in office and the steps which you have taken indicate that it is aggravating the price rise and inflation. That is why the Opposition was forced to move an Adjournment Motion and since the Adjournment Motion was not allowed, we are forced to initiate a discussion under rule 193.

Almost all the learned friends from the Treasury Benches are alleging. Their main accusation is against the 10 years of UPA rule. For the sake of argument, we



do admit that. But my specific question is what was their slogan in the 16th Lok Sabha election? The main slogan was 'Achcha din ayega', if the BJP comes to power. ...*(Interruptions)* When will it come? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PRFMACHANDRAN: This is just like what Mr. Obama said in his Presidential campaign, 'Yes, we can'. So, there is this resemblance! But 'good days will not come, but bad days will come', as far as the common people are concerned. That has actually happened within the first 40 days.

I would like to put one main question to the Treasury Benches. They are always making the accusation against the UPA Government. We will agree with that, for the time being, for the sake of argument. I would like to seek clarification from the Government. What different steps that they have taken than those taken by the UPA Government?

Let us take one after the other. They are also aggressively following the neo-liberal policies, which are corporate-driven. Is there any difference? The first one is regarding de-regulation of oil sector. My learned friend was talking very vigorously about the oil prices. What is the policy of the NDA Government with respect to oil prices? They want to have 100 per cent FDI in defence sector. 100 per cent FDI in defence sector is being promoted by a party which was strongly opposing the previous Government for having FDI in multi-brand retail sector. So, you cannot have FDI in retail sector, but you can have 100 per cent FDI in defence sector! This is the dichotomy that we have seen within the 40 days of your governance.

Coming to the implementation of Adhaar, it is not clear. Even the Prime Minister's statement goes to show that Adhaar will be implemented - so, there is no change. Even in the case of railway tariff, it is the same thing.

After fixing the schedule of the Parliament Session, the Government of India - the hon. Minister is also sitting here - by means of an Executive Order, effected a drastic increase in the railway passenger fares and freight rates. The Parliament is not being taken into confidence! That is our main allegation. When in 2012, the same thing was done by the then UPA Government - I gathered the information which was reported -the hon. Prime Minister,

Mr. Narendra Modi Ji has tweeted in the Twitter that it was undemocratic. So, when they are in power, it is democratic and when they are not in power, it is undemocratic! That is why, my specific question to the Government is what are the things that make you different from the previous Government? You are aggressively pursuing the policies which are causing much hardship to the common people in the country.

I am not going into the other details because of paucity of time. On petrol prices, an amount of Rs.2 has already been increased; an amount of Rs.13.20 for non-subsidized cylinder has already been increased; an increase of Rs.250 per cylinder is under consideration in the Petroleum Ministry. It has come out in the media. It is under the consideration of the Cabinet.

In the case of sugar, what is the policy that you have adopted? The wholesale price index of almost all the essential commodities - primary commodities, fuel, power and manufactured goods - has increased steeply. There is inflation in everything. Even the food inflation is very alarming.

I want to make some concrete and positive suggestions. I have heard the speeches throughout the day. PDS is not seriously being debated. Without having a strong, efficient and effective PDS, how are you going to address the issue of price rise?

A number of Members have addressed the issue of farmers saying that the middlemen and not the farmers are the beneficiaries. The consumers have to pay more. I would like to know whether any effective mechanism is there to check the hoarding and the black marketing and also whether affordable price or fair price will be given to the farmers. All these issues have to be addressed and then only the issue of price rise can be addressed. So, my point is that the policy of the Government has to be formulated in such a way that the *Aam Admi*, the common man's emotions are addressed. Then only this issue can be addressed.

I would also like to say that 24 years have elapsed since we started the neo-liberal structural economic reforms. We have to review the impact of the neo-liberal structural economic reforms on the Indian economy. My suggestion to the hon. Speaker, through you, is to have a threadbare discussion on the neo-liberal structural economic reforms which were started 25 years ago. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. With these words I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): Hon. Chairman, I want to thank all the hon'ble Members that they have offered their suggestions on all these issues very seriously. I have been getting elected to this House since 1977. I have seen for the first time that hon. Members are present here in such a large number for a special discussion which is being held under Rule 193. Earlier, it was the practice that Hon. Members used to demand it, then speeches were delivered and thereafter they left the House, but I am watching that Members in large number are present here. Some of the Members are not present, important persons should also be present here, because it is not an issue related to any particular Party. When the question relates to national interest, when the national interest is at stake, then it surpasses the interests of any party and individual.

Today we face the problem of price rise. I am also a Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. It is a matter related to consumers. The months, from June to October, witness increase in prices each year. I was going through the data, the price of onion was Rs. 28 and 91 paise in the month of July in the year 2013-14 which went upto Rs. 57 and 21 paise in the month of October. Similarly, prices of vegetables like potato, onion, tomato which cannot be stored for a longer period, increased, as it is off-season for these vegetables.

Our colleagues rightly said. Supriyaji is not present, some of my colleagues told about production. Sharad Pawarji was the Minister of Agriculture and our government came into power just about 40-42 days ago. We cannot grow foodgrains in 42 days, we can do nothing in 42 days. It is a fact that production has increased. The production of onion was 168 lakh tonne in the year 2012-13, which increased to 193 lakh tone in the year 2013-14. The production of potato was 453 lakh tonne in the year 2012-13, which increased to 464 lakh tonne in the year 2013-14. The production of sugar was 237 lakh tonne and its production has increased and not gone down. The production of wheat was 935 lakh tonne which increased to 960 lakh tonne. The production of rice was 1050 lakh tonne which increased to 1062 lakh tonne. The House should seriously consider why prices are going up when production has increased. The main issue at this

point becomes tricky. Why prices increase during these three-four months. The first reason is that there is shortage of cold storage. These storages are not meant for potato, onion, tomato. We cannot preserve them for more than three four months. Had we have the system to preserve them from June to October and then could bring them into the market, there is no reason that the prices will go up. We have just distributed 50 lakh tonne rice through PDS. We have enough reserve of wheat. We may also bring that reserve into the open market if it is required. The biggest issue before us is related to potato, onion and vegetables. We have taken several steps so far. Our colleague rightly said a little while ago that steps are always announced but not implemented. This also holds good for us. I have repeatedly said that there is no shortage of leaders in the country, there is no shortage of policies in the country either, but the biggest lacuna lies with the intention of leaders. If the entire House is unanimous on this point and our intention is clear, I can say firmly that we can check this tendency of price rise. I would like to elaborate upon what we have done so far and what we have planned to do. At present, fixed export price of onion is 500 dollar per tonne and we have implemented it from 2nd July, earlier it was 300 dollar per tonne. The minimum export price of potato has been fixed at 450/- dollar per tonne and it has been implemented since 26.06.2014. The states have been given permission to fix stock limit. The limit of stock will be decided by each individual state. It has been implemented from 03.07.2014 ...(*Interruptions*) 50 lakh metric tonne rice will be given to these states ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, please give me one minute's time. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let him conclude. I will call you later.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: As I said 50 lakh tonne would be given to such states where Food & Security Act has not been implemented. Under APM Act, the process of delisting has begun and it is requested to implement them everywhere.

Sir, where the problem lies, individual states have their specific problems. Supriyaji was just saying that

when any steps are taken, people perceive that it is a step taken against farmers. Punjab has Mandi system, farmer has to go to Mandi. It is not an issue related to Punjab only, but it is related to other states also. A farmer visiting Mandi has no choice but to face the middlemen there. If the price of any crop is fixed at Rs. 6/- per k.g. there, then the farmer has no second option to go to Delhi and sell their produce there. He has to sell his produce through Mandi. Intermediaries buy their produce and sell it at Rs. 22/- per k.g. in Delhi. Similarly, there is no shortage of onion at Nasik. [*English*] India is a national market, [*Translation*] This is not so. Here, there are tolls and taxes everywhere. There should be a seamless flow without any obstructions. How to achieve that? We had taken certain decisions in the meetings with the Ministers of various states. We have talked of national marketing and delisting so that foodgrains can go from one state to another easily and farmers are able to sell where they get remunerative prices.

Onion and potato were brought under the Essential Commodities Act in the year 1999. They were removed from the list in 2004 for some reason. The government of the day might have thought it was the requirement of the time. This decision might have been to the benefit of farmers or some other entities. But we brought them into the list again. We did two things - we made the crime non-bailable and raised the term of sentence from six months to one year. You talked of price stabilisation fund. The decision for setting-up this fund was taken with consensus. I want to thank the Ministers of Food in all the states for expressing their views and keeping the interests of the nation in mind, setting aside party politics. Everyone agreed that there should be a storage house in each district for keeping emergency stores. All the Chief Ministers asked to be given six months time. They said they would take strict action to keep inflation in check. So, these three-four months are crucial. As I said, there is no need to panic. They say weather is not good. The weather is not in our hands. It was being said that there would be less rain but Bihar started flooding after just four days of rain. It is July. So there is no need to panic or create panic. We can say confidently that we will check inflation at the strength of the foodgrains in stock despite inclemency of weather.

Supriyaji talked of sugarcane farmers. Hon. Chairperson, it is said repeatedly that sugar prices have gone up. I have shown you with supporting data that

sugar production has not gone down. But, there is a cyclical trend in the sugar sector. If farmers get lower prices for two years in continuation then they do not sow sugarcane in the third year due to which sugar prices go up two to three times all of a sudden. When sugar prices rise it gives rise to a hullabaloo since the consumers have to pay more. There is no shortage of sugar at present. We have taken certain steps in this regard. Hoarders and profiteers are the reason for the rise in prices. I would have liked the House to have suggested ways in which the hoarders and profiteers, who are working against the national interests, would be dealt with. I promise that we will put your suggestions into implementation. It is Narendra Modiji's government. Many people may be saying that it is Narendra Modiji's government, a government of businessmen and traders due to which prices are rising. You tell us what is to be done.

I thank the Prime Minister. It is for the first time that we called a meeting of the state ministers immediately. The Prime Minister told the Home Minister that this is an artificial inflation and that it should be handled by the Home Minister himself. The raids and the action taken in Delhi are exemplary and there is a reason for such action being taken. As I said that it was being speculated that the price of onion will go up to 100 rupees kg, the price of potato and tomato went upto 100 rupees kg but we took action to bring down the prices.

Supriyaji, I would like to talk about sugar. You were correct about ethanol. What is sugar? 13 thousand crore rupees of sugarcane farmers is outstanding against the mill owners. Farmers in Western Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have reached the verge of starvation and the mill owners are on the verge of closing their units, although the situation is a little better in Maharashtra. The reasons have a different story. There can be many reasons. But the sugar mill owners say that they are burdened under debt and cannot pay the farmers even if they are sentenced to death. The farmers ask what they should do. They are on the verge of starvation because of the 13000 crore rupees of outstanding payment. A number of measures can be taken. Let us take an example of Uttar Pradesh government. The Union Government fixes sugarcane price at 210 rupees per quintal which is done through a committee. Uttar Pradesh government has said that the mill owners will have to pay 280 rupees per quintal. Bihar government said that they will have to pay

[Shri Ramvilas Paswan]

265 rupees per quintal, but the mill owners say that Delhi has fixed the price at 210 rupees per quintal. Where would they get the money from to pay Rs. 280/- per quintal? They cannot give more than the fixed price. So we made efforts to provide facilities and concessions to the mill owners but the concessions were given on the condition that the measures have to be implemented. Even if you cannot implement then at least you have go to the Ministry of Food and give an assurance regarding implementation of conditions. We have taken a decision that the existing export incentive of Rs.3300 would continue for two more months. Secondly, we have decided to increase the import duty from 15 per cent to 40 per cent. Thirdly, we have decided to extend the interest free period from existing three years to five years. The fourth thing is that only 2 percent ethanol was permitted for blending so far in our country whereas in Brazil 85 percent ethanol is permitted. Ethanol costs less. Therefore petrol would become cheaper. But so far only 2 percent ethanol was permitted for blending. We discussed about increasing the said limit of ethanol for blending. I would like to thank the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Recently, we had a meeting. Smt. Maneka Ji is present here. All the ministers including Shri Kalraj Mishra Ji, Shri Gadkari Ji, Shri Baliyan Ji, Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman Ji, Agriculture Minister were present in the meeting. There we discussed and decided that every Minister, be it Commerce or Petroleum or any-other, would take care of the role of their respective ministries in this regard. The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas said that he had no objection to blending of ethanol upto 10 percent. We have increased blending of ethanol to 10 per cent. We have done all these things so that the mill owners do not get any excuse. ...*(Interruptions)* We have not been able to give money to the farmers on account of the policy of the Government of India. But we have made it clear that we would implement all these things only when the mill owners give an assurance for payment of outstanding amount to the farmers. They need to tell the government as to how they would make the payment to the farmers. I have neither met with any mill owner till date nor I would meet with any mill owner in future. I was elected as an MLA in the year 1969 and have been Member of Parliament since the year 1977. I come from a poor family. We are mainly concerned about the farmers, the poor, the dalits, the backwards, the tribal people and the poor among the forward castes. Our constituency consists of these people.

I do not know any mill owner. But we need to think upon if the farmers are starved to death due to the mill owners. That is why, we had called a meeting of all the Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)* That is O.K. I welcome the Members of Parliament of any party from Maharashtra or Uttar Pradesh any day and they may come to me and give their suggestions in this regard as to what steps need to be taken. I assure you that I will take the decision on the spot. There would be no delay. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: You have spoken about potato and onion. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that the price of sugar increased by two rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It doesn't matter, I know Jai Prakash Ji's nature. We have been in the same school. ...*(Interruptions)* So far as the railways is concerned, the Railway Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)* That is O.K, Pappu Ji I got your point. When the Railways Minister would reply ...*(Interruptions)* he would reply in detail. Shri Kharge Sahab is also sitting here. He is a very respectable colleague and a leader. He has a long political career. The most important thing is national interest, we are not permanent ministers, we are not permanent in this House, the flat in which you live is not permanently yours. We do our duty, we bat, we bowl, every government tries to score more runs without losing wickets. If the railways has suffered loss, he is not responsible for that. I do not hold him responsible. But what are the reasons for the loss? The Railway Minister would tell in his reply. But, being ex-Railway Minister, I would like to tell Shri Kharge Sahab something. Three dates are important. The first date is 5th February, on this day the Railway Board gave a suggestion for increase in passenger fare by 10 percent and freight charges by 5 percent. ...*(Interruptions)* Thereafter, the government approved the said suggestion on 6th February. The Prime Minister approved it on 11.02.2014. What is written in the file, the exact words are...

[English]

"This was discussed by the hon. Minister of Railways with the hon. Prime Minister on 10th of February, 2014 when the undersigned was also present. At the hon. PM's suggestion, it was decided to implement the fare and freight revision with effect from the first week of May, 2014."

[Translation]

It means it had been decided at that time to increase it by 10 per cent and five per cent. But, at last it was decided to implement it after the elections i.e. after May. Why was this decision made? If you had to implement it, why did you not implement it at that time? ...*(Interruptions)* Listen, if I am wrong, the former Railway Minister Mr. Kharge Sahab is present here. I shall give a date-wise reply ...*(Interruptions)* Further, when the result was coming on 16th, the Railway Board issued order to increase the fare in the afternoon. After that, in the evening the then Railway Minister wrote that the fare would not be increased, and it would be left for the next Government to decide. In the afternoon on 16th, the Railway Board issued an order that the rail fare would be increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Katihar): The Railway Minister may please give reply regarding Railways.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): I will deal with this matter threadbare during my reply to the discussion on the Railway Budget. I will not go back from this. Of course, we had the guts to implement it; you didn't have the guts to implement it ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: That's why I said that if the railways was suffering from a loss of Rs. 30 thousand crore in terms of rail fare, the Railway Minister had no other option than increasing the rail fare. The name of the Railway Minister does not matter. It may be the ex-Minister, Khargeji or the present Minister Gowdaji. I can say confidently that if he becomes the Railway Minister again, as he had said earlier, the rail fare would be increased after May. Why are you making this point a big issue? ...*(Interruptions)* In the year 1990, we were in the Government of Shri V.P. Singh. The Government went in minority and it had to go out of power. The last meeting of Cabinet was held and it was decided in the meeting to increase the price of petrol. We were young, we opposed it. We told the Prime Minister that when we were going, why should we take the responsibility to increase the price of petrol. On this V.P. Singh Ji said, "Ram Vilas Ji, we are increasing the price of Petrol because three to four months are left to hold the elections and a loss of Rs.

75 crore will be incurred everyday. If we go without increasing the price, the expensive cars which are running with petrol, will stop after 15 to 20 days. Whether you want to stop the cars or want it to run? I have also been the Railway Minister. Why do all the Railway Ministers demand for a large amount of fund to run the railways. ...*(Interruptions)* You say that you did not increase the rail fare. I am talking about the year 1990 ...*(Interruptions)* 20 years have elapsed, why do you stand again and again. This is not fair ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: The third point is regarding the prices of petrol. The prices of petrol are already decontrolled. Everyone knows this. The fourth point is regarding the prices of diesel. It was the policy of the UPA Government to increase the prices of diesel by 50 paise every month. At the time of elections, it was not increased for two months, then it should be increased by Rs. 1 after two months. According to the Government's former policy to increase the price of diesel by 50 paise every month it was increased by Rs. 1 and then the Iraq issue arose. One of my fellow Members has rightly said that the prices of crude oil jumped to \$115 after the Iraq's incident.

It means either prices will be increased a little or tax will be imposed. The Government has nothing to hide, everything is transparent. Only 42-43 days have passed since this Government has been formed. The Government is taking action and if it does any mistake, we shall point it out. So, no rumor should be spread on this issue, prices are not increasing. As far as the price of onion and tomato is concerned, people like me think that if the prices of onion and tomato increases and its benefit directly goes to the farmers, there is nothing to worry. One of our fellow Members said that people raise a hue and cry when the prices of onion and tomato increase but nobody cares even if the price of car increases by two

\*Not recorded

[Shri Ramvilas Paswan]

lakh rupees or more. I am worried that the farmer gets low amount for his produce, the middleman and hoarders earn unreasonable benefit due to steep increase in prices. It is the policy of our Government and Narendra Modi Ji to ensure that hoarders and middlemen get stringent punishment.

I think this House should be unanimous on this issue and no mercy should be shown to such traitors, rather they should be dealt with stringently. This is what I want to tell you.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will allow only one clarification. I cannot allow others because we have already taken five hours for this discussion.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, my name has been taken often by the hon. Minister and they are telling that I was also responsible for this.

[Translation]

Many things have come before you and those should be clarified. The Hon. Minister has given many suggestions, suggested many solutions as well and has also told about the steps taken in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* You please keep silent. 'Bakrid Me Bachege to Moharram Me Nachenge'. The Hon. Minister was telling that a meeting was held under the chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister, in which the Chief Minister or the Food Ministers of every state had participated. The issue of price-rise was discussed in the meeting.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Hon. Chairperson, I had referred about his name only in context to Railways. If the Food Minister has already given the reply of the discussion under rule 193, no one has a right to speak on that matter after that. I had taken your name and had mentioned three dates regarding your works done as the Railway Minister. I had mentioned about the dated 5th, 6th and 11th. At last on the 11th it was approved and was said that it may be increased in the first week of May and on the 16th the Railway Board decided to increase the rates at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7 o'clock in the

evening you decided not to increase the rates. If you have to say something in this regard, the Railway Minister is present here, he will give a reply.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have a right to ask for clarification ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please cooperate. I have allowed him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: When the Chairman has given permission, I do not think they can object now.

[Translation]

I want to know only this, after your direction in that meeting, how many hoarders and black marketers and in which states were arrested in order to contain the increasing price rise, through these measures?

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your question has already been answered.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Our Companion Hooda Sahab asked three questions. He asked that when Modi Ji was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he, as a Chairman of a group of meeting, had given some suggestions to contain price rise. No reply came in this regard.

Third thing is that you are saying again and again that all that happened in our regime. It is true that a proposal came up during our regime, we observed it when it came and then we deferred that. As you said that during the regime of Vishwanath Pratap Singhji, when you gave a suggestion regarding prices of petrol, he had said that he required to take the steps in order to keep the things going. That was a suggestion and you accepted that, but it was our suggestion also that when the prices have increased, the subsequent Government will take a considered decision on it and we shall withdraw it. We withdraw that order but you are repeating that point again and again.

[English]

I have withdrawn that. Therefore, you have no right to say that often ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, this reply is

not satisfactory and there is no solution in the Government. Therefore we do not want ...*(Interruptions)* You are not giving any solution ...*(Interruptions)* This reply is not satisfactory. We walk out.

**17.52 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and some other hon. Members left the House.*

...*(Interruptions)*

**17.52 ½ hrs.**

#### OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, before we take up the consideration of the National Institute of Design Bill, 2014, as passed by Rajya Sabha, I have to inform the House that hon. Minister Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, vide communication dated 8th July, 2014, has intimated that the President having been informed of the subject matter of the National Institute of Design Bill, 2014, has accorded his sanction to the moving of the Bill in the House under Article 117 (3) of the Constitution.

**17.53 hrs.**

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN BILL, 2014

**(As passed by Rajya Sabha)**

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, to be an institution of national importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to Design and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a brief statement about the Bill which has been passed before coming before this House for consideration.

The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad was set up in the year 1961 and it was registered as a society under the Societies Act of 1860 and also it was registered under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 by the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry. It is an autonomous institution. It conducts graduate and post-graduate programmes in the area of design education.

Now, NID, Ahmedabad is already striving for excellence in this area. It is in the field of design. Its students and its alumni are really spearheading a design initiative in India. However, in spite of all this, Indian design actually has not been fully exploited. The potential is remaining to be exploited fully. There is an immense scope to have future growth for imparting design education with a certain international benchmarking. Through this legislation, it is that kind of a power that we would want to give by recognizing it as a national institute of importance. Therefore, the National Institute of Design Bill, 2014, inter alia, will be providing for declaration that it is a National Institute of Design and an institution of national importance. It will create a body corporate through which quality and excellence in design education can be imparted, and honorary degrees, graduate programmes, post-graduate programmes can all be conducted by this Institute of Excellence, which has achieved a great deal of remarkable work both in India and in countries abroad, particularly in Africa seven countries are linked with NID in India.

This Bill is now proposed for consideration and passage in this House. However, briefly I will just give you a backdrop of how this process has come to be today. This National Institute of Design Bill, 2013, as it was called earlier, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on March 11, 2013 by the then hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry. Then, it was sent to the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, and the 111<sup>th</sup> Report of this Committee has very clearly come up with a lot of recommendations; all of which have been taken on board now. And post that, on 26th August, 2013 itself, this Bill was presented in the Rajya Sabha. However, it could not get passed. The same was then laid on the Table of the House in the Lok Sabha on the same day, that is, the 111<sup>th</sup> Report of the Departmentally-

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

related Parliamentary Standing Committee with all the recommendations on the Bill, 2013.

The Rajya Sabha unanimously, of course, passed the National Institute of Design Bill, 2014 with minor amendments, and it is this, which is now being tabled in this House for consideration and passing.

Sir, with these few words, I would commend this Bill to the House.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, to be an institution of national importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to Design and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (Kaliabor): Hon. Chairperson, this is my first speech in the House, so I may be given time to speak. I would like to say to the hon. Members also to allow me to speak in the House.

Today the topic of discussion is the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad Bill. I welcome the Bill. Since the government gives credit to the previous government for the decision taken by it, hence for NID, Ahmedabad also, I would like to give credit to the UPA government. Sir, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is sitting here. He had given an example of a car. I would like to speak in this regard. A person looks forward while driving a car but this new government is looking backward while driving the car. I would like to urge this government to look ahead if it wishes to take the country forward. If it looks backwards, it will cause accidents. [English] The National Institute of Design is a prestigious institution. We are extremely proud of this institution. In this institution. [Translation] students can study communication, engineering, technology and this "Bill will help them to get a certificate. NID Ahmedabad can conduct research and take up consulting assignments. These important actions can be undertaken after the passing of the Bill. I would again like to thank the previous government for inaugurating not only NID Ahmedabad, but also NID Jorhat, NID Bhopal, NID

Hyderabad and NID Kurukshetra. I would like to urge the new government not to concentrate on making only one centre as a centre of excellence but to make this effort for all the other centres viz. NID Jorhat, NID Bhopal, NID Hyderabad and NID Kurukshetra and thus make them all as centres of excellence.

**18.00 hrs.**

This National Institute of Design is a very important institute. It provides industrial design training and classes. We normally think that people who come to NID would work in the IT sector or on graphics but many designing works can be undertaken in industrial design and industry. We discussed food processing and cold storage. The government said that if we were to move forward, we would have to construct cold storages. Hence, I would like to say that this government should give NID a special project for creating a cold storage design, a design for food processing. But we see that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Just a minute, please.

Hon. Members, it is now, 6 o'clock. If the House agrees, we may extend the time of the House to pass this Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, it is a non-controversial Bill, which was approved by the other House also. After the hon. Member completes his speech, let us pass the Bill today itself.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, it is an important Bill. We may be given two-three minutes each to speak on this Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If there are any specific suggestions, it can be done. Let us not take more time on this Bill. So, I would request the hon. Members to be very brief.

So, the time of the House is extended up to 7 o'clock. After this Bill is passed, we will take up Zero Hour.

Hon. Member, you may please continue your speech.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Sir, my suggestion on this Bill is that since we are talking about cold storage and



food processing, the NID should be given a special project to design cold storage solutions and food processing solutions for local farmers.

Unfortunately, this Government is outsourcing all its work to FDI and PPP. It has lost the faith on local institutions. Instead of bringing FDI in cold storage, PPP in railways, any design-related projects should be taken by the NID.

Sir, we must plan. This is an institution, which is under the Department of Commerce. But as our Food Minister has show, if we want to plan anything for the future, various Ministries need to sit together. Unfortunately, the NDA Government has banned the Group of Ministers approach. But they themselves are following it in the recent Food Ministry meeting. In the future, given the NID, this Department of Commerce should sit with the Department of Education and together they should sit with the Department of Skill Development and plan for the future roadmap of this NID Institution, which we are all proud of.

With this, I support this Bill.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (Bhongir): Hon Chairperson, an institute of this kind definitely helps to increase the skill of the software professionals, mechanical engineers and others.

As you said earlier, this type of institute was already existing in Ahmedabad. Initially, it was proposed in Hyderabad also. But somehow, the Hyderabad National Institute of Design had been shifted.

Sir, it is my request and I wish to place it on record. Telanga is a newly formed State and it definitely deserves NID because there are a lot of human resources available in Hyderabad. So, I would request the Government to consider to establish this NID also in Hyderabad as early as possible. It will definitely benefit our State.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. There is nothing very controversial. But it was passed by Rajya Sabha only yesterday. The Government should have given, at least, one day's time if anybody had to move any amendment. We must be a little more careful about legislation being brought forward.

The National Institute of Design, as pointed out by Mr. Gogoi, is a very prestigious institution. It has done excellent work over the last 50 years. Now, many people are not quite clear about what design is.

Here, it is clearly defined that design means a rational, logical and sequential innovative process for the purpose of transferring culture to viable products and services and for providing a competitive edge to products and services, and includes industrial design, communication design, textile and apparel design, lifestyle design, experimental design, exhibition design, craft and traditional sector design.

We have got National Institutes of Fashion Technology all over the country but this National Institute of Design has taken a holistic design model where even a newspaper design can be carried out. There is a great demand among students who aspire to join this National Institute of Design but unfortunately there is only one institute, the National Institute of Design at Ahmedabad, with branches at Gandhinagar and Bengaluru.

We strongly urge the Minister to consider setting up of more branches, especially in the Eastern Region, especially at Kolkata. I hope the Government will give enough money and support so that the excellent work that is being done by this institute will continue.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (Raiganj): Sir, I support this Bill.

As the previous speaker has already pointed out, sufficient time is not given though the Bill has been pending for the last one year. Despite that, once it was passed in Rajya Sabha, this House, the newly elected and constituted House, and its Members should also have the opportunity to study the Bill and find out if there are certain comments or suggestions or proposals for amendments to make.

However, I do feel that rich tribute has to be paid to this institute, its alumni of this institute and also to the teachers. They have done a tremendous job for more than 50 years and have earned laurels for the country. In this era of knowledge society, particularly technology driven, creativity infused society, India can have the leadership for the whole world. Our people, particularly those who have passed out from this institute, have shown it in various fields. It is not only just traditional way of designing but it has enormous potentiality. For that purpose, I think that since I come from West Bengal, I know many students are studying in this institute at Ahmedabad. People do aspire to join this course. As Prof. Saugata Roy pointed out, though you have branches,

[Shri Mohammad Salim]

the original campuses are in Bengaluru and Gandhinagar. Then you have branches at Jorhat and Hyderabad. But there is nothing in Eastern India. So, I do urge this new Government, because the Prime Minister is also emphasizing on skill development, and since this is a specialized skill, I think Eastern India can also contribute in large measure. So, in that case, will the Government also consider having a campus in Eastern India, particularly in West Bengal?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): Sir, the National Institute of Design Bill is a Bill which possibly is something which we should have thought about because this particular institution that we are talking about is an institution of prestige. Now we are talking about making it an institution of national importance. The fact is that this particular institution offered a diploma degree and there was a need to create an institution where it could be recognized by other bodies across the country and across the world.

Sir, when we talk about design, Robert Frost said, "The artist in me cries out for design". This is what exactly happens when we plan out designing. Even a shoe which we plan out [*Translation*] We wear a simple shoe but when a person put it on, his personality is enhanced. So, it shows how a design can bring out the personality of a man. [*English*] Design is in everything. The microphone through which we are speaking, the podium which you are occupying, the Ashok Stambh which was an Ashokan Pillar 1000 years ago- all this is a design which has come in our history and it will carry on for a long time. The idea about this institution is that everything which is there is a design. Design is an invention which improves the quality of life and this needs to be improved about and that is why this particular institution, which we are talking, needed to be given a position in the system where the diploma which it offered could have a recognition across the country and across the world.

Initially, it was the University Grants Commission which was asked to give it a deemed status. When the University Grants Commission was asked to give it a deemed status, it did not recognize it because it said it was not a structured institution. But, I think, the National Institute of Design is something which should be given the flexibility to do innovation. That is exactly why today UGC has a problem in recognizing this as a deemed

university. So, this is a big question and I am sure the Human Resource Development Ministry had said as to why flexibility was not offered in such institutions.

Since I will not like to take much time on it, Sir, it is an institution of high recognition. It will give more opportunities. The world over if we just have to give a reference to this institute of design, it is not new even in the United States of America. We are much late in it. I would just take a minute to tell you about the institutions which we are talking.

The Institute of Design in the United States in Rhodes Island was started in 1877. The Carnegie School of Design was in 1905. The Pratt Institute in New York was established in 1887. The Stanford University was established in 1891. We still have lagged behind but I must appreciate the Government and even the previous Government and all those who have worked on this to create this National Institute of Design, which will give the institute the status of national importance, which will be a part of the Central Government.

I must congratulate the Union Minister of Commerce for presenting her first Bill in the House. Certainly, it is going to be of par excellence in the times to come and we all conclusively support this Bill.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (Balasore): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir. I am from Biju Janata Dal. We wholeheartedly support this National Institute of Design Bill, 2014, which is an institute of repute and the effort is to make it a centre of excellence. It is a very, very welcome step on the part of the Central Government. There is no question as to whether it is in Ahmadabad or elsewhere.

The Bill was introduced in March 2013 by the last Government. I would only suggest that let the manufacturing, which is going to be the most significant and contributing factor in the GDP coming forward, be widened and its scope be widened, so that manufacturing gets much more importance in the institute.

Since Odisha is thriving in the manufacturing sector, I would sincerely suggest that a branch of this institute be set up in the State of Odisha, which is the nerve centre of manufacturing in eastern India.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity and I must congratulate the entire House on bringing to fruition this particular Bill.

Education as a process is something which allows us in a structured manner like the NID to bring about the whole question of how design can be institutionalized. With the 3000 plus years of tradition and heritage and civilization, there is an immense amount of design, which is embedded in the ethos in the culture of our great nation. I can assure this House that many, many young people, boys and girls from Sikkim, who have actually gone to this great institution of National Institute of Design, have graduated and today are contributing immensely to this nation's work and the building of this nation.

I would congratulate the Government. Let us make this into an institute of national importance, bring forth its power and its soft power to the rest of the country and indeed to this world.

With these words, I would like to support this Bill and like to thank the Government for bringing this forward.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you very much, Sir. Several Members have given a lot of their inputs, which are of great value. I have meticulously taken it in my notes. I am sure the Government will apply its mind on it.

All the centres will have to be equally endowed well so that they can become institutes of excellence. Although this Bill, I would like to make it a mention here, deals with the National Institute of Design, Ahmadabad, Gandhi Nagar and the Satellite Centre in Bengaluru, which, if and when this Bill gets passed through, will get the status of an Institute of national importance. But, however, in this context, on several suggestions, which have been mentioned by very many senior hon. Members, I will certainly apply my mind and also ask the Ministry to take those suggestions and forward them.

I will put on record that this Bill was worked through and presented by the last Government and a considerable work had been done by them. It is definitely appreciated by this Government. We are very grateful for this House to have considered it and today, I hope that it will get passed with the consent of all of you. The unanimity really touches me. I am very grateful for that.

With these few words, I will thank all the hon. Members who have made very useful and valuable suggestions.

I would request the House now to pass this Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, to be an institution of national importance for the promotion of quality and excellence in education, research and training in all disciplines relating to Design and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 41 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 41 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

*"That the Bill be passed."*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

*"That the Bill be passed."*

*The motion was adopted.*

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now we are taking up 'Zero Hour'.

Shri Ninong Ering.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of External Affairs to a very serious issue. Recently, Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh have been shown as part of China in

the map. We should take this issue and stapled visa issue very seriously. The people of my state would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards this and want the government to repudiate it and we want a permanent solution in this regard. We have raised this issue every time. Our Prime Minister has had meetings and talks with Chinese authorities. Our Minister of External Affairs has visited China. Be it the Congress led UPA government or the BJP led NDA government, this issue originated in the year 1962 when China attacked India and intruded into Indian territory and since then, it has been making intrusions till date. Hon. Chairperson, through you I would like to request all the hon. Members of this House to impress upon the government to provide a permanent solution in regard to stapled visa issue. The people of Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh are Indians by heart. They are Indian patriots. Our Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is also from Arunachal Pradesh and I am also from Arunachal Pradesh. We want to know as to why China considers Arunachal Pradesh as its own territory. We want a reply from the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of External Affairs in this regard.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Hon. Chairperson, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to ask a question in this House, the holy temple of democracy. I would also like to express my gratitude to the public of my constituency, Sant Kabir Nagar for electing me to this House.

Sir I would like to raise a very serious question. A river now called Aami flows by Maghar, the "nirvana sthal" of the world famous *Sufi Saint Kabir* of India which was called Aameya in Buddha period. Aameya is a synonym of 'Amrit' and when Lord Buddha renounced his kingdom as Siddhartha, he took water of the same Aameya river in his hand and started his journey towards Buddhism. He paved the way for such a religion that has more number of followers in the world than any other religion. A large population in the countries like China, Cambodia and Srilanka follows Buddhism. Despite the directives of the Central Pollution Control Board in regard to Aami river on 18th July, 2007, the water of this river has become so polluted that it is not safe not only for human beings but also for the animals. Thereafter today is 9th July, 2014 and Uttar Pradesh government has not come up with any scheme for cleaning the said river. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Chairperson, I beg your pardon as I am speaking

today in this House for the first time. Please give me two minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)* 12000 litre waste is being disposed into this river every day. Through you, I would like to request the government to pass an order to stop waste disposal into this river with immediate effect.

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY (Buxar): Hon. Chairperson, I have been elected to Lok Sabha for the first time and I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this issue during Zero Hour. I would like to draw your attention, and through you, attention of the government towards an important issue. Buxar in Bihar is the holy land of Vishwamitra. Lord Rama and his brother, Laxman had visited that place and got education from Vishwamitra there. Tadika was also killed there. This is the land from where I have been elected. I would like to greet the people of the said land from my heart.

Sir, this issue is important because it is related with two states- Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The bridge over the Ganga river in Buxar is the lifeline of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. This lifeline has been badly damaged as on date. The preceding government did not pay any attention to that bridge. This has resulted in agitations several times. It was damaged earlier and now it has collapsed again. Traffic has been stopped completely. The road transport system between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has now come to a standstill. The people of the said area are now agitating. Through you, I would like to request the Union government to propose for construction of the said damaged bridge along with a new four lane bridge over the Ganga river.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Hon. Chairperson, I would like to draw your attention as well as attention of the government towards a heart wrenching incident. Six workers of the unorganized sector died and forty-five persons were seriously injured on account of collapse of a roof during a marriage ceremony in Khaira village in Kaimur district in my Parliamentary constituency in the night on 24.06.2014. The financial condition of the deceased as well as the injured persons is very miserable. Therefore, through the Hon. Chairman, I would particularly like to urge the Government to issue necessary directions to the concerned Ministry of Labour and Employment to provide adequate financial and other all possible relief to the dependent families of the deceased and the families of the workers injured in accidents.

Sir, I had done a on-the-spot inspection and I saw a heart rending incident there. About 45 people were badly injured and six persons have died. Once again, I would like to humbly request the Government to give Rs. Five lakh each to the families of the deceased and Rs. One lakh each to the wounded persons for their treatment.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

After getting elected for the 16th Lok Sabha, this is my first opportunity to speak on the matter of public importance. After independence, share of agriculture in gross domestic product in the country is constantly declining. As per the advance estimates of national income 2012-13, the contribution of agriculture and related sectors to the gross domestic product has been 13.7%. In the year 1950, the contribution of agriculture to the gross domestic product was 51%. Even today, more than 60% of our population directly depends on agriculture. There are several reasons for deterioration of agriculture in the country. But it is extremely painful that the policy makers and bureaucrats ignore this fact. In such a situation, the middlemen, hoarders and moneylenders over exploit the farmers. In the last 13 years, more than three lakh farmers have committed suicides in the entire country. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare fixes the Minimum Support Price of some agricultural products. It often happens that the minimum support price fixed by CACP does not prove to be remunerative for the farmers. It appears that CACP has failed to fulfill its obligations of providing remunerative prices to the farmers. If a fully autonomous commission is set up for fixing minimum support price for agricultural products by issuing proper guidelines, it will go a long way in reducing the problems of farmers in the country. Therefore, such a Commission should ultimately come up. Simultaneously, the state of Maharashtra is under the grip of famine. So, I demand from the Government to send a committee for doing a survey in this regard and give more and more of grant.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Lima Bhartiji and also compliment them for the fact that NDA Government has formulated a very big project for cleaning Ganga amounting to 80 thousand crore rupees. Similarly, Godavari river is in Maharashtra which originates from Trayambkeshwar and flows through Nasik, Copergaon, Paithan, Nanded and then to Andhra Pradesh after which it merges into Bay of Bengal. Godavari river is a very holy river. Just as Ganga is a holy river, so is Godavari river in the South. Several religious sites are located along this river where worship takes place. Just as the Government has made a provision of 80 thousand crore rupees for Ganga river, it should work for cleanliness of Godavari river as well. Jayakwadi dam is built on Godavari river through which Sambhaji Nagar, Aurangabad city, Jalna city and other cities get drinking water. The river should be clean for this purpose also. Second point to be raised is that just as there is a ghat in Hardwar and other ghats in other places also for worshipping Ganga river, similarly, there should be a ghat in Paithan near Godavari river so that the people can worship there. This will lead to reduction in pollution in Godavari and just as Ganga river is holy, the Godavari river will continue to remain holy. Through you, I would like to invite the attention of Government towards this issue.

SADHVI NI RAN JAN JYOTI (Fatehpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to heartily thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue in zero hour. I have risen for the first time in this Lok Sabha and I will speak for the backward classes.

Sir, there are several castes which reside near the Ganga and Yamuna rivers which had been dependent on the occupation of fishing and growing vegetables at the banks of the rivers for livelihood of their families. They have lost their occupation so intricately linked to the rivers, when trucks and trains replaced rivers as a mode of transport for business.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, these seventeen castes are Nishad, Bind, Kashyap, Manjhi, Kahar, Prajapati, Mallah, Kewat, Rajbhar, Bhar, Dheevan, Kumhar, Turha, Biyar, Gaur, Basham, Machhua, etc. These are the castes about which the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav had declared in the year 2005 that all these castes would be included in the list of scheduled castes. Then I felt that this section of society which is

educationally, economically and socially backward, would get justice.

Sir, the Congress was in power at the Centre. Mulayam Singh was supporting the government. It appeared to me that the then Government of the Congress would do justice with that society regarding the issue raised in this regard. When I got elected to the Legislative Assembly of the State, I sought a reply from the Chief Minister, putting a question in this regard, but did not get the reply.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You come to the specific point.

[Translation]

SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI: I just want to say that this section of the society must get justice because this backward section of society could not carry out their livelihood on the banks of rivers due to 'moram' mafia. Now the contract for boats are also taken by outsiders, the persons belonging to other castes. The contract for fishing also goes to persons belonging to other castes.

Sir, I, through you, demand justice for this section of the society and they be included in the list of Scheduled Caste. As it is produced in Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and other states, similarly, these 17 castes should be included in the list of Scheduled Caste and justice be done to them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, if the Hon. Members give me the list of those castes, it would be better.

\*SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM (Namakkal): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity for raising an important issue pertaining to my Namakkal constituency. At the outset I wholeheartedly thank Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and permanent General Secretary of AIADMK Dr.Puratchithalaivi Amma for

making me a Member of Parliament representing Namakkal parliamentary constituency. I now wish to raise an important issue. Agriculture and agriculture related industry remain as the backbone of our economy and poultry farming is also important. Namakkal and adjoining areas occupy the first place in the production of eggs of chicken in the country as 3 crore eggs are being produced every day by these poultry farms. Eggs are sent to different places of the country and foreign countries. Due to price rise every year, the price of fodder keeps on increasing and as a result of this the poultry farmers face huge losses. Many poultry farms have been closed and lakhs of labourers have lost their livelihood. Today the House has debated about price rise in detail. Food grains like broken rice, wheat, maize, etc., that are wasted in the warehouses of Food Corporation of India, should be provided to poultry farmers at subsidized prices. Food grains thus wasted create huge losses to the government exchequer. Hon'ble Supreme Court had urged the Union government to control wastage of food grains in the warehouses of FCI. In 2003-04, unusable and waste food grains from FCI to the tune of 10,000 tonnes were provided by the Union government to common people at subsidized prices. Thereafter this procedure was not followed. Around 90% of eggs that are being exported from India to foreign countries are produced from Namakkal. Due to this the Union government earns a lot of foreign revenue. I therefore urge upon the Union government, through this august House, to provide unusable and wasted food grains from FCI warehouses to poultry farmers at subsidized rates so as to benefit them.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House of a kind of dangerous trade that is going on unabated in my State Assam. It is the trade of kidnapping. Kidnapping has been going on unabated. It is on the rise, be it students, be it traders, be it petty businessmen, be it servicemen, be it girls, be it women. All have been kidnapped like never before. There is no law in the name, in my State. For the last eight years, the graph is going upwards. I would like to give some examples. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is not necessary. It is a State subject. Therefore, be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Nearly 22,190 people have been kidnapped in eight years. So, I would draw the attention of the Home Minister that if such type of things go on, then it is a danger for the people, it is a danger for the public and it is a danger for their property also. Nobody is safe in my State. It is because of the inaction of the Government and because of the inefficiency of the Government that such things are happening. No one can go safely either during night time or even during day time. Even girls also cannot go to schools. This thing is happening in my State. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister so that it is taken care of.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: This is a State subject.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): I would like to associate myself with this.

FION. CHAIRPERSON: You send a slip, if you want to associate yourself with it.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (Balasore): Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity during 'Zero Hour' to raise an issue of very serious importance of my constituency. I come from Balasore in Odisha. Balasore is known to most of us. It is a place where Agni and various other test missiles get fired. Many of us do not know that it is a place where more than 76 per cent people depend on agriculture. I have been trying for the last several days to get this issue addressed, but I could not. Hence this is an effort to bring this issue to this august House.

Sir, the farmers of my area produce groundnut. NAFED is an institute of the Government of India which does the procurement of groundnut every year. This year, the last date for procurement of groundnut is 30th June. But the fact remains that the entire quantum of groundnut has not been produced by 30th June. I have been putting a lot of effort and request to several agencies to please extend this date at least by ten to 15 days so that the poor farmers of my area will be able to give their produce to NAFED. This year, the produce has been delayed because of unseasonal monsoon and things like that. It is my submission that NAFED should take into account this submission and extend it by ten to 15 days so that the farmers will get at least Rs.10,000 more than the hoarders and traders who are trying to catch hold of this produce. This is my submission. I would request the hon. Minister through you, to take this into account.

[Translation]

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Jodhpur): Hon. Chairperson, I belong to that land of Pokharan, that remote place which is adjacent to remote Pakistan, the land which bore the explosion of atom bomb to enable 120 crore Indians to hold their head high with high esteem.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in zero hour. Along with this I would like to thank your leadership which expressed faith in me and like to thank the voters of my Lok Sabha Constituency who gave me an opportunity to represent them in this temple of democracy.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, debates are being held in this House for sending spacecraft to Mars, running bullet trains, I would like to mention with a sense of deep sadness that the area which I belong to, is unfortunately a drought prone area and natural disasters are quite common there. I belong to such an area where even 10 litres water is not available to each person/day during 21st century. I, through you and this House, would like to draw the attention of the government towards the condition of the people who have no access to safe drinking water for themselves and for their cattle, because cattle rearing is the main occupation of the people of our area.

Drinking water is not available for our animals and in this severe crisis, I would like to invite the attention of the government towards the fact that the government should make provisions in this direction in those areas where the animals are continuously dying and it should work towards protecting our animals particularly our cows which are dying.

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN (Dindori): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to make a request to the government. You have permitted me to speak on a very important issue. I hail from Dindori Parliamentary Constituency and onion is produced in abundance in my constituency which is called Kanda in Marathi. The Government was required to initiate a public discussion before bringing onion under the Essential Commodity Act. Those who do not eat onion do not die, so it means that onion is not an essential item for the people. How can it come under Essential Commodity Act if it is not an essential item for the people?

The preservation period of onion is very short. It is a fast perishable item. Also, the farmers are finding it difficult now-a-days to carry out cultivation of onion. Therefore, it should be seen from a different perspective. Of course, I know that the prices of onion are skyrocketing in the market, but I would request that onion should be taken out from the category of essential commodity.

In our area, on an average, an amount of seventy thousand rupees is spent on growing, sowing, harvesting, storing onion and using powder in this regard and out of the total expenditure, they sometimes earn a profit of five thousand rupees or ten thousand rupees. Therefore, many farmers still commit suicide in our State.

My another request to the Government is that the export duty fixed at 500 dollars should be brought to nil. Therefore, through you, I would request the Government to make such a provision under which each farmer can grow onion so that the shortage of onion does not take place in the market and both the farmers and customers remain satisfied.

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Hon. Chairperson, I come from Tikamgarh Chhatarpur Parliamentary constituency in Madhya Pradesh. There are major deposits of good quality iron ore in Bijawar Bakaswaha and Badamalahra areas in Chhatarpur district of my Parliamentary constituency. Iron is being extracted from iron ore here for the last several years. In ancient times, a foundry was run in Bijawar for producing steel. Even today the remains of those furnaces are visible in the hills. As per a survey, iron ore in Chhatarpur is of better quality than the iron ore used by the steel plants in the country at present as it produces more than 3 to 4 percent iron. But, earlier steel plants could not be set up here on account of shortage of power and lack of rail infrastructure. Now NTPC has started the work of setting up a power plant in this area and rail line has also been laid from Lalitpur to Chhatarpur as a result of which setting power plant in this district has become easier. Bundelkhand is one of the backward areas in the country which needs such plants for industrial development.

Steel Authority of India Ltd. has shown its interest by signing a MOU in the investors meet organized by the Madhya Pradesh government. Hence I would like to request the government to take action in this regard and take initiative for setting up a steel plant by SAIL in Chhatarpur by including it in this year's action plan.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Begusarai): Sir, I have been elected from Begusarai Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar. The then Union government had set up a Maize research centre in Kushmahot of Begusarai district which has the most fertile land with black soil in the world 23 years ago. But the said research centre has not provided a single seed after research during the last three years. This centre has officers and employees. Our ancestors have provided thousands of acres of land to the said Centre but the Centre is lying dead.

It is a matter of pleasure that a charismatic person has emerged on the political stage and the public has a lot of expectations from the government. The Minister of Agriculture in this government comes from an agricultural background. I would like to request the Minister, through you, to conduct an inquiry into the irregularities, loot and corruption which took place in this centre and take necessary action for revival and expansion of the said research centre. I would like to draw the attention of the government towards this.

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (Maval): Hon. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Jawaharlal Nehru Punarnirman Yojna under which the Government formulates scheme to construct houses for the urban poor. Funds are released from the Centre and the state for this purpose. Fifty per cent is received from the centre and 30 per cent is received from the state. The beneficiary of the scheme invest ten per cent. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this. I belong to Maval constituency of Maharashtra. Pimpri Chinchwad Corporation has received about Rs. 6,500 crore for 2050 houses under Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojna. The houses made for the poor under this scheme have been built in the area that comes under the Ministry of Defence. I would like to draw your attention to this matter that a man went to the court in this regard and the Centre imposed stay on all the constructed houses. If the Centre provides such a large fund to such scheme, does it not check the concerned papers? I would like to suggest the Centre to check the concerned papers of such schemes properly.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): Hon. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the House mainly towards the situation in Syria and Iraq. We have been witnessing it continuously. Due to the crisis which has arisen in Iraq and Syria during the last two months or earlier, the common men of those countries, whatever



community they belong to. I do not want to dwell into it. have become the victims of vandalism and cruelty. The crisis which is emerging in the world is a matter of concern. The population of India is 125 crore. People of this country are employed in various countries across the world when the incident took place with the nurses of Kerala, the Ministry of External Affairs remained in continuous touch with them and their family members living in Mosul and Tirkit. The Ministry tried its best to bring them back safely. We must remember that the people who have been brought safely, many of them had taken loan for going there and getting employment. They had given money to the travel agents and to those who provide employment there. A large number of people have returned here. Some nurses and some other people who go there for job could not return.

Hon. Chairman, it is a matter of concern that a large number of construction labours are still stuck in Mosul and Tirkit. The Government has made its fullest effort. I would like to thank Sushma Swaraj Ji, our Government and entire diplomatic mission. I know that some agencies of India have gone there and contact them directly and bring the citizens of India back. This is a humanitarian issue. The people of our country are employed in various parts of the world and they have got support across the entire world. But the problem is that people are watching the open demonstration of violence and in videos and MMSs and the entire world is watching. Such a form of violence is not found anywhere else.

Sir, the instability in Iraq and Syria is a matter of serious concern. I do not wish to comment on the issues between the parties involved in the struggle, but it has created instability across the country. Sir, I would like to say that the situation of war in the Middle East should ease. I would like to congratulate the government for the efforts to bring back the citizens stuck in Iraq and other places and would also like to urge upon it to bring back the remaining people who wish to come back. The government should constitute a special fund to help the people who have come back to repay their loans and provide them employment. The government should consider the situation of all such citizens empathetically notwithstanding which state they belong to, be it Kerala, Gujarat, Bihar or Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Shivkumar Udasi and Dr. Virendra Kumar are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): Hon. Chairperson, you have given me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. I had presently raised this issue in Lok Sabha. I did not achieve any success despite raising the issue in the House repeatedly. There is a saying in Gujarati, 'Bera Kaane baat athdatinathi'. Today, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards this issue once more. Gujarat has a 1663 km long coastal border and the Gujarat coast guards have been combating terrorism for a long time. The state has established marine police stations, check posts and out posts under coastal security phase keeping in mind the long and vulnerable coastal border. Coastal patrolling is being done through 12 and 5 tonne boats. Gujarat is at number one ranking in completing the work of phase I. Work on phase II of the project has now been started. A different kind of experience is required for working in the expanse of the oceanic borders and offshore patrolling. There is an urgent need to provide basic and specialised training to workers, officers and staff deployed in coastal police stations, conducting refresher courses and special courses for operation and maintenance of operating patrolling boats. ...*(Interruptions)*

I just want to tell one thing. The Government of Gujarat had sent a team of some special police officers to conduct a survey of maritime boundary for the purpose of setting a Marine Police Academy. Geographically and in view of other facilities required for training, Porbandar in Gujarat is suitable for setting up that Police Academy. The State Government has agreed in-principle to provide 250 acre of land in Jamnagar district free of cost as per the requirement of the Centre for the said Academy. We also apprised the Government of India in this regard.

Therefore, I request the Government to sanction the proposal of setting Marine Training Academy in Gujarat state which is facing the menace of marine terror and to the security of the country, concrete steps be taken in the perspective of present international scenario.

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (North-East Mumbai): Hon'ble Chairperson, in Mumbai ...*(Interruptions)* [English] Sir, Members are disturbing me and asking about the allotment of houses ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] Two weeks ago the circumstances under which five youths in the age group of 20-22 years died in Mumbai, I would like to draw your attention and through you the attention of the Government and the society towards this incident. Why did these youths come to Mumbai? Some had come

from the tribal area of Gadchiroli and some others from the backward area of Chandrapur. In search of job, they had come to appear in the examination to be conducted for police recruitment. The Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs took their physical test at 12.30 pm, 1.30 pm 2.00 pm and 3.00 pm in the month of May and June. I cannot ever imagine this, five people died in a single day. First one person died, after two-three days second, after four days third, fourth, fifth and thus 17 persons had to be admitted in the hospital. But, this Government turned a deaf ear to all these incidents. It did nothing till the death of five persons. Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the entire society and its representatives were repeatedly telling the Government, Ministry of Home Affairs, Police Commissioner to stop the said physical test. Please do not make fun of poverty of the poor. But, neither the Chief Minister of Maharashtra nor the Minister of Home Affairs, nor a single leader of the Centre has apologized till date.

**19.00 hrs.**

When, I along with the family of the deceased called on Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Rajnath Singh, he intervened in these incidents of all these physical tests being carried out. The Union Government should make connection in this regard after having consultations with the states and those who are guilty should be punished. They should be rehabilitated and given help.

Through you, I would like to urge the Union Government to express their sympathy towards the families which have become homeless and make sure that such incident is not repeated in other states.

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Kamlesh Paswan, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi and Shri Devji M. Patel associate themselves with the matter raised by Dr. Kirit Somaiya.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (Sangrur): Mr. Chairperson, Sir, I want to wholeheartedly thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The issue which I would like to put forth before the country through you is both political as well as social. The contribution of Punjab in making sacrifices to bring freedom to the country is more than 90%, but what Punjab needs today is that it needs help and the country should provide it to Punjab. The country should take Punjab seriously. Today, Punjab has come under the grip of big drug crisis and this drug

crisis is political. I am quoting from the Members' reference service *[English]* According to survey conducted by Shri Guru Nanak Dev University ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, the time of the House was extended up to 7 o'clock. Now, there are three more Members to speak. So, if the House agrees, we may extend the time of the House till they complete their speeches.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Mr. Chairperson, Sir, *[English]* according to the survey conducted by Shri Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar and *[Translation]* the Parliament has documents in this regard. *[English]* 73.5% of youth in the age of 16 to 25 years in Punjab is drug addicted. *[Translation]* Punjab has reached such a situation. The parents in Punjab are preferring to send their children to Iraq to work there, as they will remain safe there. Here, the death is certain but there they may be lucky to survive. If they remain safe, they would be lucky. There is a situation of civil curfew in the villages of Punjab because the sons can loot their mother also. A civil curfew like situation is prevailing in Punjab. When big suppliers were caught, they revealed the name of Hon. Minister. But he was given clean chit in Just half an hour. Those who are getting arrested at present are political people, they don't listen to common people, they listen to only voting machines. What have they done when the voice of voting machines has come against the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No allegations can be levelled.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: I am not levelling allegations. I am telling you a fact that big Ministers have been named. They have started conducting raids. Now they are catching drug addicts. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister, I am telling you that they are now catching patients who should be in drug de-addiction centres. There are 70 thousand de-addiction centres in Punjab. It is enough to give us an indication of the humongous quantity of drugs being sold in the small state of Punjab. Drugs like charas 17 kg, heroin 218 kg, smack 6 kg. were seized when the code of conduct was in force and which

is a small period of 25 to 30 days. Punjab has got mired in drugs. The youth of Punjab are not able to pass the physical test required for recruitment in the army or the police force.

Hence, through you, I would like to request the government to take immediate action in this regard. The Chief Justice or a retired justice should be given charge of this operation so that supply of drugs to Punjab is blocked.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon. Chairperson, BSNL service in Jharkhand particularly Giridih, Kodarma, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, etc. is so poor that the calls get dropped while talking. The person on the other end thinks that you have cut him off. There is a Bildi village in Jiridee block in Bokaro district where network from a tower in Bengal can be received. We have been raising this issue for the last five years, but there is no response. Be it under Rule 377, zero hour or question hour, we have raised this issue. The exchange in our Bermo division was to get a 3G system, but it has not happened so far. I urge the government, through you, that this should be corrected immediately so that the people are able to avail the facilities.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): Thank you hon. Chairperson for giving me this opportunity. Today, I stand to speak about Mount Abu which is called the Kashmir of Rajasthan. There is a scarcity of rainfall in the area which also receives a lot of tourists. I have been raising my voice for a long time. There is a Salgaon dam. Mount Abu can be saved if filling up of the dam is permitted, otherwise there is no other way to save this place. Three years earlier, Mount Abu faced such an acute water shortage when schools had to be closed. The tourists had to be turned away and told that they could not stay in hotels there since there was no water. They were told to go to the plains and find a hotel there. I would like to demand from the Government and also request it to launch Saalgaon project so that the tourists who come from the nearby states to Mount Abu, which is the Kashmir of Rajasthan, do not have to face any problem and Mount Abu could be protected.

Hon. Chairperson, there are many good schools there. All the children go to study there but the problem is that due to lack of water they are forced to discontinue their studies in those schools. So, I would like to request you and the Government to launch this project at the earliest.

SHRI AJAY MISHRA TENI (Kheri): Hon. Chairperson, I have been elected from Kheri Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. It is a flood-affected area. As it is the border area of Nepal, even the houses of many people are swept away due to erosion and flood in the rivers like Mohana, Gerua, Karnali, etc. of Nepal. This area is an agricultural area and its economic condition depends on agriculture. Paddy and sugarcane are the main crops of this area. We raised many issues related to flood before the State Government. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh did not pay attention to this matter. The people of Nepal have constructed dam on their side due to which in every rainy season, when we wait for monsoon and when it does not rain, the people of my constituency get apprehensive of the flood. They fear that the farm would be eroded and crops would be destroyed. Along with it, paddy and sugarcane, which are the main crops of this area, become half rotten because of flood and are unfit to be sold even at Government sale counters. Since half rotten rice has not been purchased even by the FCI (Food Corporation of India), the paddy of the rice mill owners becomes unfit to be sold. The farmers do not get the payment for the sugarcane they sell. Nine big sugar mills have been installed in my Lok Sabha constituency. Total amount of Rs. 54,119 lakh is due on the three sugar mills including the mills of Bajaj till date, in which Rs. 15018.65 lakh is on Balia sugar mill, Rs. 23,449 lakh is on Gola sugar mill and Rs. 15,650 lakh is on Khambakhera sugar mill. The condition of the farmers has become bad to worse. Farms are eroding, houses are collapsing and crops are getting destroyed because of the flood. Paddy is not being sold and farmers are not getting the price for the sugarcane they have sold. The farmers have no money. They are not able to deposit the school fees of their children. They are unable to feed their families and earn their livelihood. So, the farmers are extremely helpless and disappointed. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this matter and a discussion should be held in this regard.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at eleven of the clock.

19.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 10, 2014/Ashadha 19, 1936 (Saka).*

## ANNEXURE-I

*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1	Shri Ahmed, Sultan	51
2	Shri B. Sriramulu	53
3	Shri Choudhary, Ram Tahal	49
4	Smt. Devi, Rama	49
5	Shri Dubey Nishikant	43
6	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao	44
7	Shri Jayadeven, C.N.	50
8	Shri Kaswan, Rahul	54
9	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	59
10	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	44
11	Shri Kodikkunnil, Suresh	47
12	Shri Kristappa, Nimmala	46
13	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	57
14	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	41
15	Shri Meghwal, Arjun	45
16	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	58
17	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	55
18	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	52
19	Shri Pradhan, Nagendra Kumar	42
20	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	58
21	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	48
22	Smt. Renuka, Butta	48
23	Shri Satav, Rajeev	50
24	Shri Shrtti Raju	60
25	Shri Simha, Prathap	41
26	Shri Singh, Sunil Kumar	45
27	Smt. Sule, Supriya	57

1	2	3
28	Shri Suresh, D.K.	56
29	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	59
30	Shri Venugopal, K.C.	42
31	Shri Yogi, Aditya Nath	47

*Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivajirao	258
2	Shri Ahir Hansraj Gangaram	140, 171, 212, 253, 280
3	Shri Ahmed, Sultan	194, 196, 258
4	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	164, 209
5	Shri Anwar, Tariq	162
6	Shri Azad, Kirti	166
7	Sh. B. Sriramulu	139, 170, 231, 287
8	Shri Barne, Shri Rang Appa	258
9	Shri Biju P.K.	142, 173, 214, 252, 285
10	Shri Chaudhary, Haribhai	161, 207
11	Shri Chautala, Dushyant	149, 220, 249, 284, 182
12	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	152, 201, 235, 263, 282
13	Shri Choudhary, Ram Tahal	226, 231
14	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir Ranjan	138
15	Smt. Devi, Rama	192, 195, 229
16	Shri Dhruva Narayana, R.	137, 184, 222, 251, 272
17	Shri Dubey Nishikant	191, 225, 255, 274
18	Mohd Faizal	136, 181, 219, 248, 271

1	2	3
19	Adv. George, Joice	165, 278
20	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao	226
21	Shri Jayadeven, C.N.	186, 230, 258
22	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai Bhikhabhai	141, 172, 213, 224
23	Km. Karandlaje, Shobha	148, 158, 169, 200, 224
24	Shri Kaswan, Rahul	159, 185, 286,
25	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	148, 158, 200, 243
26	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	167, 195, 229
27	Shri Kodikkunnil, Suresh	180, 190, 218, 247
28	Shri Kristappa, Nimmala	193, 227, 256, 275
29	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	198, 233, 261, 277
30	Shri Mani Jose K.	144, 175, 215, 245
31	Smt. Maragatham, K.	160, 206
32	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	189, 239, 266, 279
33	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	145, 199, 234, 262
34	Shri Naik, B. V.	150, 183, 221, 250
35	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	178, 232, 259
36	Smt. Paatle, Kamla Devi	146, 177, 216, 246, 253
37	Shri Panda, Jay Baijayant	157, 204, 238, 265, 278
38	Shri Parasuraman, K.	147, 179, 217, 264

1	2	3
39	Shri Patel, Devji M.	153, 243, 245
40	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	159, 205, 240, 267, 281
41	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	197, 243
42	Shri Pradhan, Nagendra Kumar	203, 237
43	Shri Raghavan M.K.	145, 176, 241, 268
44	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	168, 190, 194, 211
45	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	234
46	Prof. Roy, Saugata	163, 208, 269, 283, 288
47	Shri Satav, Rajeev	198, 233, 261, 277
48	Shri Shetti Raju	187, 244, 263
49	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	154, 190, 210, 242, 270
50	Shri Simha, Prathap	169, 224, 254, 273
51	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	155, 202
52	Smt. Sule, Supriya	198, 233, 261, 277
53	Shri Sundaram, P.R.	209
54	Shri Suresh, D.K.	188, 223, 244, 260
55	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	151, 235
56	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	158, 194
57	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	143, 174, 236
58	Shri Venugopal, K.C.	190, 201
59	Shri Yadav, Jai Prakash Narayan	156
60	Yogi, Aditya Nath	194, 228, 257, 276

## ANNEXURE-II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*


---

Atomic Energy	:	55
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Earth Sciences	:	
Environment, Forests and Climate Change	:	41, 58, 60
External Affairs	:	42, 47, 53
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	51, 56
Human Resource Development	:	46, 50, 52, 54, 59
Information and Broadcasting	:	57
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	43
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions	:	44, 45
Prime Minister	:	
Science and Technology	:	
Space	:	
Urban Development	:	48, 49

---

## ANNEXURE-II

*Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*


---

Atomic Energy	:	150, 168, 212, 214
Development of North Eastern Region	:	162
Earth Sciences	:	145, 174, 221
Environment, Forests and Climate Change	:	140, 141, 146, 154, 158, 160, 165, 169, 170, 178, 179, 180, 183, 184, 189, 194, 203, 205, 206, 210, 215, 216, 218, 222, 227, 231, 232, 233, 240, 245, 264, 269, 281
External Affairs	:	171, 175, 186, 191, 209, 228, 241, 247, 256, 259, 271, 279, 286
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	213, 225, 235, 267, 277
Human Resource Development	:	144, 148, 149, 152, 156, 159, 163, 164, 166, 172, 177, 181, 182, 185, 190, 192, 196, 198, 200, 208, 211, 219, 220, 230, 239, 242, 244, 249, 255, 257, 258, 260, 268, 270, 272, 273, 274, 276, 280, 282, 283, 287

---

Information and Broadcasting	:	139, 143, 187, 199, 217, 236, 263, 266
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	:	188, 201, 237, 246, 248
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	136, 161, 173, 176, 238, 250, 252
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	137, 138, 151, 167, 195, 202, 207, 226, 253, 261
Prime Minister	:	
Science and Technology	:	142, 275
Space	:	285
Urban Development	:	147, 153, 155, 157, 193, 197, 204, 223, 224, 229, 234, 243, 251, 254, 262, 265, 278, 284, 288.

---





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