

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

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



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

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

## Statement

Wednesday, July 16, 2014/Ashadha 25, 1936 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

HON. SPEAKER : Q. No. 121.

#### Illegal Trade of Animal Parts

+  
\*121. SHRI SHRIRANGAPPA BARNE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether cases of illegal trade of wildlife and its parts across the international borders have been reported in the country and if so, the details thereof;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared an Environmental and Social Framework Document in consultation with World Bank to strengthen regional cooperation in wildlife conservation and protection;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance sought/received from the World Bank for the project; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to intensify wildlife preservation, protection and conservation efforts?

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.

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. Wildlife in the country is under stress due to illegal trade of wildlife and their parts. Illegal trade is demand driven and demand especially for the Indian iconic species is from international markets. Indian wild species and their parts most commonly reported in illegal trade are - tiger, rhinoceros, elephant, leopard, snow leopard, chiru, civet cat, otter, bear, musk deer, tortoise, turtles, reptiles, pangolins, sea cucumber, sea horse, tockay gecko and birds such as grey jungle fowl, parakeets, owls and mynas etc.

The number of cases of illegal trade of endangered flora and fauna detected at exit points during last three years are as under:

Year	Violation			Total
	Cites	Wild Life Protection Act, 1972	Exim Policy	
2011-12	122	91	99	312
2012-13	82	84	56	222
2013-14	172	49	36	256

The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has been mandated to, *inter alia*, co-ordinate with law enforcing agencies and international organizations and to facilitate universal action for wildlife crime control and also to implement obligations under the various international Conventions and protocols that have been ratified or acceded to by India.

Since its constitution, the Bureau has been taking up the issues related to illegal trade in wildlife with various foreign authorities including neighbouring countries and international organizations such as INTERPOL and CITES Secretariat. The major steps taken in this regard with the neighbouring countries are as under:

- (i) Wildlife smuggling has been included in the agenda of bilateral meetings on border cooperation between India and Myanmar. An MoU on border cooperation ha's also been signed between India and Myanmar. The MoU includes designation of Nodal points and sharing of information for wildlife crime control.
- (ii) Trans-border illegal wildlife trade is discussed in the Transboundary consultative meetings

on biodiversity conservation between Nepal and India.

- (iii) Illegal trade in wildlife is discussed in the bilateral meetings on wildlife management between India and China.
- (iv) WCCB representatives are attending meetings of South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN), and taking up the issues of mutual interest on illegal wildlife trade with the representatives of Member States.
- (v) Efforts are on to include wildlife smuggling in the agenda for bilateral interactions with relevant neighbouring countries.
- (vi) India has signed a Protocol with Republic of China AND Bangladesh for taking up joint measures to crack down on illegal activities of poaching of tigers, smuggling and selling of tiger bones and their derivatives. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Nepal to establish a Joint Task Force to check trafficking across the borders.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. An Environment and Social Framework Document in consultation with World Bank was part of development of a project entitled "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia" proposed in 2011-12 for IDA funding of US\$ 30 Million from World Bank under Third Phase of Adaptable Programme Lending. The project was part of "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection" project of the World bank.

- (i) **Capacity building for wildlife conservation and cooperation for addressing the illegal trans-boundary wildlife trade (US\$ 20.52 million):** For regional harmonization and collaboration in cross-border wildlife conservation and management, combating wildlife crime through strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks, enforcement agencies, as well as relevant training and awareness programs for staff across the range of agencies that contribute to the enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations namely the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

- (ii) **Promoting Wildlife Conservation in Asia (US\$2.95 million):** The objective of this component is to generate and share knowledge as well as technical expertise by promoting research and innovative approaches on emerging challenges in wildlife conservation.

- (iii) **Project coordination and communication (US\$5.04 million):** Under this component, expenditure of US\$ 0.76 million is estimated for project management and monitoring. The remaining amount is to be spent on project communications, wherein a multi-pronged approach will be adopted to communications in order to meet regional and local challenges.

However, the credit agreement has not been signed with the World Bank and negotiations have not been held so far. No financial assistance has been received from the World Bank.

(e) Step taken by the Government to intensify wildlife conservation efforts are as follows:

1. Hunting and commercial exploitation of wild animals included in various schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are prohibited. Offences committed in respect of these species attract punishment prescribed under the Act.
2. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
3. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
4. Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats", "Project Tiger" and "Project Elephant" for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of its habitat.

5. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE: Hon. Speaker, wild animals are being brutally killed due to a large demand for skin, bones and other parts of wild animals in the world market. Illegal trade in animal parts is being done due to which a number of animal species are becoming extinct.

Madam. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many cases of poaching have come to light in India during the last two years and the animals killed thereby. Complete data may be furnished.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam Speaker, this is an important question. Poaching and illegal trade in animal parts, [English] that is really a serious issue. Government is taking all precautionary steps to curb this menace. We have the Wildlife Crime Control Board. I would like to describe the major steps taken by this Board. But what you have asked essentially and the information which is laid on the Table of this House is that there were 312 cases registered in the year 2011-12, there were 222 cases registered in the year 2012-13 and there were 256 cases registered in the year 2013-14. The most commonly reported illegal animal parts are ivory, rhino horns, tiger and leopard skins, bones, musk, red sander, sandalwood, snakes, monitor lizard skin, pet trade, feather for decoration, turtles for meat and soup, Tibetan antelope for shawl and sea shells and corals. The details of tiger mortality in poaching, including seizure, is 28 in 2010, 16 in 2011, 59 in 2012 and 5 in 2013. So, the efforts of the Government are also bearing results.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE: Hon. Speaker, how many tigers, leopards and other animals have been killed in Maharashtra during the last five years, the number of hunters and smugglers caught for killing animals so far alongwith the legal action taken against them? The hon. Minister may furnish the details in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The legal protection measures are always taken in such a situation against

hunting and illegal trade of wild animals. The data that you are asking - hon. Member has asked a very important question as to how many cases have been fructified and how many persons have been punished - are yet to be compiled. All the agencies of the State Governments and the Central Government are working in coordination. Once the data are compiled, we will definitely put it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: I would like to know the specifics of illegal trade of wildlife and other endangered flora and fauna. In spite of various protocols signed with various countries, it is very difficult to control wildlife crimes across our borders and international markets. Will the hon. Minister kindly indicate the new measures taken, if any, to strengthen the wildlife dedicated parks from breach by hunters and other trespassers?

I would also like to know whether the Government has formulated any policy framework to establish new wildlife forest parks in various parts of the country as a part of capacity building and promotion of wildlife conservation.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, as the hon. Member has said, the problem is very real. In South East Asia alone, it is estimated that the illegal trade in this sector is more than 60 billion US dollars. It is a huge problem. In the Government of India, through the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Project Tiger has taken a number of steps to protect tigers and likewise other animals also. It is providing assistance to the States under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme; providing grant through NTCA; alerting the States as and when required; transmitting backward forward linkages of information relating to poachers; advising the States for combing forest floor to check snares; performing supervisory Held visits; using information technology for improved surveillance; launching tiger reserve level monitoring using cameras. There are many other scientific technologies which we are having. We are strengthening the Bureau Headquarters. We are strengthening the existing Regional Offices and the Sub-Regional Offices of the Bureau. We are doing relocation and strengthening our border units. Our proposed locations are Panaji, Moreh on the Myanmar border, Dimapur, Raxaul and Ghatsila.

So, even the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been also seized of the matter. It is practically coordinating with all the neighbouring countries also very actively.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to put my question. Hon Minister has provided a detailed reply. I belong to Rajasthan. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Bikaner, Banner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalaur, Shri Ganganagar, etc. are border areas. Deer, Godawan and Peacocks were found here in large numbers. The population of eu peacocks has not been affected much but the population of Godawan has gone down drastically. Wild life protection organisations and the Bishnoi tribals are working towards the protection of deer. These animals sustained the ecological and environmental balance of Rajasthan but now some of these animals are on the verge of extinction.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if the government is likely to create a list of such animal species which sustained the ecological balance of Rajasthan but are becoming extinct and provide protection for them.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The hon. Member has given a very important and useful suggestion. The government is already conducting a special programme to study how various species are endangered due to trading at borders. We are also conducting a species recovery programme and 17 species on the verge of extinction have been identified. Special breeding centres and other initiatives have been started to save these species from extinction, to ensure maintenance of ecological balance and biodiversity. An effective programme is being run in this regard.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY : Hon. Minister, perhaps an enumeration of tigers, rhinos and elephants in the country is also being done. You are doing this enumeration and I am sure you would also pay attention to the forest areas in the country. Poaching has a deep connection with illegal trade. There is a need to take into account that the number of security personnel deployed should commensurate with the area of forest where poaching takes place.

The second thing I would like to bring to your cognizance is that as per a report, four leopards are killed in India every week. Besides, two-third of birds die during the process of catching and transporting them. Deviating from the issue, I would like to draw your attention towards a big sensitive issue. I belong to Bengal and as

you know that Bengal is very famous for Royal Bengal Tigers. Radio collar is attached to many tigers in Bengal to know their actual position. But according to the specialists, the weight of a radio collar is about two to three kilograms which reduces the agility of the tigers. They get a lot of difficulties in catching their prey and running while bearing the device. That's why, according to the specialists, this collar should either be removed or its weight should be reduced so that the tigers do not face any difficulty. I would like to know the reaction of the Minister on this matter ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You ask question, please.

SHRI ADHIRRANJAN CHOWDHURY: I have already asked the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The Hon. Member has asked question and also given a suggestion.

HON. SPEAKER:-Suggestion seems to be more elaborate.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I welcome both. It is clear as the Hon. Member said that there is no such research or scientific study that proves that the radio collar has any effect on the agility of the tiger. If anyone thinks so, he can present his views in writing. If anyone has any research, he should send us, we shall see that. But this is not so yet. On the contrary, it has many benefits. For example, when a tiger was killed in Pench of Maharashtra, it was found being traded on Nepal border. It is used to check such illegal trade of animals and find the location where it was killed and where it is being taken. *[English]* Special Tiger Protection Force supported Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal. We have discovered, as I told you earlier, that it is not harmful to tigers. Therefore, Government is taking all precautionary measures. *[Translation]* ....*(Interruptions)*.... One positive take away was that the falling number of tigers was the cause of concern in the whole country, Project Tiger was launched and the number of tigers has increased. The latest figures of this month will come within 15 days, and we shall lay it on the table of the House as soon as they come.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister, through you, that many wild animals go out of the forests and destroy the crops of the farmers. These animals include Neelgai and Boar which cannot be hunted because it is

banned under the law. Does the Government have any policy to put the or wire through which the wild animals could be saved and the crops of the farmers could be protected? I request the Minister to consider providing subsidy to the farmers for putting barbed wire in the farms.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam Speaker, as the Hon. Member has asked, almost 4.8 per cent land in the country is declared as national parks, reserves, zoo and protected area. That's why the proposal of eco-sensitive zone was brought because it was required to decide the area near such restricted areas to avoid man-animal conflict or harm. This issue went to the court and it was decided by the court that every state will decide its eco-sensitive zone as per its requirement. As the proposals are coming from the states, we are taking cognisance of them and all this happens under a process. There is a proposal to maintain man-animal balance and protection of the people, farming and animals. I think all the proposals which came regarding eco-sensitive zone are very sensible and we have acknowledged those as we received from the State Governments. This problem can be solved this way.

[English]

#### News Broadcast on Private FM Channels

+  
\*122. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the existing guidelines do not permit the broadcast of news on private FM channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow private FM channels to broadcast news with contents from multiple sources including AIR;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which fresh guidelines in this regard are likely to be issued; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for spread of FM radio coverage in various parts of 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 (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (e) Private FM channels have not been permitted to broadcast news under the existing FM Radio (Phase-II) policy guidelines. Under the Guidelines approved for FM Radio Phase-III, permission holders shall be permitted to carry the news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati. No other news and current affairs programmes are permitted under FM Phase-III policy. However, Broadcast pertaining to the certain categories like information pertaining to sporting events excluding live coverage, live commentaries of sporting events of local nature, information pertaining to Traffic and Weather, coverage of cultural events, festivals, coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counseling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible.

However, in view of the dynamic nature of news, the policy is reviewed from time to time.

Government has taken various steps for spread of FM radio coverage in various parts of the country. As per the approval of the Cabinet dated 07.07.2011, Foreign investment cap in FM radio sector has been enhanced to 26% from the earlier level of 20% under the Phase III Policy. Operators have been allowed to own more than one channel in a city subject to provisions in the Guidelines. Networking of channels too has been made permissible within a private FM broadcaster's own network across the country.

Upgradation of Infrastructure for AIR's FM Service in the country is a continuous phenomenon aimed at maximizing its reach and listenership.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Hon. Madam, through you, I would like to say that the hon. Minister in his reply



has admitted that the FM channels have not been permitted to broadcast news. Today, where there are so many private channels, telephone has so much information and with right to information, the Government is not allowing news on a basic radio channel, which is accessed to every common man in this country. What is the logic of continuing with this policy of no news on private channels?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is not that this is a policy which was taken right from day one. As you know, first when the FM private channels were allowed, they were allowed in the first tranche in 2000 and at that time only 21 channels came up. But now in the second phase, there are more channels. The third phase is on now and the process is on. By 30th March, 2015, in the third phase we will have FM channels in 227 new cities from the present 86 cities. There will be 839 news channels. *[Translation]* The provision of giving news in it is coming for the first time. News is All India news, you just have to add the clip and you can telecast the news which runs on radio ....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: You cannot telecast it, but can broadcast it.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Of course, you can broadcast it, thank you. Whatever news you can broadcast on FM Channel, can be broadcast all over India and this issue is under the consideration of the Government. There are other issues involved.

*[English]*

Broadcast pertaining to certain categories like information pertaining to sporting event, traffic and weather, coverage of cultural event, festival, coverage of topics pertaining to examination results, admissions, career counseling, availability of employment opportunities, public announcement pertaining to civic amenities, electricity, water supply and natural calamities, health alerts as provided by local administration will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will, therefore, be permissible in the FM news.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask the supplementary.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: To extend that, if you are giving so much freedom, why are you holding back freedom of speech of news? That is my question because it is very helpful. I give you an example. When Mumbai has a lot of rain issues or traffic issues and the city wants

to sound out about anything, FM radios play a very good and a positive role even for social causes. So, why do you not give them permission with freedom of speech of whatever news that is anyway available on television? With your permission, Madam, I would like to extend this question to community radio as well because there are a lot of pockets of India, which today unfortunately do not have access to all the television media where radio plays a very, very important role. So, why not use this as a weapon to share information to the bottom of the pyramid citizens of this country? That is my only point.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: As I have told earlier, it isn't that you can't give news. The policy for broadcasting news is in the third stage. *[English]* So, they will be permitted to air the news from All India Radio bulletins. That is one. Second, as I told you, it is also allowed for public announcement. So, this is really a new extension, as other television channels give the news. So, there is an issue which is being discussed. But the first decision was taken by the Cabinet and, therefore, any change in guidelines will have to be also done by that. The issue is, first let us try this with the new thing where news is not allowed and where now news will be allowed. So, with trial we can always change the guidelines in times to come as we gain experience because we cannot monitor simultaneously 839 news channels. There is the issue of whether they should be monitored or not but there are other issues also. So, we can take the decision at an appropriate time after having the experience of the permission of news which has been now extended in Phase-III.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to why the Government is not permitting the private channels in the rural areas where as an estimate, more than eleven crore people listen to FM radio channels and the Hon. Supreme Court has also given some suggestions in this regard?

I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that if we can broadcast the programmes related to agriculture, health and environment, de-addiction, cultural and social, as well as on great personalities through these channels, what is the difficulty in this regard? If there is no difficulty

then what steps are likely to be taken by the Government for the same?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: As you know, All India Radio is the pride of the country which reaches all the people in an effective manner. I would like to say that the broadcast of several medium wave band stations is not clear. The Ministry has considered this issue and formulated a programme as to how more and more of medium wave band could be converted into FM stations.

As the Hon. Member has said that this is also the right of small villages. In this regard, I want to say that FM Channels which were so far limited to the cities having upto 3 lakh population will now also reach the cities having one lakh population. Therefore, the number of stations will be more than 800 and new ones will come up.

Simultaneously, a major emphasis is also given on community radio in the budget. If community radio runs under a mass movement, it will also reach the people. The effort is to provide more and more of good information to the people and the cooperation of all of us is required for the same.

*[English]*

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to note that the hon. Minister in his reply stated that the policy that we have talked about this morning will be reviewed from time to time. I would like to join my hon. colleague from the NCP in stressing that the time to review the policy is now overdue.

As a back bencher in the last Lok Sabha, I had an occasion to raise a point that such restrictions are an anomaly in our democracy, where a plurality of voices is extremely important. But one phenomenon that the Minister should be cautious about, Madam Speaker, is what we have seen with the development of free media, after liberalisation on television channels, which is increasing corporatisation of news, where news has been taken over essentially by a few corporate houses, which have set the national agenda on the basis of what sells and the purely commercial motivation for news has, therefore, dominated.

I would urge the Minister to consider the policy and I would ask him as to whether, in particular, the emphasis on small community radio stations, which are anchored

in their own communities and can provide local news, would be encouraged in the policy review, in order to ensure that this phenomenon of purely commercial or corporatized news does not feature on radio as well. Would the Minister have any thoughts on this matter, Madam Speaker?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam Speaker, we are very clear today on this issue. The issue is that information is the right of the people. They must have access to information so that they can take informed decisions. Therefore, Doordarshan, All India Radio, FM private channels and other private channels are being extended. Through all these mediums people will get information. To that end, as you said, in a democracy, everybody is free to air his views. That is the basic freedom of expression. Therefore, we have not been restricting anybody's freedom. But, we are definitely opening up to first allow All India Radio news bulletin, they can be copied from that, or they may give the local news, which I described earlier. So, this kind of a thing we are allowing. After gaining experience, we can think of any further relaxation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that one is private radio FM which is commercial, whereas community radio is not commercial. Will they get the phase-3 facility or will they get the right for broadcasting their own news? No commercial activity can take place in these radio channels and they are broadcast in small areas and rural areas.

Through you, I would like to request the Minister to clarify it.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I would like to inform the Hon. Member that these are two separate issues. The FM private channels existing in phase-2 will undergo migration up to 30th March 2015 in phase-3 and a new auction will come up for the cities having a population of more than one lakh. This is under process and it will take place on time.

The question is that community radio is separate and it does not come under FM channel category. It is not broadcast in frequency modulation, but there is a separate scheme for it and the government provides support because it is small. Therefore, the Government shares the 50% cost and so for their smooth functioning its expansion has been announced in the budget.



[English]

### Mid Day Meal Scheme

\*123. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

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

(a) the number of schools and children benefited under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the enrolment in schools has increased after the introduction of the said scheme and if so, the extent of increase reported in each State during the above period, gender-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from States including Kerala seeking central assistance in the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the funding ratio between the Centre and the State under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Details of the number of schools and children

benefited under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) State/UT-wise during the last three years is at Annexure-I. The timeframe for submission of quarterly reports under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) for the current year is 31st July 2014.

(b) The Gross Enrolment Ratios for elementary education, have risen from 94.75% in 2011-12 to 97% in 2013-14, as per the Unified District Information System for Education (DISE) data, in which girls enrolment has gone up from 96.32% in 2011-12 to 99.09% in 2013-14 and that of boys from 93.32% in 2011-12 to 95.11% in 2013-14. The State/UT wise figures are at Annexure-II.

(c) The Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) proposals for 2014-15 had been received and approved by the Government of India in respect of all the States and Union Territories including Kerala. The total approval under the Scheme for the year 2014-15 is Rs 12114.04 Crores.

(d) The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The cost of cooking, payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers, and construction of kitchen-cum-stores is shared between the Centre and the North Eastern Region States on 90:10 basis and other States/UTs on 75:25 basis. The cost of foodgrains, costs for procurement/replacement of kitchen devices, Transportation cost and cost of Monitoring, Management and Evaluation is provided 100% through Central Assistance as per Scheme guidelines.

#### Annexure-I

##### Coverage of children under MDMS during the last four years

Sl. No.	State/CT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Inst.	Avg. No. of Children	Inst.	Avg. No. of Children	Inst.	Avg. No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	80943	5661609	80923	4995719	77091	5605911
2	Anmachal Pradesh	4358	268473	4238	267093	3339	259436
3	Assam	67402	4693848	66531	4645155	56327	4522806
4	Bihar	70773	8882442	70773	13192268	69367	13459161
5	Chhattisgarh	47868	3750998	47868	3405030	47879	3167719
6	Goa	1559	153853	1555	152364	1532	152765

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gujarat	36798	4110722	34223	4361699	33728	4299803
8	Haryana	15783	2108820	15596	2090263	15264	1982510
9	Himachal Pradesh	15096	661951	15061	635444	15197	571246
10	Jammu and Kashmir	22812	769893	22878	731535	22965	1035069
11	Jharkhand	42041	3215976	40662	3157218	40855	2858011
12	Karnataka	56083	5278797	56064	4946744	55080	5062641
13	Kerala	17387	2687079	17387	2632537	12377	2569405
14	Madhya Pradesh	115132	8084242	115132	7819654	116356	7712719
15	Maharashtra	121344	10868151	121096	10453018	86028	10620633
16	Manipur	2966	197854	2986	184444	3298	186063
17	Meghalaya	10074	484489	10632	528259	10580	518734
18	Mizoram	2506	167148	2506	165792	2516	160557
19	Nagaland	2261	260707	2261	260962	2261	259820
20	Odisha	86177	4837061	69019	5129182	63531	5129661
21	Punjab	22035	1810346	22035	1760112	20359	1721353
22	Rajasthan	79845	5765230	79839	5067599	80344	5647163
23	Sikkim	1000	90582	879	83960	876	84591
24	Tamil Nadu	36807	4129238	41474	4718918	42619	4810734
25	Tripura	6531	442619	6531	432497	6545	355120
26	Uttarakhand	17953	807164	17748	3469867	17736	732546
27	Uttar Pradesh	158107	1 1610848	158301	7943197	165918	10956794
28	West Bengal	84522	12180117	83686	12201816	83003	12218240
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	345	31746	336	27977	338	29357
30	Chandigarh	115	53940	116	46105	115	50868
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	368	36067	397	35644	283	35156
32	Daman and Diu	97	15450	98	14806	99	14742
33	Delhi	3496	1233473	3547	1186555	3960	1125974
34	Lakshadweep	43	9485	43	9520	42	7818
35	Puducherry	465	79472	466	52510	453	58231
Total		1231092	105439889	1212887	106805463	1158261	107983357

**Annexure-II***Gross Enrolment Ratios for Boys and Girls over last three years*

State/UT	Year 201 1-12			Year 2012-13			Year 2013-14		
	GER - Elementary Level			GER - Elementary Level			GER - Elementary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	105.78	103.71	104.76	105.00	103.65	104.34	95.43	90.81	93.12
Andhra Pradesh	90.70	92.18	91.42	92.34	93.59	92.95	91.34	92.07	91.70
Arunachal Pradesh	121.90	119.63	120.78	121.38	121.31	121.35	123.64	123.58	123.61
Assam	98.40	103.67	100.97	98.63	103.85	101.19	103.32	109.37	106.28
Bihar	83.05	87.64	85.25	77.10	83.59	80.21	90.36	99.22	94.56
Chandigarh	105.18	106.15	105.62	107.77	108.61	108.15	92.76	98.62	95.35
Chhattisgarh	104.73	104.47	104.60	105.73	105.76	105.74	102.69	102.87	102.78
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104.34	101.21	102.85	100.15	96.19	98.26	93.60	85.35	89.58
Daman and Diu	91.16	89.90	90.57	91.07	88.22	89.74	86.44	90.08	88.07
Delhi	109.18	112.23	110.58	113.33	116.50	114.78	112.02	118.68	115.01
Goa	108.16	105.69	106.97	115.68	111.89	113.84	105.47	105.26	105.37
Gujarat	87.39	86.53	86.99	97.58	95.93	96.81	97.05	97.39	97.21
Haryana	89.41	91.12	90.18	96.14	97.56	96.78	94.57	99.63	96.80
Himachal Pradesh	102.60	102.91	102.75	102.00	102.18	102.08	100.47	101.56	100.98
Jammu and Kashmir	82.99	83.08	83.04	80.47	81.15	80.79	79.41	81.23	80.27
Jharkhand	97.11	99.55	98.29	98.85	101.62	100.20	103.44	106.93	105.13
Karnataka	97.09	95.41	96.27	98.24	96.22	97.26	97.58	97.41	97.49
Kerala	90.16	89.78	89.97	97.85	96.77	97.32	96.72	96.38	96.55
Lakshadweep	110.34	112.17	111.26	105.53	110.76	108.13	89.76	84.42	87.01
Madhya Pradesh	109.10	114.97	111.91	110.54	114.36	112.37	105.98	109.20	107.51
Maharashtra	99.19	97.98	98.61	101.12	99.39	100.30	98.61	98.59	98.64
Manipur	116.35	120.62	118.43	126.30	131.87	129.02	134.10	139.97	136.95
Meghalaya	108.42	116.48	112.39	109.26	116.86	113.00	122.88	132.05	127.39
Mizoram	138.71	134.22	136.51	137.37	131.80	134.63	125.08	122.03	123.59
Nagaland	104.76	109.67	107.12	108.05	112.67	110.28	110.66	116.20	113.32
Odisha	97.22	96.07	96.66	98.17	96.95	97.57	99.34	97.49	98.44
Puducherry	111.99	109.96	111.00	111.29	109.79	110.55	90.62	96.42	93.35
Punjab	102.19	101.56	101.91	105.89	105.15	105.56	100.35	103.39	101.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan	94.17	91.58	92.95	97.64	94.60	96.21	96.74	94.01	95.46
Sikkim	73.66	74.94	74.29	134.11	135.72	134.90	129.89	129.32	129.61
Tamil Nadu	105.45	105.54	105 .5p	105.67	106.69	106.16	100.31	101.44	100.86
Tripura	108.20	108.70	108.45	110.16	110.22	110.19	112.87	114.27	113.56
Uttar Pradesh	81.70	89.26	85.25	87.72	96.13	91.67	84.01	92.99	88.18
Uttaranchal	92.87	95.76	94.23	95.34	98.82	96.97	94.40	96.21	95.26
West Bengal	104.14	110.74	107.36	104.52	110.76	107.56	99.28	105.62	102.37
All States	93.32	96.32	94.75	95.55	98.60	97.00	95.11	99.09	97.00

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Madam, without doubt, the Mid Day Meal Scheme in India is the largest school-feeding programme in the world. Ten crore school children spread across 12 lakh primary schools are being benefited by this scheme. This is one of the most successful entitlement schemes under the Government of India. However, quite a few cases of food poisoning and serving of contaminated food are reported from some parts of the country. Under the circumstances, may I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps are being taken by the Ministry to ensure that hygienic and nutritious food is served to the children?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member of Parliament that I do share the concern expressed by him vis-d-vis monitoring and serving of quality meals to children. In terms of the monitoring mechanism as set up under the MHRD, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member that we have arrangements for local level monitoring wherein representatives of Gram Panchayats, Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees, PTAs, School Management Committees as well as Mothers' Committees are required to monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the midday meal served, the timelines in procurement of quality and good ingredients, the cleanliness in cooking and serving, implementation of varied menu, the social and gender equity on a daily basis.

It is also required that information for the notice of general public is put up in all these institutions which should highlight the quantity of food grains received, the date of receipt, the quantity of food grains utilized, other ingredients purchased and utilized, the number of children given the mid-day meal and the roster of community

members who are supervising and monitoring the implementation of the same.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to highlight to all the hon. Members of Parliament that I have personally written to every Member of Parliament with a request that they partake in the district level committee which has been set up so that the mid-day meal scheme is monitored under the chairmanship of the seniormost Member of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: She has written the letters. You will get it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I have written it. If you like, I would furnish a copy of it personally to all Members in the House today. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, if I am allowed to continue, I would request all Members of Parliament to please take note that a district level committee under the chairmanship of the seniormost Member of Parliament can monitor the mid-day meal scheme in a quarterly fashion and this particular team at the district level shall comprise all Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislature and members of Zila Parishad. The District Magistrate is the Member-Secretary who has the responsibility of convening the meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Madam, Kerala is the role model for other States to emulate, when it comes to the question of health and education. Mid-day meal scheme is also implemented in the State in the most exemplary manner. Besides mid-day meal, milk and egg are also provided to the children in various parts of the State. Under the circumstances, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any proposal has been received by the

Ministry from the State of Kerala for Central assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-stores in the State? If so, what is the decision taken by the hon. Minister in this particular matter?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member that from the State of Kerala, we have received only one proposal with regard to mid-day meal wherein the release of balance of first installment was not made possible because of the incomplete proposal.

So far as kitchen devices and construction of kitchen is concerned, as the Member of Parliament would know, the procurement of kitchen devices is provided for 100 per cent by the Government of India. In so far as construction of kitchen is concerned, through you, Madam Speaker, I would like to highlight that the cost is shared in the ratio of 75:25 with the States, and only in the North East region States the cost is shared in the ratio of 90:10. I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, that we have received absolutely no proposal from the State of Kerala with regard to kitchen-cum-stores.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Raju Shetty -not present.

Shrimati Rama Devi.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Madam Speaker, the Minister has given reply to a number of questions, but the situation needs to be improved. The number of children benefitted under the Mid-day Meal Scheme has increased. Now, it needs to be considered as to how to serve the quality food in hygienic manner to the children? A number of children have died and fallen sick due to consumption of adulterated food served under the Mid-day Meal Scheme in different parts of Bihar. When food is distributed through contract system, then aim of the contractor is to make money and quality food is not served. It is quite painful. I want that the Government should review the Mid-day Meal Scheme and carry out necessary reforms in the said scheme. I would like to urge upon the Minister to look into the matter since purpose of the scheme is not served as children are falling sick due to consumption of poor quality food under the scheme.

[English]

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. Member for the advice given ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: She has only given her suggestion.

Shri Sultan Ahmed.

...*(Interruptions)*.

HON. SPEAKER: Various hon'ble Members would like to ask questions.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Madam Speaker, thank you. The hon'ble Minister has replied about the Mid-day Meal Scheme on the questions raised by hon'ble Members. I thank the hon'ble Minister for this. Even today, hon'ble Minister is better known in our country for the role of an ideal daughter-in-law she had played.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: I have seen all serials where she has acted, such as s 'Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi.' ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: No, this should not be mentioned here...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Please do not comment on this here ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: The question and quality of food served under the Mid-day Meal Scheme has been deteriorating day by day. The amount incurred on food A per child under the scheme is three rupees and some paisa. Is the Government likely to take any action in this regard in the ensuing days?

HON. SPEAKER: The amount should be raised.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: The quality of food served under the scheme is poor because it is not possible to serve food at the rate of Rs. 3 per child.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Is there any proposal to increase per child meal cost of Rs. 3 and the quantum and quality of food served under the scheme. As a result we can provide good health to children by providing quality food to them.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: The objective of the Mid Day Meal Scheme is to encourage, children to attend school and ensure that none of the child remains empty stomach. But, it has been witnessed that children often fall sick due to consumption of food under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. I want to know about the decision taken by the hon'ble Minister in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member, and he would be pleased to know, that the last revision of rates took place on the 1st July 2014 wherein an increment was given of 7.5 per cent.

There is a calorific value with regard to primary and upper primary classes that is followed. I would like to highlight, that the calorific value for the primary classes is 450 calories of energy and 12 grams of protein, and for the upper primary it is 700 calories of energy and 20 grams of protein and on the basis of this calorific value there is a yearly revision of rates at the rate of 7.5 per cent.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan. Please ask your question and don't make a long speech.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that objective of the Mid Day Meal Scheme is to increase the school enrolment, but the data shows about 90 percentage, particularly in Bihar. My question is whether children are actually attending school? You have said that there are monitoring committee at district level and Members of Parliament are the Chairmen of the said committees.

The percentage of school uniform distributed is shown as 35-40% but the data regarding mid day meal is shown as 100 percent. You have said about monitoring system. We have already witnessed that students of class four are unable to correctly write even the letters of Hindi language. Likewise, they are unable to copy questions from black board. When we asked the local people in this regard, they said that teachers themselves were illiterate. The objective of the Mid Day Meal Scheme was to increase school enrolment and not that the children attend school only to have lunch. Whether the Government is

likely to conduct any inquiry as to how 100 percentage success is achieved under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme launched by the Government ....(Interruptions).... Whereas the percent success pertaining to other Government schemes does not go beyond 35 percent.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not make a speech. It is question hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: I would also like to submit about the cook engaged under the scheme. They are getting salary of Rs. 1000. Nothing has been said in the budget in this regard. Whether there is any provision in the budget to increase salary of the cook?

[English]

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member of Parliament that the information that has been given with regard to the Gross Enrollment Ratio vw-d-vw.all States has stemmed from the Unified District Information System for Education. Insofar as the concern with regard to the honorarium given for Cook-cum-Helpers, I would like to highlight here that though the honorarium has been fixed at the rate of Rs. 1,000, the States are free to top it up.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN : Do you have any plan to increase their salaries?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam Speaker, Tamil Nadu Government is a pioneer in the successful implementation of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in India. Our Party founder and leader, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme to help the poor students and it gave the results in the form of increased enrollment in schools, and the drop-out rate also came down very drastically.

In the present situation, our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Amma is implementing this Scheme adding so many other nutritious ingredients.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will come forward to give 100 per cent grant for this Scheme. Also, our hon. Chief Minister is implementing certain other Schemes, like giving notebooks, clothes and other things for the school children



free. Will the Central Government come forward to give 100 per cent assistance for these Schemes? This is what I would like to know.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Member that I appreciate the best practices in his home-State. I would also like to say that the suggestions that have been made with regard to his question are something that need to be undertaken vis-a-vis a study, especially given the budgetary implications of the same.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: All of you have so many questions.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You may ask for discussion on this subject. I will give you an opportunity for that.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You may raise this matter during the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: We will give a notice for 'Half-an-Hour' discussion, Madam, ...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You may ask for discussion on this subject. I will allow that discussion. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

#### **Enforcement of Safety Measures during Educational Tours**

\*124. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a number of students who were on an educational tour were washed away in the Beas river in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the assistance provided by the Government in rescue operations;

(c) whether the Government has issued or proposes to issue any guidelines to the educational

institutions for enforcements of mandatory safety measures to be observed by the students and accompanying teachers while on educational tour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) Yes, Madam. As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) based on the report from the institute, 24 students were washed away in the Beas river in Himachal Pradesh during an educational/industrial tour.

(b) Immediately upon hearing the news of the incident Minister of Human Resource Development got in touch with the Government of Himachal Pradesh including the concerned Technical Education Minister for ensuring that rescue operations are taken up immediately. The Minister of Human Resource Development also visited the site of accident immediately and not only offered to bear the cost of such operation etc, but also extended the assistance required in deploying Indo-Tibet Border Police (ITBP), the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), divers and rescue teams from the Indian Navy and Indian Army etc. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana also deputed their Ministers/ highest level officers to the site of accident to monitor the rescue and search operation being carried out by various State/Central agencies under the coordination of Himachal Pradesh Government and the local administration. The Governments together helped in bringing the parents of the students to the accident site and also provided all boarding and lodging arrangements during rescue and search operation. After the recovery of the bodies of the students the Administration also helped in transporting them to their respective native places.

(c) and (d) The Government has asked the Regulators i.e. the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education(AICTE) to frame guidelines on enforcing students safety when they are on excursion/study trips.

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the

heart-breaking news of 24 engineering students of Hyderabad having been washed away in the *Beas* River in Himachal Pradesh. If so, has the Government conducted any inquiry into this tragedy to find out the reasons behind the incident? If so, what were the recommendations or suggestions made by the Inquiry Committee? Has the Government taken any serious steps on implementation of those suggestions?

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER : You will get time for asking your second Supplementary Question.

[English]

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member of Parliament that I have, on behalf of the Government of India, expressed my condolences and that of the Government with regard to this terrible tragedy. I would like to highlight, since the Member has pointedly asked with regard to an inquiry into this incident, that the State Government had ordered an inquiry under the Divisional Commissioner of Mandi, who submitted his report saying that the cause of drowning was the sudden release of water and the fact that hooters were not heard by the students. This report was submitted by the State Government to the High Court of Shimla that had taken suo moto cognizance of the matter. The High Court of Shimla ordered Rs. 5 lakh payment each as *ex-gratia* to be borne equally by the Institute and the Electricity Board. The Institute has paid Rs. 60 lakh to the Court, and the Electricity Board has also paid Rs. 62 lakh. An FIR has been lodged with regard to this incident and investigations are underway.

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many incidents of death of students have been reported during their educational tours in our country in the last 3 years. Had the Government issued any mandatory safety measures to educational institutions to safeguard the students? If so, has the Government taken any action against the educational institution for violating the safety measures? If so, give the details.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam, I would like to highlight through you to the hon. Member of Parliament that I have the details of incidents which have occurred in the year 2014 and in the year 2013. They are the 4 incidents.

On 27.05.2014, one incident took place at NIT Kurukshetra where a student was missing after he had gone for a swim in a nearby canal. He is still missing.

On 15.02.2014, the practice wall of the tennis court collapsed where some students were playing. One physically challenged student from NIT, Calicut died. An interim relief has been given.

In NIT Suratkhali, one student died in a drowning incident.

Madam Speaker, in February, 2013, one student of IIT Mumbai was drowned in the lake. It had resulted after unauthorized entry of the student to a restricted zone.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV : Madam Minister, I congratulate you on taking over this Ministry. I thought that was a gender insensitive comment and I take pride in the fact that a person like you is in the Ministry. Although my question has already been answered vis-a-vis the FIR, I would say that we should not feel that there is lack of accountability in these matters. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the proceedings that are carried out in the criminal courts. The criminals must be brought to justice because sometimes compensation is not good enough for any parent.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. Member for the observation made by her. I would like to say that while there is absolutely no provision in the UGC Act or the AICTE Act with regard to the safety of students during study tours, we have however had a combined meeting of the AICTE and the UGC which are submitting its recommendations to the Ministry vis-a-vis precautionary measures that institutions can take with regard to safety of students.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Madam, an unfortunate incident has occurred in Mandi in the first week of June. All the students were from Hyderabad, the capital of Telangana State. Immediately after the incident, my colleague MP Shri Jithender Reddy and I had gone to Mandi and we stayed there for some period to monitor the rescue operations.

Madam, out of 24 students, 4 bodies are not yet recovered till now. It is a very unfortunate incident. The hon. Minister has stated that she has asked the regulators i.e. the University Grants Commission and All India Council of Technical Education, to frame guidelines for enforcing students' safety when they are on excursion.



HON. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Madam, through tourism, some States are getting good revenue. The Himalayan States including the Himachal Pradesh are making a lot of money.

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : This issue is very important because I was there for some period for monitoring the rescue operations. I know the hardships which we faced. Thanks to the army, it had helped a lot to recover the dead bodies. Madam, this is a man-made disaster. There was a sudden flow of water from the dam. It was the reckless and negligent engineers who released the water suddenly by which the students were washed away. Many students from different parts of the country are going towards Himachal Pradesh and other Himalayan States for tourism or for study tours. At least they should take some necessary steps. Even the roads are not safe. The Government of India should direct the States which are earning good revenue by way of tourism to take preventive steps in the vulnerable areas so as to stop such incidents.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member of Parliament that apart from the students who died, there was also a tour operator accompanying the children who hailed from Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. He also was a part of this tragic incident. The recovery of bodies of the deceased students date-wise is available for the hon. Members of Parliament, if they so choose to ask for it. I would only say that the concern highlighted by the Member of Parliament is something that I share. Out of the recommendations that have been proposed to the Ministry, one of the recommendations is that if the tour is undertaken to public places, dams, cities, power plants, sea bridges, a written communication must be made to the District Magistrate or concerned authorities. These are recommendations that are coming to the Ministry.

#### **Use of Technology by MSMEs**

\*125. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are operating with outdated technologies, plant and machineries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the growth of the sector;

(c) whether the Government provides assistance for promotion/development of infrastructure of MSMEs and upgradation of its technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the financial assistance provided to MSMEs for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Upgradation of Technology by MSME is a dynamic process which needs technical and financial inputs to enhance their growth and make them competitive in global market.

Ministry of MSME is implementing Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme for promotion / development of infrastructure along with Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Upgradation of technology in 51 sub-sectors as per the list enclosed as Annexure-I. The details including financial assistance provided to MSMEs for this purpose during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

Ministry of MSME has established 18 Technology Centres (Tool Rooms & Technology Development Centres) spread across the country to provide technological support and skilled manpower in the related sectors to MSMEs.

Ministry has launched "Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP)" by establishing 15 new Technology Centres (TCs) and upgrading existing TCs to upgrade and expand the network so as to provide technology support to MSMEs. The objective of the programme is to facilitate improved access to manufacturing technologies, availability of skilled manpower, and provision of technical advisory services for MSMEs.

Further, the Ministry is also implementing Technology and Quality Upgradation Programme (TEQUP), Design

Clinic Scheme and Incubation Scheme under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) for Technology Upgradation of MSMEs.

**Annexure-I**

*List of approved Sub-sectors Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)*

- |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| i) Bio-tech Industry                                                                                                                                                           | xxii) Bicycle Parts                                           |
| ii) Common Effluent Treatment Plant                                                                                                                                            | xxiii) Combustion Devices/Appliances                          |
| iii) Corrugated Boxes                                                                                                                                                          | xxiv) Forging & Hand Tools                                    |
| iv) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals                                                                                                                                                  | xxv) Foundries - Steel and Cast Iron                          |
| v) Dyes and Intermediates                                                                                                                                                      | xxvi) General Engineering Works                               |
| vi) Industry based on Medicinal and Aromatic plants                                                                                                                            | xxvii) Gold Plating and Jewellery                             |
| vii) Plastic Moulded/ Extruded Products and Parts/ Components                                                                                                                  | xxviii) Locks                                                 |
| viii) Rubber Processing including Cycle/ Rickshaw Tyres                                                                                                                        | xxix) Steel Furniture                                         |
| ix) Food Processing (including Ice Cream manufacturing)                                                                                                                        | xxx) Toys                                                     |
| ix) Poultry Hatchery & Cattle Feed Industry                                                                                                                                    | xxxi) Non-Ferrous Foundry                                     |
| x) Dimensional Stone Industry (excluding Quarrying and Mining)                                                                                                                 | xxxii) Sport Goods                                            |
| xi) Glass and Ceramic Items including Tiles                                                                                                                                    | xxxiii) Cosmetics                                             |
| xiii) Leather and Leather Products including Footwear and Garments                                                                                                             | xxxiv) Readymade Garments                                     |
| xiv) Electronic equipment viz test, measuring and assembly/ manufacturing, Industrial process control; Analytical, Medical, Electronic Consumer & Communication equipment etc. | xxxv) Wooden Furniture                                        |
| xv) Fans & Motors Industry                                                                                                                                                     | xxxvi) Mineral Water Bottle                                   |
| xvi) General Light Service (GLS) lamps                                                                                                                                         | xxxvii) Paints, Varnishes, Alkyds and Alkyd products          |
| xvii) Information Technology (Hardware)                                                                                                                                        | xxxviii) Agricultural Implements and Post Harvest Equipment   |
| xviii) Mineral Filled Sheathed Heating Elements                                                                                                                                | xxxix) Beneficiation of Graphite and Phosphate                |
| xix) Transformer/ Electrical Stampings/Laminations / Coils/Chokes including Solenoid coils                                                                                     | xl) Khadi and Village Industries                              |
| xx) Wires & Cable Industry                                                                                                                                                     | xli) Coir and Coir Products                                   |
| xxi) Auto Parts and Components                                                                                                                                                 | xlii) Steel Re-rolling and /or Pencil Ingot making Industries |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | xliii) Zinc Sulphate                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (xliv) Welding Electrodes                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (xlv) Sewing Machine Industry                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (xlvi) Industrial Gases                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (xlvii) Printing Industry                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (xlviii) Machines Tools                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (xlix) Copper Strip Industry                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (l) Ferric and Non-Ferric Alum                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | (li) Pesticides Formulation                                   |

**Annexure-II***Details and Expenditure Statement***(A) Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)**

The Government has launched Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) to develop infrastructure, improve productivity and competitiveness of MSEs by way of Preparing Diagnostic Study Report, Soft Intervention, Detailed Project Report, Hard Intervention/ Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and Infrastructure Development.

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 30.06,2014)
Expenditure (in cr.)	30.77	23.44	47.07	16.18

**B) Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)**

Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) aims at facilitating technology up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by providing 15% capital subsidy (Max Rs. 15.00 Lakh).

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Bank/ Agencies	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (upto 30.06.2014)	
		Units	Subsidy	Units	Subsidy	Units	Subsidy	Units	Subsidy
1	SIDBI	1547	97.15	2534	156.10	2976	211.36	381	20.8
2	State Bank of India	359	28.00	652	47.86	1085	75.94		
3	Canara Bank	239	14.01	353	20.81	299	15.92		
4	Bank of Baroda	459	33.69	356	19.87	452	28.64	152	10.7
5	Punjab National Bank	116	8.23	486	30.15	397	23.53		
6	Bank of India	204	10.00	648	33.24	468	29.09		
7	Andhra Bank	111	8.63	30	2.20	44	3.92		
8	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	42	3.38	150	7.39	139	9.93		
9	TIC	89	3.59	287	12.14	231	10.90		
10	NABARD	82	4.95	225	14.00	188	12.23	12	4.20
	Total	3248	211.63	5721	343.76	6279	421.46	545	35.7

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : Madam, hon. Minister has listed out schemes such as, the MSE-CDP, CLCSS, TCS and TEQUP etc. But in spite of all of these, only 12.3 per cent of MSMEs are using technology or technical know-how from abroad or through domestic collaborating companies as per the fourth All India Census of MSME. This clearly shows that the above schemes either are not being implemented properly or are only on paper since the results are not forthcoming. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is planning to address the drawbacks in implementation. Secondly, what steps

his Ministry is taking to increasing the upfront capital subsidy to facilitate technology upgradation from the present ceiling limit of 15 per cent of capital subsidy or Rs. 15 lakhs. Which ever is less?

*[Translation]*

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Madam, it is correct that there is a limit of Rs. 10 crore for MSMEs, but it is also a fact that technology gets outdated and the machines break down from time to time. But, Ministry of MSMEs continuously work for their upgradation. We have worked

in this direction. It involves credit, link, capital, subsidy scheme through which we carry out this work. There are various manufacturing competitiveness programmes through which we work. We also try to streamline all these things through skill development.

As you told that there was low percentage under the census, it is correct that work has not been done as it should have been. We are trying to further increase that. We have done several works in that direction, but in reply to the question you asked I just want to say that continuous efforts are being made on our behalf for machine upgradation because [English] it is a continuous process. [Translation] We also try to carry forward that.

[English]

SHRI JATADEV GALLA : My second supplementary is, as per the Fourth and the latest census of MSME, it employs 93.09 lakh people and it is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. This sector contributes more than eight per cent of the GDP and contributes around 45 per cent of the manufactured output and 40 per cent of the exports. But there have been demands from MSME to re-visit the definition of MSME. They are demanding to increase the investment cap in plant and machinery. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what efforts he is making to increase the investment limit to Rs. 1.5 crore for micro, Rs. 25 crore for small and Rs. 50 crore for medium enterprises?

[Translation]

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Madam Speaker, I just want to tell hon'ble Member that I would like to congratulate hon'ble Minister of Finance for the Budget presented by him, because he has tried to redefine the definition of MSMEs and a committee has also been constituted to increase the capital limit. That committee consists of Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India. Through that we will fulfill our needs from time to time. The arrangement has been made in such way that MSMEs basically provide more encouragement to entrepreneurs along with employment generation. We have also made efforts to progress more and more in that direction. Along with this we have also made efforts that MSMEs develop as Centre of Excellence. For that, we are trying to attract MSMEs at such places where there is a condition of knowledge diversion.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Thank you, Hon'ble Speaker as my colleague told that [English] MSME is a

major pillar of Indian economy. [Translation] Its contribution is 8 per cent in the GDP of the country, 45 per cent in manufacturing output and about 40 per cent in exports. After agriculture, it has the largest share in providing employment in the country. That is why, I want to say that there is an urgent need for modernisation of two crore seventy lakh MSMEs. If I specially talk of my Parliamentary Constituency Ludhiana. There is a big cluster in Ludhiana, Mandi and Govindgarh [English] majority of MSMEs used outdated technology [Translation] and they do not have much funds, a big place on which they can take loans and they also do not get a big amount as loan. I want to ask hon'ble Minister whether government is preparing any scheme to relax the terms for technology upgradation and to reduce import duty especially on the import of second hand machinery on which there is 40 to 60 per cent import duty, so that they could upgrade their machinery? There is one special request. I request hon'ble Minister to visit Punjab and Ludhiana in the coming days, so that problems could be solved, I hope so.

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: As regards the question asked by the Hon. Member, it is correct that such type of our industries are running at a very slow pace due to the use of outdated machinery but our constant efforts are on for upgrading the machinery. We are fulfilling all the logical formalities in this regard and as I have mentioned earlier we are making efforts to complete this process through these schemes. Efforts have also been made to simplify all these things as has been mentioned by you in the budget regarding the import duty and various other things. And we are also thinking in this direction so that we can carry out this process.

SHRI HUKMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, khadi had the biggest contribution in freedom movement. Khadi had produced many freedom fighters who fought for the freedom of the country. The entire business of Khadi Gramodyog in the whole country has ceased. The people are encroaching their properties in one way or the other. Whether the government has any special plans to make the Khadi Village industries capable of putting competition by upgrading, modifying and modernizing them, replacing the old and traditional technique, and to protect their properties and provide employment to the crores of women of the rural areas of India by making the closed manufacturing centres at different places functional?

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: This question is not related to the original question, but I would like to say that a SFURTI Scheme is going on under Khadi Board for revival of cottage industries and traditional industries. We are making efforts to develop the said industries more and more through this scheme and also trying to upgrade the machines for the same.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: Madam Speaker, the Hon. Minister has not given reply to 'D' and 'E' parts of the question. State wise and Union Territory wise details were asked in one of these parts. State wise details should have been given about the banks, particularly capital subsidy in case of MSMEs because regional imbalance is taking place. Similarly, it was asked in the part 'E' as to what provisions are being made to improve the same. The details given by the Hon. Minister are about the present situation, but no reply has been given as to what steps have been taken to improve the same. Will the Minister now reply to the House in this regard?

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Madam, I have earlier told in the reply that the process of upgradation of machines keeps on going and your suggestions from the point of view of improving them are always invited and the Ministry is also making efforts in this regard.

[English]

#### **e-Waste Management**

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\*126. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether domestic e-waste including computer, TV, mobiles and refrigerators contain a large amount of toxic elements which contaminate soil and ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount of electronic waste generated in the country every year;

(c) the policy/rules formulated for the safe disposal of industrial and domestic electronic wastes in the country;

(d) whether a large number of industrial units and public enterprises are reportedly violating the rules governing e-waste management and if so, the details thereof along with the monitoring mechanism put in place

in this regard and the action taken against the erring industries; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for effective e-waste management 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 (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Toxic constituents such as Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are used in the manufacturing of electronic devices. Disposal of e-waste from such electronic devices, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the human health and environment including soil and ground water. As per the survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board during the year 2005, 1,46,800 MT of e-waste was generated in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. These Rules have come in to force from 1st May 2012 and are applicable to the e-waste, generated from IT and telecommunication equipment and consumer electrical and electronic items. These Rules apply to producer, consumer, collection centre, dismantler and recycler of e-waste involved in the manufacture, sale, purchase and processing of electrical and electronic equipment or components as specified in Schedule-I under the Rules. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility has been enshrined in these Rules as per which the producers shall be responsible for environmentally sound management of e-waste generated from their end of life equipment.

(d) As per Rule 14 and Schedule III of e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 monitoring of compliance of authorization and registration conditions falls under the purview of State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committee. No large scale violation of these Rules by industrial units and public enterprises has been reported to the Ministry.



(e) In order to facilitate e-waste management in the country, this Ministry is implementing the scheme, "Creation of Management Structure for Hazardous Substances" under which financial assistance is provided for awareness and capacity building activities relating to e-waste management and for setting up of integrated recycling facility for e-waste. In addition, guidelines for implementation of e-waste rules, 2011 have been formulated.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Thank you, Madam Speaker. The reply given by the Government reveals that even today 14 lakh 68 thousand metric tons of electronic waste gets generated every year in our country under which the other substances like lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent, chromium, polybrominated biphenyls are released which cause liver, kidney and neurological disorders. A survey conducted by ASSOCHAM this year reveals that almost four lakh fifty thousand children in the age group of 10 to 14 years work in the recycling department of E-waste even today. Will the Government make any provision in this regard and work towards rescuing these almost four lakh fifty thousand children?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Member for raising a very important issue. We use all types of devices whether electrical or electronic but as far as e-waste is concerned nobody had paid attention to waste management. The rules in this regard were framed in the year 2014 and e-waste is increasing day-by-day because our use of electrical and electronic devices is also increasing. Therefore, regarding the question you have asked, I would like to say that the recognised recycling centres do not have children of less than 14 years of age working there but it is a fact that such children may be found working in the unauthorized centres functioning outside the domain of official recycling centres, where such computer, mobiles etc. reach through ragpickers and other sources. But, the government is very alert in this case. We are also communicating with the concerned ministries because e-waste dealing is very harmful. We have allowed recycling through proper process only. We have the list of such centres, which I will lay on the table of the House, where such children do not work but the government will take proper steps regarding the centres where unauthorized functioning takes place.

HON. SPEAKER: Ask a brief question, your time is running out.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Hon. Speaker Madam, now-a-days, electronic companies are opening their service centres at various places. They have their centres in big and metro cities but they have also started opening their service centres in small cities. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government will make a mandatory provision of management of e-waste at these Service Centres also so that these four lakh and fifty thousand small children between 10 to 14 years of age don't face such atrocities?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to inform hon'ble. Member that it has been conveyed in clear terms to big companies, PSUs, all the producers, who distribute and sell, that they would be responsible for recycling under the rules. Therefore, they must arrange buyback. Along with this, it has also been told that more attention will be paid towards its monitoring and such 100 centres of e- v/ waste are separate. Apart from this, the big centres have been told that they should have their own facility. I am happy to inform that many PSUs like BHEL, NTPC, ONGC and others have made good initiative in this regard.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### **Reform in Land Utilization Norms**

\*127. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any specific constraints being faced by the people/farmers living in the North-Eastern region about land utilization norms including restriction on land holding rights and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the limitations in the norms have impeded access to institutional credit for land owners in the NE Region and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government contemplates specific reforms in land utilization norms in the North-Eastern region; 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) As informed by Department of Land Resources, land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

No specific complaint regarding any constraints being faced by the people/farmers living in the North-East Region about land utilisation norms, including restriction on land holding rights has been received.

(b) No complaints have also been received regarding impeded access to institutional credit for land owners in the North-East Region.

(c) and (d) In view of the information provided above, the Question does not arise.

#### **Shortage of Atomic Fuel**

\*128. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of fuel for atomic plants is affecting the nuclear power programme in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the expenditure incurred on import of uranium during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Australia has eased/relaxed the norms for supply of uranium to India and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken / proposed to be taken to ensure regular supply of uranium to nuclear plants in the country?

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.

Currently, the country has 20 nuclear power reactors under commercial operation with an installed generating capacity of 4780 MWe. Under the separation plan, ten of our commercially operating reactors are currently placed under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and are eligible for imported fuel. These reactors are RAPS 1 to 6 located at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan; KAPS 1&2 at Kakrapar, Gujarat and TAPS 1&2 at Tarapur, Maharashtra. Of these, one reactor, RAPS-1 located at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (100 MWe) is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment. The remaining 9 reactors normally operate at their full capacity. In addition, KK1&2 at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu are also under IAEA safeguards.

Ten nuclear power reactors viz., KGS 1 to 4 located at Kaiga, Karnataka; NAPS 1 & 2 at Narora, Uttar Pradesh; MAPS 1 & 2 at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu; and TAPS 3 & 4 at Tarapur, Maharashtra continue to use indigenous uranium. Due to a mismatch between demand and supply of domestic Uranium, the total power generated by these reactors is generally lower than their gross installed capacity of 2,840 MWe. However, following extensive work for exploration of Uranium in the country, the supply of Uranium from Indian mines is progressively improving and accordingly, capacity utilisation of these ten reactors has increased during last three years.

(b) The expenditure incurred on import of uranium during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise is as under:

Year	Natural Uranium Di-oxide Pellets from JSC TVEL Corpn., Russia		Uranium Ore Concentrate from NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	
	Quantity imported (MT)	Landed Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Quantity imported (MT)	Landed Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
2011-12	295.0	440.83	350.0	318.24
2012-13	295.0	444.60	402.5	414.67
2013-14	295.0	537.26	460.0	375.11
2014-15	118.0	144.26	-	-

(c) As stated in the Joint Press Statement on the State Visit of the Prime Minister of Australia to India on 17 October 2012, the bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement is a prerequisite for uranium sales from

Australia to other countries. Discussions have been initiated with Australia on the proposed bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

(d) With the extensive work for exploration of Uranium in the country to augment indigenous sources, the supply of Uranium from Indian mines is progressively improving. So far, 2,11,473 tonne of  $U_8O_3$  equivalent to 1,79,329 tonne of Uranium has been established by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) in various States of India. Further, consequent upon India signing the Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement with United States of America on 10.10.2008, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been importing Uranium ore to supply fuel for the Nuclear Reactors under IAEA Safeguards as per the separation plan. As a part of this activity, Contractual Agreements were entered into with M/s. AREVA, France (during 2008), M/s. JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia (during 2009), M/s. NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan (during 2009) and M/s NMMC, Uzbekistan (2013). As a result of import of Uranium, safeguarded nuclear reactors under separation plan are running at optimum level. Entering into long term Agreements with foreign suppliers for supply of Uranium and building a stockpile has been planned to ensure uninterrupted supply.

#### **Female Literacy**

\*129. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the female literacy in various States is significantly low;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the current literacy rate in the country, State/UT and gender-wise;

(c) the details of schemes/programmes run by the Government to improve the female literacy in the country; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The female literacy rate is lower than the national average female literacy rate in ten States and one Union

Territory namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Various factors viz. poverty, gender and social inequities, etc, are impeding female literacy in the country. A Statement indicating State/UT-wise and gender-wise literacy rate in the country as per Census, 2011 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) In order to improve female literacy rate in the country, Government is implementing Saakshar Bharat programme since October, 2009 in rural areas of all the districts that had adult female literacy rate of 50% and below as per Census, 2001, including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate. The scheme has a target of 70 million adult non-literates, including 60 million women, with special thrust on disadvantaged groups. In addition, Government is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has targeted interventions for girls which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitisation programmes, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials, etc. In addition Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls.

On account of comparatively low female literacy rate among the disadvantaged groups including Muslims, a target focused approach to enhance female literacy among Muslim adults under the name of Maulana Azad Taleem-e-Balighan has been initiated since February, 2014.

#### **Statement**

*Literacy rate in the country, as per the Census 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of States/ UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	India	72.99	80.89	64.64
1	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15



1	2	3	4	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jamrau and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16	Manipur	79.21	86.06	72.37
17	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73
26	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

[Translation]

**Development of Sewerage System**

\*130. SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes initiated by the Government to supplement the efforts of the States to develop sewerage system in the under-developed/least developed and newly developed urban areas in the country;

(b) the funds sanctioned/released/utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether various States including Rajasthan have requested for funds for the development of sewerage system in their cities including Jodhpur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) In order to support the efforts of the State Governments, the following schemes have been implemented by the Ministry to provide infrastructure facilities including sewerage system for the areas falling under the municipal limit of the towns and cities eligible under these schemes.

(i) **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)**-The Government launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) on 03.12.2005 with a view to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for creating urban infrastructure facilities including sewerage system for all the cities in the Country with a reform oriented agenda. JnNURM had two components namely, Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) catering for 65 mission cities and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) which includes all other towns/cities in the country excluding mission cities. The mission has ended on 31.03.2014.

(ii) **Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around**

- Seven Million Plus Cities** - Under the scheme funds are provided for improvement of sewerage system among other activities in Satellite towns of seven Mega cities.
- (iii) **North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)** - Under the scheme which is assisted by Asian Development Bank (ADB), financial assistance is provided for improvement of urban infrastructure including sewerage system and basic services in 5 capital cities of North Eastern States viz Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya).
- (iv) **10% Lump Sum Scheme for Benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim** - Under the Scheme projects are sanctioned for improvement of urban infrastructures and basic services including sewerage system.
- (b)(i) Details of the funds sanctioned and released for utilization for the sewerage projects sanctioned under UIG and UIDSSMT of JnNURM during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement II.
- (ii) Details of the funds sanctioned and released for utilization for the sewerage projects sanctioned under UIDSSST Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is are given in the enclosed Statement-III.
- (iii) In respect of 10% Lump-sum scheme, no funds has been released for sewerage projects during the last three years.
- (iv) Under NERUDP programme, a Sewage disposal project has been sanctioned in Aizawl (Mizoram) during 2012-13 at a total cost of Rs. 58.2 crore. An amount of Rs. 3.16 cr. has been released in the current year 2014-15 till Jun'14. No funds were released during the last three years. No project is pending as on date.
- (c) and (d)
- (i) The projects under JnNURM are sanctioned subject to their technical appraisal and conformity with the guidelines of the scheme. Details of projects sanctioned for sewerage sector under UIG and UIDSSMT of JnNURM, State/UT-wise is are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V. Sewerage project for Jodhpur in Rajasthan has been sanctioned for Rs. 6167.00 lakhs with ACA commitment of Rs. 4933.60 lakh under UIDSSMT during the Mission period.
- (ii) The State of Rajasthan is not covered under UIDSSST and 10% Lump-sum provision scheme. No new project/request has been received from any of the State under these two schemes.
- (iii) Under NERUDP programme, no project is pending as on date.

#### Statement-I

State wise and year wise details of fund sanctioned/released for utilization for Sewerage projects under UIG

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)  
(Data as on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No.	State Name	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		ACA Commitment	ACA Released for utilisation*	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for utilisation*	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for utilisation	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	5,002.68	-	4,425.32	-	744.14	-	-
2	Bihar	-	-	-	1,151.32	-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	4,289.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	2,913.22	2,982.40	1,491.20	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3,976.67	1,988.34	-	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	5,345.10	2,672.55	-	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karataka	-	1,373.03	-	-	11,919.42	6,094.11	-	-
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	128.93	11,250.02	5,712.21	-	-
15	Maharashtra	-	9,136.11	-	-	60,216.55	30,996.77	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Punjab	-	-	-	8,052.11	-	2,688.00	-	-
22	Rajasthan	-	-	-	162.93	50,946.18	25,473.09	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	1,085.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	5,245.18	4,093.47	27,910.42	15,168.92	-	-
25	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	2,469.30	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	20390.16	8,227.58	16,397.94	1,71,564.36	90,793.99	-	-

\*ACA released also includes for projects which have been sanctioned prior to March, 2011 during the Mission period.

**Statement-III**

*State-Wise details of funds sanctioned/released for Utilisation for me sewerage projects sanctioned under UIDSST Scheme*

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Estimated Amount	Sanctioned Amount	Total amount released
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1	Pilkhuwa Sewerage Scheme	2010-11	3687.51	2950.01	2212.50
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
2	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Vasai-Virar Sub Region STP-2	2011-12	6622.63	5298.1	2649.04
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
3	Under Ground Drainage Scheme, Vikarabad	2010-11	6474	5179	2590.00
<b>Gujarat</b>					
4	Sewerage System of Sanand Town	2010-11	5848.68	4678.94	2339.47
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
5	Under Ground sewerage Scheme, Sripermbudur	2011-12	5622	4497.6	1124.40
<b>Karnataka</b>					
6	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Hoskote Town	2011-12	4072.84	2767.12	649.10

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise list of Sewerage projects approved under UIG sub-mission of JnNURM*

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)  
(Data as on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Approved Cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	1,04,441.00	44,000.95	32,759.39
2	Bihar	1	9,594.34	7,675.48	3,070.19
3	Delhi	3	1,85,652.00	64,978.20	23,297.72
4	Gujarat	22	1,62,003.86	73,841.58	52,799.77
5	Haryana	1	10,383.00	5,191.50	4,672.37
6	Jammu and Kashmir	3	28,247.03	25,422.33	12,885.31
7	Jharkhand	1	30,225.91	24,180.73	6,045.18
8	Karnataka	6	54,515.99	19,080.60	15,461.59
9	Kerala	3	41,497.00	30,845.30	5,243.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Madhya Pradesh	3	45,599.00	22,799.50	18,658.80
11	Maharashtra	21	2,77,824.38	1,19,968.68	89,881.29
12	Odisha	1	49,891.35	39,913.08	25,943.50
13	Puducherry	1	20,340.00	16,272.00	9,508.80
14	Punjab	2	33,066.00	16,533.00	8,026.40
15	Rajasthan	3	29,789.97	18,257.39	16,431.66
16	Sikkim	1	2,392.01	2,152.81	1,937.52
17	Tamil Nadu	18	1,59,311.69	64,856.12	54,819.54
18	Tripura	1	10,221.00	9,000.00	8,100.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	12	2,45,156.99	1,16,185.34	96,790.16
20	Uttarakhand	5	16,514.17	12,812.96	10,777.48
21	West Bengal	5	59,767.92	21,518.67	17,429.97
Total		122	15,76,434.61	7,55,486.21	5,14,539.97

**Statement-V***State/UT-wise Jist of Sewerage projects approved under UIDSSMT of JnNURM*(Amount Rs. in Lakh)  
(Data as on 30.06.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	No. of Sanctioned Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	35,046.00	28,036.80	28,429.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh		-	-	-
3	Assam		-	-	-
4	Bihar		-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	1	19,025.00	8,578.00	8,578.00
6	Goa		-	-	-
7	Gujarat		-	-	-
8	Haryana	6	14,615.48	11,692.38	8,828.06
9	Himanchal Pradesh	2	4,970.84	3,976.67	1,988.34
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	5,939.00	5,345.10	2,672.55
11	Jharkhand		-	-	-
12	Karnataka	15	22,707.37	18,165.90	11,963.16
13	Kerala		-	-	2065.87*
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	29,639.04	23,711.23	12,192.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Maharashtra	23	1,23,799.48	99,039.58	65,206.37
16	Manipur		-	-	-
17	Meghalaya		-	-	-
18	Mizoram		-	-	-
19	Nagaland		-	-	-
20	Odisha	1	593.23	474.58	246.20
21	Punjab	7	32,630.91	26,104.73	25,897.74
22	Rajasthan	24	1,03,472.02	82,777.62	41,833.99
23	Sikkim	4	2,412.00	2,170.80	2,170.80
24	Tamil Nadu	13	49,138.93	39,311.14	22,733.36
25	Tripura		-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	5	28,842.39	23,073.91	23,235.07
27	Uttrakhand	1	6,173.25	4,938.60	4,938.60
28	West Bengal	1	1,251.59	1,001.27	500.64
29	Delhi		-	-	-
30	Pondicherry		-	-	-
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	-
32	Chandigarh		-	-	-
33	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep		-	-	-
35	Daman and Diu	1	942.37	753.90	31.00
	Total	120	4,81,198.90	3,79,152.22	2,63,511.37

[English]

### Spending on Education

\*131. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:  
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether Kothari Commission (1968) had recommended 6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to be spent on education;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to

increase the spending further on education and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government also proposes to examine the present allocation of funds for education with reference to growth in enrolment and rise in expenses on education per child and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Kothari Commission (1964-66) had recommended that 6 per cent of GDP should be spent on education. The National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, had laid down that investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of National Income as early as possible.

(b) Government has accorded high priority to Education Sector During 2009-10, 2010-11(Revised Estimate) and 2011-12(Budget Estimate), the expenditure on Education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 3.95%, 4.20% and 4.17% respectively.

(c) and (d) During XII Five Year Plan the Plan Outlay of Ministry of Human Resource Development is 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.1,77,549.76 crore (Rs.1,37,902.94 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.39,646.82 crore for the Department of Higher Education).

[Translation]

#### **Afforestation Programmes**

\*132. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/ programmes implemented by the Government for afforestation/tree plantation in the country;

(b) the details of annual target fixed by the Government for afforestation/tree plantation and achievement made during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to effectively utilize media to spread public awareness regarding conservation of forests and environment in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures taken/proposed to be 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 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme which is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for eco-restoration of degraded forests in the country through people's participation. The scheme is implemented

through a decentralized set up of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the state level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. Since the inception of this programme in the year 2000, Rs. 3399.85 crores has been released for treating an area of 20.71 lakh hectares. The state wise details of the funds released since inception of the scheme under NAP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the approved area for treatment is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

MoEF & CC is also implementing the National Mission for a Green India that aims to increase forest & tree cover on 5 million ha area, improve quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha area; augment forest based livelihood of local communities and also to improve ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity & hydrological services. The state wise details of the funds released under GIM are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) Afforestation/Tree plantation targets in the country under Item No. 51 (a) (Area Covered under Public and Forest Lands) and 51 (b) (No. of Seedlings Planted) of Twenty Point Programme are fixed by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) annually. The details of annual targets fixed for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and achievement for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing Environmental Education Training Scheme under which awareness campaign using print and electronic media, besides other mass media to enhance awareness about various environmental issues are taken up. The activities envisage advertisement in print and electronic media, publicity through exhibitions, films, plays, etc.

To spread public awareness regarding conservation of forests and environment in the country. Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities through modes of mass communication i.e print media, radio and T.V are taken up in National Afforestation and eco-development Board Scheme (NAEB). For meeting area and region specific communication needs, assistance is also provided to FDAs, Regional Centres of NAEB and other organizations at the Central and State levels for undertaking IEC activities in a decentralized manner.



**Statement-I**  
**National Afforestation Programme: Year Wise Summary (Amount Released)**

Sl. No.	State	2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Audhra Pradesh	0.99	8.35	10.44	14.21	7.08	11.06	9.97	11.54	11.03	10.48	15.15	2.71	3.75	3.75	116.76
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1.88	2.74	3.42	4.94	6.92	6.43	7.74	5.48	6.92	3.40	12.84	7.00	69.77
3	Chhattisgarh	0.77	5.89	10.20	17.50	17.63	13.05	12.71	25.66	25.12	33.25	24.74	13.33	21.38	10.00	261.22
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
5	Gujarat	0.85	3.87	3.20	8.77	12.05	17.52	30.93	25.75	24.44	29.43	27.00	14.30	11.68	10.50	220.29
6	Haryana	9.23	10.53	7.76	7.46	4.35	9.20	12.93	20.14	20.57	24.20	12.28	6.41	17.94	5.50	168.55
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	0.60	6.95	10.60	9.08	11.56	7.43	6.72	3.59	3.45	3.50	3.62	2.61		71.91
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1.54	5.45	7.21	3.56	5.28	5.83	8.13	8.47	9.81	3.99	6.89	3.37	8.11		77.64
9	Jharkhand	0.00	1.34	9.27	8.66	7.85	19.03	24.56	26.32	21.06	8.73	10.42	4.69	9.02		150.95
10	Karnataka	0.43	15.70	15.54	21.17	23.03	23.54	31.02	15.46	11.95	8.12	12.92	6.81	9.26		194.94
11	Kerala	0.00	1.06	3.47	1.04	4.99	12.75	8.81	9.45	4.02	7.54	2.04	11.30	5.99		73.44
12	Madhya Pradesh	13.71	13.81	10.92	17.18	12.61	15.83	13.84	22.55	22.53	30.39	21.43	9.15	22.10		226.05
13	Maharashtra	1.85	4.87	11.91	13.12	14.69	15.93	29.92	21.87	20.53	16.17	28.51	28.87	32.33	17.50	258.08
14	Odisha	0.05	13.14	5.96	11.26	12.05	14.07	19.01	21.63	8.82	11.20	7.30	3.38	5.36	9.00	142.22
15	Punjab	0.25	0.25	1.74	0.14	3.97	3.36	5.88	3.30	3.01	0	0.46	0.76	2.00		25.13
16	Rajasthan	1.29	4.45	5.56	4.80	7.26	5.62	2.50	7.32	10.67	4.94	6.23	4.14	2.81		67.53
17	Tamil Nadu	0.76	7.82	14.66	14.06	20.97	17.22	9.46	8.86	7.98	7.21	3.08	2.78	3.21		118.01
18	Uttar Pradesh	7.04	20.01	21.34	18.16	17.04	11.88	35.77	30.80	30.20	21.33	26.23	15.27	20.15	12.00	28.20
19	Uttarakhand	0.40	2.34	5.81	10.54	13.10	11.52	12.39	9.24	7.00	4.47	6.61	6.25	6.01	2.50	98.18
20	West Bengal	0.00	2.26	5.55	6.03	5.92	7.00	7.23	9.06	3.11	4.12	6.29	2.57	2.96		62.11
	Total (Other States)	41.36	121.79	160.01	191.00	202.32	230.92	320.40	290.62	253.17	234.50	228.00	143.11	200.49	74.00	2691.68

21	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	2.76	4.49	0.76	2.89	2.93	4.85	3.25	2.37	5.52	0.00	1.66	0.00	32.87
22	Assam	0.00	0.00	5.58	7.99	5.50	13.60	8.58	9.78	14.48	6.08	7.95	1.47	2.99	83.99
23	Manipur	0.00	2.40	5.08	5.43	6.30	7.78	12.37	9.51	5.93	10.37	12.74	9.46	12.12	103.48
24	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.45	5.18	5.44	5.94	4.69	2.21	8.79	4.31	9.10	4.50	52.60
25	Mizoram	0.00	8.86	15.85	11.20	10.06	13.09	16.75	13.61	17.27	12.21	13.44	8.78	11.94	160.58
26	Nagaland	2.08	5.51	8.94	5.60	5.37	7.22	7.75	6.64	10.67	10.11	11.69	10.88	9.82	110.78
27	Sikkim	2.43	3.76	4.06	3.94	6.23	7.41	11.28	6.63	8.86	11.99	11.18	5.42	3.77	89.96
28	Tripura	0.26	3.18	3.97	4.63	4.27	4.37	5.02	0.89	3.20	10.43	13.69	3.50	11.99	73.90
	Total (NE States)	6.17	29.47	47.97	42.00	45.80	61.83	72.55	55.00	65.00	75.49	75.00	50.26	57.13	708.17
	Grand Total	47.53	151.26	207.98	233.00	248.12	292.75	392.95	345.62	318.17	309.99	303.00	193.37	257.62	3399.85

## Statement-II

## National Afforestation Programme (NAP) : Approved Area (in hectares) from 2000-02 to 2014-15

Sl. No.	State	Year														Total
		2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000	21090	13040	7780	2690	2890	13859	8182	4182	2341	5453	0	1605	82222	
2	Bihar	0	0	7750	2400	2165	2165	9016	3675	3475	0	5647	2415	3885	42214	
3	Chhattisgarh	1950	15670	19869	2800	2225	40990	14706	8450	177	8370	2934	5906	4699	129746	
4	Goa	0	0	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1250	
5	Gujarat	500	12415	6600	4930	5000	32545	14620	4920	1760	11150	2000	2735	5284	105459	
6	Haryana	9400	3405	7250	1000	1050	8298	8260	5526	1100	3145	1519	3035	1900	54888	
7	Himachal Pradesh	2950	1520	20434	7474	0	10028	1222	1255	1646	2566	1450	908		51453	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	4580	28204	15055	0	0	7735	6370	3550	0	4857	4486	2260		77097	
9	Jharkhand	0	5700	25400	7500	1250	31990	14680	9980	0	4515	0	3975		105290	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	Karnataka	625	42770	6450	4790	2650	32905	3765	2200	0	9523	1880	3070	110628		
11	Kerala	0	6600	5890	805	2955	10518	4118	1095	666	2947	1000	1620	38214		
12	Madhya Pradesh	20300	32650	5700	114700	3170	28707	13367	6188	13000	10219	5125	5110	158236		
13	Maharashtra	4003	17925	31580	8605	3175	41538	5182	7219	0	9854	2900	6850	145483		
14	Odisha	820	39636	6228	2313	6025	59140	7400	1745	0	7410	1975	4910	144137		
15	Punjab	650	0	3300	900	3385	7687	1640	547	0	625	0	1347	20081		
16	Rajasthan	1250	12550	6800	2500	5090	1000	9500	6800	400	3300	1250	2325	52765		
17	Tamil Nadu	2500	21400	19577	7450	1340	6230	5670	4025	0	2984	1800	2094	75070		
18	Uttar Pradesh	7344	33615	19025	2000	1017	39104	18355	9664	5167	12435	4270	4890	165387		
19	Uttarakhand	815	4122	18156	10346	5665	18867	3510	4065	3340	5058	2350	1241	78895		
20	West Bengal	0	9470	9286	3900	200	9984	4793	615	2815	2360	710	970	45103		
	Total (Other States)	60687	308742	248673	92193	49052	0	410141	149015	85501	33412	112718	38064	58736	36684	1663618
21	Arunachal Pradesh	3846	11030	4600	0	1940	5705	1450	1750	3125	0	0	0	0	33446	
22	Assam	0	0	19665	4350	2940	15660	6365	3625	0	0	0	5675	56280		
23	Manipur	0	11674	5600	600	500	12295	2950	1525	3599	4250	3970	2530	1835	51328	
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	7400	0	8075	1970	800	4800	3930	3000	3000	32975		
25	Mizoram	0	26170	600	0	0	16150	4500	2700	2370	2600	2500	3000	63725		
26	Nagaland	4130	19000	2398	0	0	10640	3500	4050	2000	8000	2910	4000	2130	63758	
27	Sikkim	1600	11781	1000	0	0	6045	3350	2225	1549	3730	650	1095	34878		
28	Tripura	805	16400	0	2200	0	8350	335	1380	6271	6220	4435	4547	1796	52739	
	Total (NE States)	10383	96057	33863	14550	5380	0	82920	24420	18055	23714	28730	17465	21847	10747	388129
	Total	71068	404799	282536	106743	54432	0	493061	173435	103556	57126	141448	55529	50583	47431	2071747

**Statement-III**

*State-wise funds released for preparatory activities under Green India Mission (GIM)  
during year from 2011-12 to 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/ UT	Amount Released 2011-12	Amount Released 2012-13	Amount Released 2013-14	Total Amount Released during last three years
1	Andhra Pradesh	89.53		0	89.53
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0		127.2	127.2
3	Assam	130		0	130
4	Bihar	0		224.85	224.85
5	Chhattisgarh	972		0	972
6	Gujarat	133.8	Nil	0	133.8
7	Haryana	357		0	357
8	Himachal Pradesh	126.5		0	126.5
9	Jammu and Kashmir	64		0	64
10	Jharkhand	147		0	147
11	Karnataka	267.45		0	267.45
12	Kerala	194.6		0	194.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	823.5		0	823.5
14	Maharashtra	405.77		0	405.77
15	Manipur	40.5		0	40.5
16	Meghalaya	0		89.7	89.7
17	Mizoram	0		223.65	223.65
18	Nagaland	141.5		0	141.5
19	Odisha	107.5		0	107.5
20	Punjab	125.5		0	125.5
21	Rajasthan	275.25		0	275.25
22	Sikkim	0		299.55	299.55
23	Tamil Nadu	72.15		0	72.15
24	Tripura	350.5		0	350.5
25	Uttarakhand	51		0	51
26	Uttar Pradesh	119.5		0	119.5
27	West Bengal	0		300.75	300.75
Total		4994.55	0	1265.70	6260.25

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise details of the Afforestation Targets under Point 51 a (area covered under Afforestation activities on public and forest land in hectares) and Point 51 b (number of seedling planted in lakhs of 20 Point Programme)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Point 51 a				Point 51 b			
		Area of forest and public land covered under afforestation activities in (ha.)				Number of Seedlings Planted ( in lakhs)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	312000	385400	387760	399600	2028.00	2505.10	2520.44	2597.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6500	10800	5760	5780	42.25	70.20	37.44	37.57
3	Assam	9500	5650	1180	4060	61.75	36.73	7.67	26.39
4	Bihar	25000	22700	21860	22800	162.50	147.55	142.09	148.20
5	Chhattisgarh	78000	50400	64220	60000	507.00	327.60	417.43	417.30
6	Goa	500	450	225	305	3.25	2.93	1.46	4.77
7	Gujarat	137500	140500	124520	145400	893.75	913.25	809.38	945.10
8	Haryana	24000	57000	64890	40000	156.00	370.50	421.79	300.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	20000	28900	25460	20000	130.00	18.7.85	165.49	130.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	28000	7250	9050	13300	182.00	47.13	58.83	86.45
11	Jharkhand	30000	46200	22200	22300	195.00	300.30	144.30	144.95
12	Karnataka	100000	67000	79760	80300	650.00	435.50	518.44	521.95
13	Kerala	9000	3950	7530	7530	58.50	25.68	48.95	48.95
14	Madhya Pradesh	210000	110700	128370	133000	1365.00	719.55	834.41	864.50
15	Maharashtra	180000	122900	157780	163450	1170.00	798.85	1025.57	1062.43
16	Manipur	10000	18000	11500	14380	65.00	117.00	74.75	93.47
17	Meghalaya	2500	6850	3940	4110	16.25	44.53	25.61	26.72
18	Mizoram	5500	6250	5420	5840	35.75	40.63	35.23	37.96
19	Nagaland	5000	10600	1950	3840	32.50	68.90	12.68	24.96
20	Odisha	215000	173300	100000	182270	1397.50	1126.45	650.00	1184.76
21	Punjab	8000	6950	9700	10090	52.00	45.18	63.05	65.59
22	Rajasthan	60000	51000	57000	74900	300.00	240.00	370.50	486.85
23	Sikkim	6000	7450	6160	6160	39.00	48.43	40.04	40.04
24	Tamil Nadu	118500	50700	58770	81940	770.25	329.55	382.01	532.61
25	Tripura	13000	27200	20450	20900	84.50	176.80	132.93	135.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	Uttarakhand	20000	23000	19920	16000	130.00	149.50	129.48	104.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	90000	81700	76230	68180	585.00	531.05	495.50	443.17
28	West Bengal	20000	16000	7940	8130	130.00	194.00	51.61	52.85
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1300	1375	1220	1100	8.45	8.94	7.93	7.00
30	Chandigarh	300	250	100	155	1.95	1.63	0.65	1.01
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	250	250	220	220	1.63	1.63	1.43	1.43
32	Daman and Diu	30	15	10	10	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.07
33	Delhi	105	1150	1220	1380	0.68	7.48	7.93	4.50
34	Lakshadweep	20	20	20	25	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16
35	Puducherry	75	35	40	70	0.49	0.23	0.26	0.46
Total		1745580	1541895.00	1482375.00	1617525.00	11256.27	9930.82	9635.44	10579.38

**Statement-V**

*State/UT-wise details of the Afforestation Achievement under Point 51 a (area covered under Afforestation activities on public and forest land in hectares) and Point 51 b (number of seedling planted in lakhs of 20 Point Programme)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Point 51 a			Point 51 b		
		Area of forest and public land covered under afforestation activities in (ha.)			Number of Seedlings Planted ( in lakhs)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	407700	407252	372962	3099.00	3450.09	3050.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10817	378	213	2.26	1.98	1.36
3	Assam	43	8642	0	44.40	28.93	0.00
4	Bihar	22796	30330	69224	148.17	197.14	449.95
5	Chhattisgarh	50412	83789	60581	400.71	643.54	577.79
6	Goa	465	471	154	6.83	7.07	2.60
7	Gujarat	140513	168470	139283	2219.69	2011.53	995.82
8	Haryana	64401	68026	57197	501.39	501.00	444.72
9	Himachal Pradesh	31938	28902	25595	207.60	187.87	166.37
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10466	13988	8704	75.47	56.44	58.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	34214	10746	3450	184.19	184.37	54.72
12	Karnataka	66091	80385	82925	598.95	691.18	777.17
13	Kerala	3971	10154	3891	90.93	162.64	28.61
14	Madhya Pradesh	110702	119580	135199	7195.60	777.27	878.79
15	Maharashtra	122880	188968	213750	981.16	1575.16	1770.58
16	Manipur	17997	14595	17916	121.18	145.76	116.55
17	Meghalaya	6840	4852	16330	45.19	39.48	1.04
18	Mizoram	6240	4071	5253	10.48	15.13	32.84
19	Nagaland	1047	5681	10140	10.13	64.17	65.63
20	Odisha	196671	107287	117535	600.01	533.58	771.81
21	Punjab	6965	9569	13816	49.43	99.24	110.53
22	Rajasthan	71301	57103	67722	350.95	275.85	473.13
23	Sikkim	6739	9019	4805	45.68	60.27	31.93
24	Tamil Nadu	75492	74844	70235	362.70	296.90	456.53
25	Tripura	25572	20451	16280	170.86	129.88	105.83
26	Uttarakhand	23505	22024	21242	241.58	187.96	212.17
27	Uttar Pradesh	83233	67057	78339	663.55	524.76	599.41
28	West Bengal	753	9362	3910	71.52	162.66	50.75
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1583	1116	1128	9.83	7.06	7.23
30	Chandigarh	316	219	175	1.94	0.87	0.70
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	269	200	200	3.78	3.28	3.33
32	Daman and Diu	14	8	0	0.20	0.25	0.39
33	Delhi	1239	1409	848	9.57	9.16	5.51
34	Lakshadweep	22	22	28	0.20	0.24	0.21
35	Puducherry	82	96	41	1.57	2.04	0.45
Total		1603289.00	1629066.00	1619071.00	18526.70	13034.77	12303.93

[English]

**Ganga River Basin Management**

\*133. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared or

proposes to prepare a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) whether the work has been assigned to a consortium of Indian Institutes of Technology and the detailed memorandum of understanding has been signed with them and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said consortium has submitted its report in the matter; and

(e) if so, the suggestions/recommendations given by them and the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

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) Under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) was signed on 6th July, 2010 between Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and consortium of seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) for preparation of a comprehensive River Basin Management Plan for Ganga (GRBMP). The first phase of the plan was to be completed within 18 months from the date of signing the MoA and the duration of this MoA was for a period of 10 years from the date of its signing.

The main objectives of the plan are to suggest comprehensive measures for restoration of the wholesomeness of the Ganga river system and improving its ecological health taking into account the issue of competing water uses in the river basin. The Plan would take into consideration the requirements of water and energy in the Ganga Basin, to accommodate increased population, urbanization, industrialization and agriculture while ensuring that the fundamental aspects of the river system i.e., (i) river must have longitudinal and lateral connectivity, (ii) river must continuously flow (Aviral Dhaara), (iii) river must have adequate space for its various functions, (iv) river must function as an ecological entity, and (v) river must not be seen as a carrier of waste loads (Nirmal Dhaara), are protected.

(d) So far, an interim report and 36 thematic draft reports have been submitted, which have been circulated to different stakeholders including concerned Ministries and departments for comments/views.

(e) Major recommendations given in the draft reports are:

- (i) to adopt the principle of river connectivity with maintenance of scientifically assessed Environmental Flows (E- Flow) of River Ganga

and her major tributaries, especially in the context of dams and barrages. Consequently, water allocations for different sectors may need re-evaluation.

- (ii) to adopt the concept of "river space" for protection of active floodplain and encroachment.
- (iii) to value fresh water at minimum one and half times the cost of recycled treated sewage and industrial wastewater.
- (iv) treatment of sewage up to tertiary level for Class I and Class II Towns, and move toward reuse-recycle practice (and disposal of excess tertiary wastewater into rivers or on land).
- (v) to introduce concept of internalizing the cost of environmental damages due to disposal of solid and liquid residues from industries and shift towards Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and reuse/recycle of treated industrial effluents.
- (vi) preparation of Urban River Management Plans (URMPs) for Sewage Collection, Diversion, Pumping, Treatment and Reuse and for Riverbank Protection for all Class I and Class II Towns with Technical, Financial and Advisory Support from National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).
- (vii) to adopt integrated management of aquatic resources instead of managing conventional water resources in isolation or in a piecemeal manner.
- (viii) demonstration of setting up Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) on Design-Build-Finance-Operate (DBFO) model based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approach through NMCG.
- (ix) create a comprehensive Ganga River Basin Information and Communication (GBIC) Network related to all aspects of River Ganga with participation of local community.
- (x) to make comprehensive efforts to collate existing relevant knowledge and gather more scientific information on subtle/special qualities of Ganga water.



### Critically Polluted Areas

134. SHRI C.R. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has declared certain industrial clusters in various States including Gujarat as critically polluted areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has imposed a moratorium on new projects/expansion of existing projects in such critically polluted areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to lift the moratorium and accord environmental clearance, State-wise, including for Gujarat; and

(e) the details of steps taken so far to harmonise industrial development *vis-a-vis* environmental concerns?

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) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) got a comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 prominent industrial clusters earned out based on the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) criteria in 2009. Out of these 88 industrial clusters, 43 industrial clusters with CEPI score 70 and above were identified as critically polluted areas (CPAs). The state-wise list of above 43 critically polluted areas is enclosed as Statement. Six such CPAs namely, Ankleshwar, Vapi, Ahmadabad, Vatva, Bhavnagar, Junagarhare located in Gujarat.

(c) and (d) This Ministry had imposed temporary moratorium on 13.01.2010 on consideration of projects for environmental clearance to be located in the above 43 CPAs. Later, based on inputs regarding action plans prepared by the concerned State pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) for improving the environmental quality in these areas and actions initiated, as also re-assessment of CEPI score

done by CPCB of these areas, this Ministry has lifted moratorium from different CPAs time to time subject to certain stipulations. As of now, there is no moratorium in 36 out of 43 CPAs. Seven CPAs which are still under moratorium are Ankleshwar (Gujarat), Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Pali (Rajasthan), Vatva (Gujarat), Vellore (Tamilnadu), Nazafgarh Drain Basin (UT Delhi) and Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

CPCB has been asked to get the re-assessment of CEPI score done in all 43 CPAs taking into account all constituents of index as originally formulated in 2009. Appropriate view in the matter would be taken upon receiving input from CPCB.

(e) There is a comprehensive, legislative, regulatory, institutional and policy framework for mainstreaming sustainability concerns in industrial development and harmonise it with environmental concerns. This framework is regularly re-visited to adapt to changing ground realities and for aligning it with best international practices.

### Statement

#### State-wise 43 Critically Polluted Areas

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Critically Polluted Areas
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Patancheru-Bollaram, Vishakhapatnam
2	Chhattisgarh	Korba
3	Delhi	Najafgarh drain basin
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Bhavnagar, Junagarh, Vapi, Vatva
5	Haryana	Faridabad, Panipat
6	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
7	Kerala	Greater Cochin
8	Karnataka	Bhadravati, Mangalore
9	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Chandrapur, Dombivalli, Navi-Mumbai, Tarapur
10	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
11	Odisha	AngulTalcher, Ib-Valley and Jharsuguda

1	2	3
12	Punjab	Ludhiana, Mandi-Gobindgarh
13	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi, Jodhpur, Pali
14	Tamil Nadu	Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Manali, Vellore-North
15	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Mirzapur, Noida, Singrauli, Varanasi
16	West Bengal	Asansole, Haldia, Howrah

[Translation]

### Bilateral Issues with China

\*135. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL :  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh have allegedly been shown as part of its territory by China in a recently published map and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether there are reports suggesting that China also proposes to construct a rail link through the Indian territory under Pakistani occupation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said issues have been taken up with China at bilateral level and other fora and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Chinese Government thereto;

(d) whether an Indian delegation visited China recently and if so, the details of the discussions held during the visit and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the efforts made/being made by the Government to resolve the bilateral issues with China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : (a) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition,

under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are integral and inalienable parts of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

(b) Government has seen reports with regard to China constructing a rail link through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK). Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan.

(c) Yes Madam. The Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi visited India on June 8-9, 2014 as the Special Envoy of the President of China. The External Affairs Minister Smt. Sushma Swaraj held extensive discussions with him. The discussions were comprehensive and substantive and various issues of significance were raised and discussed in a frank and candid manner.

(d) At the invitation of the Vice President of China, the Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri M. Hamid Ansari, paid an official visit to China from June 26 to 30, 2014. The Vice President held bilateral discussions at Beijing on June 30, 2014 with his counterpart, Vice President Li Yuanchao of China and called on President Xi Jinping. He attended events to mark the 60th anniversary of 'Panchsheel' at Beijing on June 28-29, 2014. MoU on Cooperation on Industrial Parks in India, MoU concerning communication and cooperation of training in the area of Capacity Building of Public Officials and the Implementation Plan for Provision of Hydrological Information of the Yarlung Zangbu/Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India were signed during the visit. The Encyclopaedia of India-China Cultural Contacts was also released in the presence of two Vice Presidents.

(e) There are regular meetings between India and China at various levels, including at the highest level. During these meetings entire gamut of bilateral, regional and global issues are discussed. Both sides are committed to resolving bilateral issues through

dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.

#### **Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions**

\*136. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:

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

(a) the number of colleges, universities and educational institutions set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and institution-wise;

(b) the funds spent on these institutions, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up new higher educational institutions;

(d) if so, the details of the locations, budget provisions and other terms and conditions prescribed for establishing these institutions, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of funds allocated/utilised for the purpose and the time by which the above institutions are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has established one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and one Indian Institute of Science & Technology (IIST), in the last three years. The details are as follows:

Location / State	Year of establishment	Funds spent (year wise) Rs. in lakh		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (IIT)	2012	—	6850.00	—
Indian Institute of Science & Technology (IIST), Shibpur, West Bengal	2014	—	—	Rs.59220.0 lakhs for the next 5 yrs.

In addition, five Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) were set up in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years as per the details below:

Location / State	Year of Setting up	Funds spent (year wise) Rs. in lakh		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	2013	—	—	—
Guwahati, Assam	2013	—	—	500.00
Vadodara, Gujarat	2013	—	—	280.00
Kota, Rajasthan	2013	—	375.00	—
Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	2013	—	—	500.00

As per information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of universities and colleges established during the last three years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the Government of India shall take steps to establish one Indian Institute of Management (IIM), one Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), one National Institute of Technology (NIT), one Central University and one Tribal University, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), one Indian Institute

of Information Technology (IIIT), one Petroleum University, one Agriculture University, one National Institute of Disaster Management and one All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) type of institute, in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. In the state of Telangana, one Horticulture University and one Tribal University are proposed to be established as per the Act. Details of locations and budgetary provisions for these institutions are yet to be finalised.

In addition to the above, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, 2014-15 has announced setting up four new Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) in the States of

Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala. Besides these, IIMs are proposed to be established in Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha and Punjab. AIIMS type of institutions, are also proposed to be set up, one each in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Two institutions of excellence like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Assam and Jharkhand, one Agriculture University in the State of Rajasthan and one Horticulture University in the State of Haryana are also proposed. A Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities in Madhya Pradesh is also proposed to be set up. Details of locations and budgetary provisions for these institutions have yet to be finalised.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for setting up state colleges and universities. UGC gives grants only to those institutions which are declared eligible to receive grants under section 12B of UGC Act, 1956. However the Central Government had approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of setting up Model Degree Colleges in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBD). Under the CSS, the capital cost was shared between centre and states on a ratio of 1:2. For Special Category States the Centre-State capital cost to be shared on a 1:1 ratio. Under the CSS, 109 MDCs have been sanctioned in these identified districts. The CSS now stands subsumed under the new CSS of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

### **Statement**

#### *The Number of Universities and Colleges established during The Half Three Years*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Colleges			Universities		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 & 2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 & 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	484	331	NA	2	0	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	NA	0	3	NA
3	Assam	0	64	NA	2	2	NA
4	Bihar	53	0	NA	0	0	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	40	15	NA	3	1	NA
6	Goa	6	0	NA	0	0	NA
7	Gujarat	13	171	NA	5	1	NA
8	Haryana	74	16	NA	1	3	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	NA	2	3	NA
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	48	NA	0	0	NA
11	Jharkhand	0	8	NA	2	0	NA
12	Karnataka	292	84	NA	3	0	NA
13	Kerala	0	187	NA	3	0	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	128	42	NA	9	0	NA
15	Maharashtra	205	26	NA	0	0	NA
16	Manipur	4	5	NA	0	0	NA
17	Meghalaya	5	0	NA	2	0	NA
18	Mizoram	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
19	Nagaland	3	2	NA	0	0	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Odisha	17	17	NA	0	0	NA
21	Punjab	126	26	NA	2	2	NA
22	Rajasthan	341	38	NA	9	7	NA
23	Sikkim	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	143	195	NA	0	0	NA
25	Tripura	1	7	NA	0	0	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	581	347	NA	3	2	NA
27	Uttarakhand	53	0	NA	1	0	NA
28	West Bengal	7	46	NA	0	1	NA
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
30	Chandigarh	2	0	NA	0	0	NA
31	Lakshdweep	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
33	Delhi	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
34	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
35	Puducherry	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Total		2583	1676	-	49	25	-

[English]

### CRZ Notification

\*137. MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the same;

(c) whether any State Government and traditional fishermen groups have sought revision of certain provisions in the CRZ Notification including those regarding issuance process;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the CRZ Notification does not adversely affect the livelihood of traditional fishermen?

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) Ministry issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 in supersession of CRZ Notification, 1991. The main objectives of the CRZ Notification, 2011 are to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and sea level rise due to global warming. The Notification permits all basic infrastructure including facilities required for local fishing communities such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plants, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities, As a special provision under

the Notification, the traditional coastal communities including fisher folk are permitted to undertake construction /reconstruction even between 100 and 200 meters in the No Development Zone (NDZ) in CRZ-III area. Representations have been received seeking further relaxation for the construction/reconstruction of dwelling units for fisherfolk in the No Development Zone and permitting /modernisation of fish processing units within CRZ areas. The same is under consideration of an Expert Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences.

### **Doppler Weather Radars**

\*138. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doppler Weather Radars/ Polarimetric Doppler Radar System have been installed/proposed to be installed across the country;

(b) if so, the details of Radar systems installed, functional and proposed to be installed in various parts of the country and the stage of their installation, location-wise;

(c) whether the India Meteorological Department has been able to predict/identify the areas which are prone to heavy monsoons/flash floods and landslides;

(d) if so, whether the above-mentioned Radar systems have been installed/are proposed to be installed at such places; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) Yes Madam.

(b) As on today, 2 Nos. of polarimetric Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) systems at Delhi-Lodi Road and Jaipur, respectively, are functional along with 36 Nos. non-polarimetric DWR systems, respectively at Chennai, Sriharikota, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bhuj, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Patiala, Delhi Palam, Lucknow, Patna, Mohanbari, Agartala and Bhopal, in other

parts of the country. Installation of 3 Nos. of non-polarimetric DWRs at Paradip, Goa and Karaikal is taken up now. Based on scientific assessment of the needs for further augmentation of observing system network, comprising Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), Snow Gauges etc. expansion has been formulated over the western Himalayan region.

(c) Data generated from all observing systems viz. surface and upper air observations, satellite observations, aircraft observations, DWRs etc. are fully used by various forecast models to generate most representative initial state 3-D structure of the atmosphere and high resolution (9 km. grid scale) forecasts over India to predict heavy rainfall occurrences. Further, DWR network is primarily employed to improve the severe weather surveillance capability and for operating now-casting (very short range up to 6th in advance) service (operated for about 117 locations across India). ESSO-IMD is not involved with the predictions for flash floods and landslides.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. The Earth System Science Organization - India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) is endeavoring to expand the DWR network in a phased manner so as to cover the whole country.

### **Misleading Advertisements**

\*139. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether misleading advertisements on various products particularly alcohol, tobacco, etc. are being shown on print and electronic media in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and existing regulations in this regard;

(c) the details of companies which are reportedly indulging in such advertisements;

(d) the details of the complaints received in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken by the Government against the erring companies, company-wise; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?



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 Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and also to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The PCI, in furtherance of its objective under Section 13(2) of the Act has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the media. The relevant norm 36(ii) relating to 'Advertisement' prescribes that "No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants." The PCI takes cognizance, suo motu or on complaints, of the contents in print media which are in violation of the 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct'.

In so far as private satellite TV Channels are concerned, all advertisements telecast on such channels are regulated in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in Rule 7 of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. As per Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) thereof, no direct or indirect advertisements of liquor or tobacco products are permissible on TV channels. A list indicating complaints

received against advertisements on TV channels in violation of Rule 7(2)(viii)(A) and complaints of misleading advertisements in print media as received by the Press Council of India during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken o& thereon against the media companies is enclosed as Statement.

In addition, sections 24, 52 & 53 of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 lay down the provision regarding the restrictions of advertisement and prohibition as to unfair trade practices, penalty for misbranded food and penalty for misleading advertisements respectively. The implementation and enforcements of the FSS Act, 2006 and regulations made there under rests with the concerned State/UTs Governments.

Besides, an Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee has been constituted in Department of Consumer Affairs under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution to monitor misleading advertisement and unfair trade practices arising thereto. The Committee shall also recommend appropriate legislative measures and an ongoing basis institutional measure for intervention in this regard. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has released advertisements in print and electronic media to make public aware about the misleading advertisements, importance of safe food, food adulteration etc.

**Statement**

*Print Media*

**Misleading Advertisements 2011-2012**

Sl.No.	Complainant	Respondent	Subject	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Suresh Chand Thukral (through MIB)	Economic Times	Regarding Publication of Advertisement of Fratelli/ Wines.	Closed on 7.02.2012 for Non-pursuance.
2	Sh. Sumit Kumar Ray, Shakti Nagar Bhopal (through MIB)	Print Media	Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement regarding high profile fun massage etc.	Closed on 7.02.2012 for Non-pursuance.
3	Sh. Ramdev, Vishunpur, Chaparan	Prabhat Khabar	Regarding Publication of Misleading Advertisement showing his symbol of election 'Stool instead of Table.	Closed on 27.08.2012 for non- pursuance.



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sh. V. Raju (through MIB)	Dinakaran	Regarding Publication of misleading advertisement.	Closed on 2.03.2012 for non-pursuance.
5.	Md. Zahid, Dehleer Woman & Children Welfare Society, Jafrabad, Delhi-53.	Roznama Rashtriya Sahara	Regarding Publication of false & misleading advertisement fake advertisement providing jobs and hurted them financially.	Closed on 2.03.2012 for non-pursuance.
6.	Sh. V.K. Thakkar, President of 'V' Care Right & Duty NGO, Keval Karodia Road, P.O. Bajwa-391310 (through Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution).	Media	Regarding of Publication of alluring, cheating and misleading advertisement.	Closed on 27.08.20 12 for non-pursuance.
7.	District Information & Public Relation Inspector, Zhajar.	Media	Regarding of publication of false and misleading advertisement for cheating the public.	Closed on 9.10.2012 for non-pursuance.
8.	Shri Deepak Chhabria, Chairman, Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, Mumbai.	Assignments Abroad Times	Publication of misleading advertisements regarding overseas job.	Closed on 9.08.2012 on the basis of Model guidelines issued by the Council.
<b>Misleading Advertisements 2012-2013</b>				
1.	Shri Madhuuranthakam Prabhaka Rao, Kukatpally, Hyderabad -72.	The Hindu	Misleading advertisement and editorial regarding Mortien Nature Guard	Closed on 4/6/12 matter referred to the Ombudsman of The Hindu.
2-3	Office Secretary, Consumers India, E-7/16, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.	Delhi Times	Publication of Misleading advertisement.	Closed on 12/02/2013 for Non-pursuance.
4.	Shri A. Ahmed, Sonali, Padir Hati, Kolkata-66 (W.B.).	Tathya Kendra	Publication of misleading advertisement making false claim in connection with graphology in affiliated science.	Closed on 12/02/2013 for Non-pursuance.
5.	Sh. Prabhash Kumar Jha, Ex. Chief, Singhwada, District-Darbhanga (Bihar).	Times of India	Objectionable advertisement regarding vaginal rejuvenation and lightening gel.	Closed on 27/08/2012 in terms of Council's resolution passed in the meeting.
6.	Sh. Deepak Chhabaria, Chariman, Employment Promotion Council of India Personnel, Mumbai.	Times of India	Publication of advertisement regarding overseas jobs.	Closed on 29.10.2012, Guidelines on overseas job has already been framed by the Council.

1	2	3	4	5
7-12	Shri. Ramanan Nair, P.G., Kottayam, Kerala.	1) The Hindu 2) The New Indian Express 3) Deepika Daily 4) Malayala Manorama 5) Mathru Bhoomi 6) Mangalam Daily	Regarding publication of false advertisementreacting to advertisement in praise of person died 43 years ago.	Closed on 8/7/13 for not taking cognizance.
13.	Shri Avdhesh Singh Bhadoria, Advocate, MP High Court, Gwalior.	Media	Regarding ban of obscene, Misleading and false advertisement.	Closed on 11.4.2014 for Non-prosecution
14.	Shri Gupteswara Sadangi, Berhampur, Ganjan.	Odisha Bhaskar	Regarding publication of false advertisement of a college and also sent bill claiming advt. cost.	Closed on 11.10.2013 for Non-prosecution
15.	Shri Navkiran Singh Sodhi, President Legal Awareness Group, Patiala, Punjab. (Through MIB)	Media, News papers and Channels	Regarding publication/ telecast of advertisement of drugs and magic remedies.	Closed on 11.10.2013 for Non-prosecution
16.	Sh. Edara Gopichand, Vice President, Media Wathc India, Narasaraopet, Andhra Pradesh.	Eenadu	Regarding publication of surrogate advertisement i.e. liqour 'Royal Stag' and pan masala 'RMD'.	Closed on 22.3.2013
17.	Ms. Hema Sachin Sommotra<obema23sam @gamil.com>	News 24 Channel	Regarding fraudulent content in the advertisement shown by the channel regarding Nirmal Baba.	Under process
<b>Misleading Advertisements 2013-2014</b>				
1	Secretary, Consumer's Guidance Society, Flat no. 1, Door No. 58-1-26, Veerapaneni Plaza, Paramata, Vijaywada- 520010	Andhra Jyothi	Publication of objectionable advt. of drug and magic remedy like power plash capsules.	Closed on 7.3.2014 for Non- prosecution
2	Sh. Deepak Chhabria, Chairman, Employment Promotion Council of Indian Personnel, 105, Sai Prasad Commercial Complex, Khar, Mumbai- 400052.	Employment & NRI Times	Publication of unauthorized overseas recruitment publication.	Closed on 12/7/13 with reiteration of the previous adjudication/guidelines of the respondent.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Shri Arvind Kumar, Under Secretary, M/o Overseas Indian Affairs Emigration Section, Akbar Bhavan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	Rashtra Deepika	Issuing advts for overseas employment by unregistered recruiting agent in violation of the Emigration Act, 1983	Under consideration
4.	Shri Dilipsinh D. Ghatage, Advocate, 'Padmavati Apartments', 521-E, Railway Gate No. 1, Shahupuri, Kolhapur -416001.	Times of India	Publication of misleading advertisement showing lowest position of 'Daily Pudhari' in a graphic comparative chart.	Closed on 7.3.2014 for Non-prosecution
5.	Shri Prashant Kumar Dubey, MaltiKunj, Purjageer, Mirzapur, UP	Amar Ujala	Regarding publication of surrogate advertisement of drugs and magic remedies.	Closed on 7.3.2014 for Non-prosecution
6.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Gupta, Daldali Bazaar, Manna Chowk, Chhapra, Bihar.	Hindustan	Regarding publication of fraudulent advertisement of real estate housing project.	Closed on 7.3.2014 for Non-prosecution
7.	Shri Krishan Kumar, Deputy Secretary to GOI & Shri Sami Ahmed Khan, US to GOI, Min. of Overseas Indian Affairs, Akbar Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, Delhi	1) Malayalaya Manorama 2) Mangalam	Regarding advt for overseas recruitment.	Closed on 7.3.2014 for Non-prosecution
8.	Shri Shacheendra Prasad, E-18, P.C. Colony, Kankad Bagh, Patna, Bihar.	Various Newspapers	Regarding advertisement related to astrology and make friends.	Under consideration
9.	Shri Rishi Kant Singh, Advocate, Chamber No. 3, High Court of Allahabad	Print media	Advertisement regarding Babas, Astrologers and Tantrik	Under consideration

#### Electronic Media

*Details of action taken against TV channels for telecast of advertisement in violation of Rule 7(2) (viii) (A) of Cable Television Network Rules 1994 during the last three years.*

Sl. No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to the concerned channel.
2.	Advertisement of liquor product through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning dated 06.04.2010 was issued to the concerned channel.
3.	Advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water'	A general directive was Issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.

1	2	3
4.	Advertisement of a product of 'McDowell' Soda'.	A general directive was Issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
5.	Advertisements of products using brand or logo used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.	A general directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
6.	Advertisement of FTV Vodka.	An Advisory has been issued to FTV channel on 17.1.2013.
7.	Advertisement of "McDowell's No.1 Platinum Soda" - The No.1 Spirit o Leadership.	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
8	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer ad on ET NOW channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
9 .	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel	A Warning was Issued to the channel on 12.9:2012.

#### **Socio-Economic Survey of Forest Dwellers**

\*140. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct a fresh socio-economic survey of forest dwellers and those who live in fringe villages within the limit of 3 KM from the forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives therefor;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) the agencies identified/selected for the purpose; and

(e) the time frame for commencement and completion of the survey?

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 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has not conducted socio-economic survey of forest dwellers and those who live in fringe villages within the limit of 3 KM from the forests.

The country's forests are specifically important to a large number of people living in and around forest areas for their livelihoods and sustenance, as forests provide valuable goods such as food, fuelwood, fodder, fibres and traditional medicines, etc., apart from maintaining ecological services which are vital for our survival. Therefore, forests are to be managed sustainably for welfare of local people. There is lack of data on socio-economic condition of the local people making it difficult to estimate realistic demands on forests and contribution of forests to the well being of local people.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has recently released National Working Plan Code-2014, which provides for collection and assessment

of socio-economic status of the people living in forest fringe villages by the State Forest Departments as a part of working plan preparation exercise for management of a particular forest area.

### **Obscenity in Visual Media**

775. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) whether obscenity is on the rise in the programmes and advertisements in the visual media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with action taken thereon, case-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring any new Law to check the adverse effects of such programmes and advertisements, especially on children; 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) to (c) No such study has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. There is no pre-censorship of programmes telecast on Private TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels and transmitted/retransmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Action is taken as per rules whenever violation of Codes is brought to the notice of the Ministry. Details of action taken on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels for telecast of obscene visuals in the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

### **Statement**

*Action Taken on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels for telecasting obscene visuals in last three years and current year*

#### **Year-2011**

Sl. No.	Name of Channels	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Channel [V]	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	A Warning dated 25.07.2011 was issued to the channel
2.	Bindas	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued to the channel directing them to run apology scroll for 7 days.
3.	Bindass	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	A Warning dated 03.08.2011 was issued to the channel.
4.	TLC	Telecast of different programmes such as 'Get Out', "Bridget's Sexiest Beaches" etc. showing obscene content.	An Advisory dated 9.8.2011 was issued to the channel
5.	People TV	Telecast of programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	A Warning dated 19.08.2011 was issued to the channel

1	2	3	4
6.	Bindass	Telecast of programme 'Men Toh Lag Gayi Naukari' showing vulgar, obscene and indecent. Content	A Warning dated 20.9.2011 was issued to the channel
7.	News 9	Telecast of programme 'Sheyla's Size Problems' showing vulgar, obscene and indecent and women denigrating content.	An Order dated 23.9.2011 issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel.
8.	Sahara Samay Channel	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	A letter dated, 21.11.2011 was issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel.
9.	P7	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	A letter dated 21.11.2011 was issued to the channel to run apology scroll on the channel.
10.	Star World	Telecast of programmes 'Dexter', 'the Bold and the Beautiful', 'Las Vegas', 'Two and a half man' and 'How I met Your Mother' showing obscene visuals	An Advisory dated 14.12.2011 was issued to the channel
<b>Year -2012</b>			
11.	SSTV	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' showing obscene and vulgar content	An Order 08.02.2012 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for seven days.
12.	FX channel	Telecast of programme 'Harper's Island', 'Crash', 'Mad Men Sutra', 'Frasier', 'Saving Grace' and 'Scoundrels' showing obscene visuals	A Warning dated 08.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
13.	Fox Crime	Telecast of programmes 'Sleeper Cell' and '1000 ways to die' showing obscene visuals.	A Warning dated 18.04.2012 was issued to the channel.
14.	Channel [V]	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content	A Warning dated 28.05.2012 was issued to the channel.
15.	All News & Current Affairs channels	Telecast of programmes as news items showing clippings from films not certified for unrestricted public exhibition	An Advisory dated 19.09.2012 was issued to the channel.
16.	Zee Trendz	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals	An Advisory dated 05.11.2012 was issued to the channel.
<b>Year -2013</b>			
17.	Enterr 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir', 'Plan' and 'Ashiq Banaya Apne'- 'A' certified films.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
18.	Zing	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas" - 'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.

1	2	3	4
19.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless" - "A" certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
20.	SSTV	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	Order dated 08.01. 2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
21.	FTV	Telecast of programme "Designers in High Definition" on 11.9.11, "Chantellie Lingrie, Paris" on 12.09.11 & "Lingerie" on 15.09.11 and "15th Anniversary-Top Designers" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Order dated 28.03.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
22.	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme "Life a Beach" during April, May, 2011 showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Advisory dated 02.04.2013 was issued to the channel.
23.	Mahuaa	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra' - 'A' certified films.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
24.	AXN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls'-'A' certified film.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
25.	Movies Ok	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale' - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.05.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
26.	Comedy Central	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
27.	IBN7	Telecast of the Advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 29.05.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
28.	MTV	Telecast of the advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
29.	VH1	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
30.	Colors	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.



1	2	3	4
31.	N TV	Telecast of News report showing contents offending good taste and decency and women denigrating	An order dated 18.09.13 issued to the channel to run the apology scroll for three days.
32.	Zoom TV	Telecast of Film "Teesri Aankh - 'A' certified film.	An order dated 01. 10.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for one day.
33.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	Telecast of a song based programme on "Ide Mallea Velavani" containing obscene and women denigrating content	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or retransmission for seven days.
34.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Nar"	order was issued on 17.05.2013 to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days
35.	BIG CBS LOVE	Telecast of programme "Excused" containing women denigrating content	An order was issued on 15.10.2013 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
36.	UTV Bindass	Telecast of a programme "Emotional Atyachaar Season 3" containing obscene content	An order dated 06.11.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for three days
37.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of various films without showing CBFC certificates	A warning dated 26.12.2013 was issued to the channel
Year - 2014			
38.	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
39.	Amrita TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified film, The Don'	A warning dated 27.03.2014 was issued to channel

#### **Joint Initiatives in Training of Scientists**

776. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce New Training Programmes for Young Scientists and Researchers from Republic of Tunisia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has held any discussions with the representative of Republic of Tunisia in the recent past in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Tunisia thereto;

(e) the details of the India-Africa Science & Technology joint initiative programmes in which Republic of Tunisia has been participating; and

(f) the extent to which both the countries have been benefited from such programmes so far?

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. A training programme for young scientists and researchers from African nations in the area of biomedical sciences is planned to be held in Tunisia during 2014-15 at Pasteur Institute, Tunis under India-Africa Science and Technology (S&T) initiative.

(c) and (d) The inter-governmental India-Tunisia Joint Committee meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation was held in Tunis on May 24, 2013. The present state and future prospects for science and technology cooperation between the two countries was reviewed. Both the countries agreed to cooperate in the areas of Health Sciences, Material Sciences, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Renewable Energy and Geospatial Technologies and implement the same through workshops, joint projects and exchange visits. The cooperation was reinforced during the recent meeting held between the Tunisian Ambassador to India and the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for S & T.

(e) Republic of Tunisia is participating in 3 major programmes under India-Africa S&T initiative viz. (i) CV Raman Fellowship: under which 17 Tunisian scientists have been awarded the Fellowship to undertake research in Indian Research and Development (R&D) laboratories and institutions, (ii) Training Programmes: 6 Tunisian scientists/researchers have participated in 4 training programmes held in India in the areas of ICT, Energy, Indigenous Knowledge Systems and S&T policy, (iii) Institutional strengthening: Pasteur Institute in Tunisia has been identified for institutional strengthening through twinning with Indian institutions in the areas of vaccine, diagnostics and drug development.

(f) The primary focus of this cooperation is to enhance R&D capacity building and development of human resources in Africa. The goals are to foster partnership and value based relationship in S & T that is mutually advantageous to both the nations.

#### **University for Himalayan Technology**

777. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA : Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new Central University for Himalayan Technology in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to replicate Shaala Deep Programme of schools in colleges and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to set up National e-Library; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per budget speech by Hon'ble Finance Minister a provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made to set up a National Centre for Himalayan Studies in Uttarakhand.

(c) Under the Government of India National E-Governance plan (NeGP), the Mission Mode Project of e-Governance in School Education (MMP), Ministry of Human Resource Development has decided to implement the Parents Related Services in phase -1 "Shaala Darpan" of the MMP in ICT enabled government and government-aided schools on a pilot mode in the State of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam.

I. Government of India has taken a decision to provide access to a National Electronic Library (NEL) to its citizens including students and teachers in schools, colleges and universities. Most resources in NEL would be available in open access to every citizen of India without any restrictions. However, a few scholarly resources would be subscribed for students, researchers and faculty in colleges and universities and would be available to users in colleges and universities only. Most resources in NEL would be device-independent and can be accessed using a variety of devices including desktops, laptops, tablets, smart phones and other devices.

II. Department School Education & Literacy has launched a National Repository of Open Education Resources (NROER) (website [www.nroer.gov.in](http://www.nroer.gov.in)) on 13/14 August, 2013. NROER is a collaborative platform that endeavours to bring together relevant and appropriate digital digitizable resources in

multiple languages for the school system for all classes and subjects. The resources are available in the form of concept maps, video, multimedia, learning objects, audio clips, talking books, photographs, diagrams and charts, articles, wikipages and textbooks. NROER is going to be a part of National e-Library.

[Translation]

#### **Pollution from Thermal Plants**

778. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal based thermal plants are polluting lakes, wells, rivers and other water bodies around their sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard, Plant-wise including the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the pollution norms for the thermal power plants situated across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to address the issues?

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) Coal based thermal power plants may pollute nearby water bodies like rivers, reservoirs etc. if adequate settling is not provided for treatment of effluent from ash pond. The details of power plants which do not comply with ash pond effluent limit are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the details of the complaints received against the power plants causing water pollution are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal as of now to revise / amend the existing norms for thermal power plants for air and water pollution.

(e) Following steps have taken to control pollution from thermal power plants:

- i. Stricter emission limit has been prescribed (particulate matter 50 mg/Nm<sub>3</sub> against the notified limit of 150 mg/Nm<sub>3</sub>) for new power plants to be located in critically polluted areas, urban areas and ecologically sensitive areas.
- ii. Imposing installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation system for control of SO<sub>2</sub> emission.
- iii. Mandatory use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants located beyond 1000 km from pit-head with immediate effect while plants located within 500-749 and 750-1000 km. shall commence use of beneficiated coal w.e.f. January, 2016 and 2015 respectively.
- iv. Mandatory use of flyash so as to achieve 100 % flyash utilisation within 5 years from November 3, 2009 by the existing plants and within 4 years from date of commissioning of plants in case of new plants.
- v. Industries falling in 17 Category of polluting industries have been directed to install real time monitoring system for monitoring their effluent and emissions.
- vi. Existing plants have been asked to conserve water by adopting recycling of ash pond effluents.
- vii. Power plants using fresh water have to install cooling towers (with higher cycle of concentration) in place of once through cooling system,
- viii. Cleaner power generation technologies like Circulating Fluidised Bed Combustion, Super Critical etc. are being implemented while according environmental clearance which in turn will help in reduction in per unit of emission of particulate matter, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Statement-I***List of non-compliant thermal power plants*

Sl. No.	Name of the Power plant	Non-compliance to air/water pollution	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1	Korba ( East), Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Corporation Ltd.,( ChSPGCL) Chhattisgarh	Air & water	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1 986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner.
2	Korba ( West), ChSPGCL, Chhattisgarh	-do-	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner
3	Korba, NTPC, Chhattisgarh	water	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has submitted bank guarantee of Rs. 4.6 crore to SPCB
4	Amarkantak thermal power plant, Lanco power, korba	Air & water	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Directions have been revoked after verifying the compliance
5	Parichha Thermal Power Station, UPRVUNL, UP	Air & water	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner.
6	Obra Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. ( UPRVUNL) UP	Air & water	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner.
7	Anpara, UPRVUNL, UP	Air	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has submitted bank guarantee of Rs.10 lakhs to SPCB
8	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power station. Kanti Bijili Utapadan Nigam Ltd., Bihar	Air & water	Direction under suction 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has submitted bank guarantee of Rs.10 lakhs to CPCB
9	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station, West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd., WB	Air & water	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has submitted bank guarantee of Rs. 25 lakhs to CPCB
10	Chhabra Thermal Power Station, Dist. Baran, Rajasthan, Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Air	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner.

1	2	3	4
11.	Tenughat Thermal power Station, Dist. Bokaro, Jharkhand	Air	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has been asked to submit bank guarantee of Rs.25 lakhs to CPCB
12.	Chandrapura, DVC, Jharkhand	Air	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has submitted bank guarantee of Rs.25 lakhs to CPCB
13.	Kahalgaon, NTPC, Bihar	water	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit will submit bank guarantee of Rs.25 lakhs to CPCB
14.	Talcher, NTPC, Odisha	Air	Direction under section 5 of EPA, 1986 have issued to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has submitted bank guarantee of Rs.20 lakhs to CPCB
15.	Patratu, Jh SEB, Jharkhand	Air	Direction 18 (1) b of Air (Prevention & Control of pollution), Act, 1981 issued to SPCB for directing the plant for compliance of environmental standards in time bound manner
16.	Satpura	Air & water	MPPCB has been asked to direct MPEB to ensure the compliance with the standards.
17.	Ennore, Tamil Nadu	Water	State Pollution control Board have been asked to direct the plant to take measures to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner
18.	Sikka, GSEGCL	Air	State Pollution control Board have been asked to direct the plant to take measures to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner
19.	Kutch Lignite, NLC, Gujarat	Air	Direction 18 (1) b of Air (Prevention & Control of pollution), Act, 1981 issued to SPCB for directing the plant for compliance of environmental standards in time bound manner
20.	Bhusawal, Maharashtra	Air & water	Joint Action plan agreed with SPCB is being implemented to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner. Unit has submitted bank guarantee of Rs. 79 lakhs to SPCB
21.	Koradi, Maharashtra	Air & water	Direction 18 (1) b of Air (Prevention & Control of pollution), Act, 1981 issued to SPCB for directing the plant for compliance of environmental standards in time bound manner

1	2	3	4
22.	Paras Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra	Air	Direction 18 (1) b of Air ( Prevention & Control of pollution ) , Act, 1981 issued to SPCB for directing the plant for compliance of environmental standards in time bound manner
23	Durgapur Projects Ltd. Thermal Power Station, WB	Air	Direction 18 (1) b of Air ( Prevention & Control of pollution), Act. 1981 issued to SPCB for directing the plant for compliance of environmental standards in time bound manner
24	Rayalseema Thermal Power station, AP	Air	Direction 18 (1) b of Air ( Prevention & Control of pollution ) , Act, 1981 issued to SPCB for directing the plant for compliance of environmental standards in time bound manner
25	Kothgudem	Air	State Pollution control Board have been asked to direct the plant to take measures to comply with environmental standards in time bound manner

**Statement-II**

*Details of the power plants against which complaints were received regarding water pollution (during 2012-2014)*

Sl.No.	Name of the plant against which compliant received	State	Action taken
1	Paricba thermal power plant, UPRVUNL, Jhansi	UP	Directions u/s 5 of EPA issued to PTPS for compliance
2	Rthand Thermal Power Plant, NTPC	UP	NTPC has provided ash water recirculation system to prevent water pollution in Rihand Reservoir.
3	Wardha Power Company, Chandrapur	Maharashtra	Matter has been forwarded to MPCB for action
4	Bhusawal Thermal power Plant, Deepnagar, Taluka -Bhusawai, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	MPCB has been asked to take action based on the findings of the inspection carried out by CPCB

[English]

**Setting up of IIITs**

779. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI C. R. PATIL:  
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposals for setting up of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in various parts of the country including Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise along with their present status; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Government and the institutes set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes, Madam.

The Union Cabinet approved a Scheme, based on Public-Private-Partnership(PPP) model, 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 IIT 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.

A total of sixteen proposals from fifteen States including Gujarat (IIIT Vadodara), Karnataka (IIIT Dharwad) and Kerala (IIIT Kottayam) have been approved by the Ministry, IIIT Vadodara, Gujarat has started their Academic Session in 2013-14 with 60 students each in Computer Science and Electronics & Communication at the temporary campus at DA-ICT, Gandhinagar. There is a proposal of State Govt. of Gujarat for setting up of 2nd IIIT in PPP mode at Surat In case of Karnataka, the Site Selection Committee (SSC) has approved 61.06 acres of land at Thadasinakoppa village, Dharwad Taluka, Dharwad, Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka has been requested for forward the MoU and MoA. In case of Kerala, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Memorandum of Association (MoA) have been signed and IIIT Kottayam Kerala Society has been registered.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) The Project of Establishment of 20 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Mode is targeted to reach full capacity in nine years from 2011-12 to 2019-20. Out of the 20, the Central Government has approved establishment of 16 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Mode. The remaining IIITs would be approved as and when the State governments are able to identify land and the industry partners.

#### **Statement**

##### *Status on the scheme for setting up 20 New IIITs in PPP Mode*

- MHRD had invited proposals from all the State Governments for setting up of the 20 IIITs.
- The State Governments who have identified land are Andhra Pradesh (Chittoor & Kakinada) Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra (Pune & Nagpur),

Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

- The proposals of Andhra Pradesh (Chittoor), Andhra Pradesh (Kakinada), Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra (Pune), Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura have been approved by the Ministry.
- The MoU of IIIT - Chittoor (A.P) IIIT-Kota (Rajasthan) and IIIT-Guwahati (Assam) IIIT, Vadodra (Gujarat) & IIIT, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), IIIT Bodhjungnagar (Tripura) and IIIT Kottayam (Kerala), IIIT Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) & IIIT Una (Himachal Pradesh), IIIT Senapati (Manipur) and IIIT Kalyani (West Bengal) have been signed.
- The MoA of IIIT - Chittoor (A.P), IIIT-Kota (Rajasthan) and IIIT-Guwahati (Assam), IIIT Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu), IIIT Kottayam, Kerala, IIIT Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) IIIT, Una (Himachal Pradesh), IIIT Vadodara (Gujarat), IIIT Senapati, (Manipur) and IIIT Kalyani (West Bengal) have been signed and they have been registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- A Academic Session has started in 2013-14 in 5 IIITs with admission in Under Graduate courses in IIIT-Kota (Rajasthan), IIIT Chittoor(Andhra Pradesh), IIIT Guwahati Assam) and IIIT Vadodra(Gujarat) and Post Graduate Courses in Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu).
- An amount of Rs. 3.75 crore during the RY. 2012-13 to IIIT-Kota (Rajasthan) has been released. Rs. 5.00 crores to IIIT-Guwahati, Assam, Rs. 2.8 crores to IIIT, Vadodara (Gujarat), Rs. 5.00 crores to IIIT, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu) and Rs. 2.0375 crores to IIIT Una (HP) have been released during the F.Y. 2013-14.
- A Detailed Project Reports are awaited from State Government of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Odisha and Goa.

[Translation]

#### **Impact of Radiation on Wildlife**

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

- (a) whether the Government has got any study done on the impact of the Electro- Magnetic Radiations



(EMRs) emitted by the mobile towers on wildlife animals, birds etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to come up with any regulation in setting up mobile towers in forests and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the comprehensive action taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

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 Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted an 'Expert Committee in August 2010 under the chairmanship of Dr. Asad Rahmani, Director, Bombay Natural History Society to study the possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including Birds and Bees'. The committee has submitted the report. The report has been examined by the Ministry in consultation with the concerned organizations. As per the report there are indications that the Electromagnetic Radiations affect biological systems of animals, birds and insects. The Ministry issued an advisory on use of Mobile Towers to minimize their impact on wildlife including birds and bees. The advisory *inter alia* recommends to the Department of Telecommunications that to prevent overlapping of high radiation fields, new towers should not be permitted within a radius of one kilometer of the existing towers. The contents of the advisory are given in the enclosed Statement. The advisory has been circulated by the Ministry to the concerned organizations for their information and requisite action.

#### **Statement**

*Advisory on use of Mobile Towers in a way to minimize their impacts on Wildlife including Birds and Bees*

An 'Expert committee to Study the possible Impacts of Communication Towers on Wildlife including Birds and Bees' was constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India on 30th August 2010. The report of the expert committee has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The review of the available scientific information by the Expert Committee in the report indicates that the Electro-Magnetic Radiations (EMR) interfere with the biological systems. On the basis of the report of the Expert Committee and subsequent deliberations with the stakeholders, a list of actions to be undertaken by various agencies involved in providing, regulating, and dealing in any other manner with, the EMR based services, has been prepared. Main objective of the listed actions is to avoid and mitigate the impacts of EMR. The Ministry of Environment and Forests accordingly requests the concerned Departments, State Governments, user agencies, and the public at large to take following actions:

#### **I. Ministry of Environment and Forests:**

1. The Electro Magnetic Radiations from the communication towers may have varying negative impacts on wildlife especially birds and bees. Accordingly, the information on the impacts related to different forms of wildlife as well as humans, should be provided to the concerned agencies for regulating the norms for notification of standards for safe limits of EMR taking into consideration the impacts on living beings.

#### **II. State/Local Bodies:**

1. Regular auditing and monitoring of EMR should be conducted in urban localities/ educational/hospital/industrial/residential/recreational premises and especially around the Protected Areas (PAs) and ecologically sensitive areas w.r.t. notified norms of Department of Telecommunications. Problematic towers from EMR point of view should be got suitably relocated/removed.
2. Bold signs and messages on the dangers of cell phone towers and associated radiations are displayed in and around the structures of the towers. In addition to these signs, use of visual daytime markers in areas of high diurnal raptor or waterfowl movements, should also be promoted.
3. Before according permission for construction of towers, ecological impact assessment and review of installation sites will be essential in wildlife and/or ecologically important areas.

The Forest Department should be consulted before installation of cell phone towers in and around PAs and zoos.

### III. State Environment and Forest Departments:

1. Regular awareness drive with high level of visibility through all forms of media, and in regional languages should be undertaken by the State Governments and concerned Departments to make people aware about various norms and standards with regard to cell phone towers and dangers of EMR from the same. Such notices should also be placed in all wildlife protected areas and zoos by the Forest Department.

### IV. Department of Telecommunications:

1. To prevent overlapping of high radiation fields, new towers should not be permitted within a radius of one kilometre of the existing towers. Sharing of passive infrastructure if made mandatory for Telecom Service Providers can minimize need of having additional towers. If new towers must be built, these should be constructed with utmost care and precautions so as not to obstruct flight path of birds, and also not to increase the combined radiations from all towers in the area.
2. The location and frequencies of cell phone towers and other towers emitting EMR, should be made available in public domain. This can be at city/ district/village level. Location-wise GIS mapping of all cell phone towers should be maintained which would, *inter alia*, help in monitoring the population of birds and bees in and around the mobile towers and also in and/or around wildlife protected areas.
3. There is an urgent need to refine the Indian standard on safe limits of exposure to EMR, keeping in view the available literature on impacts on various life forms. Till such time the Indian standards are reformed, a precautionary approach shall be preferred to minimize the exposure levels and adopt stricter norms possible, without compromising on optimum performance of the networks.

### V. All concerned agencies:

1. Security lighting for on-ground facilities should be minimized, and as far as possible, point downwards or be down-shielded to avoid bird hits.
2. Any study conducted on impact of EMF radiation on wildlife needs to be shared with Forest Department and Department of Telecommunications to facilitate appropriate policy formulations.

### Playgrounds for Rural Sportspersons

781. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide funds from the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for developing sports facilities for Sportspersons in the rural areas;

(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) and (c) Do not arise.

### Chhattisgarh Cadre Officers

782. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS officers sanctioned for Chhattisgarh State cadre as on date;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant and the steps being taken to fill up the said vacancies;

(c) the number of IAS Officers who belong to Chhattisgarh State cadre working in other States;

(d) whether such officers continue to work in the States of their choice in spite of the instructions issued by the courts and Central Administrative Tribunals in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be 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) The Total Authorized Strength (TAS) of Chhattisgarh Cadre of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) is 178.

(b) As on date, there is a shortage of 45 officers in Chhattisgarh Cadre of IAS. The shortfall in various cadres of IAS is a pan India phenomenon. To address the problem the Government has increased over the years, annual intake of IAS officers under DR Quota. In promotion quota prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service officers in All India Services.

(c) Nil

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Funds for Scientific Research**

783. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent on Research and Development (R&D) by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the corresponding figures for the other BRICS countries;

(c) the desired level of investment in R&D;

(d) whether the Government has come up with a science, technology and innovation policy and proposes to spent at least two per cent of the GDP for scientific research;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the way in which the Government plans to achieve it along with the timeframe therefor; and

(f) the details of proposals, if any, to introduce schemes to encourage novel research by universities?

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) India's Research and Development expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years and corresponding figures for BRICS countries are annexed as Statement.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. The Government as per the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STI) 2013, plans to increase investment in Research and Development (R&D) as percentage of GDP to 2% by the end of XII plan period from the current level of 0.88%. Government plans to achieve this target provided private sector increase its R&D investment to match at least the public sector R&D investment. STI Policy has accordingly enumerated several measures such as various policy changes, increase in investment in R&D including by-industry and strategic sectors, extension of basic science infrastructure, new models for public private partnership and encouraging international collaborations, etc.

(f) At present there is no proposal to introduce schemes to encourage novel research by Universities. There are, however, already several schemes such as Promotion of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (PURSE), Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE), Fund for Improvement of S&T infrastructures in Universities & Higher Institutions (FIST), Patent Acquisition and Collaborative Research and Technology Development (PACE), etc. being run by the Ministry of Science and Technology to foster and encourage novel research in the universities.

#### **Statement**

##### *R&D Expenditure as percentage of GDP for BRICS Countries*

Country	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Brazil	1.17	1.16	NA
Russian Federation	1.25	1.16	1.12

1	2	3	4
India	0.87	0.87	0.88*
China	1.70	1.76	1.84
South Africa	0.87	NA	NA

Source: a. UNESCO Data Centre (Data extracted on 11 July, 2014)  
 b. Research and Development Statistics, 2011-12 DST (GoI)

Data for the years beyond 2011 not available for India and other BRICS countries.

Note: NA - Not Available; \* - Estimated

[*Translation*]

#### **Expansion of Dumna Airport**

784. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for grant of permission for the use of forest land for the expansion of Airports, including Dumna Airport in Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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) The details are as below:

**Proposal Name** - Diversion of 24.26 ha of Reserved, Protected and Revenue Forest land for development and extension of Airport in District Jabalpur in favour of Airport Director, Airports Authority of India, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) MoEF&CC received the proposal on 18.06.2014 and Stage -I approval has been granted by MoEF&CC, Regional Office Bhopal on 07.07.2014.

[*English*]

#### **Sexual Abuse in Schools**

785. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently held discussions with the State Governments regarding violence and sexual abuse in schools;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check violence and sexual abuse in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) School Education being in the Concurrent List, it is responsibility of the State Governments to take steps to prevent violence and sexual abuse in schools. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being an all India secondary school education board has made several provisions in its affiliation bye-laws to prevent violence and sexual abuse in affiliated schools. These include empowering the school Managing Committee to place an employee under suspension if he/she is charged with cruelty with any student of the school; prescribing that gender specific violence is checked in accordance with the norms stipulated in the Visakha case; implementing the Adolescence Education Programme at secondary level from class IX onwards as part of the co-curricular activities; making value education compulsory in the curricula and sensitizing students about gender issues.

In addition, the CBSE has also published an educator manual for gender sensitive pedagogy and introduced an elective course 'Human Rights and Gender Studies' for class XI and XII. Further, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has also written to all the State Governments in January, 2013 to ensure gender sensitization by emphasizing that curriculum and text books be re-examined and improved for gender positive materials; at least a 2-3 day gender module be conducted with all teachers during the Annual in-service Training programmes; school monitoring systems incorporate a check list of such gender sensitive parameters that promote gender sensitivity in class room transaction and school extra curricular activities; and from upper primary classes, physical education classes include training in self defence for girls.

Further, CBSE has also circulated in March 2013 the Gazette Notification dated 14.11.2012 issued by the Ministry of Women & Child Development along with the

rules framed under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 to all the CBSE affiliated schools for implementation.

### **Ganga Action Plan**

786. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether river Ganga is still highly polluted, right from Gangotri, despite efforts made under the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I and II and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the progress made as a result of initiatives taken so far and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the Ganga Action Plan and the funds spent on this plan so far in both phases; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check pollution in the major rivers of 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) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985 and later GAP Phase-II was initiated in 1993 with the objective of improving the water quality of river Ganga. Various pollution abatement schemes including interception & diversion of sewage and setting up of sewage treatment plants were taken up under the Plan. Under both phases of GAP, a total of 575 schemes have been sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga, of which 524 schemes with a capacity to treat pollution load of 1098 million litres per day (mld) have been established. A total of 869 mld and 229 mld has been established under GAP-I and II respectively.

The total expenditure so far, incurred on conservation of river Ganga under the GAP Phase-I & II is Rs. 986.34 crore as on 31st March, 2014.

Since pollution problem of river Ganga could not be addressed fully from GAP, the Government therefore

revamped the river conservation strategy to promote a holistic and integrated river basin approach. Central Government by a Notification dated 20.02.2009, has set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' (NGRBA) as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting the river basin approach as the unit of planning.

(d) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central & State Governments. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central & State Government. NRCP, excluding Ganga Action Plan (GAP)-I, GAP-II & National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), presently covers polluted stretches of 40 rivers in 121 towns spread over 18 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs.5334.97 crore. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up by the States under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage/laying of sewerage system, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, setting up of crematoria & river front development. Till the end of March, 2014, funds amounting to Rs.3240.30 crore have been released to the States and sewage treatment capacity of 3729.49 mld has been created under NRCP, excluding GAP-I, GAP-II & NGRBA.

### **Rajiv Awas Yojana**

787. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions made for various types of basic civic facilities to be provided under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) the details of location detected/identified in the various cities of Maharashtra for construction of house under RAY; and

(c) the progress of work under RAY in the various cities of Maharashtra as on date?

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



ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU) : (a) Central Assistance under RAY is admissible to States/UTs for providing housing and basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting etc.

(b) and (c) 39 cities in Maharashtra have been included under RAY. A list of cities is enclosed as Statement.

As on date, no project has been submitted by Government of Maharashtra under RAY.

**Statement**

*List of cities in Maharashtra included under RAY*

<b>Maharashtra</b>					
1.	Greater Mumbai U.A	14.	Jalgaon	27.	Satara
2.	Pune U.A	15.	Ahmadnagar	28.	Jalna
3.	Nagpur	16.	Dhule	29.	Wardha
4.	Nashik	17.	Chandrapur	30.	Yavatmal
5.	Aurangabad	18.	Latur	31.	Parbhani
6.	Solapur	19.	Ambarnath	32.	Bhandara
7.	Bhiwandi	20.	Bhusaval	33.	Buldhana
8.	Amravati	21.	Barshi	34.	Osmanabad
9.	Kolhapur	22.	Ichalkaranji	35.	Gadchiroli
10.	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad	23.	Achalpur	36.	Hingoli
11.	Nanded-Waghala	24.	Panvel	37.	Nandurbar
12.	Malegaon	25.	Beed	38.	Ratnagiri
13.	Akola	26.	Gondiya	39.	Washim

**Central Deputation**

788. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge cadre gap in the IAS and IPS on account of Central deputation vis-a-vis sanctioned strength and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of IAS and IPS officers who are continuing on Central deputation beyond the tenure permitted under the rules from various State cadres;

(c) the reasons cited for such extension in each case, cadre-wise and their places of posting; and

(d) the details in respect of All India Services officers who are continuing beyond the normal deputation tenure on non-Central Staffing Scheme posts as well?

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) Upto 40% of Senior Duty Posts in any state are authorized for Central deputation Reserve in the IAS and IPS for that state. Statement-I showing the state wise sanctioned strength and number of officers on Central deputation is enclosed. There is, thus, a gap.

(b) to (d) The tenure admissible on Central deputation is regulated in terms of the guidelines approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) and not by statutory rules. While there are specified tenures for different posts, the guidelines lay down a maximum of seven years outside the cadre in general

and seven and a half years tenure if the entire period is spent in LBSNAA and SVP NPA. Officers appointed on foreign/captive post of the Government of India towards the end of the period of seven years, may be allowed tenure of three years on the post even by exceeding the limit of seven years outside the cadre. As per the

centralized information available w.r.t. IAS officers in DOPT and as per the information made available by MHA & MOEF&CC regarding IPS & IFS officers respectively, Statement-II showing details of A1S officers who are continuing on Central deputation (CSS/Non-CSS) beyond the maximum permissible stay away from the cadre along with reasons in each case is enclosed.

**Statement-I**

*The state-wise sanctioned strength and number of Officers on Central Deputation*

Sl.No.	Cadre	Sanctioned Strength		Central Deputation Reserve		No. of officers at Centre	
		IAS	IPS	IAS	IPS	IAS	IPS
1	AGMUT	337	160	73	64	28	30
2	Andhra Pradesh	376	140	81	56	32	24
3	Assam Meghalaya	248	103	54	41	43	27
4	Bihar	326	126	70	50	29	35
5	Chhattisgarh	178	57	38	22	08	07
6	Gujarat	260	107	56	42	19	07
7	Haryana	205	75	44	30	25	09
8	Himachal Pradesh	147	49	32	19	24	21
9	Jammu and Kashmir	137	80	30	32	19	15
10	Jharkhand	208	74	45	32	14	15
11	Karnataka	299	112	65	44	22	08
12	Kerala	214	89	46	35	45	27
13	Madhya Pradesh	417	158	90	63	38	34
14	Maharashtra	350	164	76	65	23	15
15	Manipur Tripura	207	85	45	33	33	29
16	Nagaland	91	39	20	15	09	09
17	Odisha	226	103	49	41	35	20
18	Punjab	221	94	48	37	14	17
19	Rajasthan	296	112	64	44	27	24
20	Sikkim	48	18	10	07	08	07
21	Tamil Nadu		143	77	57	38	22
22	Uttar Pradesh	592	265	128	106	74	44
23	Uttaranchal	120	38	26	15	13	08
24	West Bengal	359	188	78	75	30	26
	Total	6217	2579	1345	1022	650	478



**Statement-II**

*All India Service Officers who are continuing on Central Deputation beyond maximum stay away from the cadre along with reasons in each case*

Sl. No.	Name/Service/Cadre Batch	Present designation/ Organisation	Central Deputation since	CSS/Non- css	Reasons for extension
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sh. Vijay Shankar Madan, IAS (AGMUT:81)	DG & Mission Director, UIDAI	29.3.2007	CSS	Functional Requirement
	Sh Dharmendra Sharma, IAS (AGMUT:88)	On Training at National Defence College	1/03/2006	On Training	Training
3	Sh. Suresh Chandra Panda, IAS (AM:81)	Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs	17.07.2006	CSS	Functional Requirement
4	Sh Ravi Kota, IAS (AM:93)	Joint Secretary, NATGRID (MHA)	20/3/2006	Non-CSS	
5	Sh. Samir Kumar Sinha, IAS (AM:94)	Joint Secretary, Department of Expenditure	6/03/2006	CSS	
6	Sh. Arun Jha, IAS (BH:81)	Additional Secretary, Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances	26.08.2006	CSS	
7	Sh. R. Abhishek, IAS (BH:82)	Chairman, FMC, DEA	9.07.2007	CSS	
	Sh Ravi Mittal, IAS (BH:86)	Adviser (Plan Coord), Planning Commission	16/07/2007	CSS	
9	Ms. Sujata Chaturvedi, IAS (BH:89)	Regional Deputy Director General, UIDAI	28.03.2007	CSS	
10	Sh Chaitanya Prasad, IAS (BH:90)	Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks, Mumbai	3/01/2007	Non-CSS	
11	Sh. B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, IAS(CG:87)	Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office	9.06.2003	CSS	
12	Sh. Pankaj Joshi, IAS (GJ:89)	On Training at National Defence College	16/3/2007	On Training	Training
13	Sh. Abhilaksh Likhi, IAS (HY:91)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	17.11.2006	CSS	On study leave
14	Sh. I. S. Chaturvedi, IAS (JH:87)	Sr. Adviser to ED, IMF, Washington	27.09.2004	Foreign Post	Functional Requirement
15	Sh. Pradip Kumar Tripathi, IAS (JK:87)	On Training at National Defence College	6/10/2005	On Training	Functional Requirement
16	Sh. Dheeraj Gupta, IAS (JK:93)	Adviser, Planning Commission	30.03.2006	CSS	
17	Shri Alok Sheel, IAS (KL:82)	Secretary, Economic Advisory Council to PM, PMO	2.07.2007	CSS	
18	Ms. Manisha Verma, IAS (MH:93)	On Foreign Training	8/06/2006	Foreign Training	Training

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Sh. K. A. P. Sinha, IAS (PB:92)	Joint Secretary, D/o Atomic Energy	16.03.2006	CSS	Functional Requirement
20	Ms Upma Srivastava, IAS (SK:88)	CVO, Airports Authority of India under Ministry of Civil Aviation	20/11/2006	Non-CSS	
21	Sh. Shashi Sekhar, IAS (TN:81)	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	29.06.2007	CSS	
22	Sh. Ashok Kumar Gupta, IAS (TN:81)	Additional Secretary, Dept. of Defence Production	16/4/2007 (His tenure is upto 15/7/2014)	CSS	
23	Sh. Anil Swamp, IAS (UP:81)	Additional Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat	1.9.2006	CSS	
24	Shri Amit Mohan Prasad, IAS (UP:89)	CVO, Oil India Limited under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	30.4.2007	Non-CSS	
25	Sh. S.Suresh Kumar, IAS (WB:88)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	29.08.2006	CSS	
26	Sh. Nalin Prabhat, IPS (AP:92)	IG, CRPF	05.07.2004	Non-CSS	In public interest under the provision of IPS Tenure Policy
27	Sh. Abhinn Dinesh Modak, IPS (TN:97)	DIG, NIA	06.09.2006	Non-CSS	
28	Ms. Anupam Kulshreshtha, IPS (UP:95)	DIG, CRPF	07.05.2007	Non-CSS	
29	Dr. Rajesh Gopal, 1FS (MP:78)	Addl. Director Gen. of Forests and Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)	31.08.2001	Non-CSS	Functional Requirement
30	Sh. K.S.Reddy, IFS(MP:79)	Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Central), Regional Office, Chennai	Extended beyond 13.02.2014 and up to 31.5.2015	Non-CSS	

\*Central Staffing Scheme

[*Translation*]

**Housing Facilities**

789. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

the details of persons provided houses in the country

including in Kerala and Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year under the various schemes including Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of his Ministry, city, State and year-wise?

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

AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : Housing being a state subject, it is primarily upto the State Government / Municipal Authorities concerned to make policy and progress for Housing. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is supplementing the efforts of state governments in creation of affordable housing stock through various programme interventions. Under all such housing schemes, the identification of beneficiary as also allotment to beneficiary is done by the appropriate (State / ULB) Government and such details are not available with the Ministry.

[English]

#### Allocation of Funds under RMSA

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

(a) whether the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme creates inequality in the distribution of funds among the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for variations in the distribution of funds of RMSA among the States;

(c) the details of allocation of funds amongst States till 31st March 2014 under RMSA;

(d) whether the grants-in-aid schools are eligible to get funds under RMSA; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to include them in the eligibility criteria for RMSA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The norms of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are the same for all the States/UTs in the country. The Government of India considers and approves the Annual Work Plan & Budget proposals of the States/UTs based on appraisal as per the scheme norms. The physical and financial proposals of States/UTs vary, depending on their requirements of schools, priorities and pace of implementation.

(c) The State-wise details of fund allocation upto 31st March, 2014 under RMSA are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The RMSA scheme has been revised to subsume the schemes of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools, Vocational Education (VE), Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) & the Girls Hostel Scheme (GH) and therefore now, extends the benefit of RMSA to aided Secondary schools (excluding infrastructure support and core areas, like teachers and staff salaries) for quality interventions.

#### Statement

##### State-wise details of Fund Allocations

(Rs. in Crore)		
S.No.	State	Amount Released till 31.03.2014
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.36
2	Andhra Pradesh	1208.28
3	Arunachal Pradesh	73.48
4	Assam	310.45
5	Bihar	326.92
6	Chandigarh	3.82
7	Chattisgarh	913.98
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.27
9	Daman and Diu	3.95
10	Delhi	9.11
11	Goa	5.21
12	Gujarat	110.93
13	Haryana	377.05
14	Himanchal Pradesh	334.92
15	Jamniu and Kashmir	378.92
16	Jharkhand	215.61
17	Karnataka	328.05
18	Kerala	77.02
19	Lakshadeep	1.89
20	Madhya Pradesh	1521.94

1	2	3
21	Maharashtra	108.49
22	Manipur	164.23
23	Meghalaya	19.25
24	Mizoram	175.90
25	Nagaland	67.05
26	Odisha	707.71
27	Puducherry	13.54
28	Punjab	653.94
29	Rajasthan	573.41
30	Sikkim	22.75
31	Tamil Nadu	964.93
32	Tripura	136.30
33	Uttar Pradesh	607.68
34	Uttarakhand	285.96
35	West Bengal	16.50
Total		10723.80

[Translation]

### CAMPA

791. SHRI OM BIRLA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and norms/ criteria for deposit and disbursal of funds under the scheme;

(b) the details of funds deposited and disbursed to various State Governments under the scheme, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) the details of the works lying pending for want of approval under the said scheme in Rajasthan; and

(d) the details of the work disposal and fund utilization certificates presented by the State?

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) as the CAMPA, which was notified on 23rd April 2004 for the purpose of management of money towards compensatory afforestation, Net Present Value and any other money recoverable in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in this regard and in compliance of the conditions stipulated by the Central Government while according approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) for non-forestry uses of the forest land had till then not become operational, the Hon'ble Court accepted the suggestion as contained in the Report dated 24th January 2006 of the Central Empowered Committee for constitution of the ad-hoc CAMPA till CAMPA becomes operational. The criteria for disbursal of funds have been laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in their Orders dated 10th July 2009 and 12th March 2014;

(b) the details of funds deposited in the accounts of the various State Governments year wise, and the interest accrued thereon, upto the year ended 31st March 2013 as per the audited annual accounts, and the details of the funds disbursed to the State CAMP As constituted in terms of the Guidelines approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide their Order dated 10th July 2009 as on date are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) in terms of the Guidelines for State CAMPAs referred to above, Annual Plans of Operation are required to be approved by the Steering Committees constituted at the State level, and disbursal of funds to the State CAMP As is made based on the said Annual Plans of Operation, and subject to the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The State Governments are required to furnish Quarterly Progress Reports on the progress of works and expenditure; as per the Quarterly Progress Report as on 31st March 2014, out of the total amount of Rs. 178,57,17,000.00 released to the Rajasthan State CAMPA, the expenditure has been Rs.147,71,47,041.00, representing 82.72% of the disbursed funds.

**Statement-I**  
**Funds Distributed to State CAMPAs**

Sl.No.	Name of States	31.3.2007		31.3.2008		31.3.2009		31.3.2010
		Principal Amount	Interest accrued	Principal Amount	Interest accrued	Principal Amount	Interest accrued	Principal Amount
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76579460.00	1478671.00	105,398240.00	8146574.00	109906133.00	18527597.00	98916133.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3258513290.00	11737511.00	6865829029.00	202690251.00	8203006868.00	915800118.00	14269572605.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1117614368.00		1368615068.00	48161834.00	1572096398.00	195957597.00	18914408814.00
4.	Assam	56592954.00	380553.00	117999077.00	3197360.00	568516046.00	15760328.00	1258990831.00
5.	Bihar			471656221.00		730459808.00	48522101.00	1073986355.00
6.	Chandigarh	9762977.00	374886.00	17652067.00	1421565.00	17652067.00	3277235.00	15887067.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	6401198864.00	98622313.00	9268023515.00	611853854.00	10999725543.00	1644224051.00	16554387615.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2829000.00		11829000.00	110960.00	16829000.00	960790.00	33346504.00
9.	Daman and Diu							7228100.00
10.	Delhi			1079411682.00		1224523363.00	97121545.000	166242763.00
11.	Goa	282058090.00	10123250.00	971365959.00	42824624.00	175387627.00	137932846.00	1273349432.00
12.	Gujarat	647400000.00	14464512.00	1256940443.00	88134176.00	2079472579.00	219012789.00	3531230505.00
13.	Haryana	169581610.00	886617.00	467615506.00	14546102.00	101176639.00	60447726.00	2173133994.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1227299663.00	23180511.00	1875836819.00	142716533.00	25831661001.00	342232918.00	4800274544.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir							
16.	Jharkhand	2300601283.00		7565997140.00	226654565.00	8992865963.00	960362970.00	10983394389.00
17.	Karnataka	3937302202.00	12938753.00	5246602202.00	291566590.00	5627514944.00	847395229.00	6140040317.00
18.	Kerala	109832090.00	366518.00	169100840.00	15115771.00	175055963.00	34599128.00	160956522.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	572000.00		3508052991.00	66594.00	5104814712.00	380898219.00	6319841511.00
20.	Maharashtra	3948577642.00	116711230.00	4936711510.00	454752123.00	8009466542.00	967170755.00	10012767485.00
21.	Manipur	74568219.00	2826284.00	74568219.00	10482674.00	74568219.00	188651161.00	167257219.00
22.	Meghalaya	473908.00		6425416.00	260991.00	9675979.00	893693.00	8708979.00
23.	Mizoram							106246831.00
24.	Nagaland							
25.	Odisha	4482508446.00	119090878.00	8562511193.00	429117131.00	11936517598.00	1074865833.00	15619885857.00
26.	Punjab	824060248.00	12795209.00	1360360657.00	106868629.00	1788069874.00	251545641.00	31864975450.00
27.	Rajasthan	1015177410.00	3286533.00	4596618905.00	15149786.00	721238845.00	56016810.00	1117579378.00
28.	Sikkim	116013174.00	3286533.00	459618905.00	15149786.00	721238845.00	56016810.00	117579378.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	20021800.00		95599653.00	1312548.00	191192554.00	10874798.00	206765273.00
30.	Tripura	176177519.00	4392208.00	222984037.00	22530176.00	329266595.00	46505378.00	693539016.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2853907831.00	55476586.00	390224168.00	332405087.00	4313454876.00	756155988.00	4468669474.00
32.	Uttarakhand	3020773835.00	92755163.00	5149212026.00	380982673.00	7744851224.00	911170848.00	8231646385.00
33.	West Bengal			275150837.00		498337006.00	30483397.00	771605290.00
34.	Main A/c							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36129997883.00</b>	<b>604023779.00</b>	<b>67763593733.00</b>	<b>3555269828.00</b>	<b>88810092233.00</b>	<b>10395918639.00</b>	<b>120482770904.00</b>

31.3.2010		31.3.2011		31.3.2012		31.3.2013	
Interest accrued	Principal Amount	Interest accrued	Principal Amount	Interest accrued	Principal Amount	Interest accrued	
29417916.00	91154288.00	38163812.00	93066081.00	127699253.00	105819062.00	136367497.00	
18131398799.00	17804533503.00	2812628358.00	18390085091.00	4415509156.00	17874308999.00	6197020177.00	
363291881.00	3410451690.00	495111525.00	7510953695.00	770558331.00	933241813.00	1666624724.00	
77329006.00	1325345101.00	160796940.00	2415407878.00	269871064.00	2452255213.00	496965401.00	
116388330.00	1210997979.00	193348039.00	1511119354.00	298817097.00	2225828034.00	419402047.00	
5156228.00	17149199.00	6537661.00	17679831.00	8529579.00	17615041.00	9832226.00	
2789289476.00	16687675259.00	4016497048.00	19850366196.00	5320273751.00	22048703872.00	7428471097.00	
3228888.00	34523359.00	5599027.00	50594209.00	9413908.00	53697831.00	15149259.00	
1547.00	7228100.00	900.00	7728.100.00	504618.00	7728100.00	504759.00	
17569116.00	182711250.00	29870300.00	313872638.00	48895300.00	218372155.00	80166120.00	
242190494.00	122212880.00	341262293.00	1239061507.00	450642888.00	1236202262.00	551973263.00	
407183801.00	4297079032.00	648721816.00	4990315429.00	1087156964.00	5336597884.00	523226581.00	
168428358.00	2671747683.00	316073076.00	3015679792.00	568154456.00	3952474535.00	1087728424.00	
608665757.00	8531849937.00	892252443.00	8864747947.00	1614143957.00	10857410430.00	2544529307.00	
		740511522.00	14538077.00	14538077.00	1248577739.00	39088953.00	
1807169590.00	13811376581.00	2554417014.00	16360124836.00	3735306086.00	19004779685.00	5145148354.00	
1392575484.00	6887124643.00	1890114956.00	7234349510.00	2703949845.00	6993527299.00	2880855822.00	
51780054.00	224236244.00	78084423.00	226353357.00	118881.462.00	266130721.00	181708199.00	
912645275.00	8809785920.00	1354152941.00	10414068644.00	2123156192.00	14033785665.00	3516590580.00	
1750786272.00	12813601931.00	2498540027.00	13686886118.00	3620302825.00	15472477018.00	4271541205.00	
25756606.00	294521172.00	38297338.00	324703172.00	64776253.00	941960156.00	85782800.00	
1893649.00	840436957.00	2525753.00	902556015.00	67039021.00	1040006450.00	181625127.00	
2090281095.00	106802215.00	6747566.00	106802215.00	17390383.00	663265819.00	23054785.00	
	15622.00		15622.00		15622.00	1962.00	
428477848.00	33830311806.00	3251022608.00	33788969024.00	6374873470.00	35269865692.00	9030185011.00	
829295975.00	3141394588.00	655814239.00	3865839009.00	954732369.00	4338158913.00	1537347018.00	
29371291.00	1401610040.00	202244174.00	1500034794.00	347640769.00	1621412833.00	428445101.00	
29371291.00	1401610.404.00	202244174.00	1500034794.00	347640769.00	1621412833.00	428445101.00	
78250461.00	216294055.00	43428205.00	246339629.00	64080302.00	443740645.00	90690750.00	
1219959441.00	706069726.00	105493850.00	746518280.00	166247688.00	761115710.00	203641813.00	
1694330446.00	4774546398.00	1583122216.00	4981512940.00	1949886235.00	6143685333.00	2484320349.00	
78391017.00	10400657144.00	2296596335.00	11957257931.00	3307207032.00	12037250320.00	4281109822.00	
10313290.00	810054917.00	133141121.00	787625185.00	221525795.00		599631010.00	
		10648784.00		27159553.00		599631010.00	
19163472759.00	162133114809.00		182920371699.00	42569746151.00	204175096298.00	59672215475.00	

**Statement-II**  
**Funds Distributed to State CAMPAs**

Sl.No.	Name of States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.08.2009	10990000.00	01.10.2010	7869000.00	18.06.2012	5779000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28.08.2009	897832000.00	01.10.2010	1207444000.00	23.08.2011	1185700000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03.04.2010	163676000	22.11.2010	177882000.00	08.09.2011/25.10.2011/ 09.11.2011/29.11.2011	411900000.00
4	Assam	17.08.2009 07.01.2010	123779000.00	01.10.2010	104487000.00		
5	Bihar	20.11.2009	77300000.00	18.01.2011	86574000.00	25.11.2011	80400000.00
6	Chandigarh	17.08.2009	1765000.00	01.10.2010	1296000.00	19.06.2013	1000000.000
7	Chhattisgarh	17.08.2009	1232135000.00	01.10.2010	1341066000.00	08.09.2011	995439000.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	04.08.2009	1682000.00				
9	Daman and Diu						
10	Delhi	21.01.2010	18471000.00	18.01.2011	13991000.00	02.07.2013	10100000.00
11	Goa	17.08.2009	121197000.00	01.10.2010	102468000.00	17.02.2017	85500000.00
12	Gujarat	19.08.2009	249647000.00	01.10.2010	291568000.00	08.09.2011	263000000.00
13	Haryana	17.08.2009	191141000.000	01.10.2010	188909000.00	11.06.2012	164500000.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	21.08.2009	366771000.00	01.10.2010	421656000.00	23.08.2011/ 09.12.2011	571262400.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir						
16	Jharkhand	12.03.2010	950028000.00	01.10.2010	1031622000.00	24.11.2011	624989300.00
17	Karnataka	19.08.2009	585573000.00	01.10.2010	509160000.00	30.08.2011/ 09.09.2011	415700000.00
18	Kerala	12.03.2010	17509000.00	26.03.2013	19652000.00	21.05.2014	15697000.00
19	Lakshadweep						
20	Madhya Pradesh	17.08.2009	530482000.00	01.10.2010	509656000.00	09.01.2012	535209000.00
21	Maharashtra	22.02.2010	893549000.00	18.01.2011	854893000.00	16.11.2011	826300000.00
22	Manipur	08.12.2009	7456000.00	01.10.2010	13350000.00	11.06.2012	19134000.00
23	Meghalaya	20.04.2010	967000.00	20.11.2013	697000.00		
24	Mizoram	05.03.2013	10738000.00	22.08.2013	8214000.00	10.03.2014	75000000.00
25	Nagaland						
26	Odisha	21.08.2009	1310618000.00	18.01.2011	1401753000.00	23.08.2011/04.06.2012	1760910050.00
27	Puducherry						
28	Punjab	08.12.2009	330547000.00	01.10.2010	265215000.00	16.09.2011 21.09.2011	220783872.00
29	Rajasthan	07.01.2010	325908000.00	18.01.2011	420698000.00	11.11.2011	318913000.00
30	Sikkim	17.08.2009	80092000.00	01.10.2010	102334000.00	02.09.2011/	90400000.00
31	Tamil Nadu	08.12.2009	19713000.00	01.10.2010	17032000.00	12.06.2012	13830000.00
32	Telangana						
33	Tripura	12.02.2010	35418000.00	18.01.2011	25848000.00		
34	Uttar Pradesh	10.05.2010	470962000.00	16.09.2012	353505000.00	22.02.2013	304800000.00
35	Uttarakhand	17.08.2009	816532000.00	01.10.2010	827488000.00	25.06.2012	653160000.00
36	West Bengal	08.12.2009	52957000.00	01.10.2010/ 22.11.2010	62760000.00	09.03.2012	43436000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>9895435000.00</b>		<b>10363187000.00</b>		<b>9631878522.00</b>



2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)	Date	Amount (in Rs.)
16.04.2014	6049000.00	16.04.2014	5000000.00		
06.10.2012	1196039000.00	09.07.2013	920000000.00	16.04.2014	1000000000.00
02.01.2013/20.02.2014	235226000.00	30.05.2014	475000000.00		
13.02.2013	150592100.00	08.03.2014	130000000.00		
02.01.2013	84650.000.00	17.02.2014	108019400.00		
07.04.2014	1192000.00	07.04.2014	850000.00		
21.08.2012	1143800000.00	09.07.2013/ 22.01.2014	1100000000.00		
03.09.2013	20086000.00	24.03.2014	15000000.00		
17.02.2014	8050000.00	17.02.2014	65000000.00		
09.11.2012	324117000.00	29.10.2013	280000000.00		
09.07.2013	160000000.00	24.01.2014	195000000.00		
02.01.2013/11.02.2013 30.03.2013	524000000.00	02.11.2013	535000000.00		
29.11.2012	237853000.00	08.03.2014	180000000.00		
02.01.2013/27.06.2013	959600000.00	20.11.2013	975000000.00		
06.10.2012	437200000.00	10.10.2013	345000000.00		
21.05.2014	14700000.00	21.05.2014	15000000.00		
27.06.2013	615000000.00	24.05.2014	895000000.00		
06.10.2012	782123000.00	17.05.2013/ 27.06.2013	780000000.00	16.04.2014	750000000.00
22.08.2013	19729000.00	24.03.2014	45000000.00		
10.03.2014	6500000.00	10.03.2014	30000000.00		
30.11.2012	2058244000.00	01.07.2014	1800000000.00		
27.08.2012	193118000.00	05.07.2013	215000000.00	10.07.2014	210000000.00
25.02.2013	374298000.00	20.11.2013	345000000.00		
27.11.2012	87523000	08.10.2013	95000000.00		
12.02.2013/ 25.03.2013	11454000.00			03.07.2014	350000000.00
12.02.2013	22770300.00	10.10.2013	35000000.00		
02.01.2013/10.05.2013	634610000.00	09.07.2013	615000000.00		
	10293372400.00		10198869400.00		2310000000.00

[English]

**Uranium Deposits**

792. DR. A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium Corporation of India has discovered and explored uranium deposits in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the amount incurred for the above activities during the last three years?

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, As per the mandate, Uranium Corporation of India (UCIL) exploits identified uranium resources in the country. However, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is engaged in survey, prospecting & exploration activities for uranium deposits in various parts of the country.

(b) As of May, 2014, AMD has established 2,11,473 tonne *in situ* Uranium oxide ( $U_3O_8$ ) (equivalent to 1,79,329 tonnes of Uranium) reserves in different States as under:

State	Uranium reserves	
	$U_3O_8$ (t)	U (t)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	91,540	77,625
Telangana	18,550	15,731
Jharkhand	61,118	51,828
Meghalaya	21,180	17,961
Rajasthan	8,393	7,117
Karnataka	4,682	3,970

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	3,986	3,380
Uttar Pradesh	785	666
Uttarakhand	100	85
Himachal Pradesh	784	665
Maharashtra	355	301
Total	2,11,473	1,79,329

(c) The expenditure incurred by AMD for exploration of uranium minerals during the last three years is as under:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2011-12	12,970.36
2012-13	6,519.61
2013-14	8,364.17
2014-15 (up to May 2014)	1,923.80

**Nuclear Power Reactors**

793. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the nuclear power reactors in the country are under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards;

(b) if so, the details thereof, reactor wise;

(c) whether all these reactors are fuelled by indigenous uranium and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of the countries from where uranium is being imported for fuelling these reactors?

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. At present 12 nuclear power reactors out of the 22 reactors

(in operation/under commissioning) are under IAEA safeguards, the details of which are as under:

Unit	Location	Capacity (MW)
TAPS 1 & 2	Tarapur, Maharashtra	2x160
RAPS 1 & 2		100+200
RAPS 3 & 4	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2x220
RAPS 5 & 6		2x220
KAPS 1 & 2	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2x220
KKNPP 1 & 2*	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2x1000

\*KKNPP-1 connected to the grid in October 2013 and generating infirm power

KKNPP-2 under commissioning.

(c) No, Madam. The reactors under IAEA Safeguards are fuelled by imported uranium.

(d) The uranium for the reactors under IAEA safeguards is imported from Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, France and Uzbekistan.

[Translation]

#### **Vocational Courses**

794. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pre-vocational courses at high school level and vocational courses at the higher secondary level are taught in various schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some inappropriate courses have been included in the pre-vocational education-scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The scheme of "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education has now been revised" as "Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education", Under the revised scheme, vocational courses

are being taught at Class IX to XII covering both secondary and higher secondary level in the various schools of the country.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Grading System**

795. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of teaching staff in schools across the country is depriving children of quality education particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether children are losing the habit of studying after the introduction of grading system and as a result of which children studying in seventh standard cannot even read or write Hindi properly;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to promote children from one class to the next by way of examination system in place of the present grading system and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for providing quality education in rural areas of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Since the inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001-02, a total of 19.84 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned across the country till 2013-14, against which 15.06 lakh teacher posts have been filled up upto 31.03.2014.

(c) No, Madam. The National Achievement Surveys conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for classes III, V and VIII reveal that though learning levels remains low, there is a slight improvement in learning outcomes.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Under the Model School Scheme for classes VI to XII, the Ministry envisages the setting up of

2,500 schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) including in Rajasthan, in blocks which are not educationally backward.

[English]

### **Rising Retirement Age**

796. SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to raise the retirement age of Central Government employees; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Visit of French Foreign Minister**

797. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of France was on a two day visit to India recently;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed during the visit and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether issues regarding Rafale Fighter Jets Deal, Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant and climate change also came up during the said talks; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with steps proposed to be taken by the Government for further strengthening bilateral relations with France?

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. The Foreign Minister of France, Mr. Laurent Fabius visited India from 30 June - 1 July, 2014.

(b) and (c) Both sides had discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual concern.

The status of various bilateral projects was also discussed during the meeting. On climate change, India expressed its hope that a comprehensive, balanced and equitable outcome will be reached at the COP21 to be hosted by France in December 2015.

(d) Both sides expressed their commitment to continue their engagement under the ambit of established framework of institutionalized dialogue mechanism to further strengthen the relationship.

[English]

### **Upgradation and Expansion of Polytechnics**

798. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnics opened in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the impact of such polytechnic institutions on the employment scenario in the backward areas of the country;

(c) if so, the outcome of the said survey; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to upgrade and expand these polytechnics particularly in the backward areas of the country including Bihar and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) As per the information provided by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a total number of 3866 polytechnics were opened in the country and state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under the scheme of 'Sub-Mission on Polytechnics' this Ministry provides financial assistance

to 500 Government and Government aided polytechnics subject to a maximum of Rs 2.00 crores per polytechnic to upgrade infrastructure facilities like labs, equipments, etc. The numbers of polytechnics identified for upgradation under the scheme in respect of State of Bihar are 12 and 13 in case of state of Jharkhand. State-wise list of number of polytechnics identified for upgradation is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I***State-wise details of Polytechnics opened*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Institute Count
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	560
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7
4	Assam	13
5	Bihar	36
6	Chandigarh	4
7	Chhattisgarh	61
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
9	Daman and Diu	1
10	Delhi	17
11	Goa	6
12	Gujarat	136
13	Haryana	214
14	Himachal Pradesh	40
15	Jammu and Kashmir	30
16	Jharkhand	31
17	Karnataka	330
18	Kerala	70
19	Madhya Pradesh	156
20	Maharashtra	499
21	Manipur	1
22	Meghalaya	3
23	Mizoram	2
24	Odisha	146

1	2	3
25	Puducherry	9
26	Punjab	163
27	Rajasthan	224
28	Sikkim	2
29	Tamil Nadu	493
30	Tripura	5
31	Uttar Pradesh	413
32	Uttarakhand	76
33	West Bengal	116
Total		3866

**Statement-II***Polytechnics Identified for Upgradation*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Nos. of Polytechnics
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	57
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4	Assam	9
5	Bihar	12
6	Chandigarh	2
7	Chhattisgarh	12
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
9	Daman and Diu	1
10	Goa	4
11	Gujarat	19
12	Haryana	12
13	Himachal Pradesh	9
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6
15	Jharkhand	13
16	Karnataka	36
17	Kerala	48
18	Madhya Pradesh	31

1	2	3
19	Maharashtra	30
20	Manipur	1
21	Meghalaya	2
22	Nagaland	3
23	Odisha	11
24	Puducherry	3
25	Punjab	17
26	Rajasthan	21
27	Sikkim	2
28	Tamil Nadu	21
29	Tripura	2
30	Uttar Pradesh	57
31	Uttarakhand	19
32	West Bengal	37
	Total	500

#### Plantation of Fruit Bearing Trees

799. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Forests is promoting plantation of fruit bearing trees in the forests; and

(b) if so, the percentage of fruit bearing trees that have been planted in the country, 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 (MoEF&CC) is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is 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 level.

The plantation species is selected by the members of JFMC on the basis of their needs, ecological conditions and other local factors in consultation with the State Forest Department. The native forest species are encouraged for plantation in the forest areas giving importance to trees with multiple uses including fruit bearing trees. MoEF&CC have not issued any specific direction for percentage of fruit bearing trees to be planted, as it is decided by the JFMCs considering local conditions and the micro plan of the area.

#### Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

800. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the higher secondary level education is included under the 'Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan' (RMSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation to include higher secondary level education under RMSA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The 'Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan' (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 as part of the Central Government's commitment to make secondary education (Class IX and X) of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons. The RMSA since its revision in 2013, subsumes the schemes of ICT @ schools, Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage, and Construction of Girls Hostels, which extend to higher secondary classes and covers both government and aided schools.

(c) and (d) The Government of India have received proposals from Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh for including higher secondary level education. The RMSA presently focuses on the Secondary schools (class IX and X).

[Translation]

### **Rising Sea Level**

801. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large portion of coastal area of the Indian Sub-Continent is likely to be submerged as a result of rising sea level, as reported in a magazine, 'Journal of Threatened Taxa';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the report has raised apprehensions about a possible submersion of a major part of Godavari-Krishna mangrove eco-region and the Sunderband; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan formulated by the Government to tackle such a situation?

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 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggests that global mean sea level has risen by only 0.19m and the mean rate of global average sea level rise was 1.7mm/year between 1901 and 2010. Further, as per India's Second National Communication (2012), the trends of sea level rise are estimated to be an average of 1.3mm/year along Indian coasts. Report also suggests that sea level rise takes place in the background of several other physical factors including storm surges and tidal variations, swells, normal deltaic subsidence, coastal erosion and siltation of river channels along the coastline.

The study published in the Journal of, Threatened Taxa predicts inundation of bio-geographical zones of India by marine intrusion as result of 1 m and 6m sea level rise. It also predicted the impact of sea level rise on coastal areas including Godavari- Krishna mangrove eco-region and the Sunderband based on 1m and 6 m sea level rise scenario. However, these findings are not consistent with the assessment made in AR5 of IPCC and India's Second National Communication.

(d) Government of India is aware of the implications of climate change and has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008. It comprises, *inter alia*, of eight National Missions including National Mission on Sustainable Habitat which comprises activities for managing coastal zone. Studies on Coastal Zones have been conducted for developing an approach to assess coastal vulnerability due to sea level rise under India's Second National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in May, 2012. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was also published in 2011. Besides, Government has launched a project on 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan' for mapping of a hazard line along the coastal areas of the country taking into account the sea level rise due to climate change and other parameters such as, shoreline change, tides and wave etc.

[English]

### **Interest Free Debt**

802. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has requested the Government for interest-free debt to finance the expenditure incurred on airport line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Vacancies in Passport Offices**

803. SHRI P.K. BIJU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts are lying vacant in different Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, PSK-wise and category-wise;



(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up these vacancies at the earliest; and

(d) if so, the effective steps contemplated in this direction and 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) and (b) As on date, the sanctioned cadre strength of the Central Passport Organization (Passport Offices) is 2697. The details of category-wise vacancies are as under:

Post	No. of vacancies
Passport Officer	4
Deputy Passport Officer	11
Assistant Passport Officer	76
Passport Granting Officer	50
Assistant	208
UPC	316
UPC (Hindi)	04
LDC	57
Stenographer	09
Hindi Translator	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>745</b>

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several steps to fill up the existing vacancies by recruitment through the Staff Selection Commission, fast-track promotion and deputation, wherever applicable. The Ministry has recently invited applications from suitable candidates to fill up the vacant posts through deputation at the level of Passport Officer, Deputy Passport Officer and Assistant Passport Officer. An indent to fill up vacant posts of Lower Division Clerk has already been placed with the Staff Selection Commission. Pending filling up of vacancies on regular basis, the Ministry has engaged upto 450 Data Entry Operators in the Passport Offices against vacant non-gazetted posts.

#### **GRANTS TO GUDI Grants to Gudi**

804. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted in-principle approval for the formation of Gujarat Urban Development institute (GUDI);

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the current status of the proposal?

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 Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation granted in-principle approval to fund the establishment of Gujarat Urban Development institute (GUDI) out of capacity Building Fund under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) fund. However, the proposal was not finally approved.

#### **Commercial Subscribers of Cable T V**

805. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has released a Consultation Paper on Tariff issues related to Broadcasting and Cable TV Services for Commercial subscribers;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the issue of tariff for commercial subscribers has been under judicial scrutiny; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the status 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) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) released a Consultation Paper namely "Tariff Issues related to Broadcasting and Cable TV Services for Commercial Subscribers" on 11.06.2014, soliciting the comments/views of all the stakeholders on the issues pertaining to various alternatives for tariff stipulations for the commercial subscribers, manner of offering of TV services, definition of "commercial subscribers", "commercial establishment" and "shops", and the sub-categorisation of the commercial subscribers into similarly placed groups. Details are available at TRAI website [www.traai.gov.in](http://www.traai.gov.in).

(c) and (d) The issue of Tariff for commercial subscribers has been under judicial scrutiny since 2005, Based on the interim order dated 19-10-2006 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, TRAI issued two Tariff amendment orders on 21-11-2006 applicable to Commercial Subscribers in CAS and non-CAS areas, which were challenged before Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT). The Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated 28.05.2010 had struck down these orders. Against TDSAT order, an appeal was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 16.04.2014, directed that the impugned tariff, which is in force as on today, shall continue for a period of three months. Within the said period, TRAI shall look into the matter de novo, as directed in the impugned judgment and shall re-determine the tariff after hearing the contentions of all the stake holders. Accordingly, TRAI has issued Consultation Paper in this regard.

#### **Small Scale Mines**

806. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision regarding environmental clearance to small-scale mines below 5 hectares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to scrutinize the rules promulgated by State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to coordinate with State Governments 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) The environment clearance cases of minor mineral mining projects upto 5 hectares are considered at the State level by the concerned State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

(c) to (e) The Supreme Court, vide its judgment dated 27.02.2012 in I.A. Nos.12-13 of 2011 in Special Leave Petition (C) No.19628-16929 of 2009 titled Deepak Kumar etc. Vs. State of Haryana & Ors. etc. *inter alia* ordered that State Governments and Union Territories should take immediate steps to frame necessary rules under section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 taking into account consideration of the recommendations of this Ministry in its report of March 2010 and model guidelines framed by the Ministry of Mines, Government of India. This Ministry has decided to examine such rules framed by the State Governments from environment angle.

#### **LTC Scam**

807. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any LTC scam in the country as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of the said scam; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulting officials/VVIPs and the measures taken to prevent its recurrence in future?

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 (c) Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) had received a letter from Central Vigilance Commissioner addressed to Cabinet Secretary regarding irregularities and misuse in availing Leave Travel Concession (LTC) by the public servants in the Central Government, its Public Enterprises (PSEs) and Public Sector Banks, in violation of the guidelines. The matter is being investigated by CBI. Government of India formulates the policies and schemes keeping in mind the various service requirements of the employees and their welfare. Various Ministries/Departments & other agencies of the Government of India are responsible for the proper implementation of these policies. These policies are

reviewed from time to time and also amended when situation demands. In case of Leave Travel concession if any fraudulent claim is made, the irregularities are looked into in terms of Rule 16 of the CCS(LTC) Rules, 1988 and disciplinary proceedings are initiated against the Government servant on the charge of preferring a fraudulent claim which may result in imposition of the any of the penalties specified in Rule 11 of CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal Rules), 1965. If found guilty, the Government servant shall not be allowed the next two or more sets of LTC in addition to the sets already withheld during the pendency of the disciplinary proceedings.

#### **Forest Cover**

808. SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI  
KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the ratio of forest cover in percentage term in the country (percentage of total land), State-wise including Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has implemented the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), a centrally sponsored scheme in the country;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof along with the targets set and achieved under the programme so far, State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated to various States under NAP for the last three years and the current year, State-wise: and

(e) the proposals received from State Governments for financial assistance under NAP for the current financial year 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) The details of the ratio of forest cover in percentage term in the country (percentage of total land) State-wise including Kerala as per India State of Forest Report-2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country including Kerala State. 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 level. The State-wise details of approved area are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The fund released during last three years and current year under NAP Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement III.

(e) During Current Financial Year 2014-15, the proposals have been received for release of financial assistance under NAP Scheme from all States except Telangana and Goa. An amount of Rs.98.50 crore has been released as first installment to 13 States. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*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	Percentage of the Forest Cover to the total geographical area
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	275069	46116	16.77
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67321	80.39
Assam	78438	27671	35.28
Bihar	94163	7291	7.74
Chhattisgarh	135191	55621	41.14
Delhi	1483	179.81	12.12
Goa	3702	2219	59.94
Gujarat	196022	14653	7.48
Haryana	44212	1586	3.59

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14683	26.37	Sikkim	7096	3358	47.32
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22538	10.14	Tamil Nadu	130058	23844	18.33
Jharkhand	79714	23473	29.45	Tripura	10486	7865	75.01
Karnataka	191791	36132	18.84	Uttar Pradesh	240928	14349	5.96
Kerala	38863	17922	46.12	Uttarakhand	53483	24508	45.82
Madhya Pradesh	308245	77522	25.15	West Bengal	88752	16805	18.93
Maharashtra	307713	50632	16.45	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6711	81.36
Manipur	22327	16990	76.10	Chandigarh	114	17.26	15.14
Meghalaya	22429	17288	77.08	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	213	43.38
Mizoram	21081	19054	90.38	Daman and Diu	112	9.27	8.28
Nagaland	16579	13044	78.68	Lakshadweep	32	27.05	84.56
Odisha	155707	50347	32.33	Puducherry	480	50.05	10.43
Punjab	50362	1772	3.52	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3287263</b>	<b>697898</b>	<b>21.23</b>
Rajasthan	342239	16086	4.70				

**Statement-II***Details of Area approved from 2000-02 to 2014-15 under National Afforestation Programme Scheme*

(area in hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Year													
		2000-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 upto 30/6/2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000	21090	13040	7780	2690		13859	8382	4182	2341	5453	0	1605	
2	Bihar	0	0	7750	2400	2165		9016	3675	3475	0	5647	2415	3885	1786
3	Chhattisgarh	1950	15670	19869	2800	2225		40990	14706	8450	1177	8370	2934	5906	4699
4	Goa	0	0	1250	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	
5	Gujarat	500	12415	6600	4930	5000		32545	14620	4920	1760	11150	2000	2735	5284
6	Haryana	9400	3405	7250	1000	1050		8298	8260	5526	1100	3145	1519	3035	1900
7	Himachal Pradesh	2950	1520	20434	7474	0		10028	1222	1255	1646	2566	1450	908	
8	Jammu and Kashmir	4580	28204	15055	0	0		7735	6370	3550	0	4857	4486	2260	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	Jharkhand	0	5700	25400	7500	1250		31990	14680	9980	0	4815	0	3975	
10	Karnataka	625	42770	6450	4790	2650		32905	3765	2200	0	9523	1880	3070	
11	Kerala	0	6600	5890	805	2955		10518	4118	1095	666	2947	1000	1620	
12	Madhya Pradesh	20300	32650	5700	14700	3170		28707	13367	6188	13000	10219	5125	5110	
13	Maharashtra	4003	17925	31580	8605	3175		41538	5182	7219	0	9854	2900	6850	6652
14	Odisha	820	39636	6228	2313	6025		59140	7400	1745	0	7410	1975	4910	6535
15	Punjab	650	0	3300	900	3385		7687	1640	547	0	625	0	1347	
16	Rajasthan	1250	12550	6800	2500	5090		1000	9500	6800	400	3300	1250	2325	
17	Tamil Nadu	2500	21400	19577	7450	1340		6230	5670	4025	0	2984	1800	2094	
18	Uttar Pradesh	7344	33615	19028	2000	1017		39104	18355	9664	3340	12435	4270	4890	8498
19	Uttarakhand	815	4122	18126	10346	5665		18867	3510	4065	5167	5058	2350	1241	1330
20	West Bengal	0	9470	9286	3900	200		9984	4793	615	2815	2360	710	970	
	Total (Other States)	60687	308742	248673	92193	49052	0	410141	149015	85501	33412	112718	38064	58736	36684
21	Arunachal Pradesh	3846	11030	4600	0	1940		5705	1450	1750	3125	0	0	0	
22	Assam	0	0	19665	4350	2940		15660	6365	3625	0	0	0	3675	
23	Manipur	0	11674	5600	600	500		12295	2950	1525	3599	4250	3970	2530	1835
24	Meghalaya	0	0	0	7400	0		8075	1970	800	4800	3930	3000	3000	
25	Mizoram	0	26170	600	0	0		16150	4500	2700	2370	2600	2500	3000	3135
26	Nagaland	4130	19000	2398	0	0		10640	3500	4050	2000	8000	2910	4000	2130
27	Sikkim	1600	11783	1000	0	0		6045	3350	2225	1549	3730	650	1095	1851
28	Tripura	805	16400	0	2200	0		8350	335	1380	6271	6220	4435	4547	1796
	Total (NE States)	10381	96057	33863	14550	5380	0	82920	24420	18055	23714	28730	17465	21847	10747
	Total	71068	404799	282536	106743	54432	0	493061	17343	5103556	57126	141448	55529	80583	47431

**Statement-III**

*Details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme Scheme during last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14) and Current year*

(Rs. in Crore)

States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 upto 30.06.2014
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15.15	2.71	3.75	
Bihar	6.92	3.40	12.84	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	24.74	13.33	21.38	10.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gujarat	27.00	14.30	11.68	10.50
Haryana	12.28	6.41	17.94	5.50
Himachal Pradesh	3.50	3.62	2.61	
Jammu and Kashmir	6.89	3.37	8.11	
Jharkhand	10.42	4.69	9.02	
Karnataka	12.92	6.81	9.26	
Kerala	2.04	11.30	6.99	
Madhya Pradesh	21.43	9.15	22.10	
Maharashtra	28.51	28.87	32.33	17.50
Odisha	7.30	3.38	5.36	9.00
Punjab	0.46	0.76	2.00	
Rajasthan	6.23	4.14	2.81	
Tamil Nadu	3.08	2.78	3.21	
Uttar Pradesh	26.23	15.27	20.15	12.00
Uttarakhand	6.61	6.25	6.01	2.50
West Bengal	6.29	2.57	2.96	
<b>Total (Other States)</b>	<b>228.00</b>	<b>143.11</b>	<b>200.49</b>	<b>74.00</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.66	0.00	
Assam	7.95	1.47	2.99	
Manipur	12.74	9.46	12.12	4.00
Meghalaya	4.31	9.10	4.50	
Mizoram	13.44	8.78	11.94	7.50
Nagaland	11.69	10.88	9.82	5.50
Sikkim	11.18	5.42	3.77	3.00
Tripura	13.69	3.50	11.99	4.50
<b>Total (NE States)</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>50.26</b>	<b>57.13</b>	<b>24.50</b>
<b>G. Total</b>	<b>303.00</b>	<b>193.37</b>	<b>257.62</b>	<b>98.50</b>

**Statement-IV**

*Details of funds released under National Afforestation Programme Scheme during the Current financial year 2014-15.*

(Rs.in crore)				
Sl. No.	State	Proposal received	Proposal approved	Fund released till 30.06.2014
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Received		
2	Bihar	Received	Approved	7.00
3	Chhattisgarh	Received	Approved	10.00
4	Telangana	Not Received		
5	Gujarat	Received	Approved	10.50
6	Haryana	Received	Approved	5.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	Received		
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Received		
9	Jharkhand	Received	Approved	
10	Karnataka	Received		
11	Kerala	Received		
12	Madhya Pradesh	Received	Approved	
13	Maharashtra	Received	Approved	17.50
14	Odisha	Received	Approved	9.00
15	Punjab	Received	Approved	
16	Rajasthan	Received		
17	Tamil Nadu	Received		
18	Uttar Pradesh	Received	Approved	12.00
19	Uttarakhand	Received	Approved	2.50
20	West Bengal	Received		
	Total (Other States)			74.00

1	2	3	4	5
21	Arunachal Pradesh	Received		
22	Assam	Received		
23	Manipur	Received	Approved	4.00
24	Meghalaya	Received		
25	Mizorara	Received	Approved	7.50
26	Nagaland	Received	Approved	5.50
27	Sikkim	Received	Approved	3.00
28	Tripura	Received	Approved	4.50
	Total (NE States)			24.50
	G. Total			98.50

**Recruitment in Prasar Bharti**

809. SHRI THUPSTAN CHHEWANG:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI:

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

(a) whether a recruitment board for Prasar Bharati has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the same is likely to be constituted;

(c) the total number of posts lying vacant in the Prasar Bharati vis-a-vis sanctioned posts, cadre and State-wise including Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand;

(d) whether most of the promotions in the Prasar Bharati are made on ad hoc basis and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to regularise such promotions and to address the issues pertaining to the career prospects of the employees working in the Prasar Bharati?

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 Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board (PBRB) has not yet been constituted. The draft Rules regarding establishment of PBRB is under finalization. Upon finalization of the Rules, the posts of Chairman and Members of PBRB will be created. The PBRB shall be constituted once these posts are created and filled up.

(c) The information is being collected by Prasar Bharati and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Adhoc promotions to some of the Programme posts in Prasar Bharati were made in order to mitigate stagnation due to non-convening of DPC by UPSC during 1997-2002 and from 2013 onwards and also due to litigations impacting regular promotions.

(e) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is in dialogue with UPSC for convening DPCs for regular promotions. The Ministry has also requested Prasar Bharati to forward proposals for cadre review of Indian Broadcasting Programme Service and Indian Broadcasting Engineering Service for approval of the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Climate Change Studies and Actions**

810. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:  
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a National Institute for Climate Change Studies and Actions in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and

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

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) Government of India proposes to set up during the 12th Plan period a National Institute for Climate Change Studies and Actions under

the administrative control of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change with the objective of coordinating all activities and analytical studies on scientific, environmental, economic and technological issues related to climate change.

#### **Performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

811. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors the performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the mechanism put in place for the purpose;

(c) the performance registered by KVs during the last three years and the current year, region-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the poor performance of certain KVs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are administered by an autonomous organization namely Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). The apex body for monitoring the performance of KVs in the country is the Board of Governors (BOG). The Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), Government of India, is the Chairman of BOG which comprises of educationists, educational administrators, and Members of Parliament. Ministry of HRD is adequately represented in the BOG. For effective management of monitoring, the BOG is supported by four standing committees headed by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Human Resource Development viz. Academic Advisory Committee, Finance Committee, Administration & Establishment Committee and Works Committee, Through its Annual Report, KVS appraises its performance as well as its other important achievement / activities of the whole year to the BOG.

(c) The Region-wise performance of Class-X and XII registered by KVS during the last three years and current-year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The performance of KVs is regularly monitored and required support is provided for further improvement. The pass percentage of all KVs including those located in Maharashtra as reflected in the examinations conducted by the Central Board of

Secondary Education for Class-X and XII has been by and large very good. Wherever the performance of any KVs is below the region average, the KVS takes necessary measures to address the deficiencies.

**Statement**

*Region-wise performance of Class-X and XII registered by KVS during the last three years and current -year*

Sl.No.	Region	CLASS-X				CLASS-XII			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agra	*	99.45	99.88	99.97	*	93.82	93.6	97.88
2	Ahmedabad	99.68	99.48	99.86	99.67	90.48	91.93	90.9	95.83
3	Bangalore	99.8	99.91	100	100	95	95.53	97.92	99.18
4	Bhopal	99.61	99.74	99.91	99.44	91.83	92.58	93.32	96.82
5	Bhubaneswar	98.6	99.8	99.97	99.95	93.28	93.48	95.08	96.83
6	Chandigarh	99.44	99.68	99.94	99.73	94.75	95.6	96.14	98.42
7	Chennai	99.94	99.69	99.95	99.98	97.58	95.84	96.09	98.37
8	Dehradun	99.2	99.6	99.7	99.47	94.15	97.2	96.16	98.47
9	Delhi	99.15	99.55	99.91	99.86	95.54	95.43	97.21	98.27
10	Ernakulaum	*	100	100	100	*	98.49	99.31	99.51
11	Gurgaon (Sirsa)	*	99.09	99.92	99.47	*	92.21	94.21	96.57
12	Guwahati	97.75	99.3	99.83	99.9	94.68	95.57	93.52	97.88
13	Hyderabad	99.51	99.86	100	99.72	95.71	97.43	97.23	98.24
14	Jabalpur	99.1	98.91	99.87	99.49	88.75	91.99	91.2	96.22
15	Jaipur	99.55	99.59	99.97	99.42	90.0	92.49	95.28	97.81
16	Jammu	99.39	99.28	99.82	99.91	91.1	87.73	89.18	96.52
17	Kolkata	99.69	99.52	99.91	99.62	93.1	94.21	95.22	96.09
18	KVS(HQ)	94.75	99.66	100	100	91.38	98.18	100	96.34
19	Lucknow	98.61	99.32	99.84	99.18	93.92	93.02	93.13	96.6
20	Mumbai	99.27	99.41	99.7	99.8	91.9	95.16	95.41	97.28
21	Patna	98.76	99.68	99.74	98.79	92.68	95.98	90.53	95.11
22	Raipur	*	99.23	100	98.56	*	90.67	95.34	97.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Ranchi	*	99.55	99.92	99.51	*	92.47	94.48	94.55
24	Silchar	97.54	99.23	99.93	99.94	92.09	94.76	93.3	96.6
25	Tinsukia	*	98.94	100	99.62	*	91.2	95.28	96.14
26	Varanasi	*	99.54	99.94	99.26	*	92.43	92.08	97.53

\*The blank spaces exist in the columns of 2010 & 2011 above as these regions did not exist at that point of time, e.g., Agra, Ernakulam, Raipur, Ranchi, Gurgaon (Sirsa), Tinsukia & Varanasi.

[English]

### Fast Breeder Reactor

812. PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the commissioning of the Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the reasons for delay if any, in commissioning the same; and

(c) the extent to which the Fast Breeder Reactor is likely to help the nuclear power generation capacity in the country?

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) The 1500 MWe Prototype fast breeder Reactor (PFBR) being constructed at Kalpakkam is in advanced stage of construction and commissioning, Erection of all major components of the reactor has been completed. Commissioning of auxiliary systems such as water system, ventilation, electrical and gas systems have been completed. Next stage in commissioning is preheating and filling of sodium into secondary and primary systems. The project has achieved overall physical progress of 97.6% as on 30.06.2014.

(b) The approved date for criticality of PFBR is in September- 2014. However, being first of its kind reactor being built completely indigenously in our country, some delay on account of the requirement of rigorous testing

and qualification of all major equipment and sub-systems is anticipated.

(c) Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) help multifold enhancement in the nuclear power generation capacity in the country not only by not requiring mined uranium for their fuel, but also producing surplus plutonium (a man made nuclear fuel material produced in nuclear reactors) that can meet lifetime fuel requirements of these reactors and also provide fuel for initial load of additional FBRs. FBRs provide the essential pathway to enable full deployment of our vast thorium resources in the third stage of our nuclear power programme, to meet substantial part of the Indian energy needs for several centuries.

### Kamalanathan Committee

813. SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Kamalanathan Committee for division of employees/staff between the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the Committee along with the guidelines framed for the division of employees?

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 Government has constituted an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Shri C. R. Kamalanathan for State Government employees other than All India Services, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 80 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, with effect from 29.03.2014. A copy of the order is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

F.No. 27/13/2013-SR(S)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, P.O. & Pension  
(Department of Personnel & Training)

3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,  
Khan Market, New Delhi.  
Dated 29th March, 2014

**ORDER**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 80 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the Central Government hereby constitutes the Advisory Committee for State Government employees other than All India Services, with immediate effect.

2. The Advisory Committee will comprise the following:-

- |       |                                                                                                                                                     |   |          |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| (i)   | Shri C.R. Kamalanathan, IAS (Retd.) (AP:1965)                                                                                                       | - | Chairman |
| (ii)  | Chief Secretary of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh                                                                                             | - | Member   |
| (iii) | Shri V. Nagi Reddy, IAS (AP:84)                                                                                                                     | - | Member   |
| (iv)  | Dr. P.V. Ramesh, IAS (AP:85)                                                                                                                        | - | Member   |
| (v)   | Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Department of Personnel & Training - looking after the charge of SR Division or his/her nominee not below the | - | Member   |

rank of Director/Deputy Secretary to the Government of India representing the Central Government

- |      |                                                                                                                                                 |   |                  |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (vi) | An Officer not below the rank of Secretary to the State Government coordinating the Reorganization Cell in the existing State of Andhra Pradesh | - | Member Secretary |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|

3. On or after the 'Appointed Day' the Chief Secretaries of the successor States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh shall become members.

4. The terms of reference of the Advisory Committee shall be as under:

- |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i)  | To delineate objective and transparent criteria for the allocation / distribution of personnel belonging to the State Government employees borne on the existing cadres of different services of Andhra Pradesh between the two successor States namely Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;                                                         |
| (ii) | To determine the cadre strength and further subdivide it into various categories for . different services under the State Government i.e. Direct Recruitment Quota and Promotion Quota wise; Unreserved, OBC, SC and ST for the two successor States namely Andhra Pradesh and Teiangana arising out of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh; |

The recommendation of the Advisory Committee in this regard should be finalized only after the Committee places its principles of determination along with the actual cadre strength proposed on the website of the State Governments for a reasonable period, so as to allow comments/ representations to be made thereon and the Committee takes a view on the issues that may be raised by the stakeholders. Also, once the cadre strength is determined on this basis, shortages in different services in the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh vis-a-vis their present cadre strength should be distributed pro-rata between the successor States so that neither State is at a disadvantage.

- (iii) To recommend specific individual allocation/distribution of State Government employees accordingly;
- (iv) To consider any representations made by a State Government employee (s) who is/are affected by such allocation / distribution in order to ensure a fair and equitable treatment to all and make appropriate recommendations, if any.

5. Any additional function may be assigned to the Committee, as and when required, as per the provisions of the said Act.

-sd-

(Archana Varma)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to:

1. Chairman and all the Members of the AC.
2. The Chief Secretary of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh- for information and necessary action.
3. Secretary, DoPT, Government of India- for information and necessary action.
4. Secretary, MHA
5. Joint Secretary, PMO
6. Guard File

#### **Imphal and Mandalay Bus Service**

814. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch a weekly cross- border bus service between Imphal in Manipur and Mandalay in Central Myanmar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the modalities for finalizing the MoU in this regard have been completed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the said bus service is likely to become fully operational?

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) Government is engaged in discussions with the Government of Myanmar on starting a cross-border bus service between Imphal in Manipur and Mandalay in Myanmar. In this regard, provisions of the MOU on the bus service and a draft Protocol on operational modalities are being discussed with the Myanmar side.

#### **Desecration of Temples in Pakistan**

815. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:  
SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are recent reports of the alleged desecration of Hindu temples in Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of such Hindu temples attacked in Pakistan during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for ensuring safety of Hindu temples in Pakistan; and
- (e) if so, the response of the Pakistan Government 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) to (e) Government from time to time has come across reports about acts of desecration of places of religious and cultural importance of the minority communities in Pakistan including the Hindu community. There were two prominently reported instances of desecration/vandalism of Hindu temples in Pakistan in 2012. In 2013 nine such instances were reported. In 2014 there have been 5 instances of reported desecration of Hindu temples in Pakistan so far. Given the overall environment in Pakistan, it has not been possible to ascertain the veracity, precise number, or the actual details of such incidents.

The Simla agreement between India and Pakistan clearly lays down the principle of non-interference in

each others' internal affairs between the two countries. Nevertheless, from time to time, Government has called upon the Government of Pakistan to ensure the protection and preservation of holy shrines in Pakistan, as per their commitments undertaken in the bilateral "Protocol on visits to religious shrines" signed in 1974, under which it is the obligation of each respective side to ensure that important shrines are properly maintained and their sanctity preserved. Government of Pakistan has been stating that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

#### **Financial Assistance Through KVIC**

816. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans provided to economically weaker sections under credit linked subsidy programme managed through the Khadi Boards of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the details of applications pending for loan and the reasons for pendency, case-wise;

(c) the time by which the pending applications would be processed/cleared and the loans' are likely to be dispersed to the beneficiaries; and

(d) the details of the special schemes being run by KVIC instilling self sufficiency among the target groups?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) At present there is no exclusive scheme whereby KVIC provides loan to economically weaker sections. However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 through KVIC, Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) for generating self-employment by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector throughout the country. KVIC is the national nodal agency for the programme. Under the programme, 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 including Karnataka, the number of units assisted under PMEGP and margin money subsidy utilized during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The number of applications pending for loan under PMEGP during last three years is given below:

Year	Number of Pending applications under PMEGP
2011-12	3492
2012-13	24835
2013-14	93384

The main reasons for pendency are (i) Non-completion of documents required by banks (ii) applicants already declared defaulters by banks (iii) applications are submitted at the fag end of the year (iv) insufficient funds in particular bank branch etc.

(c) As per RBI guidelines Banks are required to complete the process of sanction of loan within 30 days from the date of receipt of application and the entire process from the receipt of application to disbursal of loan is fixed at 130 days after scrutiny, appraisal and sanction by the concerned bank. To expedite the timely sanctioning of loans under PMEGP as well as their disbursal by Banks, the process is monitored at District Level by District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) and by State Government concerned. A District Level Advisory Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Member of Parliament of the district for monitoring of the PMEGP Scheme. KVIC and Ministry of MSME have also taken up the issue with CMDs of Banks to sensitize the bank officials on timely disbursal of credit. The process is periodically monitored at the national level by a monitoring committee for PMEGP and at state level Banker's meet by the respective state governments.



(d) KVIC has already been implementing the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) which is mandatory as part of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for the beneficiaries who have been sanctioned loan so that they develop the competence to manage the enterprises independently.

**Statement**

*State-wise margin money subsidy utilized and number of projects assisted*

**2011-12**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy utilized (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2983.42	1920
2	Himachal Pradesh	1152.51	809
3	Punjab	1756.94	899
4	UT Chandigarh	39.98	38
5	Uttarakhand	1059.62	894
6	Haryana	1353.79	786
7	Delhi	189.69	195
8	Rajasthan	3518.29	2075
9	Uttar Pradesh	18599.43	5569
10	Bihar	9873.73	4887
11	Sikkim	113.87	64
12	Arunachal Pradesh	431.63	375
13	Nagaland	1155.94	556
14	Manipur	869.51	564
15	Mizoram	723.57	418
16	Tripura	2539.45	1812
17	Meghalaya	1228.13	712
18	Assam	5544.99	5280
19	West Bengal	5581.67	5806
20	Jharkhand	3486.33	2372
21	Odisha	4194.51	2259

1	2	3	4
22	Chhattisgarh	3306.12	1510
23	Madhya Pradesh	5419.41	1943
24	Gujarat*	6147.35	1863
25	Maharashtra **	4548.95	2705
26	Andhra Pradesh	5497.37	1672
27	Karnataka	3872.13	1852
28	Goa	296.12	155
29	Lakshadweep	10.52	12
30	Kerala	2928.85	1629
31	Tamilnadu	7164.15	3228
32	Puducherry	79.22	72
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	116.47	1204
Total		105783.66	55135

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**2012-13**

1	Jammu and Kashmir	3413.99	2036
2	Himachal Pradesh	1350.84	916
3	Punjab	1417.92	770
4	UT Chandigarh	68.63	55
5	Uttarakhand	2043.16	1426
6	Haryana	1511.38	927
7	Delhi	133.52	161
8	Rajasthan	6223.97	2623
9	Uttar Pradesh	12968.42	4529
10	Bihar	7669.08	3150
11	Sikkim	88.49	49
12	Arunachal Pradesh	296.50	261
13	Nagaland	1101.32	436
14	Manipur	1098.49	660
15	Mizoram	545.82	517



1	2	3	4
16	Tripura	2441.35	1604
17	Meghalaya	869.07	458
18	Assam	5801.15	7336
19	West Bengal	7382.49	6632
20	Jharkhand	3423.46	2297
21	Odisha	7518.67	3735
22	Chhattisgarh	3714.39	1748
23	Madhya Pradesh	9097.43	3201
24	Gujarat*	3304.67	1066
25	Maharashtra**	6794.14	3640
26	Andhra Pradesh	5655.41	1968
27	Karnataka	3580.73	1251
28	Goa	83.87	46
29	Lakshadweep	0	0
30	Kerala	3343.35	1872
31	Tamilnadu	4916.28	2244
32	Puducherry	83.79	54
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	124.62	216
Total		108066.40	57884

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**2013-14**

1	Jammu and Kashmir	3221.92	1849
2	Himachal Pradesh	1613.86	1112
3	Punjab	2472.08	942
4	UT Chandigarh	59.11	55
5	Uttarakhand	2099.99	1236
6	Haryana	2074.98	939
7	Delhi	164.75	142

1	2	3	4
8	Rajasthan	4056.87	1278
9	Uttar Pradesh	15117.55	4358
10	Bihar	7725.19	3121
11	Sikkim	108.09	66
12	Arunachal Pradesh	889.42	657
13	Nagaland	1125.76	419
14	Manipur	1591.34	733
15	Mizoram	886.40	777
16	Tripura	2227.40	1307
17	Meghalaya	571.46	414
18	Assam	7397.40	8279
19	West Bengal	5596.67	3273
20	Jharkhand	4533.09	2612
21	Odisha	4231.41	2222
22	Chhattisgarh	1891.21	867
23	Madhya Pradesh	7981.76	2463
24	Gujarat*	4401.80	914
25	Maharashtra **	4737.63	2116
26	Andhra Pradesh	4610.54	1453
27	Karnataka	7837.31	2760
28	Goa	89.64	42
29	Lakshadweep	0	0
30	Kerala	2756.94	1505
31	Tamil Nadu	5287.64	2269
32	Puducherry	43.17	43
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	172.59	237
Total		107574.97	50460

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

**2014-15**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money Subsidy utilized@ (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted@
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
2	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
3	Punjab	120.89	67
4	UT Chandigarh	10.67	10
5	Uttarakhand	-	-
6	Haryana	-	-
7	Delhi	-	-
8	Rajasthan	-	-
9	Uttar Pradesh	255.56	108
10	Bihar	-	-
11	Sikkim	-	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
13	Nagaland	-	-
14	Manipur	-	-
15	Mizoram	-	-
16	Tripura	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-
18	Assam	-	-
19	West Bengal	-	-
20	Jharkhand	-	-
21	Odisha	-	-
22	Chhattisgarh	-	-
23	Madhya Pradesh	217.59	85
24	Gujarat*	240.54	64
25	Maharashtra **	-	-
26	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
27	Karnataka	-	-
28	Goa	-	-

1	2	3	4
29	Lakshadweep	-	-
30	Kerala	-	-
31	Tamilnadu	52.06	23
32	Puducherry	-	-
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
Total		897.31	357

@upto 30 June 2014

\*including Daman and Diu

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

[ *Translation* ]**Clearance to Defence Projects**

817. DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant quick environmental clearances to defence projects to ensure that the projects are not delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change consider the applications for grant of Environment Clearance from various sectors including Defence sector as per provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time, which inter-alia prescribes the time-lines for considering the proposal. All Defence sector proposals are kept in Category 'A' in the EIA Notification, 2006 and

considered at the Central Government level. The Ministry has constituted an Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) to consider the defence sector proposals for expediting the process for grant of Environment Clearance to such projects.

[English]

#### **International Hub Airport**

818. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large area of forest land was diverted for development of World Class Multi- Model International Hub Airport at Nagpur (MMIHAN) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra has forwarded a compliance report for clearance of forest land for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which MMIHAN will become operational?

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) Two proposals for diversion of 9.17 ha and 10.36 ha of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for construction of Multimodal International Hub Airport in favour of Chief Engineer, Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MIHAN) in Nagpur, Maharashtra have been accorded Stage-I approval on 12.03.2013 by the Regional Office, Bhopal.

Compliance report on the conditions stipulated in the Stage-I approval has been submitted by the State Government without providing detail of mutation of Zudupi jungle land identified for raising compensatory afforestation in favour of the State Forest Department. The Regional Office, Bhopal has requested the State Government to submit complete compliance report of the same on 13.03.2013 and 8.07.2013. Reply from the State Government is still awaited. After receipt of satisfactory

compliance report from the State Government, the proposal will be considered for Stage-II approval.

[Translation]

#### **Transfer Policy in KVS**

819. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing transfer policy of teachers employed in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS);

(b) whether not posting teachers to places of their choice has affected their work and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any suggestion for simplification of transfer procedure has been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) A copy of the existing transfer policy is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam. The Kendriya Vidyalayas have continuously shown improvement in their academic performance.

(c) and (d) It is not administratively feasible to always post teachers in the place of their choice. However, the KVS transfer policy gives weightage to choice of posting alongwith other grounds such as tenure, spouse, Hard Stations and medical condition etc. Suggestions regarding the transfer policy of KVS are received from time to time and are considered appropriately by the KVS authorities. Based on the inputs received and keeping in view the interests of the organization as well as the employees, amendments in the transfer policy are made as and when required. The last such amendment was approved by the Board of Governors of KVS in its meeting held on 1st July, 2014. The latest amendments pertain to enabling transfers within the region depending on vacancies in schools and consider request transfer on the basis of schools having larger number of vacancies rather than their alphabetical order.

**Statement***Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

Transfer guidelines for Teachers (up to PGTs) and other up to Assistant

**1. Objective**

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan shall strive to maintain equitable distribution of its employees across all locations to ensure efficient functioning of the organization and optimize job satisfaction amongst employees. All employees are liable to be transferred anywhere in India at any point in time and transfer to a desired location can't be claimed as a matter of right. While effecting transfers the organizational interest shall be given uppermost consideration and that the problems and constraints of employee shall remain subservient.

**2. Definition:**

Sl. No.	Terms	Explanations
1	2	3
1	Tenure	The term shall be applicable only in respect of hard/ very hard/ NER stations: 02 Years for hard/very hard/ NER stations to be reckoned on 30th June of the year.
2	Hard/ very hard station	As notified by the KVS from time to time. The existing list of places would continue to operate when these guidelines come into operation.
3	Physically challenged employee	Those who are in receipt of conveyance allowance at double the rate prescribed for other employees.
4	APAR	Annual performance appraisal report.
5	Organization	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan or any office or school under its administrative control.
6	Location	A Kendriya Vidyalaya or any other office of KVS located in a place.
7	Station	A city/ town/ metropolis as notified by the KVS with a unique three digit code. More than one Kendriya Vidyalayas/ office can be located at a station.

1	2	3
8	MDG	Separately defined in Annexure-I
9	DFP	Incidence of death of spouse/own son/ own daughter, if occurred in the last two years as on 31st March of the year.
10	LTR	Retirement due within next three years as on 31st March
11	Transfer Count	Total score of points allotted to different factors relevant for a request transfer as per clause 10
12	Displacement Count	Total score of points allotted to different factors that determine the displacement of an employee from a station as per clause 6

**3. Applicability**

The guidelines shall be applicable to, all categories of teachers, Librarian, Head Master, Assistant and all Group C employees. Transfer shall be effected in the light of provisions contained in clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the guidelines, wherein criteria on the basis of assigning appropriate points to relevant factors of transfer and using the cumulative score as the basis of transfer, has been prescribed.

**4. Types of Transfer**

Transfer may broadly be classified in two types, viz., administrative transfer, which the KVS orders suo motu in the exigencies of service and administration and in public interest, and request transfer which is effected based on the request of an employee.

**5. Administrative Transfer of Employees**

Through such transfer KVS shall ordinarily:

- redeploy surplus staff in excess of sanctioned strength at a location to other location against sanctioned vacancies.
- post employees in hard/ very hard/ NER stations.
- displacement of an employee from a location to accommodate the request of a needy employees.

### 6. Factor, Points and Calculation of Displacement Count of an Employee for displacement transfer

Displacement Count of an employee shall be computed by assigning appropriate points to such appropriate factors considered material for displacement as per the following:

Sl.No.	Factors	Existing points (2014-2015)
1	Stay at a station in the same post as on 31st March (30th June for hard/very hard/NE Station in complete years. <b>Clarification:</b> • Period of absence on any account shall also be counted for this purpose. • If an employee returns to a station X on request after being transferred from X within three years (two years for hard/very hard/NE station), the stay of such an employee at X shall be no. of years spent at X before being transferred plus no. of years spent after coming at X. However, if an employee returns to station after a period of three years (two years for hard/very hard/NE station) the stay shall be counted afresh.	+ 2 for each completed year
2	Annual Performance Appraisal Report Grading for the last three years.	+ 2 for each below average grading
3	Employees below 40 years (as on 31st March of the year) who have not completed one tenure at hard/ very hard/ NE stations (During entire service on any post)	Y/N (Indicate Y for Yes and N for No)
4	LTR/DFP/MDG Cases <b>Clarification:</b> * If an employee qualifies for more than one the points shall be limited to a maximum of - 50 only.	-50
5	Spouse, if a KVS employee and posted at the same station.	-20
6	Physically challenged employee.	-50
7	Spouse, if a Govt. Sector Employee and posted at the same station.	-15
8	Woman employee who is not spouse of a KVS/Govt. Sector employee.	-6
9	7 Members of recognized associations of KVS staff who are also members of JCM at KVS regional offices and/or KVS headquarters.	-15
10	Award winning employees: National award given by the President of India KVS National Incentive award <b>Clarification:</b> If an employee has won both the awards then the maximum concession of -5 marks shall be given	-5 -2

#### Displacement Count

#### Total score of all the points

### 7. Method for Administrative Transfer

Administrative transfer under clause 5 (a) shall be effected in the decreasing order of displacement count of employees holding a post at station to eliminate surplus staff and such staff shall be accommodated against clear vacancies. Administrative transfer under 5(b) shall be

effected in decreasing order of the displacement count of employees holding a post to fill up anticipated vacancies in hard/ very hard/ NER/other desired stations to a desired extent. As regards 5(c), to transfer a needy employee, as defined in clause 11 (a), to a desired station(s) mentioned in his/her request application form, an employee holding the same post with the highest displacement count, subject

to not being below D1 as prescribed herein below at the relevant station(s) in the order of preference indicated by the needy employee, shall be liable to be displaced in the event there is no clear vacancy at the station (s). However an employee seeking request transfer within same station can apply for KVs choice but such transfer will be considered only against vacancy and this will not affect station seniority of the employee and will be liable to be transferred/displaced in public interest. While displacing an employee in such manner an effort would be made to post such an employee to a least inconvenient location against a clear vacancy. In case of a tie in the displacement count of employees the male employee shall be displaced, in case of a tie between the employees of the same gender the employee with earlier date of joining in present station in present post shall be displaced and in case date of joining also coincides for two or more employees then the youngest employee shall be displaced.

- a) Provided, a cut off mark D1 on Displacement Count may be prescribed on year to year basis below which an employee shall not be displaced in a particular year except under clause 5 (a).
- b) Provided, more factors can be added/ deleted and points allocated for different factors can be altered on year to year basis to remediate any imbalance resulting in transfers. Changes shall be notified well in advance before inviting transfer applications.
- c) Provided, an employee with a higher displacement count can be retained if the employee's services are absolutely crucial in the organizational interest. In such eventuality an employee with next lower displacement count shall be liable to be displaced.

- d) Provided, exemption can be given to an employee or group of employees from displacement for such period owing to circumstances or such other administrative exigencies justifying such exemption.
- e) Provided, an employee can be transferred from a location if the employee's stay has become prejudicial to the interest of the organization.
- f) Provided further, an employee can be transferred to a location in administrative exigencies without having any regard to the displacement count of the employee.

8. Employees below 40 years of age (as on 31st March of the year) who have not completed one tenure at hard/very hard/NE stations in continuous span in service and not presently posted to such stations and have completed one year stay at present station in the present post, in their decreasing order of Displacement Count; can be posted in Hard/Very Hard/NER stations in regular annual request transfer in the prescribed proforma itself. Employees may opt for a posting at hard/ very hard/ NER station. KVS shall post them to such location in a transparent manner as per prescribed calendar of activities. Such transfer though on request shall be treated administrative in nature in accordance with clause 5 (b) above.

#### **9. Request Transfer of Employee**

Request transfer shall be effected as per the prescribed calendar of activities. Transfer on request shall be effected on the basis of "Transfer Count" of an employee computed by assigning appropriate points to factors considered relevant for transfer. An employee on initial posting on recruitment is normally barred from applying for request transfer for three years in terms of the appointment order. An employee will not be eligible for request transfer twice in one academic year.

#### **Para-10 : Factor, Points and Calculation of Transfer count of an Employee for Request transfer**

Sl.No.	Factors	Existing points (2014-2015)
1	2	3
1	Active Stay at a station as on 31st March (As on 30th June for Hard/Very Hard/NER Stations). Periods of -continuous absence of 30 days or more (45 days or more for hard/very hard/NER stations) shall not be counted.	+ 2 for each completed year
2	Annual Performance Appraisal Report Grading for the last three years. If the report for any of the last three years is not written or is unavailable no point shall be given for the relevant year(s).	+2 for Outstanding grading for each year

1	2	3
3	Award winning employees: National award given by the President of india KVS National Incentive award <b>Clarification:</b> If an employee has won both the awards then the maximum concession of +5 marks shall be given.	+5 +2
4	Spouse, if working in KVS at the requested, station or within 100k m.	+20
5	Spouse, if working in government sector at the requested station or within 100 km.	+15
6	DFP/MDG/LTR Cases. If an employee qualifies for more than one ground the points shall be limited to a maximum of +50 only. Further, if an employee has already secured a request transfer in previous year(s) on the basis of these additional points the points shall not given again.	+50
7	Completion of tenure in hard/NER stations. Completion of tenure in very hard stations Points shall be given only when an employee applies for transfer just after completing the tenure at hard/ very hard/NER station (s).The maximum points under the head shall remain +55/+60 only.	+55 +60
8	Physically challenged employee. Further, if an employee has already secured a request transfer in previous year(s) on the basis of these additional points the points shall not given again in the same post.	+40
9	Woman employee <b>Clarification:</b> Women employees eligible for points under serial no. 4 & 5 herein above shall not be eligible for the points.	+6
Transfer Count		Total score of all the points

### 11. Method for Request Transfer

Request transfer for a post will be considered at a station only except for request of intra-station transfer and shall be accommodated in decreasing order of "Transfer Count" computed on the basis of clause 10 of competing employees. In case of a tie in the transfer count of two or more employees competing for a location/station the female employee shall be preferred first. In case of tie in two or more employees of the same gender an employee with an earlier date of joining in present post in present station shall be accommodated and in case, if the date of joining in present post in present station also coincides then the older employee shall be first accommodated. Transfer counts of all request transfer applications shall be displayed on KVS website and the transfer count so displayed shall remain valid till 31st of July of the relevant year and request transfer may be considered for vacancies arising due to retirement or any other reason during the period of validity for which no fresh application shall be invited or considered. Applications shall automatically become infructuous after the expiry of 31st July.

- a) Provided, a cut off mark C 1 on transfer count may be prescribed on year to year basis in such a way that an employee whose transfer count is equal to C1 or more may be transferred in one of the desired station(s) even by way of displacement of an employee as per clause 5(c) in the event there is no clear vacancy at the desired station(s). In such cases an employee having the highest displacement count subject to not being below D1 shall be liable to be displaced from within the choice station(s) in order of preference indicated by the needy employee. If no employee holding the same post and having a displacement count D1 or more is found in all the choice station(s) going in order of preference indicated by the needy employee the request of such a needy employee may not be acceded to.
- b) Provided, a lower cut off mark C2 on Transfer Count may be prescribed on year to year



basis below which the request shall not be accommodated in a particular year. Request for transfer of an employee whose transfer count is less than C1 but greater or equal to C2 shall be considered subject to existence of a vacancy in the desired locations/ stations.

- c) Provided, more factors can be added/ deleted, points allocated for different factors can be altered to remediate any imbalance resulting in transfers, on year to year basis. Changes shall be notified well in advance before inviting applications.
- d) Provided further, the request of an employee with a lower transfer count can be accommodated in preference to employee(s) with higher transfer count if the services of such an employee are essential for efficient functioning of the organization or in view of such other circumstances faced by the employee which justifies such out of turn consideration.

#### **12. Authorities Competent to Effect Transfer**

Article 15 (a) (3) of Education Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas empowers Commissioner, KVS to transfer, post and assign any duties to all officers and staff at the headquarters and Regional Offices as well as Vidyalayas, Therefore, Commissioner shall be competent to exercise all powers under these guidelines to; effect transfer and/ or grant exemption under various clauses and provisos; and/or do any other exercise prescribed under various clauses and provisos. Commissioner may delegate power to such authorities with such further limitations for such period as deemed appropriate in view of prevailing circumstances either by a general or specific order to such authorities. Power so delegated is liable to be withdrawn by the Commissioner whose discretion in this regard shall be final.

#### **13. Power of Relaxation of Guidelines**

Notwithstanding anything contained in the guidelines, the Commissioner with the approval from the Chairman, KVS, shall be the sole competent authority to transfer any employee to any place in relaxation of any or all of the above provisions.

#### **14. Interpretation of Guidelines**

Commissioner, KVS shall be the sole competent authority to interpret above provisions and pass such

other order(s) as deemed appropriate and essential to facilitate the implementation of the guidelines for the purpose of effective control and administration of the KVS as a whole.

#### **15. Safeguard Against Extraneous Influence**

Employees shall not bring in any outside influence; if such an influence from whichever source espousing the cause of an employee is received it shall be presumed that the same has been brought in by the : employee. The request of such an employee shall not be considered. Action may also be initiated against such an employee under relevant service rules.

#### **Type of Diseases Prescribed as Valid for Transfer on Medical Grounds. Type of Disease**

1. Cancer
2. Paralytic Stroke
3. Renal Failure
4. Coronary Artery Disease as explained below
5. Thalassaemia
6. Parkinsons Disease
7. Motor-Neuron Disease

The brief description of illness which will be considered as medical grounds for the purpose of transfer, in terms of transfer guidelines is as under. Medical terms referred herein will bear meaning as given in the Butterworth's Medical Dictionary.

#### **(i) Cancer**

It is the presence of uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells. The definition of cancer includes leukemia, lymphomas and Hodgkins' disease.

#### **Exclusions:**

This excludes non-invasive carcinoma(s) in-Situ, localized non-invasive tumour(s) revealing early malignant changes and tumour (s) in presence- of HIV infection or AIDS; any skin cancer excepting malignant melanoma(s) are also to be excluded.

#### **(ii) Paralytic Stroke**

(Cerebro-vascular accidents) Death of a portion of the brain due to vascular causes such as (s) Hemorrhage

(cerebral), (b) Thrombosis (cerebral), (c) Embolism (cerebral) causing total permanent disability of two or more limbs persisting for 3 months after the illness.

**Exclusions :**

- (i) Transient/Ischemic attacks.
- (ii) Stroke-like syndromes resulting from
  - (a) Head Injury
  - (b) Intracranial space occupying lesions like abscess, traumatic hemorrhage and tumour.
  - (c) Tuberculosis meningitis, Pyogenic meningitis and meningococcal meningitis.

**(iii) Renal failure**

It is the final renal failure stage due to chronic irreversible failure of both the kidneys. It must be well documented. The teacher must produce evidence of undergoing regular haemodialysis and other relevant laboratory investigations and doctor certification.

**(iv) Coronary artery Disease**

1. Cases involving surgery on the advice of a consultant cardiologist to correct narrowing or blockage of one or more coronary arteries or valve replacements/ reconstructions shall be considered MD cases up to three years from the date of actual open heart surgery and the eligible employees shall be entitled for the points during this period.
2. Cases involving non surgical techniques eg. Angioplasty through the arterial system. Such cases will be considered MDG Cases for a period of one year from the date of procedure and the eligible employees shall be entitled for points during this period.

**(v) Thalassaemia**

It is an inherited disorder and it is diagnosed on clinical and various laboratory parameters. Patient with Thalassaemia who is anemic and is dependent upon regular blood transfusion for maintaining the hemoglobin level. In addition he is on chelating agent and other supportive care.

**Inclusions:**

- i) Thalassaemia major: - History of blood transfusion/ replacement at less than three

months interval. It must be well supported by all medical documents. The history should include the periodicity/duration of blood transfusion/ replacement required by the patient/Chelation therapy.

**Exclusion:**

- (a) Patient may have Thalassaemia minor. His anemia may become severe because of concurrent infection or stress. Anemia may become severe because of nutritional deficiency or other associated factor.
- (b) Blood transfusion is not required and these patients do not require Chelation therapy.

**(vi) Parkinson's Disease**

Slowly progressive degenerative disease of nervous system causing tremor, rigidity, slowness and disturbance of balance.

Must be confirmed by a neurologist Inclusion:

Involuntary tremulous motion with lessened muscular power, in parts not in action and even when supported; with a propensity to bend the trunk forward and to pass from a waling to a running pace, the senses and intellects being uninjured.

**Exclusion:**

- (i) Patients who are stable with the support of medicine.
- (ii) Detection of Parkinsons' disease within the duration of 5 years.

**Requirement:**

Date of detection of the disease, hospitalization extent of involvement, duration of treatment along with discharge summary should be furnished. Mention should be made about the progressiveness of the disease, and summary of inception of the patient must be confirmed by Neurologist.

**(vii) Motor-Neuron Disease:**

Slowly progressive degeneration of motor neuron cells of brain and spinal cord causing weakness, wasting and twitching in limbs and difficulty in speaking and swallowing.

Must be confirmed by neurologist.

**Inclusions :**

Irreversible/progressive motor neuron disease with presence of weakness wasting and fasciculation of limbs with/without brisk tendon jerks and extension painter response.

**Exclusion:**

Weakness of muscle due to other causes like infections, neuropathy traumatation, idiopathic, motor-neuron disease involving less than 02 limbs and the muscle power is more than 3 grades. Requirement: It should be duly supported by MRI, EMG and nerve conduction test.

**(viii) "Any other disease with more than 50% mental disability duly examined by and recommended fay the respective Regional Medical Board with latest records/ reports (within three months).**

[English]

**Slum Upgradation Index**

820. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Witt the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Slum Upgradation Index with an aim to rehabilitating slum dwellers and providing them with basic civic amenities in the country; and

(b) 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) and (b) With a view to capture the improvement in housing and infrastructure of the slums, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) has constituted a Committee to look into the various aspects of data, coverage etc. of slum census and suggest methodology for developing a slum index. The Committee was to submit its report within three months from the date of first meeting which was held on 27th March, 2014. The term of the

Committee, on its request, has been extended by another three months.

[Translation]

**Setting up of MSMEs**

821. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in areas where the population of Scheduled Tribes is dominant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the time by which these enterprises are likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide concession in excise duty and other taxes to the MSME units in Rajasthan which have a huge potential for growth on account of large reserves of marble and minerals in the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, area-wise and the time by which such concession is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Setting up of an enterprises is an individual's endeavour. However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) supplements their efforts through various schemes/ programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs across the country including Scheduled Tribe dominant areas. State-wise distribution of Tribal units, as per Fourth All India Census of MSMEs (2006-07), is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) For the purpose of payment of Central Excise duty, the current exemption limit for micro & small enterprises (MSEs) is Rs. 1.50 crore. Any unit having a turnover of less than Rs. 4.00 crore in the preceding year is eligible for the exemption of above mentioned duty.

As regards service tax, the exemption limit is Rs. 10.00 lakh. The exemption in respect of excise duty & service tax are applicable throughout the country including Rajasthan.

**Statement***State-wise distribution of Tribal Units*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of enterprises owned by					
		Registered Sector (in thousand)			Unregistered Sector (in lakh)		
		ST	Total	% Share of ST Units	ST	Total	% Share of ST Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jammu and Kashmir	0.83	14.99	5.54	0.06	1.18	5.08
2	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	11.93	4.44	0.09	1.6	5.63
3	Punjab	0.65	48.11	1.35	0.05	9.66	0.52
4	Chandigarh	0.03	1	1.00	0.01	0.28	3.57
5	Uttarakhand	0.84	23.76	3.54	0.1	2	5.00
6	Haryana	0.41	33.15	1.24	0.07	4.87	1.44
7	Delhi	0.05	3.75	1.33	0.07	1.75	4.00
8	Rajasthan	1.45	54.89	2.64	0.61	9.14	6.67
9	Uttar Pradesh	1.47	187.74	0.78	0.11	22.34	0.49
10	Bihar	1.03	50.04	2.06	0.09	7.48	1.20
11	Sikkim	0.03	0.12	25.00	0.01	0.06	16.67
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0.31	0.42	73.81	0.21	0.25	84.00
13	Nagaland	1.15	1.33	86.47	0.14	0.16	87.50
14	Manipur	1.1	4.49	24.50	0.15	0.44	34.09
15	Mizoram	3.51	3.72	94.35	0.03	0.1	30.00
16	Tripura	0.04	1.34	2.99	0.02	0.26	7.69
17	Meghalaya	2.81	3.01	93.36	0.42	0.47	89.36
18	Assam	1.42	19.86	7.15	0.28	2.14	13.08
19	West Bengal	0.39	43.26	0.90	0.33	20.8	1.59
20	Jharkhand	0.73	18.19	4.01	0.67	4.25	15.76
21	Odisha	0.46	19.6	2.35	1.59	9.77	16.27
22	Chhattisgarh	3.52	22.77	15.46	0.53	2.78	19.06
23	Madhya Pradesh	7.02	107	6.56	0.98	11.5	8.52
24	Gujarat	3.47	229.83	1.51	2.1	13.03	16.12
25	Daman and Diu	0	0.59	0.00	0	0.01	0.00
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01	1.72	0.58	0	0.04	0.00
27	Maharashtra	1.5	86.59	1.73	0.41	14.45	2.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Andhra Pradesh	0.58	45.69	1.27	0.23	14.9	1.54
29	Karnataka	5.82	136.19	4.27	0.52	11.12	4.68
30	Goa	0.05	2.62	1.91	0	0.56	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0.01	0.00
32	Kerala	1.18	150.19	0.79	0.06	12.94	0.46
33	Tamil Nadu	2.46	233.88	1.05	0.34	18.21	1.87
34	Puducherry	0.02	1.45	1.38	0	0.13	0.00
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.75	1.33	0	0.07	0.00
All India		44.84	1563.97	2.87	10.3	198.74	5.18

Source: Fourth All India Census of MSMEs 2006-07

[Translation]

#### Acknowledgement of VIP Letters

822. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether VIP references including from Members of Parliament are not being acknowledged by various officials of the Ministers/Ministries/Subordinate offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the existing guidelines in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the erring officials and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of such letters received, during last year and the current year and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the result/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) to (c) Guidelines laid down in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) for handling the communications received from Members of Parliament (MPs) specify that such communications should be attended to promptly and acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days. In cases where delay is anticipated, an interim reply should be given indicating the possible date for a final reply. It is the responsibility of each Ministry/Department of the Government of India to follow the instructions laid down in the CSMOP in this regard and no centralized data is maintained.

(d) and (e) No centralized data is maintained.

[English]

#### Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

823. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of non-admission/not being able to get admission by the children belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in Kendriya Vidyalayas have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the children belonging to BPL families, particularly girl-child, get admission in the nearby Kendriya Vidyalaya?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The admission to children belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) is covered under specified category as per Section 2 (p) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. As per the provisions of RTE Act, 2009, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has reserved 25% seats to the children belonging to disadvantaged groups (SC/ ST/ BPL/ OBC (non-creamy layer)/ EWS/ differently abled) in the admissions of Class-I. Apart from this, various measures also have been taken to ensure admission of children belonging to BPL families particularly girl children by making provision under single girl child quota in which a maximum of two admissions per section in Class-I and two per Class in Class-VI and onwards are reserved for single girl children.

#### **Violation of Reservation Rules**

824. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have violated the ruling of the Apex Court to restrict reservation in Government jobs for SCs, STs, Minorities, OBCs, etc., at 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the States which have crossed the 50 per cent limit in providing reservation;

(c) whether the Union Government is contemplating any action to enforce the ruling of the Supreme Court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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 & Training deals with reservation in posts & services under the Central Government. The services

under the State come under the List-II i.e. "State List" of the Constitution, which are within the jurisdiction of the Governments of respective states.

The details of Percentage of reservation in different States are not being maintained in this Department.

(c) and (d): Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) and (b) of the above question.

#### **Climate Change Discussions**

825. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international negotiations on crucial Loss and Damage (L&D) issue are against the developing and poor nations;

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

(c) whether the G-77 nations walked out of such a negotiation on the above crucial issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof and India's position vis-a-vis G-77 nations;

(e) whether the Government has specific position regarding the concerns of the country in international talks on climate change especially on the issue of increasing compensation on damage caused by high emissions of greenhouse gases by rich countries on account of industrialization; and

(f) 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 JAVEDKAR) : (a) to (d) Loss and damage issue was discussed at the Conference of Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at its 19th meeting held at Warsaw. During negotiation, Group 77 and China walked out from the Informal Consultation Group meeting protesting the views of developed countries on certain issues. India's stand during negotiation was consistent with the views of group G77 and China.



The negotiation resulted in establishment of Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts vide COP 19 Decision 2/CP.19. This decision also has provisions for enhanced action and technical, financial and capacity building support to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries.

(e) and (f) Indians position on climate change negotiations is anchored in the principle of equity and "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities" of Parties as enshrined in the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. India and other developing countries have also consistently stated that the developed countries must fulfil their commitments under the Convention to provide resources to developing countries to enable them to undertake actions for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage arising out of climate change.

#### **Indian Rare Earth**

826. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to revive and modernise Indian Rare Earths, Udyoga Mandal Unit, Kerala; and

(b) the time frame given 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) and (b) The plant facilities at Rare Earth Division, at Udyoga Mandal Unit Aluva, Kerala were retrofitted and became ready for commissioning on 18.07.2013 to process 5000 tons per annum (tpa) of mixed rare earths chloride (MRCL) from monazite processing plant at OSCOM, Odhisa for production of individual high pure rare earth including light and heavy rare earths. Subsequently, commissioning of the plant has been completed. Further process

optimisation has resulted in increasing the through put of the plant with 10,000 tpa of MRCL. With this the work for modernisation of the plant has already been completed.

*[Translation]*

#### **Model Schools**

827. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) the criteria laid down for setting up of Model Schools in the country;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided for setting up the Model Schools during the last two years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the places where such schools are to be opened have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the criteria laid down for identifying these places?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The Model School Scheme envisages setting up of 6,000 model schools as benchmark of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block. The scheme has two modes of implementation, viz. (i) setting up of 3,500 schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments, and (ii) the remaining 2,500 schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward.

(b) The State-wise details of financial assistance provided for setting up the Model Schools under State sector component of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement. No school has yet been awarded under the PPP component of scheme.

(c) to (e) The schools to be set up through States/UTs are to be located in EBBs preferably in block headquarters and the ones to be set up under the PPP mode are to be located in non-EBBs. Details of EBBs are available at [www.http://ssamis.nic.in/EBB](http://ssamis.nic.in/EBB).



**Statement***Financial Assistance provided for setting up of Model Schools*

(Rs. in Crore)				
Sl.No.	States	Amount released during 2012-13	Amount released during 2013-14	Amount released during 2014-15 (till 30.06.2014)
1	Mizoram	1.729	0.00	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	0.00	82.72	0.00
3	Tamil Nadu	40.496	0.00	0.00
4	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	133.23	0.00
5	Bihar	305.30	0.00	0.00
6	West Bengal	18.57	0.00	96.34
7	Gujarat	26.72	28.77	8.13
8	Uttar Pradesh	220.587	0.00	51.05
9	Haryana	5.60	48.34	0.00
10	Nagaland	22.89	0.00	0.00
11	Assam	8.35	0.00	0.00
12	Andhra Pradesh	11.28	508.64	0.00
13	Maharashtra	20.65	0.00	0.00
14	Tripura	0.00	10.01	0.00
Total		682.172	811.71	155.52

**Withdrawal of US Forces from Afghanistan**

828. YOGI ADITYANATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether withdrawal of American forces from Afghanistan is likely to pose security threat to India;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the strategy likely to be adopted by India to protect the sovereignty and security of the country and its borders?

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) Government closely monitors all important developments in India's neighbourhood including developments in Afghanistan involving the presence of international security forces in that country.

Government will continue to take all necessary steps to safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

[English]

**Rhinoceros**

829. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rhinoceros in the country, State and forest-wise, as on date;

(b) the number of rhinoceros died naturally and killed by poachers in the last decade, year and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the existing wildlife protection mechanism particularly in Assam;

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

(e) the other measures taken by the Government for protection and conservation of Rhinoceros 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 Rhinoceros are found in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The population of rhinoceros in these States, as per information available in the Ministry, is as below:

Name of the State	No. of Rhinoceros (year of census)
Assam	2505 (2012)
Uttar Pradesh	30
West Bengal	229 (2013)

(b) State-wise details of rhinoceros death, both naturally and killed by poachers in the last decade, as per the information received from the States, are as follows:

Name of the State	No. of Rhinoceros died
Assam	939 (2003 to 2012)
Uttar Pradesh	13
West Bengal	50

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Presently there is proposal to review the existing wildlife protection mechanism particularly in Assam.

(e) The Government has taken following steps for protection of wild animals including Rhinoceros in the country:

- (i) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats. Most of the Rhino habitats are part of Tiger Reserves -Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, Manas Tiger Reserve, Dudhwa Tiger Reserve and Jaldapara Tiger Reserve.
- (ii) A specific component of "Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats" is provided in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on selected critically endangered species. Rhinoceros in one of the identified species under this programme.
- (iii) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals including rhinoceros against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (iv) In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (v) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/ Union Territory Governments

under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for providing better protection to wildlife including endangered species and improvement of its habitat.

- (vi) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vii) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (viii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure coordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (ix) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

[*Translation*]

#### **Performance of Students**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 53 per cent students of fifth standard and third standard are unable to read the books of second and first standard respectively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any investigation has been made by the Government about such a poor performance of students and if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organisation, expresses concern regarding the learning levels of children in schools in rural areas. However, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology,

conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes - III, V and VIII. Three rounds of these National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels, even though achievements remain low. The reasons for low-level achievement include, *inter-alia*, the non-availability of professionally trained teachers and adverse Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTR) at the school level.

(d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT. Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including annual in-service teacher training, distribution of free and improved textbooks, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for schools and teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system, teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

#### **Infrastructure Constraints in Prasar Bharati**

831. MAJ. GEN.(RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the buildings and land of Akashvani Kendra in Pauri, Uttarakhand are in pitiable condition and are not being utilized properly;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the land of the above Kendra is being encroached upon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these are not being utilised due to shortage of staff and resources and if so, 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that there was an encroachment activity by local municipal body on vacant land by making a cement concrete road on one side of plot. The matter was taken up with local administration and encroachment was stopped. As on date there is no encroachment on AIR land in Pauri.

(e) Prasar Bharati has also informed that AH India Radio, Pauri is functional and resources are being utilized. However, because of shortage of Staff, 7 nos. of Staff Quarters are lying vacant.

#### **Educationally Backward Districts**

832. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has identified the educationally backward districts in the country;

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

(c) the criteria/norms adopted by the Government for identifying such districts;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring these districts at par with other districts in respect of education; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government in this regard as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4%, based on the 2001 census data. The list of 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) in higher education is enclosed as Statement.

(d) In 2010 a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) was launched to set up one Model Degree College (MDC) in each of the 374 EBDs. The scheme was later subsumed under a new CSS called Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

(e) As a result of these efforts, 109 MDCs have been sanctioned in these districts. As per the All India Survey on Higher Education report 2011-12 (provisional), the GER in higher education in the country has now increased to 20.4%.

## Statement

## List of Educationally Backward Districts in Higher Education

<b>1. A &amp; N Islands</b>	Dantewada	Giridih	Shivpuri	Banswara	Banda
Andamans	Dhamiari	Godda	Sidhi	Baran	Barabanki
Nicobars	Durg	Gumla	Tikamgarh	Barmer	Bareilly
<b>2. Andhra Pradesh</b>	Janjgir-champa	Kodanrma	Ujjain	Bharatpur	Basti
Adilabad	Jashpur	Pakaur	Umaria	Bhilwara	Bijnor
Anantapur	Kanker	Palamu	Vidisha	Bikaner	Budaun
East Godavari	Kawardha	Paschim Singhbhum	West Nimar	Bundi	Bulandshahr
Kurnool	Koriya	Sahibganj	<b>18. Maharashtra</b>		Chitrakoot
Mahbubnagar	Mahasamund	<b>14. Karnataka</b>	Buldana	Churu	Etah
Medak	Raigarh	Bagalkot	Gadchiroli	Dausa	Farrukhabad
Nizamabad	Raipur	Bangalore Rural	Hingoli	Dhaulpur	Fatehpur
Prakasam	Rajnandgaon	Belgaum	Jalna	Dungarpur	Gonda
Srikakulam	Surguja	Bellary	Raigarh	Ganganagar	Hamirpur
Vizianagaram	<b>7. Dadar and Nagar Haveli</b>	Bijapur	Ratnagiri	Hanumangarh	Hardoi
West Godavari	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Charaarajanagar	Sindhudurg	Jaisalmar	Hathras
<b>3. Arunachal Pr.</b>	<b>8. Daman and Diu</b>	Chikmagalur	<b>19. Mehalaya</b>	Jalor	Jyotiba P. Naar
Changlang	Daman	Chitradurga	East Garo Hills	Jhalawar	Kannauj
Dibang Valley	Diu	Dakshina Kannada	Jaintia Hills	Jhunjhunun	Kanpur Dehat
<b>East Kameng</b>	<b>9. Gujarat</b>	Gadag	Ri Bhoi	Jodhpur	Kaushambi
Lohit	Amreli	Hassan	South Garo Hills	Karauli	Kheri
Lower Subansiri	Banas Kanlha	Haveri	West Khasi Hills	Nagaur	Kushinagar
Tawang	Bharuch	Kodagu	<b>20. Mizoram</b>	Pali	Lalitpur
Tirap	Bhavnagar	Kolar	Champhai	Rajsamand	Maharajganj
Upper Siang	Dohad	Koppal	Kolasib	Sawai Madhopur	Mahoba
Upper Subansiri	Jaranagar	Mandya	Lawngtlai	Sikar	Mathura
West Kameing	Junagad	Raichur	Lunglei	Sirohi	Moradabad
West Siang	Kachchh	Tumkur	Mamit	Tonk	Muzaffarnagar
<b>4. Assam</b>	Kheda	Udupi	Saiha	Udaipur	Pilibhit
Bongaigaon	Mahesana	Uttara Kannada	Serchhip	<b>26. Sikkim</b>	Rae Bareli
Cachar	Narmada	<b>15. Kerala</b>	<b>21. Nagaland</b>	East	Rampur
Darnang	Panch Mahals	Kasaragod	Mon	North	Saharanpur
Dhubri	Patan	Malappuram	<b>22. Odisha</b>	South	Sant Kabir Nagar
Goalpara	Porbandar	Palakkad	Anugul	West	Shajjahanpur
Hailakandi	Rajkot	Wayanad	Bolangir	<b>27. Tamil Nadu</b>	Shrawasti
Karbi Anglong	Sabar Kantha	<b>16. Lakshadweep</b>	Bargarh	Ariyalur	Siddharthnagar
Karimganj	Surat	Lakshadweep	Baudh	Coimbatore	Sitapur
Mangaon	Surendranagar	<b>17. Madhya Pradesh</b>	Debagarh	Cuddalore	Sonbhadra
Nagaon	The Dangs	Balaghat	Dhenkanal	Dharmapuri	Sultanpur
Sonitpur	Vaisad	Barwani	Gajapati	Dindigul	Unnao
Tinsukia	<b>10. Haryana</b>	Betul	Ganjam	Erode	<b>30. Uttaranchal</b>
<b>5. Bihar</b>	Fatehabad	Bhind	Kalahandi	Kancheepuram	Bageshwar
Araria	Gurgaon	Chhatarpur	Kandhamal	Kanniyakumari	Champawat
Aurangabad	Jind	Chhindwara	Kendujhar	Karur	<b>31. West Bengal</b>
Banka	Kaithal	Damoh	Koraput	Madurai	Bankura
Begusarai	Karnal	Datia	Malkangiri	Nagapattinam	Barddhaman
Darbhanga	Panipat	Dewas	Nabarangapur	Perambalur	Birbhum
Gopalganj	Sirsa	Dhar	Nayagarh	Pudukkottai	Dakshin Dinajpur
Jamui	<b>11. Himachal Pradesh</b>	Dindori	Nuapada	Ramanathapuram	Darjiling
Kaimur	Chamba	East Nimar	Rayagada	Salem	Haora
Katihar	Kinnaur	Guna	Sonapur	Sivaganga	Hugli
Khagaria	Labul & Spiti	Harda	<b>23. Puducherry</b>	Thanjavur	Jalpaiguri
Kishanganj	Sirmaur	Jhabua	Yanam	The Nilgiris	Koch Bihar
Lakhisarai	<b>12. Jammu and Kashmir</b>	Katni	<b>24. Punjab</b>	Theni	Maldah
Madhepura	Ananmag	Mandla	Amritsar	Thiruvallur	Medinipur
Madhubani	Badgam	Mandsaur	Bathinda	Thiruvarur	Murshidabad
Nawada	Baramula	Morena	Faridkot	Thoolhukkudi	Nadia
W. Champaran	Doda	Narsimhapur	Fatehgarh Sahib	Tirunelveli	North 24 Parganas
E. Champaran	Kargil	Neemuch	Firozpur	Tiruvannamalai	Puruliya
Purnia	Kathua	Panna	Gurdaspur	Vellore	South 24 Parganas
Saharsa	Kupwara	Raisen	Kapurthala	Viluppuram	Uttar Dinajpur
Samastipur	Leh	Rajgarh	Mansa	Virudhunagar	
Sheohar	Punch	Ratlam	Moga	<b>28. Tripura</b>	Total Districts =374
Sitamarhi	Rajauri	Sagar	Muksar	North Tripura	
Siwan	Udhampur	Satna	Nawanshahr	South Tripura	
Supaul	<b>13 Jharkhand</b>	Sehore	Patiala	West Tripura	
Vaishali	Chatra	Seoni	Sangrur	Dhalai	
<b>6. Chhattisgarh</b>	Deogliar	Shahdol	<b>25. Rajasthan</b>	<b>29. Uttar Pradesh</b>	
Bastar	Dumka	Shajapur	Ajmer	Bahraich \	
Bilaspur	Garhwa	Sheopur	Alwar	Balrampur	

*[English]***Improving Infrastructure in Delhi**

833. SHRI SULTAN AHMEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Delhi a world class city by improving infrastructure in the city; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and 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. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. Delhi is one of the Mission cities covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), a flagship programme launched by the Government on 03.12.2005 for reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities inter-alia with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/services delivery mechanism, 23 projects on various admissible components have been sanctioned under UIG sub-mission of JnNURM for Delhi with approved cost of Rs. 6649.55 crore and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 2327.34 crore.

*[Translation]***Resource Centre**

834. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to open Resource Centres at district headquarters to provide employment to students;

(b) if so, the names of the districts of the country wherein Resource Centres have been opened, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for opening of a Resource Centre in the district of Rajasthan, particularly in Jodhpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) No such scheme has been formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Metro Rail in NCR**

835. SHRI DHARAMBIR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect the major cities falling in the National Capital Region with the Metro Rail;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to utilise the available metro tracks for the said purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said cities are likely to be connected with the metro rail?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Madam. However, the proposals are prepared by the respective States and sanctioned / supported by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) as per National Urban Transport Policy 2006 and related policy guidelines.

(b) Operational metro tracks are being utilised by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) supported by Government of Haryana and Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Sanction / extension of Metro Rail projects by MoUD depends on the proposal of the State Government, viability of the project and availability of funds.

**Land to Schools**

836. SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land on concessional rates in urban areas has been provided to private educational institutions by development authorities, housing development boards, etc. on the condition that these institutions would provide free education to poor students;



(b) if so, the percentage of seats reserved for poor students in such institutions;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that private educational institutions are flouting the said rule particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the punitive action taken/ proposed to be taken against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) Land being a State subject, the State Governments adopt their own policy for allocation of land to educational institutions. No centralized data is available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development about the policy followed in different States regarding the actual land allotted on concessional rates to various educational institutions and the conditions laid down for reserving seats for students of various categories.

[*English*]

#### **News Telecast by Cable Operators**

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

(a) whether various cable operators are telecasting news on their own without taking necessary permission from the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb this practice?

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 cable operator under the definition of Programme as enjoined in Section 2(g) of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 can transmit "programme" on its network. The definition of "programme" is as under:

(i) Exhibition of films, features, dramas, advertisement and serials.

(ii) Any audio or visual or audio-visual live performance or presentation, and the expression 'programming service' shall be construed accordingly.

(c) to (e) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 does not provide a framework for regulation of ioca! or ground based television channels. With a view to bring in place a regulatory mechanism for these channels, the Ministry has sought recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 17.012013. Among other things, recommendations of TRAI have been sought on the following:

- Definition of local or ground based channels and their area of operation.
- Registering authority and registration mechanism including eligibility requirements, fee, terms and conditions etc.
- Monitoring mechanism.
- Requirement of security clearance.
- Transmission of local channels in the Digital Addressable regime etc.

#### **Review of RMSA**

838. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the implementation and achievement of 'Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan' (RMSA) and if so, the major findings thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the implementation of RMSA and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of schools upgraded in Kerala under RMSA;

(d) whether any proposals for upgrading more schools in Kerala are pending with the Government; and

(e) if so, the status of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Under the RMSA programme, there is provision for a Joint Review Mission (JRM), by a group of experts in the field of education and education related areas, both from the Government of India and from the representatives of the external aid partners (World Bank and Department for International Development) to review the programme twice a year. The last such review was conducted from 13th to 27th January, 2014. The key findings of this JRM were that RMSA has reached a stage where an outcome orientation is needed all through, in planning, appraisal, implementation, and monitoring, to bring in learner achievement as a major goal of RMSA and assess every year the progress towards the achievement of this goal, forge strong linkage between quality improvement measures and learner achievement, ex-ante assessment and ex-post evaluation of interventions, particularly those relating to training and quality improvement, are in step with SSA and ensure 100% transition of every child from the upper primary to secondary stage, either in Government or private unaided schools. The reports are available at [http://mhrd.gov.in/rmsa\\_jrmission](http://mhrd.gov.in/rmsa_jrmission).

(b) Recently the Secondary Education Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ICT @ School, Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS), Vocational Education, and Girls Hostel have been subsumed under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

(c) to (e) Under RMSA, 112 schools have been approved in Kerala since inception of the scheme. Out of these, 111 schools have become functional as on 31.05.2014. Presently, no proposals for upgrading schools in Kerala are pending with the Government of India.

*[Translation]*

#### **Water Pollution by Industries**

839. SHRI HUKUM SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding release of industrial effluents and other toxic materials into water bodies by distilleries and paper mills in the country causing environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and the action taken in this regard;

(c) the steps proposed to monitor and enforce existing environmental laws;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy to check spreading of diseases due to contamination of water; and

(e) if so, the details thereof 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) and (b) Yes Madam. The CPCB has received 18 public complaints regarding release of industrial effluent from distilleries during the last two years i.e. 2012 and 2013. Of these 18 complaints, CPCB has forwarded 5 complaints to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) to investigate the matter and take necessary action. 10 complaints were investigated through the CPCB team, of which 6 units were issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In case of another 1 complaint, CPCB issued direction under Section 18 (l)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board to direct the unit to take necessary pollution control measures. In case of 2 more complaints, status report was sent to the concerned based on the available information. The Year wise and State wise details of these public complaints are given in the enclosed Statement.

The CPCB has received 17 public complaints regarding release of industrial effluent from paper mills during the last two years i.e. 2012 and 2013. Of these 17 complaints, CPCB has forwarded 12 complaints to the concerned SPCBs to investigate the matter and take necessary action. In case of 2 other complaints, the concerned SPCB has already taken necessary action.

For 2 more complaints, CPCB has issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the concerned industrial units and in another 1 case, CPCB has issued direction under Section 18 (i)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board to direct the unit to take necessary pollution control measures. The Year wise and State wise details of these public complaints are given in the enclosed Statement.



(c) to (e) To avoid contamination of water, the government has taken measures to prevent discharge of pollutants including industrial effluent in to the environment which includes formulation of effluent and emission discharge standards for pulp & paper and distilleries. These environmental standards are enforced by the concerned SPCBs through different mechanisms namely, Consent Mechanism, Corporate Responsibility for Environment Protection, Periodic Inspections etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of public complaints received regarding release of industrial effluent from distilleries during the last two years i.e. 2012 and 2013*

State	2012	2013	Total
Uttar Pradesh	02	04	06
Chhattisgarh	01	00	01
Punjab	01	00	01
Tamil Nadu	00	01	01
Haryana	00	01	01
Maharashtra	00	02	02
Rajasthan	01	00	01
Bihar	01	00	01
Karnataka	01	00	01
Madhya Pradesh	01	01	02
West Bengal	00	01	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>

*State-wise list of public complaints received regarding release of industrial effluent from paper mills during the last two years i.e. 2012 and 2013*

State	2012	2013	Total
Uttar Pradesh	02	01	03
Uttarakhand	00	02	02
Gujarat	03	Nil	03
Tamil Nadu	02	02	04
Odisha	Nil	01	01
Maharashtra	Nil	02	02
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	02	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>

[English]

**Sanctions on Iran**

840. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil supplies to India from Iran have been hit by fresh commercial sanctions imposed by the US on Iran under Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act, 2012 (ITRSHRA);

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the new sanctions are likely to hamper India's plan to develop the Chabahar Port in Iran and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the alternative measures taken or being taken by the Government to bridge the gap of oil import?

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) Following talks between Iran and the "E3+3" countries (China, France, Germany, Russia, UK and the US) an interim agreement known as the "Joint Plan of Action" was reached by both sides on November 24, 2013, which provides for a temporary freeze on further unilateral financial sanctions against Iran by these countries till July 20, 2014.

Government, therefore, continues efforts to promote India's participation in the development of the Iranian port of Chabahar as it will help promote India's economic interests throughout the region including in Afghanistan, Iran and in the Central Asian region.

(d) Government has been taking all necessary measures to enhance India's energy security. Indian oil companies continuously engage in diversifying their crude oil purchase basket to eliminate dependence on any particular country or region.

**Tariff Regulations for Domestic Cable TV**

841. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that local cable TV operators are charging domestic subscribers very high for set top boxes and monthly services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the complaints received in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued new tariff order to make available set top boxes and other equipments for digital TV domestic subscribers at reasonable prices and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the TRAI is monitoring all DTH operators to ensure that their tariff rates are as per the prescriptions of TRAI and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to make public aware of the tariff regulations, etc.?

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) In order to promote healthy competition amongst Cable Operators and to provide benefits to all Stakeholders including its Consumers, TRAI has issued tariff order namely the "Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fifth) (Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems) Tariff Order, 2013" dated 27.5.2013 which provides standard tariff packages for supply and installation of Set Top Box (STB) to a consumer under DAS notified areas. Simultaneously, TRAI has also issued a tariff order namely the The Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Sixth) (The Direct to Home Services) Tariff Order" dated 27.05.2013 which provides standard tariff packages for supply and installation of Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) to a consumer of DTH services. The said tariff orders have been devised to make available STBs / CPEs at reasonable price with easy to understand terms and conditions, as well as to take care of the interests of the service providers.

(d) As per guidelines, the DTH operators submit a compliance certificate, as part of their Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) filed with TRAI every quarter, certifying that it complies with rules/regulations /directions/ orders issued by TRAI from time to time and all the terms and conditions of their license agreement.

(e) TRAI has been conducting Consumers Outreach programmes across the country with the support

of Consumer Advocacy Groups for creating awareness among the consumers about, amongst others, the benefits and other aspects of Digital addressable systems etc. TRAI has also been participating in talk shows, seminars etc. on the same aspect, organised by Doordarshan and All India Radio, for consumers' awareness / education. In addition, the information regarding tariff and STBs are also available under the heading "Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)" on the website of TRAI [www.traai.gov.in](http://www.traai.gov.in) for the awareness of the public.

#### **Forest Conservation in Naxal Areas**

842. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give relaxation in forest conservation laws in naxal affected areas for speeding up development works; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of relaxation proposed?

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) To expedite creation of public utility infrastructure in 60 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts identified by the Planning Commission for implementation of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Scheme, Central Government vide letter dated 13th May 2011 accorded general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for creation of critical public utility infrastructure of 13 categories, specified in this Ministry's said letter dated 13th May 2011, by Government Departments involving not more than 5.00 hectares of forest land, in each case.

The 13 categories of projects covered under the said general approval are -schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electric and telecommunication lines, drinking water projects, water/rainwater harvesting structures, minor irrigation canals, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation/ vocational training centres, power sub-stations, rural roads, communication posts, police

establishments like police stations /outposts /border outposts /watch towers, in sensitive areas identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and underground laying of optical fibre cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines. Central Government vide letter dated 16th June 2011 exempted the diversion of forest land in accordance with the said general approval from the requirement of compensatory afforestation.

Central Government vide letter dated 10th December 2012 extended the said general approval to additional 22 districts identified by the Planning Commission for implementation of the IAP Scheme.

The Central Government vide letter dated 1st February 2013 extended the said general approval to all category of public roads and quarrying of materials used in construction of public roads.

Central Government vide letter dated 17th May 2013 extended the said general approval to 35 LWE affected districts, from among the 106 districts selected under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which have so far not been selected for implementation of the IAP Scheme.

Central Government vide letter dated 4th July 2014 extended the said general approval to projects involving diversion of forest land, not located within the protected areas, for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments in 117 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, as per details given in the Central Government's said letters dated 13th May 2011, 10th December 2012 and 17th May 2013, irrespective of the area of forest land involved in such projects.

#### **Vacant Post**

843. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many posts in officer's level of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Services (CSS) are lying vacant in various Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, the details of the vacancies under different categories, the number of vacancies filled up during the year 2013 and the number of vacancies carried forward from the year 2005 onwards;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the posts on regular basis; and

(d) the action taken to clear the backlog vacancies?

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. Statement-I indicating the status of vacancies and the number of officers promoted under various grades in officers level of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) for the Select List Year 2013 is enclosed. As per the available information, Statement-II indicating the number of vacancies carried forward under various grades in officers level of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) from the Select List Year 2005 to 2012 is enclosed.

(c) The posts could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible officers in the feeder grade.

(d) The proposals for promotion of officers are initiated on regular basis and all the eligible officers are promoted.

#### **Statement-I**

*The status of vacancies and the number of vacancies filled up under various grades in officers level of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) for the Select List Year 2013*

Grade	Vacancies	No. of vacancies filled up
Principal Staff Officer/ Senior Principal Private Secretary	55	9
Principal Private Secretary	144	72
Private Secretary	184*	

\* Provisional

**Statement-II**

*The number of vacancies carried forward under various grades in officers level of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS) from the Select List Year 2005 to 2012*

Year	Principal Staff Officer/ Senior Principal Private Secretary	Principal Private Secretary	Private Secretary
2005	0	6	*
2006	0	8	
2007	0	8	
2008	28	11	
2009	19	12	
2010	0	105	
2011	9	90	342
2012	22	78	**

\*The rosters were not centrally prepared in DoP&T till 2010 and concerned Ministries/Departments were maintaining the details of vacancies in the PS grade.

\*\*Zone of promotion for filling up 297 vacancies for Select List Year 2012 has been issued. 177 vacancies have been reported to UPSC for filling up through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination mode for Select List Year 2012.

**Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas**

844. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the country to promote primary education among girls and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a few States are showing indifference towards opening of such Vidyalayas and if so, the details of such States;

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

(d) the details of amount allocated to various States for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the approved KGBVs have started functioning; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (f) 3602 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are operational in the country to promote education at upper primary level for girls from disadvantaged groups belonging predominantly to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Classes and Minorities. 7 KGBVs in Bihar, Haryana and Punjab remain to be operationalised due to non-availability of land and local disputes. The Central Government has been constantly following up with these States for resolving the local issues.

State/UT-wise details of the KGBVs sanctioned, girls enrolled along with the amount allocated to the States for this purpose during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of KGBVs sanctioned along with amount allocated to the States for the last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	KGBVs Operational	Girls Enrolled	Amount allocated (in lakhs)			
				2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	743	83013	83557.77	60690.14	58933.80	53917.210
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	5105	1522.11	3484.13	1587.08	2421.825

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	57	3000	1604.86	1396.48	5154.78	5616.083
4	Bihar	533	45939	24518.68	22012.94	20021.68	24389.047
5	Chhattisgarh	93	9295	2652.52	2553.75	2597.25	4382.400
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	43	35.22	34.21	25.34	33.710
7	Gujarat	89	6574	6036.30	4918.84	3028.93	4425.769
8	Haryana	32	1990	4187.29	4193.32	2049.09	548.013
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	467	139.50	137.95	151.40	262.350
10	Jammu and Kashmir	99	4743	4927.33	5741.87	5713.79	7207.218
11	Jharkhand	203	19799	5933.89	6056.69	6010.61	9007.330
12	Karnataka	71	8079	2418.82	4653.18	4687.68	5988.980
13	Madhya Pradesh	207	28604	15083.19	10427.41	10491.03	12897.601
14	Maharashtra	43	4240	2072.65	2397.19	1748.61	2527.986
15	Manipur	11	1109	162.55	1698.25	483.01	509.40
16	Meghalaya	10	504	278.60	694.77	653.57	792.920
17	Mizoram	1	100	27.27	27.25	27.25	36.000
18	Nagaland	11	1024	1914.86	1965.74	1836.04	1475.580
19	Odisha	182	18180	7191.06	8061.11	8713.77	9331.128
20	Punjab	21	1462	2089.89	1782.03	844.37	837.810
21	Rajasthan	200	18711	6284.55	5961.78	5655.80	8669.585
22	Sikkim	1	202	0.00	524.93	430.73	234.930
23	Tamil Nadu	61	4507	1969.25	1543.21	1451.28	2492.025
24	Tripura	9	800	373.92	204.36	210.36	297.670
25	Uttar Pradesh	746	71953	43864.38	29164.29	22924.28	35315.120
26	Uttarakhand	28	1262	716.57	543.87	411.46	609.630
27	West Bengal	92	7020	3624.56	3068.75	2852.63	2806.241
	Total	3602	347725	223187.59	183938.44	168695.62	197033.561

### Achievements in Earth Science

845. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the field of Earth Sciences during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with its achievements;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) The progress made during the last 3 years and the current year has been Tconsiderably significant under various schemes sphere headed by the institutions of the Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) of this Ministry. Some of the major accomplishments are described in detail in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Not with standing with the above, the ESSO of this Ministry is constantly endeavoring to improve quality of knowledge based services in weather, climate, ocean state and natural hazards (cyclones; tsunamis; earthquakes; severe weather phenomena) backed by continued R & D efforts.

- (i) **Atmospheric Observation Network and Services:** Recognizing the importance of real-time observational weather and climate data for various operational forecast and advisory services, state-of-the-art observing system networks have been commissioned during the last 3 years through augmentation with 1188 Automatic Rain gauges (ARGs) and 554 Automatic weather stations (AWSs) all across the country. 13 Nos. of Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) have been set up, respectively at Delhi airport, New Delhi Lodi Road, Nagpur, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Patiala, Agartala, Mohanbari, Bhopal, Bhuj and Mumbai to the earlier network of 5-DWRs installed at Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnam, Chennai and Sriharikota. Origin, development/ movement of severe weather phenomena are regularly monitored through DWRs and with all available other observing systems (AWSs; ARGs; Automatic Weather Observing Systems-AWOS; satellite derived wind vectors, temperature, moisture fields etc.). A specific nowcasting (3-6h) weather service (Thunderstorms; heavy rainfall from lows/depressions over the land) covering 117 urban centers on experimental basis under which nowcast of severe weather has been initiated.

The Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) has been extended to district level from the agro-climatic zone level (cluster of 4-6 districts) and extended to 600 districts of the country. Currently, over 5.0 million farmers have been receiving crop specific advisories under the AAS service in vernacular languages. During the last 1-year, the country is impacted by 3- tropical cyclones Phailin, Helen, and Lehar on the east coast of India. Track, intensity and landfall of these severe cyclones has been forecasted with sufficiently lead time so as to assist appropriate emergency response actions by the respective state government/UT authorities in order to minimize the loss of life. The prediction of storm surge and associated inundation were also provided along with high wave alerts associated with the landfall of cyclones during 2013 on experimental basis.

A weather and air quality forecast service for next 24 had been launched over the NCR of Delhi and Pune. Under the framework of Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early warning System (RIMES), a data-sharing arrangement has been established with the nine countries to provide rainfall forecast for next 3-days. The countries include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

- (ii) **Atmospheric Processes, Modeling and Climate Change Research:** A National Monsoon Mission has been launched to build a state-of-the-art coupled ocean-atmospheric climate model for a) improved prediction of monsoon rainfall on extended range to seasonal time scale (16 days to one season) and b) improved prediction of temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events on short to medium range time scale (up to 15 days) so that forecast skill gets quantitatively improved further for operational monsoon forecast, seasonal and extended range prediction and short range monsoon forecast has been initiated.



Operational implementation of improved forecast suite of models after the commissioning of the High Performance Computing (HPC) systems have enhanced the weather forecasting capacities through assimilating all available global satellite radiance data for the production of forecast products at 22Km. grid globally and 9Kms/3Kms grid over India/regional/mega city domains. The performance evaluation of the updated global/meso-scale forecast systems for the past 5-7 years have demonstrated enhanced forecast skill by about 18% quantitatively as far as the track and landfall forecasts of the tropical cyclones are concerned.

A dedicated Centre for Climate Change Research was established as a part of ESSO-IITM, Pune to address various science issues relating to climate variability and change.

- (iii) **Ocean Observations:** The augmentation of Ocean Observation networks in the seas surrounding India includes deployment of 16 moored buoys including 10 tsunami buoys, 194 Argo Floats, 74 drifters, 16 wave ??? buoys etc., for acquisition of real-time data from the seas around India. An appropriate system of ???? and retrieval for the various types of ocean observations has been established. In particular, moored buoy data sets were found to be very useful during the passage of cyclones over the open seas. A dedicated OCEANSAT Satellite Ground Station was commissioned at ESSO-INCOIS, Hyderabad for real time directreception of satellite data for rendering various operational Ocean Information Services.
- (iv) **Ocean Science and Services:** A unique system of Fisheries Advisories based on identification of potential fishing zones (PFZ) using remote sensing technology has been made operational by expanding it to cover Tuna fish to deep sea fishing industry. The advisories were issued daily for the entire Indian coast. Ocean state forecast at every six hours for sea surface temperature, currents,

waves, etc. is provided daily for next 5-days. A Coral Bleaching Alert System (CABS) has been set up for providing biweekly status on 5 major coral environments of India viz., Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar, Gulf of Kutch. A state-of-the-art Tsunami Warning System was set up, in September 2007, which has been now recognized as a Regional Tsunami Service Provider (RTSP), provided advisories at 1800 forecast points for all the Indian Ocean Rim countries.

The maps of Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) for the entire country were prepared and provided to all stakeholders.

- (v) **Ocean Survey and Mineral Resources:** As a part of hydrothermal sulphide exploration program, seven cruises of 30-day each have been conducted in the Central Indian Ocean Basin for acquisition of marine geophysical data. Quantum of data has been collected to date, in the Central Indian Ridge (CIR) and South West Indian Ridge (SWIR) using Multi-beam Eco Sounder (MBES) surveys of - 65,000 km<sup>2</sup>(area), Magnetic surveys of -17,000 km<sup>2</sup> (line) and Gravity surveys -9,115 km<sup>2</sup> (line). India has filed an application with the International Seabed Authority in July 2013 for allotment of specifically identified zones over the Indian for exploration of Polymetallic Sulphides.
- India's had made claim to the extended continental shelf, in pursuant to Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
- (vi) **Geoscience:** India's scientific proposal for deep sea drilling in the Arabian Sea has been accepted by Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) and drilling will commence in 2015. This will provide information on evolution of Himalayas and origin of monsoon.
- (vii) **Ocean Technology:** Two more Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plants have been commissioned in the islands of Lakshadweep, respectively, at Minicoy and



Agatti during March 2011 and August 2011. A full-fledged hatchery unit for the breeding and rearing of ornamental fishes has been established at Agatti, Lakshadweep islands. The remotely operable submersible (ROSUB) was tested at-5300m at the Indian mining site over the Indian Ocean which is a land mark achievement for exploitation of ocean resources. A Remotely Operable In-situ Soil Tester (ROSIS) has been developed and was tested at a water depth of-5400m in the Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB).

- (viii) **Seismological Research:** Initiated investigations at the Deep Borehole Observatory site in the Koyna-Warna region for direct and continuous monitoring of intra-plate seismic zones at different depths, for improved understanding of the mechanics of faulting, physics of reservoir triggered earthquakes as well as earthquake hazard assessment. Eight shallow boreholes have already been drilled, and seismometers have been placed in two of them. National Seismological Network consisting of 82 field observations including two telemetric clusters have been set up for monitoring of seismic activity in and around country on 24X7 basis. A report on Seismic Hazard Microzonation of NCT Delhi 1:10000 scale has been prepared.

**Polar Science:** India attained 'Observer' status within the Arctic council for conducting scientific research. The Third Antarctic Station "Bharati" was successfully commissioned in March 2012 for operations towards conducting front line research. A satellite ground receiving station has been setup at the Bharati Station in Antarctica for acquiring data from all passing polar orbiting satellites.

- (x) **High Performance Computing System:** In order to process and assimilate huge volume of global scale weather and climate data for a suite of forecast models, the computation facilities have been substantially augmented to the Petaflop scale.
- (xi) **Research Education and Outreach:** An Advanced Training School was established

with facilities for training and research in Earth System Science and Climate at ESSO-IITM, Pune. The first batch of students joined various units of ESSO. The second and third batch of 20 students was inducted in August 2012 and August 2013 through an exhaustive national level selective process.

International Training Centre for Operational Oceanography at ESSO-INCOIS, Hyderabad under agreement with UNESCO-IOC is established. MoES Chairs have been established in various leading academic institutions like Indian Institute of Technologies for promotion of research in various branches of earth sciences. As a part of outreach programs, the ESSO had supported organization of Earth Science Olympiad in September 2013 in India.

- (xii) **Ocean Research Vessels:** A fleet of six scientific research vessels are under regular operation by undertaking various targeted oceanographic research activities for acquisition of multidisciplinary oceanographic data; conducting geophysical survey to assess marine non-living resources; campaign mode survey for assessment of living resources; measurement on seawater quality of coastal waters.

*[Translation]*

#### **Melting of Glaciers**

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

- (a) whether the Himalayan glaciers are melting rapidly and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has conducted any study in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the action plan prepared by the Government to deal with the situation?

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) As per the study conducted by Geological Survey of India, majority of Himalayan glaciers are passing through a phase of recession, which is a worldwide phenomenon. The recession of glaciers is a part of the natural cyclic process of changes in size and other attributes of the glaciers.

(b) and (c) Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has conducted a study on snow and glaciers and published a report titled 'Snow and Glacier Studies' released in May, 2010. The report reveals variations in patterns of snow accumulation, ablation, glaciated areas, sources of snow, loss of glaciated area and movement of snow line in Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra Basin.

(d) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) with a view to enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path and address climate change in all regions of the country. NAPCC comprises, *inter alia*, of eight National Missions including National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem which aims to strengthen the system for observing and monitoring the Himalayan glaciers. Besides, a research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun to undertake comprehensive glacier research in the country.

[English]

#### **Shortage of Primary Teachers**

847. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed / proposes to review the Right to Education Act, 2009 to know the ground reality;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its outcome;

(c) whether there is a shortage of about 10 lakh primary school teachers;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government is considering to recruit primary school teachers under the MGNREGA scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (e) Yes Madam, in the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 7.6.11, 6.6.2012, 8.11.12 & 2.4.2013 the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was reviewed in conjunction with the State Governments and academic experts. One of the outcomes of the meeting on 6.6.2012 was the setting up of a Sub Committee under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Education, Government of Haryana to examine the implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of the no detention provision in the RTE Act. As per the mandate, the Sub-Committee has held consultations with State governments and other stakeholders and also undertaken field visits before finalizing its recommendations.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme 19.84 lakh teacher have been sanctioned till date, against which 15.06 lakh have also been recruited. The pupil teacher ratio in government and government aided schools at the national level has improved to 1:28 at primary level. Hence, there is no overall shortage and States are committed to rationalize teacher deployment.

There is no proposal under consideration to recruit teachers under MGNREGA.

#### **Fund for Indians Abroad**

848. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set aside a separate fund for the welfare of Indians abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to augment the fund meant for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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, Madam. Government has set

up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) at the Mission level for welfare of Overseas Indians.

(b) The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is aimed at providing the following services on a means tested basis in the most deserving cases:

- (i) Boarding and lodging for distressed Overseas Indian workers in household/ domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (ii) Extending emergency medical care to the Overseas Indians in need;
- (iii) Providing air passage to stranded Overseas Indians in need;
- (iv) Providing initial legal assistance to the Overseas Indians in deserving cases;
- (v) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/ burial of the deceased Overseas Indians in such cases where the sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost;
- (vi) Providing the payment of penalties in respect of Indian nationals for illegal stay in the host country where prima facie the worker is not at fault;
- (vii) Providing the payment of small fines/ penalties for the release of Indian nationals in jail/ detention centre.

The fund is raised by the Indian Missions by levying additional charge on consular services. According to the information received from the Missions, during 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13, the total fund raised by Missions was about INR 300 crore (Three Hundred Crore).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs provides budgetary support for setting up ICWF to the tune of Rs. 5 lakh per year. This contribution is initially for a period of 3 years or till the period fund become self sustaining, whichever is earlier.

#### **Degree to SPA and IIITD&M Students**

849. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of students of School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, Vijayawada and Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram have not been awarded degrees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to declare these institutions as off campuses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes, Madam, The Government is aware that students of School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, SPA, Vijayawada and Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram have not been awarded degrees.

(b) and (c) The School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) Bhopal and SPA Vijayawada was set up in the year 2008-2009. Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram was set up in the year 2007. 692 Students who graduated from these institutes till 2014 have to be conferred degrees. To confer degree to graduates, the Institute has to be so authorized under an Act of the Parliament or should be declared a Deemed to be University by UGC under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The Ministry has initiated the process of declaring these Institutes as "Institutes of National Importance" through an act of the Parliament. Efforts are also afoot to declare SPA Bhopal & SPA Vijayawada as Off-Campus centres of SPA Delhi and Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram as off campus centre of IIIT, Gwalior so that the degree could be awarded to the students who have graduated from these institutes.

#### **Proposals from North East**

850. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of projects proposals are pending with the Union Government from North Eastern States including Assam for environment and forest clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons therefor, State, projects and location-wise;

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the clearances for overall development of North Eastern Region; and

(d) the time by which the clearances for pending projects are likely to be accorded?

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) There are total 15 project proposals of various sectors under consideration of the Ministry for grant of environment clearance and 14 project proposals for grant of forest clearance. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

The project proposals received in Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change seeking Environment clearance are considered as per provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, which *inter alia* provides timelines for various stages of consideration. As regards the proposals requiring Forest Clearance, the same are considered as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2014 which stipulate the time-lines for processing of forest clearance proposals.

(c) and (d) For expediting the process of grant of Environmental Clearance the Ministry has taken various steps which 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) in 26 States/ UTs to deal with the Category 'B' projects, (v) Guidelines for Categorization of B Category projects into B1 & B2 Category, etc.

The following measures have been taken to facilitate the forest clearance process:

(i) A Simplified format for obtaining Forest Clearance for processing in forest land has been stipulated.

(ii) Four more new Regional Offices have been opened up at Dehradun, Ranchi, Nagpur and Chennai.

(iii) On-line portal for filing and tracking the status of forest clearance applications under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been developed.

**Statement-I**

*The State-wise status of proposals under consideration for grant of Environment Clearance as on 30th June 2014*

Sl.No.	State	No. of proposals under consideration for grant of Environment Clearance
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
2.	Assam	1
3.	Manipur	0
4.	Meghalaya	0
5.	Mizoram	0
6.	Nagaland	0
7.	Sikkim	1
8.	Tripura	2
Total		15

**Statement-II**

*The State-wise status of proposals under consideration for grant of Forest Clearance as on 30th June 2014*

Sl.No.	State	No. of proposals under consideration for grant of Forest Clearance
1	Arunachal Pradesh	11
2	Assam	0
3	Manipur	1
4	Meghalaya	0
5	Mizoram	2
6	Nagaland	0
7	Sikkim	0
8	Tripura	0
Total		14

### **Collaboration with Private Players**

851. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made efforts to collaborate with private players to build up the infrastructure which would help in improving education indicators in the country during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The Model School Scheme envisages setting up of 6,000 model schools as benchmark of excellence at block level at the rate of one school per block. The scheme has two modes of implementation, viz. (i) setting up of 3,500 schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments, and (ii) the remaining 2,500 schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Under the PPP component, Model schools are to be set up by the private entities on a design, build, finance and operate basis. The Government support will be provided on the basis of fulfillment of certain performance parameters that aims at improved education indicators.

*[Translation]*

### **Bio-Diversity of Western Ghats**

852. SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for conservation of bio diversity of the Western Ghats region in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the areas particularly of Maharashtra which are proposed to be included under the said plan;

(c) the criteria adopted for inclusion of these areas; and

(d) the total amount proposed to be allocated by the Government for the above propose?

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) No, Madam. The Government has not drawn up any specific action plan for the conservation of bio-diversity of the Western Ghats. However, the recommendations submitted by the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) set up by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change under the chairmanship of Prof Madhav Gadgil for demarcation of ecologically sensitive zones in Western Ghats and measures for management of these ecologically sensitive zones, were examined by a High Level Working Group (HLWG) under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the then Member (Science), Planning Commission. The Ministry has issued a draft notification declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area in Western Ghats 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 comments. The Ministry has so far also notified six ecologically sensitive zones in the Western Ghats, out of which three fall within the State of Maharashtra. These are:

- (i) Mahabaleshwar Panchgani, Maharashtra
- (ii) Matheran, Maharashtra
- (iii) Dahanu Taluka, Maharashtra

*[English]*

### **Metro Rail Projects**

853. MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The role of Union Government in various metro rail projects in the country including Kochi metro rail project; and

(b) The details of private participation in various metro rail projects including Kochi metro rail project?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) As per National Urban Transport Policy, 2006, Central Government offers financial support either in the form of



equity and subordinate debt, or one time Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to various metro rail projects subject to a ceiling of 20% of the capital cost of the project, after evaluating various parameters. Accordingly, the Government of India has sanctioned financial support for Metro Rail projects in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai Line-3, Jaipur and Kochi in the form of equity and subordinate debt, and for Metro Rail projects in Mumbai Metro lines 1 & 2 and Hyderabad as one time Viability Gap Funding.

(b) Kochi Metro Rail project is being executed through a 50:50 joint venture company of Government of India (Gol) and Government of Kerala without private partnership. The details of private participation in various metro rail projects is as follows:

- (i) Mumbai Metro Line-1 (Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar): The concessionaire for this project is Mumbai Metro One Pvt. Ltd. (MMOPL). The total length is 11.40 km. (elevated) with total project cost of Rs. 2356.00 crore. VGF share of Gol is Rs. 471 crore which has already been released. The project has been made operational on 08.06.2014.
- (ii) Mumbai Metro Line-2 (Charkkop-Bandra-Mankhur): The concessionaire for this project is Mumbai Metro Transport Pvt. Ltd. (MMTPL). The total length is 31.871 km. (elevated) with total project cost of Rs. 7660.00 crore. VGF share of Gol is Rs. 1532 crore. No release of VGF has been done so far.
- (iii) Hyderabad Metro Rail Project: The concessionaire for this project is L&TMRHL. The total length is 72 km. with a total project cost of Rs. 14,132 crore. VGF share of Gol is Rs. 1,458 crore. No release of VGF has been done so far.

[Translation]

#### Schemes for Small Entrepreneurs

854. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any special schemes for small entrepreneurs in various States of the country including the State of Rajasthan to start or expand their business;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last of three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total number of entrepreneurs targeted to be covered/ benefitted under the said schemes, State-wise, scheme-wise; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to encourage small entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) at all India level including Rajasthan. The major schemes / programmes includes 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 Programme, International Cooperation Scheme etc. For implementing various schemes for the development of MSMEs, Government has allocated Rs.2,700.00 crore, Rs. 2,835.00 crore, Rs.2,977.00 crore and Rs.3,327.00 crore for 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

(c) The physical achievement for the last two years under the major schemes are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4
1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	57078 Nos. of units assisted 4,28,246 Nos. of employment generated	50460 Nos. of units assisted 3,68,343 Nos. of employment generated
2.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme CLCSS)	5714 Nos. of units benefitted	6279 Nos. of units benefitted

1	2	3	4
3.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	2,88,537 Nos. of proposals approved	3,48,475 Nos. of proposals approved
4.	Cluster Development Programme (CDP)	135 Nos. of IID created	1061 Nos. of IID created
5.	Market Development Assistance (MDA)	216 Nos. of units benefitted	131 Nos. of units benefitted
6.	Skill Development Programme	5,51,309 Nos. of persons trained	6.07,253 Nos. of persons trained
7.	International Co-operation Scheme	563 Nos. of units benefitted	581 Nos. of units benefitted

(d) The other important measures undertaken by Government to encourage small entrepreneurs are as follows:

- (i) In March, 2012, Ministry of MSME notified the Public Procurement Policy whereby Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public sector Undertakings are mandatorily required to set an annual goal of procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises from the financial year 2012-13 onwards, with the objective of achieving an overall procurement of minimum of 20%, of total annual purchases of products produced and services rendered by Micro and Small Enterprises in a period of three years.
- (ii) Gazette notification has been issued to enable a MSME unit continue to avail of non-tax benefits for three years after it graduates to a higher category.

#### **Attack on Indian Consulate**

855. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a terrorist attack was carried out on the Indian Consulate located in Herat State of Afghanistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there was any loss to life and property in the said attack and if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether any investigation was carried out in consultation with Afghanistan in the matter; and
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the

security of the Indian consulate in the wake of terror attacks?

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 Consulate General of India in Herat province of Afghanistan was attacked by terrorists on May 23, 2014. Three terrorists were killed by Indian Embassy security guards and Afghan security forces during a nine-hour gun battle.

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

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

Government has been regularly upgrading all security arrangements at our Embassy and four Consulates in Afghanistan. These measures are always undertaken in close consultations with and with the assistance of Afghan security agencies.

#### **Communication Satellites**

856. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has approved the



proposal for development of two communication satellites—GSAT-15 and GSAT-16 to augment transponder capacity of the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has provided financial assistance for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any time frame has been fixed for the completion and launch of the said satellites; and

(f) 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) GSAT-15 is approved by the Government on July 17, 2013. It will carry 24 Ku-band transponders and a GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) payload. GSAT-15 spacecraft will provide replacement for the Ku-band capacity of INSAT-3A and INSAT-4B spacecrafts to augment and support the existing DTK and VSAT services in the country. The GAGAN payload of GSAT-15 will meet the in-orbit redundancy requirement for Safety of Life (SOL) operations benefiting the civil aviation services in the country.

GSAT-16 is approved by the Government on July 17, 2013. It will carry 48 transponders in C-band, Ku-band and Upper Extended C-bands. GSAT-16 spacecraft will provide replacement for the INSAT-3E spacecraft and will also augment the C and Upper Extended C-band capacity. The spacecraft will be utilized in augmenting and supporting the existing telecommunication, television, VSAT and other satellite based services in the country.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The Government has approved a budgetary support of Rs. 859.50 Crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 622.50 Crores for realization of GSAT-15 spacecraft project including launch services and

insurance. The Government has approved a budgetary support of Rs. 865.50 Crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 628 Crores for realization of GSAT-16 spacecraft project including launch services and insurance.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) GSAT-15 is targetted to be launched in mid -2015 and GSAT-16 is scheduled to be launched in 2014-15.

[English]

#### **Free Education to BPL/SC/ST/Minority Communities**

857. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has any proposal to offer free education to the youths belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL)/SC/ST/Minority Communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the programme; and

(c) the funds allocated by IGNOU for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has informed that there is no proposal with them to offer free education to the youth belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL)/SC/ST category and Minority Communities in the country.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, questions do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Atomic Energy Agreement**

858. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of atomic energy generation in the country;

(b) whether the Government is going to fulfill the promises made under the Indo- America Atomic Energy Agreement (IAAEA) and if so, the details thereof and the time frame fixed in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has recently entered into any agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to promote atomic energy based power plants in order to overcome the power crisis in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the progress made 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) The present installed nuclear power capacity in country is 4780 MW comprising of 20 reactors. Of these, one reactor RAPS-1 (100 MW) is under extended shutdown and 19 reactors with a capacity of 4680 MW are in commercial operation. In addition, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project, unit-1 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamilnadu was connected to the grid on October 22, 2013 and power was raised in stages as per the stipulations of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to reach the full capacity of 1000 MWe on June 7, 2014. Kudankulam Unit-2 and Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) are in advanced stage of construction and commissioning.

Four reactors [KAPP 3&4 (2x700 MW) at Kakrapar, Gujarat; RAPP 7&8(2x700 MW) at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan; and Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) (500 MW) at Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu] are at various stages of construction.

(b) An Agreement between Government of India and the Government of the United States concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on October 10, 2008. This Agreement covers the civil nuclear cooperation with the United States. Under this Agreement, nuclear power plants based on US technical cooperation are proposed to be built at Mithi Viridi, Gujarat and Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has signed a preliminary contract with M/s. Westing house Electric Company (WEC) for sharing technological details for the reactors proposed to

be set up at Chayya Mithi Viridi. Further dialogue, on various legal and techno-commercial aspects of the projects, between NPCIL and the US Companies continue.

(c) India has decided to ratify an Additional Protocol to the Agreement between the Government 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 May 15, 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 February 2, 2009 is already in force.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) In addition to the reactors under construction, start of work on 19 new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 17400 MW is planned in the XII Five Year Plan. These include eight Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) of 700 MW each; two Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) of 500 MW each and one Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) of 300 MW of indigenous technologies; and eight Light Water Reactors (LWR) each of 1000 MW or above with foreign technical cooperation. These reactors are expected to be completed progressively in the XIII Plan/XIV Five Year Plan. More reactors are also planned in future, based on indigenous technologies as well as with foreign technical cooperation.

[English]

#### Tablet PCs to Students

859. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Kerala regarding financial assistance for providing Tablet PCs to all students in the aided sector in their States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Governments thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Madam, no such proposal has been received.

However, it is intimated 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 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 (IT Bombay. The NT Bombay had procured 1, 00,000 tablets for the purpose of field testing and for teacher empowerment.

#### **Digitization of Cable TV**

860. SHRI D. K. SURESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of digitization of cable TV in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has set any time frame to complete digitization of cable TV; and
- (c) If so, the details thereof along with 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) Phase - I and Phase - II of digitization have been completed as per the schedule. In phase- I, metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata have been digitized whereas in Chennai digitization is not fully completed due to several legal and administrative reasons. In phase- II, 38 cities have been covered.

(b) As per the Government notification dated 11.11.2011, Phase- III of digitization is to be completed by 30.9.2014 and the final Phase-IV is to be completed by 31st December 2014.

(c) For implementation of Phase III & IV, a Task Force has been constituted to finalize the modalities of implementation. About 11 crore Set Top Boxes (STBs) are required to complete digitization in Phase III & IV. With a view to encourage indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Box (STB) to meet the demand for the remaining phases

of digitization, Ministry took up the matter regarding the constraints of the Indian STB manufactures with other Ministries. Department of Telecommunication has since issued orders confirming that set top boxes are part of telecommunication network.

*[Translation]*

#### **SPY Programme by US**

861. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India was one of the countries which came under the US spy network programme PRISM;
- (b) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this matter has been taken up with the US Government at bilateral/other fora;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country?

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) Government is aware of media reports regarding extensive electronic surveillance done by the US National Security Agency to capture internet and telephony data from foreign countries, including India. The media reports were based on information leaked by Mr. Edward Snowden, a contractor of a private company Booz Allan Hamilton, which was working as a Systems Administrator for the U.S. National Security Agency. Mr. Snowden leaked to media classified information about the PRISM, an electronic surveillance programme that is specifically designed to eavesdrop on internet traffic, including access to emails, chats, voice and video calls, cloud data, social media activity, etc. MEA has no information to indicate whether such intrusions have definitively taken place and if so, how many citizens have been so targeted.

(c) and (d) Government has stated that if any such intrusions have indeed been authorised and have taken

place, it will be highly objectionable. Concerns in this regard have been clearly expressed at senior official levels to the US Government. In doing so, India has sought an explanation of the information contained in the press reports from US authorities.

(e) Government is committed to protecting the sovereignty and integrity of the country and the constitutional rights of its citizens. Government continues to raise its concerns on this issue directly and forthrightly with US interlocutors.

[English]

### **Crisis-Management Measures**

862. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing crisis-management measures in the Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. Government is not implementing crisis-management measures in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Jawaharlal Nehru University is itself a statutory autonomous body established by the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966 and is governed by its Act and Statutes and Ordinances framed thereunder. The University has reported that it has set up a "Disaster Management Cell", which is mandated to deal with any type of emergencies in the University.

### **PMEGP**

863. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country;

(b) the amount spent under the Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT wise and the physical and financial targets fixed for the current fiscal;

(c) whether cases of funds being lapsed have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Kerala; and

(e) whether the financial institutions have been insisting for collateral securities for loans under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) Government in the Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (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. Under PMEGP, a total of 2.73 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs. 5223.90 crore providing employment to an estimated 24.02 lakh persons since its inception till 2013-14.

(b) State-wise margin money subsidy provided under PMEGP during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise physical and financial targets fixed by KVIC under PMEGP for the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Funds under PMEGP are released by the Ministry to KVIC which in turn transfer the funds to the Banks at the State level based on performance and utilisation of the funds released earlier. PMEGP is a credit linked subsidy scheme which in turn is based on the demand from the potential entrepreneurs and the sanction/disbursed by Banks are dependent on the appraisal & viability of the projects. During 2013-14, a provision of Rs 1418.28 crore was kept under PMEGP which was reduced

to Rs. 1176.12 crore at the RE stage. The implementation of the scheme and achievement of physical and financial targets is kept under constant review and follow-up action is taken wherever necessary.

(e) Loans upto Rs. 10 lakh under PMEGP are collateral free, No specific complaint has been received against the financial institutions insisting for collateral securities for loans under the scheme.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise margin money subsidy utilized  
under PMEGP*

		(Rs. lakh)			
Sl.No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15@
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2983.42	3413.99	3221.92	0.00
2	Himachal Pradesh	1152.51	1350.84	1613.86	0.00
3	Punjab	1756.94	1417.92	2472.08	215.56
4	UT Chandigarh	39.98	68.63	59.11	12.42
5	Uttarakhand	1059.62	2043.16	2099.99	44.95
6	Haryana	1353.79	1511.38	2074.98	0.00
7	Delhi	189.69	133.52	164.75	0.00
8	Rajasthan	3518.29	6223.97	4056.87	0.00
9	Uttar Pradesh	18599.43	12968.42	15117.55	308.61
10	Bihar	9873.73	7669.08	7725.19	0.00
11	Sikkim	113.87	88.49	108.09	0.00
12	Arunachal Pradesh	431.63	296.50	889.42	0.00
13	Nagaland	1155.94	1101.32	1125.76	0.00
14	Manipur	869.51	1098.49	1591.34	0.00
15	Mizoram	723.57	545.82	886.40	0.00
16	Tripura	2539.45	2441.35	2227.40	0.00
17	Meghalaya	1228.13	869.07	571.46	0.00
18	Assam	5544.99	5801.15	7397.40	0.00
19	West Bengal	5581.67	7382.49	5596.67	0.00
20	Jharkhand	3486.33	3423.46	4533.09	0.00
21	Odisha	4194.51	7518.67	4231.41	0.00
22	Chhattisgarh	3306.12	3714.39	1891.21	0.00
23	Madhya Pradesh	5419.41	9097.43	7981.76	217.15
24	Gujarat*	6147.35	3304.67	4401.80	240.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Maharashtra**	4548.95	6794.14	4737.63	0.00
26	Andhra Pradesh	5497.37	5655.41	4610.54	0.00
27	Karnataka	3872.13	3580.73	7837.31	0.00
28	Goa	296.12	83.87	69.64	0.00
29	Lakshadweep	10.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Kerala	2928.85	3343.35	2756.94	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	7164.15	4916.28	5287.64	52.06
32	Puducherry	79.22	83.79	43.17	0.00
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	116.47	124.62	172.59	0.00
	Total	105783.66	108066.40	107554.97	1091.29

@upto 04.07.2014.

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#### **Statement-II**

*State-wise physical and financial targets fixed by KVIC under PMEGP for 2014-15*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of projects	Margin Money Subsidy (Rs. in lakh)	Employment to be generated (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2818	3368.84	22544
2	Himachal Pradesh	1619	1991.88	12952
3	Punjab	2526	2993.38	20208
4	UT Chandigarh	262	405.40	2096
5	Uttarakhand	1801	2246.04	14408
6	Haryana	2630	3101.28	21040
7	Delhi	1038	1161.61	8304
8	Rajasthan	5079	6662.38	40632
9	Uttar Pradesh	12378	17073.57	99024
10	Bihar	7648	11073.19	61184
11	Sikkim	526	638.59	4208
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1773	1926.51	14184
13	Nagaland	1514	1882.67	12112
14	Manipur	1350	1750.20	10800



1	2	3	4	5
15	Mizoram	1017	1210.87	8136
16	Tripura	923	1387.58	7384
17	Meghalaya	1133	1518.37	9064
18	Assam	5101	7238.82	40808
19	West Bengal	4032	6017.77	32256
20	Jharkhand	4245	5887.94	33960
21	Odisha	5253	7258.63	42024
22	Chhattisgarh	3238	4520.12	25904
23	Madhya Pradesh	7736	10170.42	61888
24	Gujarat*	4044	5150.22	32352
25	Maharashtra**	5920	7985.19	47360
26	Andhra Pradesh	4296	6072.64	34368
27	Karnataka	4215	5295.41	33720
28	Goa	429	633.60	3432
29	Lakshadweep	620	1082.32	4960
30	Kerala	2093	2710.19	16744
31	Tamil Nadu	4597	5839.78	36776
32	Puducherry	701	968.50	5608
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	552	776.13	4416
	Total	103107	138000.00	824856

\*including Daman and Diu.

\*\*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[*Translation*]

### **Eco-Sensitive Zone**

864. SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas around the wildlife sanctuaries and the national parks have been declared as eco-sensitive zones by the Government;

(b) if so the details thereof along with the areas around these sanctuaries and the parks covered under the said zone;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Rajasthan regarding issuing of notification in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the notification is likely to be issued?

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. Final notifications for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around eight National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been



issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. The details of such notifications are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As on date 416 proposals for declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries have been received from various State/Union Territory Government, including 27 proposals from the State of Rajasthan. The state-wise details of proposals received are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries is a long drawn process. It involves consultation with States and also seeking comments from the public, after issuing a preliminary notification giving 60 days for this purpose. As per the Gazette Notification No. G.S.R. 513 (E) dated 28th June 2012 final notifications for eco-sensitive zones are to be issued within a period of 545 days for those proposals for which comments have been received from the public after the publication of preliminary notification. As such, no specific frame can be indicated for issue of final notification.

**Statement-I**

*National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary-wise details of final Eco-Sensitive Zone*

Sl. No.	Proposal	Status	Area
1	Sullanpur Eco-Sensitive Zone, Haryana	Final notification issued on 27.01.2010	Area upto 5km from the boundary of the PA
2	Girnar Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	Final notification issued on 31.05.2012	93.1758sq.kms
3	Narayan Sarovar Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	Final notification issued on 31.05.2012	225.88sq.kms
4	Puma Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	Final notification issued on 31.05.2012	250-3649 sq.kms
5	Vansda Eco-Sensitive Zone, Gujarat	Final notification issued on 31.05.2012	76.5947 sq.kms
6	Dalma Eco-Sensitive Zone, Jharkhand	Final notification issued on 29.03.2012	193.5077sq.kms
7	Bandipur Eco-Sensitive Zone, Karnataka	Final notification issued on 04.10.2012	479. 18 sq.kms
8	Marine National Park and Marine Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone, Gujarat	Final notification issued on 22.08.2013	326,26 sq.kms.

**Statement-II**

			1	2	3
<i>State/Union Territory-wise details of proposals received for declaration of Eco-sensitive: Zones around National Parks and Sanctuaries</i>			6	Chhattisgarh	14
			7	Chandigarh	2
			8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
			9	Daman and Diu	1
			10	Delhi	1
			11	Goa	7
			12	Gujarat	12
			13	Haryana	10
			14	Himachal Pradesh	31
			15	Jammu and Kashmir	16
Sl. No.	Vame of State	Number of proposals received			
1	2	3			
1	Andhra Pradesh	27			
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil			
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12			
4	Assam	20			
5	Bihar	13			

1	2	3
16	Jharkhand	12
17	Karnataka	18
18	Kerala	22
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	35
21	Maharashtra	30
22	Manipur	6
23	Meghalaya	3
24	Mizoram	2
25	Nagaland	1
26	Odisha	13
27	Punjab	13
28	Pondicherry	1
29	Rajasthan	27
30	Sikkim	8
31	Tamil Nadu	29
32	Tripura	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	9
34	Uttaranchal	Nil
35	West Bengal	15
Total		416

[English]

#### **Autonomous Status to Colleges**

865. SHRI P.K. BIJU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges that have applied for autonomous status in the country including Kerala during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of colleges that have been granted autonomous status by the UGC during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether some colleges in Kerala are protesting the autonomous status; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that a total number of 55, 34, 111 and 7 colleges had applied for autonomous status in the country (including Kerala) during the last three years i.e. 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-14 and the current year (2014-15), respectively. The Statement-I indicating colleges, state-wise that had applied to the UGC for autonomous status is enclosed.

(b) A total number of 42, 21, 32, and 32 colleges have been granted autonomous status by the UGC in the country (including Kerala) during the last three years i.e. 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014 and the current year (2014-15), respectively. Statement-II indicating colleges, state-wise, that have been granted autonomous status by the UGC is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, the UGC has informed that protests against grant of autonomous status were reported from the University College, Thiruvananthapuram and Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. It has also informed that representations were received against grant of autonomy on the grounds that grant of autonomy would isolate a college from the society, imperil merit and social justice, vitiate the atmosphere in the campuses, legitimize self financing courses, etc. However, the Government of Kerala has written to the UGC that it supports the autonomous colleges scheme and requested for continuation of the same.

#### **Statement-I**

*Proposals received by the UGC for grant of autonomous status to colleges, during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Current year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	8	41	1
2	Assam	1	—	—	—
3	Bihar	2	—	—	—
4	Chhattisgarh	1	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Goa	—	—	1	—
6	Gujarat	—	—	8	—
7	Haryana	2	1	—	—
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
9	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	2	—
10	Jharkhand	1	—	—	—
11	Karnataka	2	—	25	—
12	Kerala	9	1	17	—
13	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	—	—
14	Maharashtra	2	3	1	1
15	Manipur	1	—	—	—
16	Nagaland	—	—	1	—
17	Odisha	1	1	—	—
18	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
19	Punjab	6	1	1	1
20	Rajasthan	1	—	1	—
21	Tamil Nadu	7	6	11	3
22	Uttar Pradesh	—	1	2	1
23	Uttarakhand	4	3	—	—
24	West Bengal	2	6	—	—
Total		55	34	111	7

**Statement-II**

*Autonomy granted to various colleges by the UGC during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Current year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	3	13	15
2	Assam	—	—	1	—
3	Goa	—	—	—	1
4	Gujarat	—	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Haryana	—	—	1	—
6	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1	—
7	Jharkhand	1	—	—	—
8	Karnataka	—	2	—	—
9	Kerala	—	—	—	7
10	Madhya Pradesh	1	—	2	—
11	Maharashtra	4	2	2	1
12	Manipur	—	—	1	—
13	Nagaland	—	—	1	1
14	Odisha	2	—	1	1
15	Puducherry	—	—	1	1
16	Punjab	—	2	2	2
17	Rajasthan	3	—	—	—
18	Tamil Nadu	11	8	3	1
19	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	1	—
20	Uttarakhand	2	1	—	—
21	West Bengal	2	1	1	1
Total		42	21	32	32

**Performance Grant**

866. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the nine conditions as required under the 13th Finance Commission's recommendations have been fulfilled by the State Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has released/proposes to release the performance grant to Gujarat; and

(c) 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. VENKAI AH NAIDU) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Performance Grant, beginning from 2011-12, is available for a period of four years to States that meet certain performance based conditions prescribed by the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII). However, where a State is unable to meet these conditions by 31st March of a particular fiscal year, its entitlement to the performance grant is forfeited. The total amount of the performance grants so forfeited for the particular year are then redistributed. While 50 percent of the aggregated amount so forfeited is divided amongst all the states (both performing and non-performing) according to shares indicated in FC-XIII report; the remaining 50 percent of the aggregate forfeited performance grant is distributed only amongst the States that have complied with the stipulated conditions in the ratio of their entitlements as specified in FC-XIII report. Gujarat was not eligible for performance grant for 2011-12 to 2013-14 as it did not meet conditions stipulated by FC-XIII relating to putting in place a system of independent local body ombudsmen. Accordingly, the forfeited share of performance grants of ineligible States for year 2011-12 to 2013-14 for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) including Special Areas and 2011-12 to 2012-13 for Urban Local Bodies (ULB) have been distributed among performing and non-performing States, in the ratios as prescribed by the FC-XIII. The State of Gujarat has been released forfeited grant of Rs.57.43 crore for PRIs, Rs.6.63 crore for Special Areas and Rs.26.93 crore for ULBs for the above period.

#### **Pollution Level**

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

(a) whether the pollution level in the country is at an all time high;

(b) if so, the details thereof, city and State-wise and the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(d) If so the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to curb pollution 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 (d). Ambient air quality is regularly monitored at 573 locations in 240 cities, towns and industrial areas in 27 States and 5 UTs under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in terms of Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub>(particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) across the country. In view of this, no study is required.

NAMP is coordinated by CPCB and the data so collected is collated, compiled, processed and published on annual basis. Based on the analysis of data, 95 cities and towns have been identified as non attainment cities where ambient level of one or more than one pollutant have exceeded the standards for three consecutive years, i.e., 2008, 2009, 2010 Statement. However, SO<sub>2</sub> levels remained within norms in all cities and towns.

(e) The Government has taken various measure to curb pollution in the country which inter alia include, supply of cleaner fuels as per auto fuel policy, use of gaseous fuel for public transport, stringent source specific emission standards, strict compliance of source specific emission standards, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, implementation of revised emission norms for gensets, implementation of city specific action plan in 16 cities, etc.

#### **Statement**

##### *Non-attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality in India (2008-2009)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Cities Sl. No.	City	Major Sources of Pollution	Pollutants of Concerns
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Hyderabad	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		2	Kurnool	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3	Patencheru	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		4	Ramagundam	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		5	Vijaywada	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		6	Vishakhapatnam	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
2	Assam	7	Golaghat	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		8	Guwahati	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		9	Tezpur	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
3	Bihar	10	Patna	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
4	Chandigarh	11	Chandigarh	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
5	Chhattisgarh	12	Bhillai	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		13	Korba	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		14	Raipur	Industries, Vehicles	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
6	Delhi	15	Delhi	Natural Dust, Vehicles, Industries	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
7	Gujarat	16	Ahmedabad	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		17	Anklesvar	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		18	Jamnagar	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		19	Rajkot	Vehicles, Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		20	Surat	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		21	Vadodara	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		22	Vapi	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
8	Haryana	23	Faridabad	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		24	Hissar	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		25	Yamunanagar	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
9	Himachal Pradesh	26	Baddi	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		27	Damtal	Vehicles, Industries, Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		28	Parwanoo	Industries, Vehicles, Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		29	Paonta Sahib	Vehicles, Industries, Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
10	Jammu & Kashmir	30	Jammu	Vehicles, Industries, Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
11	Jharkhand	31	Dhanbad	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		32	Jamshedpur	Industries, Vehicles	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>

1	2	3	4	5	6
		33	Jharia	Industries , Vehicles , Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		34	Ranchi	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		35	Sindri	Industries , Vehicles , Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
12	Karnataka	36	Bangalore	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		37	Gulburga	Vehicles, Industries, Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		38	Hubli-Dharwad	Vehicles, Industries, Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
13	Madhya Pradesh	39	Bhopal	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		40	Dewas	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		41	Gwalior	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		42	Indore	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		43	Jabalpur	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		44	Nagda	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		45	Sagar	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		46	Satna	Industries , Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		47	Ujjain	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
14	Maharashtra	48	Amravati	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		49	Aurangabad	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		50	Chandrapur	Industries , Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		51	Kolhapur	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		52	Pune	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		53	Mumbai	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		54	Nagpur	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		55	Nashik	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		56	Navi Mumbai	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		57	Solapur	Vehicles, Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
15	Meghalaya	58	Shillong	Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
16	Nagaland	59	Dimapur	Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
17	Odisha	60	Angul	Industries , Vehicles , Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		61	Bhubneshwar	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		62	Cuttack	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		63	Rourkela	Industries , Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>

1	2	3	4	5	6
		64	Talcher	Industries , Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
18	Punjab	65	Gobindgarh	Industries , Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		66	Jalandar	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		67	Khanna	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		68	Ludhiana	industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		69	NayaNangal	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
19	Rajasthan	70	Alwar	Vehicles, Industries, Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		71	Jaipur	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		72	Jodhpur	Vehicles, Industries, Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		73	Kota	Vehicles, Industries, Natural Dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		74	Udaipur	Vehicles, Industries, Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
20	Tamil Nadu	75	Coimbalore	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		76	Salem	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		77	Tuticorin	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		78	Agra	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
21	Uttar Pradesh	79	Allahabad	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		80	Anpara	Industries , Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		81	Ferozabad	Industries , Vehicles	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
		82	Ghaziabad	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		83	Jhanst	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		84	Kanpur	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		85	Khurja	Industries, Vehicles	PM <sub>10</sub>
		86	Lucknow	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
		87	Meerut	Vehicles, Industries	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
		88	Noida	Vehicles, Industries, Natural dust	PM <sub>10</sub>
		89	Varanasi	Vehicles, Industries	PM <sub>10</sub>
22	Uttarakhand	90	Dehradun	Vehicles, Industries, Natural dust	SO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
23	West Bengal	91	Asansol	Vehicles, Industries	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>



1	2	3	4	5	6
		92	Haldia	Industries , Vehicles	NO <sub>2</sub> ,
		93	Durgapur	Industries , Vehicles	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
		94	Howrah	Vehicles, Industries	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
		95	Vehicles, Industries,Kolkata	Natural dust	NO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>
	23 States		95 Cities (Non Attainment Cities)		

### Ban on Junk Food in Schools

868. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban unhealthy or junk food in school canteens across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind this move;

(c) whether the Government has made any arrangement to provide good quality and safe food to the students in school canteens;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether her Ministry has discussed/ proposes to discuss the matter with other Ministries to provide quality food to children in schools; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (f) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has advised schools to ensure that school canteens provide healthy snacks and that junk food, carbonated and aerated beverages are replaced with healthy snacks, juices and dairy products. Further, School Education being in the Concurrent List it is the responsibility of the concerned State Government to provide good quality and safe food to the students in the school canteens. An Expert Group was constituted on 16.09.2013 by Food Safety and

Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi to assist the Central Advisory Committee (CAC) of FSSAI to develop guidelines for making available quality and safe food in schools. The Expert Group has recommended the restriction/ limitation of the availability of most common HFSS (High in Fat, Salt and Sugar) Foods in schools and area within 50 meters.

### Corporal Punishment

869. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether corporal punishment is rampant in private/Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is a gender based distinction for such punishment and if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued to schools in this regard; and

(e) if so, the punitive action taken/ proposed to be taken against those found guilty in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Since majority of the schools are within the purview of State Governments, no such data on corporal punishment is maintained centrally in this Ministry, However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which has about 15,000 schools affiliated with it, has reported that there are sporadic complaints of

punishment to students in CBSE affiliated schools. During 2014, the CBSE received only two complaints regarding corporal punishment.

(c) No such gender based distinction has been noticed in CBSE affiliated schools.

(d) and (e) Corporal punishment is prohibited under Section 17 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 17 (2) of the Act also provides that whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such persons. The CBSE also issues circulars to its affiliated schools from time to time giving clear guidelines about the need for establishing an atmosphere free from fear in every school.

#### **Accreditation of Educational Institutions**

870. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether accreditation of all educational institutions in the country has been made mandatory by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce an accrediting system for certain individual courses/programmes offered by colleges/universities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of framework adopted to check and maintain the standard of education in the institutions of higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012, notified on 19th January, 2013, it is mandatory for each Higher Educational Institution to get accredited by an Accreditation Agency after passing out

of two batches or six years, whichever is earlier, in accordance with the norms and methodology prescribed by such agency or the Commission, as the case may be. Further as per these Regulations, every Higher Educational Institution, which has completed six years of existence or two batches having passed out, whichever is earlier, is to apply within six months from the date of coming into force of these Regulations, to the Accreditation Agency, for accreditation. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified similar regulations on 29th January, 2014.

According to the Regulations, the process of accreditation has been laid down for achieving the following objectives, namely; advancing academic quality; enabling students and other stakeholders to make informed choices with regard to Higher educational institutions; to facilitate Higher Educational Institutions to augment quality, by bench-marking uniform reference points pertaining to academic standards to facilitate Higher Educational Institutions to acquire international recognition, cross-border and trans-national collaborations; etc. The regulations are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/8541429\\_English.PDF](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/8541429_English.PDF).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) is already conducting accreditation of technical programmes being offered by technical institutions. The UGC and AICTE Regulations recognize NBA as an 'Assessment and Accreditation Agency' for the purpose of undertaking accreditation. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) does not undertake programme accreditation and does only institutional accreditation.

(e) A part from making assessment and accreditation mandatory for higher educational institutions, the UGC has already laid down minimum standards of instruction for the grant of first degree, Master's degree and M.Phil/Ph.D degree. It has also laid down minimum qualifications for the appointment of teachers and academic staff in Universities and Colleges. The UGC (Minimum qualifications for appointment of teaching staff in universities and colleges and measures for the maintenance of standards) Regulations, 2010 specify these minimum qualifications. The UGC has further laid down the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities)

Regulations, 2010 and UGC(Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 for maintaining standards in Deemed to be Universities and Private Universities respectively.

The UGC under its various schemes releases grants to universities and colleges to improve access and quality of higher education. The UGC has reported that it implements various schemes for 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, etc.

#### **Basic Facilities for Slum Dwellers**

871. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of slum population in the country lives without access to basic facilities/amenities including clean drinking water, toilets, sewage disposal, etc and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of households living in slums, city and State/UT- wise and the number of such households without basic facilities along with the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes households, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes run by the Government to provide basic facilities/amenities to the slum dwellers; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated for the purpose and the targets fixed and achieved as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, city, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU) : (a) As per

“Census 2011, main amenities available in the slum areas are as under:

- 66% households are having latrine facility within the premises. 34% households have no latrine facility.
- More than 90% slum households use electricity as main source of lighting.
- 74% households use tap water, 3% well water, 20.3% hand pump/tube well and 2.8% use other source of drinking water.
- 67% slum households have a bathroom, 15% have enclosures for bathing without roof and 19% slum households have no bathroom.

(b) The State/UT wise detailed information is given in the enclosed Statement-I to V. Information on amenities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in slums is not published in Census 2011.

(c) Government, at present, is implementing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for providing houses alongwith basic civil and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Under the Scheme, Government provides central assistance to the extent of 50% to 75% with cost upper ceilings depending upon size of City and 80% assistance is provided for Cities in North-Eastern States and Special Category States. A total of 1,20,912 houses have been sanctioned, of which 1,154 houses have been completed, 19 out of 35 Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) received from 13 States have been accepted by this Ministry.

Government has also extended the period of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for completing the ongoing works sanctioned till March 2012. 8,15,786 houses have been completed out of 14,42,187 sanctioned houses till now.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

**Statement-I***Distribution of Slum Households by Availability of Latrine Facilities-2011*

(In lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	No. of Slum HHs having Latrine Facility within the Premises	No. of Slum HHs Not having Latrine Facility within the Premises	No Latrine within the Premises Available Source	
				Public Latrine	Open
Slum	137.5	90.7(66%)	46.7(34%)	20.7	26.0

*Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Lighting Facility - 2011*

(In lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Lighting Facility				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Any Other@	No Lighting
Slum	137.5	124.5 (90.5%)	11.3 (6.2%)	0.4 (0.3%)	0.6 (0.4%)	0.7 (0.5%)

@: includes other oil and any other both.

*Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Drinking Water - 2011*

(In lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Drinking Water					
		Tap			Well		
		Tap Water from Treated Source	Tap Water from Un-Treated Source	Hand Pump & Tube well/ Borehole	Covered Well	Un-Covered Well	Others Sources®
Slum	137.5	90.0	11.9	28.0 (20%)	1.0	3.1	3.7 (3%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

@: Others Sources include spring, river/canal, tank/pond/lake and other sources.

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

*Distribution of Slum Households by Availability of Bathing Facilities-2011*

(In lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	Distribution of Slum Households having Bathroom facility within the premises		
		Bathroom	Enclosure Without Roof	No Bathroom
Slum	137.5	91.5 (67%)	20.0 (15%)	26.0 (19%)

\*: Excluding Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise Slum Households by Availability of Latrine Facility in India-2011*

States /UTs	Total number of households living in Slums	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises	
				Alternative source	
				Public latrine	Open
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,993,862	427,406	69,498	357,908
Atunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,351	654	113	541
Assam	48,122	41,593	6,529	1,468	5,061
Bihat	194,065	104,494	89,571	7,118	82,453
Chhattisgarh	395,297	192,393	202,904	38,278	164,626
Goa	4,846	2,953	1,893	1,537	356
Gujarat	360,291	232,075	128,216	51,636	76,580
Haryana	325,997	260,675	65,322	8,878	56,444
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,169	2,071	727	1,344
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,539	11,451	2,630	8,821
Jharkhand	79,200	41,731	37,469	4,297	33,172
Karnataka	728,277	461,029	267,248	85,387	181,861
Kerala	54,849	51,123	3,726	1,895	1,831
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	683,061	403,631	59,725	343,906
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,019,634	1,429,896	1,191,026	238,870
Meghalaya	10,936	10,141	795	392	403
Mizoram	16,240	16,120	120	41	79
Nagaland	15,268	14,240	1,028	830	198
Odisha	350,306	168,666	181,640	12,315	169,325
Punjab	296,482	262,906	33,576	2,488	31,088
Rajasthan	383,134	274,306	108,828	8,219	100,609
Sikkim	8,612	7,840	772	544	228
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	885,619	566,071	231,050	335,021
Tripura	33,830	32,259	1,571	891	680
Uttat Pradesh	992,728	769,145	223,583	37,311	186,272
Uttarakhand	89,398	81,977	7,421	2,000	5,421
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,149,877	243,442	88,733	154,709

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,017	1,036	610	426
Chandigarh	22,080	869	21,211	16,921	4,290
Delhi	383,609	192,171	191,438	143,589	47,849
Puducherry	35,070	22,014	13,056	4,322	8,734
India	13,749,424	9,075,849	4,673,575	2,074,469	2,599,106

Note: This table excludes Institutional Households

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise Slum Households by Main Source of Lighting in India-2011*

States/UTs	Total number of households	Main Source of lighting				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil and Any other	No lighting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	2,338,497	64,248	8,032	4,517	5,974
Atunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,468	525	1	-	11
Assam	48,122	35,852	11,879	130	56	205
Bihar	194,065	106,957	84,405	464	1,533	706
Chhattisgarh	395,297	364,536	27,961	304	1,293	1,203
Goa	4,846	4,715	119	5	2	5
Gujarat	360,291	330,597	21,997	470	2,113	5,114
Haryana	325,997	300,979	18,138	362	3,962	2,556
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,598	582	17	34	9
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	94,173	1,886	85	653	193
Jharkhand	79,200	61,106	17,323	174	390	207
Karnataka	728,277	672,297	50,129	908	1,664	3,279
Kerala	54,849	52,879	1,828	49	61	32
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	975,872	101,570	1,273	4,264	3,713
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,296,617	127,794	2,871	8,010	14,238
Meghalaya	10,936	10,392	488	3	32	21
Mizoram	16,240	16,057	117	4	54	8
Nagaland	15,268	15,001	208	17	24	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	350,306	264,546	77,339	750	1,423	6,248
Punjab	296,482	286,539	6,265	228	1,652	1,798
Rajasthan	383,134	341,361	35,321	384	2,828	3,240
Sikkim	8,612	8,518	61	-	1	32
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	1,355,952	85,134	781	3,199	6,624
Tripura	33,830	31,028	2,478	147	55	122
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	774,259	198,115	2,858	10,974	6,522
Uttarakhand	89,398	83,847	4,461	165	503	422
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,178,923	181,842	16,626	5,825	10,103
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,993	52	-	3	5
Chandigarh	22,080	19,440	2,016	153	199	272
Delhi	383,609	373,160	8,682	280	974	513
Puducherry	35,070	34,002	991	2	19	56
India	13,749,424	12,448,161	1,133,954	37,543	56,317	73,449

Note: This table excludes Institutional Households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

#### **Statement-IV**

##### *State/UT-wise Slum Households Classified by Source and Location of Drinking Water by them in India-2011*

States/UTs	Number of Households (Hhs) by Source of Drinking Water						
	Total Households	Tap		Hand Pump & Tube Well, Borehole	Well		All Others
		Treated Source	Un-Treated Source		Covered	Uncovered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,883,817	150,341	261,637	10,417	47,244	67,812
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	444	1,494	1,861	12	38	156
Assam	48,122	12,410	1,074	25,490	1,521	4,677	2,950
Bihar	194,065	22,760	7,509	152,564	1,515	5,252	4,465
Chhattisgarh	395,297	168,218	72,374	127,204	3,891	19,432	4,178
Goa	4,846	4,538	189	6	17	18	78
Gujarat	360,291	261,793	42,761	37,413	1,478	708	16,138
Haryana	325,997	208,355	30,227	72,908	1,558	932	12,017
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,174	218	503	86	37	222
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	61,904	26,350	5,080	567	139	2,950



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	79,200	17,134	4,631	39,013	2,531	14,319	1,572
Karnataka	728,277	491,339	117,819	75,900	4,903	15,130	23,186
Kerala	54,849	29,185	2,601	1,273	7,742	13,619	429
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	525,635	135,668	325,874	12,871	51,128	35,516
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,121,907	90,313	153,705	11,617	22,251	49,737
Meghalaya	10,936	6,717	543	215	637	483	2,341
Mizoram	16,240	9,189	1,707	377	460	289	4,218
Nagaland	15,268	626	4,859	2,331	1,383	2,304	3,765
Odisha	350,306	122,649	19,897	137,272	15,335	46,841	8,312
Punjab	296,482	179,047	27,849	85,062	377	258	3,889
Rajasthan	383,134	291,176	26,933	41,139	2,059	2,461	19,366
Sikkim	8,612	6,170	1,808	6	24		604
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	974,400	196,122	193,264	12,137	28,245	47,522
Tripura	33,830	16,372	3,555	12,527	203	732	441
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	383,273	67,573	518,549	3,602	3,772	15,959
Uttarakhand	89,398	61,001	4,944	22,357	132	51	913
West Bengal	1,393,319	776,557	103,869	452,838	8,305	28,696	23,054
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,923	16	3	-	94	17
Chandigarh	22,080	16,019	4,544	1,121	81	7	308
Delhi	383,609	281,081	42,153	44,138	474	247	15,516
Puducherry	35,070	31,959	2,487	406	12	136	70
India	13,749,424	8,981,772	1,192,428	2,792,036	105,947	309,540	367,701

Note: This table excludes Institutional Households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

#### **Statement-V**

##### *State/UT-wise Slum Households By Availability of Bathing Facility in India-2011*

States/UTs	Total Number of Households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises		
		Yes		No Bathroom
		Bathroom	Enclosure without Roof	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,977,621	215,012	228,635
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	1,707	613	1,685

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	48,122	27,827	7,216	13,079
Bihar	194,065	58,008	52,124	83,933
Chhattisgarh	395,297	169,594	71,980	153,723
Goa	4,846	4,223	331	292
Gujarat	360,291	211,566	59,052	89,673
Haryana	325,997	240,756	39,811	45,430
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,318	494	1,428
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,831	3,203	7,956
Jharkhand	79,200	30,996	14,093	34,111
Karnataka	728,277	586,820	77,464	63,993
Kerala	54,849	46,077	3,393	5,379
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	633,129	240,671	212,892
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,840,075	398,292	211,163
Meghalaya	10,936	7,555	525	2,856
Mizoram	16,240	14,043	784	1,413
Nagaland	15,268	12,206	2,225	837
Odisha	350,306	126,038	50,289	173,979
Punjab	296,482	227,868	41,666	26,948
Rajasthan	383,134	252,417	68,917	61,800
Sikkim	8,612	7,601	188	823
Tamil Nadu	1,451,690	941,329	193,266	317,095
Tripura	33,830	11,318	6,366	16,146
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	609,774	186,956	195,998
Uttarakhand	89,398	71,334	8,086	9,978
West Bengal	1,393,319	730,700	197,994	464,625
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,294	337	422
Chandigarh	22,080	1,730	4,204	16,146
Delhi	383,609	187,274	39,041	157,294
Puducherry	35,070	23,582	5,131	6,357
India	13,749,424	9,153,611	1,989,724	2,606,089

Note: This Appendix excludes institutional households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Slum Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

## Statement-VI

## BSUP ; Details of the Fund Released and Dwelling Units Completed During each of last three years and current year

(Rs. In Crore)

State Name	City Name	Number of Projects	Central Share	DU's Approved	Fund Released													Occupied
					Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Current Year	Cumulative Release	Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	12	318.81	24,423	265.68	50.28	2.85	-	-	318.81	21,187	1,626	207	231	-	23,251	14,341	
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	8	366.20	31,525	271.81	12.25	-	-	-	284.06	10,976	5,674	355	-	-	17,005	10,478	
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2	11307	5,160	36.29	-	21.12	-	-	5741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub Total for Andhra Pradesh		22	798.09	61,108	573.78	62.53	23.97	-	-	660.29	32,163	7,300	562	231	-	40,256	24,819	
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	3	54.46	996	12.67	-	16.24	12.78	12.77	54.46	-	92	8	-	-	100	-	
Sub Total for Arunachal Pradesh		3	54.46	996	12.67	-	16.24	12.78	12.77	54.46	-	92	8	-	-	100	-	
Assam	Guwahati	2	97.60	2,260	48.80	-	-	-	-	48.80	352	-	64	-	-	416	416	
Sub Total for Assam		2	97.60	2,260	48.80	-	-	-	-	48.80	352	-	64	-	-	416	416	
Bihar	Patna	3	34.91	3,328	8.73	-	-	-	-	8.73	-	352	32	48	-	432	432	
Sub Total for Bihar		3	34.91	3,328	8.73	-	-	-	-	8.73	-	352	32	48	-	432	432	
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	4	444.93	25,728	227.23	147.05	-	474	0.00	379.02	2,112	10,624	-	-	-	12,736	9,959	
Sub Total for Chandigarh		4	444.93	25,728	227.23	147.05	-	474	0.00	379.02	2,112	10,624	-	-	-	12,736	9,959	
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	9	307.74	17,826	143.00	-	35.08	19.55	0.00	197.63	-	-	6,624	440	-	7,064	3,045	
Sub Total for Chhattisgarh		9	307.74	17,826	143.00	-	35.08	19.55	0.00	197.63	-	-	6,624	440	-	7,064	3,045	
Delhi	Delhi	16	1,370.04	64,184	286.65	115.04	145.00	127.28	317.03	992.01	13,528	1,316	-	-	-	14,844	585	
Sub Total for Delhi		16	1,370.04	64,184	286.65	115.04	145.00	127.28	317.03	992.01	13,528	1,316	-	-	-	14,844	585	
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5	276.21	33,824	254.35	-	5.93	11.47	0.46	272.21	25,868	3,448	2,616	1,528	-	33,460	21,806	
Gujarat	Rajkot	3	93.77	8,664	35.93	-	11.47	-	-	47.40	4,976	-	-	-	-	4,976	4,134	
Gujarat	Surat	12	332.48	46,856	260.35	21.08	11.41	27.98	7.07	327.88	27,460	6,948	5,858	3,330	-	43,596	34,322	
Gujarat	Vadodara	6	250.51	21,696	106.05	2.33	21.50	40.53	42.68	213.10	6,640	4,416	320	2,998	-	14,374	10,169	

Gujarat	1	62.49	2,448	-	-	15.62	34.37	-	49.99	-	-	824	-	824	-	-
Sub Total for Gujarat	27	1,015.47	1,13,488	656.68	23.41	65.93	114.35	50.21	910.58	64,944	14,812	8,794	8,680	-	97,230	70,431
Haryana	2	31.18	3,248	31.18	-	-	-	-	31.18	2,014	842	40	-	-	2,896	202
Sub Total for Haryana	2	31.18	- 3,248	31.18	-	-	-	-	31.18	2,014	842	40	-	-	2,896	202
Himachal Pradesh	1	11.21	384	2.80	2.80	-	-	0.00	5.61	-	-	40	136	-	176	-
Sub Total for Himachal Pradesh	1	11.21	384	2.80	2.80	-	-	0.00	5.61	-	-	40	136	-	176	-
J&K	3	41.40	1,455	13.54	10.35	0.31	-	-	24.19	-	218	69	167	-	454	354
J&K	2	93.05	5,222	23.26	-	4.92	-	-	28.18	-	138	-	70	-	208	-
Sub Total for J&K	5	134.44	6,677	36.80	10.35	5.23	-	-	52.38	-	356	69	237	-	662	354
Jharkhand	1	16.33	1,090	4.08	-	-	-	-	4.08	-	-	-	26	-	26	26
Jharkhand	6	200.60	8,928	50.15	-	-	-	-	50.15	-	-	-	568	-	568	568
Sub Total for Jharkhand	7	216.92	10,018	54.23	-	-	-	-	54.23	-	-	-	594	-	594	594
Karnataka	14	236.60	19,984	122.34	50.76	6.82	40.02	0.01	219.95	5,794	6,337	1,489	2,588	-	16,203	11,831
Karnataka	4	171.36	8,134	92.12	51.53	9.52	10.92	0.00	164.08	1,959	4,559	315	398	-	7,231	5,403
Sub Total for Karnataka	18	407.96	28,113	214.46	102.29	16.34	50.94	0.01	384.03	7,753	10,896	1,804	2,586	-	23,439	17,234
Kerala	3	87.83	10,390	50.30	-	-	13.06	0.00	53.35	4,178	1,653	1,189	477	-	7,497	7,497
Kerala	4	165.73	13,187	75.07	7.46	32.97	1.01	19.58	136.08	4,542	1,695	423	1,128	-	7,788	7,075
Sub Total for Kerala	7	233.56	23,577	125.37	7.46	32.97	14.06	19.58	199.44	8,720	3,348	1,612	1,605	-	15,285	14,572
Madhya Pradesh	13	188.84	20,009	131.71	5.56	1.94	10.27	-	149.48	4,104	972	751	3,421	-	9,248	1,862
Madhya Pradesh	3	75.03	8,017	35.30	19.41	7.38	0.93	-	63.03	816	2,524	1,341	302	630	5,613	637
Madhya Pradesh	4	43.69	7,556	10.92	7.75	7.75	6.76	-	33.19	-	497	811	596	-	1,904	35
Madhya Pradesh	1	13.26	1,320	9.95	-	1.99	-	-	11.94	-	168	75	69	-	312	236
Sub Total for Madhya Pradesh	2	320.83	36,902	187.89	32.73	19.06	17.96	-	257.64	4,920	4,161	2,978	4,388	630	17,077	2,770
Maharashtra	11	182.67	6,246	100.02	-	-	25.90	3.12	129.04	56	70	-	554	-	680	352
Maharashtra	10	653.26	22,849	225.31	142.03	108.66	79.45	19.76	575.22	2,478	7,504	1,153	1,908	-	13,043	12,036
Maharashtra	6	103.98	11,200	61.08	15.08	1.70	1.77	-	79.62	2,333	2,087	332	260	-	5,012	820
Maharashtra	12	1,056.79	48,800	590.36	86.47	29.91	65.62	16.97	789.34	18,317	5,295	52	1,114	-	24,778	8,145
Maharashtra	14	398.41	32,392	300.73	50.57	19.23	3.86	16.00	390.39	8,363	6,694	1,612	2,342	-	19,011	5,179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sub Total for	Maharashtra	53	2,395.11	1,21,487	1,277.50	294.16	159.50	178.87	55.58	1963.61	31,547	21,650	3,149	6,178	-	62,524	26,532
Manipur	Imphal	1	43.91	1,250	10.98	21.96	-	10.98	-	43.91	-	-	70	730	-	800	800
Sub Total for	Manipur	1	43.91	1,250	10.98	21.96	-	10.98	-	43.91	-	-	70	730	-	800	800
Meghalaya	Shillong	3	40.35	768	16.03	10.09	10.09	-	0.00	36.21	16	48	112	-	-	176	96
Sub Total for	Meghalaya	3	40.35	768	16.03	10.09	10.09	-	0.00	36.21	16	48	112	-	-	176	96
Mizoram	Aizawl	3	79.73	1,096	27.26	12.80	12.80	6.94	0.00	59.80	65	31	-	640	-	736	626
Sub Total for	Mizoram	3	79.73	1,096	27.26	12.80	12.80	6.94	0.00	59.80	65	31	-	640	-	736	626
Nagaland	Kohima	1	105.60	3,504	79.20	-	26.40	-	0.00	105.60	750	520	-	2,130	-	3,400	-
Sub Total for	Nagaland	1	105.60	3,504	79.20	-	26.40	-	0.00	105.60	750	520	-	2,130	-	3,400	-
Odisha	bhubaneswar	4	46.16	2,153	21.49	7.71	6.78	6.35	-	42.33	658	242	114	456	-	1,470	1,278
Odisha	Puri	2	8.02	355	2.00	-	1.69	0.70	-	4.39	6	12	9	54	-	81	81
Sub Total for	Odisha	6	54.18	2,508	23.49	7.71	8.47	7.05	-	46.72	664	254	123	510	-	1,551	1,359
Puducherry	Puducherry	3	83.20	2,964	22.93	7.01	8.08	-	-	38.02	207	151	72	-	192	622	168
Sub Total for	Puducherry	3	83.20	2,964	22.93	7.01	8.08	-	-	38.02	207	151	72	-	192	622	168
Punjab	Amritsar	2	31.98	1,648	1.44	-	8.00	-	0.00	9.44	-	-	-	220	-	220	73
Punjab	Ludhiana	1	33.27	4,832	24.95	-	8.32	-	0.00	33.27	140	860	544	656	-	2,200	-
Sub Total for	Punjab	3	65.25	6,480	26.39	-	16.31	-	0.00	42.71	140	860	544	876	-	2,420	73
Rajasthan	Ajmer	1	84.57	5,337	42.28	-	-	-	-	42.28	651	114	-	317	-	1,082	636
Rajasthan	Jaipur	2	88.11	5,814	22.03	-	-	57.58	0.00	79.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for	Rajasthan	3	172.67	11,151	64.31	-	-	57.58	0.00	121.90	651	114	-	317	-	1,082	636
Sikkim	Gangtok	3	29.06	254	15.23	6.57	0.70	6.57	-	29.06	-	52	-	-	-	52	-
Sub Total for	Sikkim	3	29.06	254	15.23	6.57	0.70	6.57	-	29.06	-	52	-	-	-	52	-
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	23	598.02	37,491	306.56	57.30	97.44	135.92	0.01	597.23	3,500	11,801	2,210	1,130	18	18,659	18,559
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	17	265.62	28,887	115.29	22.47	31.31	55.35	-	224.41	4,934	1,941	1,869	2,614	55	11,413	11,413
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	11	181.64	25,894	139.59	7.54	34.51	-	-	181.64	8,415	2,930	2,733	2,692	-	16,770	16,770
Sub Total for	Tamil Nadu	51	1,045.28	92,272	561.45	87.31	163.26	191.27	0.01	1003.29	16,849	16,672	6,812	6,436	73	46,842	46,742
Telangana	Hyderabad	17	725.38	76,371	516.47	134.82	71.06	-	0.00	722.36	48,873	12,564	-	485	-	61,922	36,440

Sub Total for	Telangana	17	725.38	76,371	516.47	134.82	71.06	-	0.00	722.36	48,873	12,564	-	485	-	61,922	36,440
Tripura	Agartala	1	13.96	256	13.96	-	-	-	-	13.96	256	-	-	-	-	256	256
Sub Total for	Tripura	1	13.96	256	13.96	-	-	-	-	13.96	256	-	-	-	-	256	256
Uttar Pradesh	Aqra	10	227.12	13,977	143.90	45.65	21.03	0.00	0.00	210.57	1,991	5,148	-	1,451	-	8,590	6,827
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	21.50	1,490	15.45	5.32	-	0.00	0.00	20.77	504	262	296	78	-	1,140	929
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	13	112.32	6,129	128.27	26.07	4.25	0.00	0.00	158.59	1,574	2,160	904	1,063	-	5,701	6,094
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	76.94	5,570	76.88	10.79	22.74	5.09	0.00	115.50	2,067	1,173	797	63	-	4,100	2,171
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	7	102.77	3,022	80.08	35.29	-	0.00	0.00	115.37	2,307	156	42	159	-	2,664	2,849
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	14	178.83	10,773	131.77	45.12	-	-	-	176.89	5,140	2,092	798	1,008	-	9,038	9,275
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	79.74	4,846	56.28	15.74	-	0.00	0.00	72.02	487	1,197	408	231	-	2,323	4,774
Sub Total for	Uttar Pradesh	67	799.23	45,807	632.63	183.98	26.99	26.12	0.00	869.72	14,070	12,188	3,245	4,053	-	33,556	32,919
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	6	25.53	701	6.94	0.56	0.55	2.41	0.00	10.47	45	9	25	64	-	143	43
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1	2.90	96	1.45	0.72	-	0.72	-	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	Nainital	1	7.43	200	1.86	-	1.86	-	3.71	7.43	-	-	72	-	-	72	-
Sub Total for	Uttarakhand	8	35.85	997	10.24	1.29	2.41	3.14	3.71	20.79	45	9	97	64	-	215	43
West Bengal	Asansol	13	311.22	25,011	118.20	60.00	32.12	21.88	23.62	255.83	5,764	3,173	1,118	1,662	16	11,733	11,569
West Bengal	Kolkata	96	1,615.91	1,26,178	540.16	229.00	247.63	228.64	9.89	1255.33	39,271	16,467	8,903	16,021	318	81,010	60,695
Sub Total for	West Bengal	109	1,927.13	1,51,189	658.36	289.01	279.75	250.52	33.51	1511.15	45,035	19,670	10,021	17,683	334	92,743	92,264

**IHSDP : Details of the Fund Released and Dwelling Units Completed During each of last three years and current year**

State Name	City Name	Number of Projects	ACA	DU's Committed Approved	Fund Released (Rs. In Crore)				Dwelling units Completed								
					Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A&N Island	Port Blair	1	8.90	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for	A&N Island	1	8.90	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle	2	4.03	384	3.72	0.31	-	-	-	4.03	384	-	-	-	-	384	384

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	1	2.72	-	2.72	-	-	-	-	2.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	3	43.41	3,782	24.57	-	4.55	-	-	29.12	290	108	352	552	-	1,302	398
Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	1	15.41	1,416	15.42	-	-	-	-	15.41	1,058	358	-	-	-	1,416	620
Andhra Pradesh	Rajalimundry	2	53.92	5,855	31.67	-	22.26	-	-	53.92	2,623	1,403	32	366	-	4,424	1,441
Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram	1	5.84	720	4.61	-	1.23	-	-	5.84	496	176	-	48	-	720	672
Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota	1	8.30	912	6.47	-	1.83	-	-	8.30	48	24	48	648	-	768	-
Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	1	7.34	-	3.85	-	3.49	-	-	7.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	1	6.10	-	6.10	-	-	-	-	6.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Chilikaluripet	1	12.00	-	12.00	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	2	40.33	2,432	28.14	-	-	8.23	-	36.37	760	208	8	320	-	1,296	-
Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	1	11.99	-	11.99	-	-	-	-	11.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	1	15.68	-	15.68	-	-	-	-	15.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	1	10.62	-	5.52	-	5.10	-	-	10.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Repalle	1	4.65	-	4.65	-	-	0.00	-	4.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalle	1	11.14	-	11.14	-	-	-	-	11.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Tenali	1	4.13	-	3.22	-	0.91	-	-	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	1	11.75	-	11.75	-	-	-	-	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	1	2.78	-	2.82	-	-	-	-	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1	1.87	-	2.27	-	-	-	-	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Guður	1	9.53	1,536	9.54	-	-	-	-	9.53	1,085	164	36	53	-	1,338	409
Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	2	4.00	-	4.68	-	-	-	-	4.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	7	42.30	1,644	29.28	0.85	12.18	-	-	42.30	1,297	290	24	-	-	1,611	9.63
Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur	1	12.84	1,500	12.84	-	-	-	-	12.84	1,385	15	-	100	-	1,500	1,431
Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti	1	9.57	1,013	5.67	-	3.90	-	-	9.57	782	97	5	19	-	803	580
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	1	3.80	-	2.97	-	0.83	-	-	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	2	31.83	2,112	24.89	-	6.94	-	-	31.83	1,754	-	57	103	-	1,914	637





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bihar	Forbesganj	1	9.02	870	-	4.51	-	-	-	4.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Jogbsni	1	6.64	321	3.32	-	1.66	-	0.00	4.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Bahadurganj	1	3.63	294	1.82	-	1.82	-	-	3.63	-	170	-	-	-	170	-
Bihar	Kishanganj	2	21.36	1,807	4.37	6.31	4.37	0.00	-	15.05	405	117	-	-	-	522	-
Bihar	Thakurgani	1	18.54	1,352	-	-	9.27	-	-	9.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Purnia	2	33.48	3,102	5.42	-	16.74	0.00	-	22.16	-	76	166	8	-	250	-
Bihar	Madhepura	2	16.43	1,095	8.22	-	1.61	-	-	9.83	-	-	105	63	7	175	-
Bihar	Saharsa	1	8.84	820	4.42	-	-	-	-	4.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Kanti	1	2.56	143	1.28	-	1.28	-	-	2.56	88	49	-	-	-	137	-
Bihar	Wotipur	1	4.29	520	2.14	-	2.14	-	-	4.29	310	120	15	5	-	450	-
Bihar	Rosera	1	10.76	1,562	5.38	-	-	-	-	5.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Begusarai	1	15.86	853	7.93	-	3.96	0.00	-	11.89	-	25	-	284	-	309	-
Bihar	Bhagalpur	1	11.72	1,188	5.86	-	5.86	0.00	-	11.72	817	-	-	-	-	817	-
Bihar	Hunger	1	8.55	868	4.28	-	-	-	-	4.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Sheikhpura	1	1.87	207	0.94	-	0.94	-	-	1.87	-	20	30	2	-	52	-
Bihar	Bihar	1	16.08	810	8.04	-	8.04	0.00	-	16.08	-	-	-	25	-	25	-
Bihar	Barh	2	26.10	1,654	-	7.71	5.34	-	-	13.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Mokhama	1	34.25	1,950	-	-	17.13	-	-	17.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Naubat Pur	1	22.21	1,500	-	-	11.11	0.00	-	11.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Araah	1	15.06	754	7.53	-	3.77	0.00	-	11.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Aurangabad	1	2.43	247	1.21	-	1.21	-	-	2.43	-	-	50	10	-	60	-
Bihar	NabiNaqar	1	21.70	1,277	-	-	10.85	-	-	10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Gaya	1	19.18	1,747	-	-	9.59	-	-	9.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	Jamui	1	11.17	960	-	5.58	-	-	-	5.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for	Bihar	32	380.79	28,623	81.24	24,111	128.16	0.00	0.00	233.51	1,620	577	366	397	7	2,967	-
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	1	10.65	1,312	5.32	-	-	5.32	-	10.65	-	-	224	352	-	576	72
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	2	65.21	7,836	48.91	-	-	16.32	0.00	65.23	-	-	900	1,488	768	3,156	899

Chhattisgarh	1	11.68	1,032	5.84	-	5.84	-	11.68	-	48	-	48	27
Chhattisgarh	1	6.01	480	3.00	-	3.00	-	6.01	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	1.91	200	1.43	-	0.48	-	1.91	-	93	7	100	94
Chhattisgarh	1	5.62	492	2.81	-	2.81	-	5.62	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	13.52	1,072	6.76	-	6.76	-	13.52	-	256	16	272	-
Chhattisgarh	1	1.91	200	1.91	-	-	-	1.91	-	174	-	174	-
Chhattisgarh	1	1.91	200	1.91	-	-	-	1.91	-	100	96	196	-
Chhattisgarh	1	8.79	1,168	8.79	-	-	-	8.79	628	316	64	1,168	1,168
Chhattisgarh	1	13.20	1,638	13.20	-	-	-	13.20	-	972	648	1,638	349
Chhattisgarh	1	2.18	228	2.18	-	-	-	2.18	-	75	90	204	165
Chhattisgarh	1	2.46	320	2.46	-	-	-	2.46	-	-	320	320	318
Chhattisgarh	1	1.92	210	1.92	-	-	-	1.92	-	-	192	192	-
Chhattisgarh	1	3.62	450	3.62	-	-	-	3.62	-	192	34	226	56
Chhattisgarh	1	1.74	204	1.74	-	-	-	1.74	-	-	102	102	-
Chhattisgarh	1	6.51	880	6.51	-	-	-	6.51	448	288	36	844	680
Sub Total for Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	158.83	17,922	118.31	-	40.53	0.00	158.85	1,076	1,825	2,811	2,708	3,828
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	3.34	144	1.67	-	-	-	1.67	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	3.34	144	1.67	-	-	-	1.67	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	1	0.58	16	0.29	-	-	-	0.29	14	-	-	14	14
Sub Total for Daman and Diu	1	0.58	16	0.29	-	-	-	0.29	14	-	-	14	14
Gujarat	1	2.31	240	4.57	-	-	-	4.57	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	8.62	664	4.31	-	4.31	-	8.62	-	-	440	440	-
Gujarat	1	5.55	624	4.16	1.39	0.00	-	5.55	624	-	-	624	624
Gujarat	1	9.41	1,296	4.91	-	4.91	-	9.82	-	736	164	900	-
Gujarat	1	3.45	449	1.72	-	1.72	0.00	3.45	105	40	8	395	-
Gujarat	1	4.45	256	-	2.23	2.23	-	4.45	-	-	208	208	-
Gujarat	1	0.72	96	3.16	-	“	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Gujarat	Dhrangadhra	1	4.85	564	3.63	1.21	-	-	-	4.85	348	-	-	-	-	348	-
Gujarat	Halvad	1	9.82	828	4.91	-	-	-	-	4.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Limbdi	1	2.95	384	1.48	-	-	-	-	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Chotila	1	3.17	240	-	-	1.59	1.59	-	3.17	-	-	-	100	-	100	-
Gujarat	Gondal	1	14.46	1,775	7.23	7.23	-	-	-	14.46	179	-	975	96	-	1,250	-
Gujarat	Jetpur	1	9.41	963	5.38	2.69	-	1.34	0.00	9.41	600	38	325	-	-	963	-
Gujarat	Movi	1	15.53	1,008	-	-	7.76	-	-	7.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Rajkot	1	2.90	1,160	2.90	-	-	-	-	2.90	-	-	-	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
Gujarat	Jamnagar	2	7.84	1,118	6.00	-	-	1.83	-	7.84	288	48	84	254	-	674	674
Gujarat	Kutiyana	1	6.73	608	-	-	3.37	3.37	-	6.73	-	-	-	208	-	208	-
Gujarat	Chowad	1	15.78	1,088	-	-	7.89	-	-	7.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Kodinar	1	7.92	512	-	-	3.96	-	-	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Una	1	7.75	1,008	4.84	-	-	2.91	-	7.75	-	384	-	336	-	720	-
Gujarat	Veraval	1	13.28	960	-	-	6.64	-	-	6.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Amreli	1	2.40	281	3.65	-	-	-	-	3.65	281	-	-	-	-	281	45
Gujarat	Bagasara	1	3.62	376	2.77	0.92	-	-	-	3.69	188	-	-	179	9	376	164
Gujarat	Manuva	1	3.65	500	1.83	-	-	-	-	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Anand	1	6.16	464	-	-	3.08	3.08	-	6.16	-	-	-	96	200	296	-
Gujarat	Anklav	1	4.31	416	3.66	-	-	-	-	3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Boriavi	1	4.40	611	3.30	1.10	-	-	-	4.40	415	1	-	-	-	416	-
Gujarat	Petlad	1	3.28	224	4.10	-	-	-	-	4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Halol	1	4.87	446	2.44	-	-	2.44	-	4.87	179	82	-	-	-	261	-
Gujarat	Santrampur	1	3.05	272	-	-	1.53	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Dohad	1	8.01	480	4.01	-	-	-	-	4.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	Karjan	1	6.52	512	-	-	3.26	3.26	-	6.52	-	-	-	150	10	160	-
Gujarat	Padra	1	2.25	168	-	-	1.12	-	-	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gujarat	Vadodara	2	2.14	854	2.14	-	-	-	2.14	-	-	-	854	-	854	854	
Gujarat	Songadh	1	7.16	784	3.58	-	-	-	3.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gujarat	Navsari	2	4.49	755	5.73	-	-	-	5.73	-	-	-	387	-	387	387	
Gujarat	Valsad	1	7.47	926	3.73	-	-	-	3.73	-	-	-	77	-	77	-	
Sub Total for	Gujarat	40	231.07	23,910	100.32	14.54	47.33	28.07	0.00	190.26	3,207	593	2,189	4,640	469	11,098	3,908
Haryana	Kalka	2	1.66	83	1.04	-	0.36	0.00	-	1.39	22	2	18	6	-	48	48
Haryana	Panchkula	1	17.22	2,388	8.61	-	-	-	-	8.61	2,072	-	-	-	-	2,072	1,971
Haryana	Pinjore	2	1.31	71	1.51	-	0.30	0.00	-	1.82	33	9	-	5	-	47	47
Haryana	Ambala	2	17.02	495	9.24	3.08	2.35	0.00	-	14.67	317	93	10	18	-	438	438
Haryana	Ambala Sadat	2	14.00	423	6.85	2.28	2.44	-	-	11.57	148	102	26	33	-	309	309
Haryana	Naraingath	2	9.86	611	4.32	1.44	2.05	-	-	7.61	235	-	122	23	4	384	380
Haryana	Jagadhri	2	23.56	968	9.40	9.40	2.38	-	-	21.18	108	398	300	79	-	885	885
Haryana	Yamunanagar	2	14.06	652	4.48	-	2.55	4.48	-	11.51	83	318	201	19	-	621	621
Haryana	Ladwa	1	2.85	200	1.42	-	-	1.42	-	2.85	-	121	63	9	-	193	193
Haryana	Jnd	1	14.93	933	7.47	-	-	7.47	-	14.93	89	366	20	192	82	749	667
Haryana	Hisar	2	18.78	619	9.48	-	-	6.44	-	15.91	208	48	49	56	59	420	361
Haryana	Bhiwani	1	23.14	1,679	17.35	5.78	-	-	-	23.14	1,286	72	265	47	9	1,679	1,670
Haryana	Dadri	1	9.69	605	7.27	2.42	-	-	-	9.69	280	154	131	22	18	605	587
Haryana	Jhajjar	1	5.73	431	2.86	-	-	2.86	-	5.73	102	86	-	37	12	237	225
Haryana	Rewari	1	19.20	485	14.40	4.80	-	-	-	19.20	233	50	72	4	-	359	359
Sub Total for	Haryana	23	193.01	10,643	105.69	29.21	12.43	22.67	-	169.99	5,216	1,819	1,277	550	184	9,048	8,761
Himanchal Pradesh	Sarkasriat	1	5.06	130	2.54	-	-	2.54	-	5.08	-	-	-	45	-	45	45
Himanchal Pradesh	Sundarnagar	1	6.63	208	3.32	-	-	3.32	-	6.63	-	-	-	60	-	60	60
Himanchal Pradesh	Hamirpur	1	3.41	152	1.71	-	1.71	-	-	3.41	-	-	-	72	-	72	-
Himanchal Pradesh	Baddi	1	8.91	480	4.45	-	-	-	-	4.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Himanchal Pradesh	Nalagarh	1	3.75	128	1.86	-	1.88	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himanchal Pradesh	Panwattoo	1	8.22	192	4.11	-	4.11	-	-	8.22	-	-	32	160	-	192	36
Himanchal Pradesh	Solan	1	6.16	336	3.08	-	-	-	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for	Himanchal Pradesh	7	42.17	1,626	21.09	-	7.69	5.86	-	34.64	-	-	32	337	-	369	141
Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara	2	3.58	196	1.59	0.79	0.80	0.40	-	3.58	-	57	105	28	-	190	190
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	1	2.29	226	0.92	0.92	-	0.46	-	2.29	-	70	73	14	-	157	157
Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	1	4.18	413	1.67	1.67	-	0.84	0.00	4.18	-	-	413	-	-	413	413
Jammu and Kashmir	Baranula	2	9.92	672	4.28	-	2.72	1.36	-	8.36	-	196	-	184	-	380	380
Jammu and Kashmir	Hajan	2	1.40	71	0.63	0.29	-	0.14	0.34	1.40	-	10	61	-	-	71	71
Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	2	7.58	446	3.34	-	1.81	2.44	-	7.58	-	-	191	134	-	325	325
Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal	2	3.59	207	1.58	0.84	-	0.42	0.00	2.84	-	117	90	-	-	207	207
Jammu and Kashmir	Uti	1	1.21	51	-	0.60	-	-	0.60	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	2	2.32	110	1.05	0.45	-	0.22	-	1.72	-	-	93	-	-	93	93
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	1	0.71	316	0.71	-	-	-	-	0.71	-	-	-	316	-	316	316
Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	2	1.54	85	0.68	0.34	-	0.17	0.00	1.20	-	28	48	9	-	85	85
Jammu and Kashmir	Magam	2	2.18	140	0.95	0.57	0.38	0.28	-	2.18	-	80	46	14	-	140	140

Jammu and Kashmir	Shupiyan	2	2.62	132	1.18	0.53	-	0.91	-	2.62	-	53	26	41	-	120	120
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	1	3.08	53	1.54	1.54	-	-	-	3.08	-	-	51	2	-	53	53
Jammu and Kashmir	Duru-Verinag	1	1.94	82	-	0.97	-	-	0.97	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Kukernag	1	2.07	83	-	1.03	-	-	1.03	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	2	4.60	256	2.04	1.04	1.01	0.52	-	4.60	-	74	119	63	-	256	256
Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan	2	1.01	44	0.46	0.18	-	0.37	-	1.01	-	-	35	6	-	41	41
Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1	8.86	-	-	4.43	-	-	4.43	8.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Banihal	1	3.11	57	1.56	0.78	0.78	-	-	3.11	-	17	25	-	-	42	42
Jammu and Kashmir	Batote	1	3.02	114	1.51	0.75	0.75	-	-	3.02	-	24	-	67	-	91	91
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	1	1.83	103	-	0.91	-	-	0.91	1.83	-	-	-	14	-	14	14
Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	1	1.77	103	-	0.88	-	-	0.88	1.77	-	-	-	45	-	45	45
Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar	2	3.91	187	2.14	-	0.38	1.39	0.00	3.91	-	-	50	34	-	84	84
Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	2	3.65	223	2.05	-	0.45	0.45	0.70	3.65	-	-	-	191	-	191	191
Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	1	5.06	270	3.79	-	1.26	-	-	5.06	-	8	-	222	-	230	230
Jammu and Kashmir	Nowshetra	1	2.24	110	1.12	0.56	0.56	-	0.00	2.24	-	32	35	3	-	70	70
Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	1	2.49	140	-	1.25	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Jammu and Kashmir	Thanamandi	1	3.07	94	2.30	-	0.77	-	-	3.07	-	16	36	37	-	89	89
Jammu and Kashmir	Ania	1	2.08	124	-	1.04	-	-	-	1.04	-	-	-	31	-	31	31
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Cantonment	1	0.66	292	0.66	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	-	292	-	292	292
Jammu and Kashmir	Khour	1	3.43	313	1.71	0.86	0.86	-	-	3.43	-	1	131	99	-	231	231
Jammu and Kashmir	Ram Garh	1	1.05	50	0.52	0.26	0.26	-	-	1.05	-	21	8	-	-	23	29
Jammu and Kashmir	Bashohli	1	3.34	592	2.51	-	0.84	-	0.00	3.34	-	138	41	70	-	249	249
Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar	1	2.54	175	-	1.27	-	-	1.27	2.54	-	-	-	15	-	15	15
Jammu and Kashmir	Parole	1	4.84	1,001	2.42	1.21	-	1.21	-	4.84	-	-	-	380	-	380	380
Sub Total for Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	49	112.75	7,531	44.91	25.97	13.62	11.58	11.14	107.22	-	942	1,677	2,311	-	4,930	4,930
Jharkhand	Daltonganj	1	12.39	969	6.19	-	-	-	-	6.19	-	-	-	395	1	396	396
Jharkhand	Chatra	1	11.72	932	5.86	-	-	5.86	-	11.72	-	-	55	158	-	213	213
Jharkhand	Hazaribag	1	11.38	1,230	4.71	0.98	-	5.69	-	11.38	-	-	300	264	23	587	564
Jharkhand	Girdih	1	12.24	1,132	6.12	-	-	-	-	6.12	-	-	233	283	-	516	516
Jharkhand	Minjiam	1	15.48	1,391	-	7.74	-	-	-	7.74	-	-	-	57	83	140	57
Jharkhand	Phusro	1	9.34	886	4.67	-	-	-	-	4.67	-	-	39	49	-	88	88
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1	19.54	1,623	8.47	1.30	-	9.77	-	19.54	-	-	508	402	-	910	910
Jharkhand	Gumla	1	15.58	1,292	7.79	-	-	-	-	7.79	-	-	-	50	5?	107	50
Jharkhand	Chaibasa	1	7.51	736	3.17	0.59	-	-	-	3.76	-	-	150	226	-	376	100
Jharkhand	Seraikela	1	16.15	1,353	8.07	-	-	-	-	8.07	-	-	-	8	27	35	8
Sub Total for Jharkhand	Jharkhand	10	131.33	11,544	55.05	10.61	-	21.32	-	86.98	-	-	1,285	1,892	191	3,368	2,902

Karnataka	Belgaum	1	1.67	138	1.67	138	-	-	-	1.67	127	6	-	5	-	138	138
Karnataka	Saundatti-Yellamma	1	1.59	145	1.59	145	-	-	-	1.59	145	-	-	-	-	145	145
Karnataka	Bagalkot	1	4.78	240	2.39	239	-	-	-	4.78	-	200	-	40	-	240	240
Karnataka	Chincholi	1	2.33	200	1.16	116	-	-	-	2.33	-	71	-	129	-	200	200
Karnataka	Gulbarga	1	9.12	786	9.12	-	-	-	-	9.12	697	27	-	30	-	754	709
Karnataka	Shahpur	1	2.44	207	2.44	-	-	-	-	2.44	175	32	-	-	-	207	207
Karnataka	Basavakalyan	1	1.68	170	1.68	-	-	-	-	1.68	140	30	-	-	-	170	170
Karnataka	Bhalki	1	2.03	150	2.03	-	-	-	-	2.03	35	115	-	-	-	150	150
Karnataka	Sindhnur	1	12.04	1,005	6.02	6.02	-	-	-	12.04	-	828	10	97	10	935	925
Karnataka	Koppal	1	2.68	265	2.68	-	-	-	-	2.68	250	-	-	15	-	265	-
Karnataka	Gadag-Betigeri	1	13.13	738	13.13	-	-	-	-	13.13	719	19	-	-	-	738	738
Karnataka	Gajendragadh	1	4.54	500	4.54	-	-	-	-	4.54	121	279	-	100	-	500	500
Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	3	17.08	1,139	8.53	8.53	-	-	-	17.07	295	738	-	106	-	1,139	539
Karnataka	Bellas	1	5.37	520	5.37	-	-	-	-	5.37	117	358	-	26	-	501	501
Karnataka	Hiriyur	1	2.16	123	2.16	-	-	-	-	2.16	63	58	-	2	-	123	123
Karnataka	Shikarpur	1	7.22	330	3.61	3.61	-	-	-	7.22	-	330	-	-	-	330	330
Karnataka	Shimoga	1	13.17	600	6.58	6.58	-	-	-	13.17	-	600	-	-	-	600	600
Karnataka	Kadur	1	6.65	500	6.65	-	-	-	-	6.65	453	47	-	-	-	500	500
Karnataka	Pavagada	1	11.62	508	5.81	5.81	-	-	-	11.62	-	506	-	2	-	508	508
Karnataka	Sira	1	11.32	682	5.66	5.66	-	-	-	11.32	-	527	-	155	-	682	682
Karnataka	Chintamani	1	10.56	798	5.29	5.29	-	-	-	10.58	-	659	33	106	33	798	765
Karnataka	Gauribidanur	1	1.44	-	0.72	0.72	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	Mulbagal	1	6.36	600	3.18	3.18	-	-	-	6.36	222	349	19	-	19	590	491
Karnataka	Sidlaghatta	1	2.37	200	1.19	1.19	-	-	-	2.37	140	14	6	30	30	190	-
Karnataka	Dod Ballapur	1	6.37	648	3.16	3.16	-	-	-	6.37	626	22	-	-	-	648	-
Karnataka	Kanakapura	1	11.23	727	5.62	5.62	-	-	-	11.23	-	679	-	48	-	727	727
Karnataka	Ramanagaram	1	16.54	1,800	3.27	8.27	-	-	-	16.54	471	285	2	965	2	1,723	1,307

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Karnataka	Mandya	1	7.92	558	3.96	-	-	3.17	-	7.13	-	154	-	203	19	376	357
Karnataka	Nagamangala	1	3.92	420	2.94	0.98	-	-	-	3.92	110	283	-	-	-	393	328
Karnataka	Hassan	2	18.34	2,000	18.32	-	-	-	001	18.32	1,638	362	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Karnataka	Nanjangud	1	4.90	540	3.67	1.22	-	-	-	4.90	221	304	-	15	-	540	364
Sub Total for	Karnataka	34	222.58	17,237	149.17	69.42	-	3.16	0.01	221.76	6,765	7,882	-	2,050	113	16,810	14,044
Kerala	Kanhanad	2	5.77	1,076	3.71	-	-	1.03	-	4.74	101	26	73	167	69	436	436
Kerala	Kasaragod	1	1.02	174	0.77	0.26	-	-	-	1.02	103	10	15	1	-	130	130
Kerala	Kannur	1	1.56	301	0.78	-	-	0.39	-	1.17	134	7	7	134	-	262	282
Kerala	Koothuparamba	1	0.66	43	0.66	-	-	-	-	0.66	40	-	3	-	-	43	43
Kerala	Mattannur	2	5.78	748	3.42	-	-	1.89	-	5.31	55	308	150	25	5	543	543
Kerala	Payvannur	1	2.30	314	1.15	-	-	-	-	1.15	18	50	26	11	-	105	105
Kerala	Teliparamba	1	1.95	242	1.46	0.49	-	-	-	1.95	100	37	8	4	-	149	149
Kerala	Thalassery	1	1.61	104	0.81	-	-	0.40	-	1.21	34	-	-	20	-	54	54
Kerala	Kalpetta	1	1.18	78	0.59	-	-	0.59	-	1.18	-	48	2	14	-	64	64
Kerala	Kozhikode	1	5.47	511	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74	23	20	8	-	-	51	51
Kerala	Quilandy	1	2.46	435	2.46	-	-	-	-	2.46	269	29	25	9	-	332	332
Kerala	Vadakara	1	0.61	62	0.30	-	-	0.15	-	0.46	-	19	14	2	-	35	35
Kerala	Malappuram	2	13.74	1,955	11.05	-	2.69	-	-	13.74	1,319	120	313	46	4	1,802	1,802
Kerala	Perinthalmanna	2	10.81	1,379	9.23	1.59	-	-	-	10.82	933	130	34	42	61	1,200	1,200
Kerala	Ponnani	1	3.52	229	2.64	0.88	-	0.00	-	3.52	-	-	120	-	-	120	120
Kerala	Thrur	1	2.65	257	1.22	0.11	0.66	-	-	1.98	22	89	12	11	-	134	134
Kerala	Chittur- Thathamangalam	1	9.77	1,313	7.33	2.44	-	-	-	9.77	772	76	20	-	67	935	935
Kerala	Ottappalam	2	11.81	1,226	9.49	-	-	1.86	-	11.35	529	409	72	8	-	1,018	1,018
Kerala	Palakkad	1	16.10	2,001	5.05	-	-	-	-	8.05	433	58	12	8	21	532	532
Kerala	Shoranur	1	7.09	596	5.32	1.77	-	0.00	-	7.09	463	34	14	10	3	524	524

Kerala	Chalakydy	1	2.65	534	1.32	-	0.66	-	1.99	77	227	35	34	-	373	373
Kerala	Chavakkad	1	1.27	135	1.27	-	-	-	1.27	80	11	-	1	-	92	92
Kerala	Guruvsyoor	1	1.35	123	0.68	-	-	0.54	1.22	39		13	8	-	60	80
Kerala	Inrinjalakuda	2	3.39	545	2.13	-	-	1.01	3.14	114	135	41	25	-	315	315
Kerala	Kodungallur	1	3.48	285	1.74	-	1.74	-	3.49	-	67	61	25	-	153	153
Kerala	Kunnamkulam	1	1.43	206	1.07	0.36	-	-	1.43	131	11	2	4	-	148	148
Kerala	Thrissur	1	3.14	246	1.57	-	-	-	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	Aluva	1	0.43	90	0.21	0.21	-	-	0.43	-	66	8	12	-	86	86
Kerala	Angamaly	1	2.24	380	1.12	1.12	-	-	2.24	207	-	31	8	-	246	246
Kerala	Kothamangalam	1	1.47	192	0.73	-	-	-	0.73	141	12	3	1	-	157	157
Kerala	Muvattupuzha	1	4.78	874	3.56	1.22	-	-	4.78	611	49	12	2	-	674	674
Kerala	Paravur	1	4.06	743	2.03	2.03	-	-	4.06	276	131	35	119	-	561	561
Kerala	Perumbavoor	1	2.45	344	1.23	-	0.61	-	1.84	114	34	131	65	-	344	204
Kerala	Thodupuzha	1	3.12	420	1.56	-	-	1.25	2.81	115	18	32	26	-	191	191
Kerala	Changanassery	2	9.13	1,238	5.24	0.67	-	-	5.91	295	15	442	46	6	804	804
Kerala	Kottayam	1	5.34	831	2.67	-	-	-	2.67	-	222	85	110	2	419	419
Kerala	Alappuzha	1	8.03	950	4.02	-	-	2.01	6.02	495	53	24	32	6	610	610
Kerala	Cherthala	1	3.45	454	1.72	-	0.86	-	2.58		148	38	73	-	259	259
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1	5.24	749	2.62	-	-	-	2.62	329	81	36	57	-	503	503
Kerala	Paravoor	2	4.40	762	4.40	-	-	-	4.40	467	40	20	16	-	543	543
Kerala	Punalur	1	7.14	922	7.14	-	-	-	7.14	599	46	40	19	4	708	708
Kerala	Atingal	1	1.25	201	1.25	-	-	-	1.25	129	6	-	-	-	135	135
Kerala	Nedumangad	1	4.32	532	2.16	-	-	-	2.16	225	202	-	-	-	427	427
Kerala	Neyyattinkara	1	5.95	744	2.97	-	2.97	0.00	5.95	326	45	-	-	-	371	371
Kerala	Varkala	1	6.19	661	3.09	-	-	-	3.09	175	86	25	236	-	522	382
Sub Total for	Kerala	53	201.60	26,205	130.70	13.14	7.60	12.18	165.17	10,293	3,175	2,042	1,431	249	17,190	16,910
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1	36.66	4,576	18.33	-	-	14.66	33.00	-	-	832	456	97	1,385	1,385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1	6.11	480	3.05	-	1.53	0.92	-	5.50	-	-	-	-	360	360	-
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1	1.69	104	0.85	-	0.42	-	0.00	1.27	12	20	-	-	-	32	-
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	1	4.44	270	2.22	-	-	1.78	-	4.00	-	-	154	-	-	154	-
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1	373	248	1.92	-	-	1.44	-	3.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	4.29	300	2.14	-	1.72	-	-	3.86	-	-	-	152	102	254	-
Madhya Pradesh	Dken	1	2.36	124	-	1.18	-	0.94	-	2.12	-	-	-	100	-	100	-
Madhya Pradesh	Jitan	1	2.31	126	-	1.16	-	0.92	-	2.08	-	-	-	78	-	78	-
Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh	1	2.59	135	-	1.29	-	1.03	-	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	1	2.28	120	-	1.14	0.91	-	-	2.05	-	-	-	120	-	120	-
Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	1	2.55	144	-	-	1.27	-	-	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	1	7.28	500	3.64	-	-	2.91	-	6.55	-	-	-	104	-	104	-
Madhya Pradesh	Pipliya Mandi	1	1.64	88	-	-	0.82	-	-	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	1	1.74	167	0.87	0.43	-	-	-	1.30	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2	23.52	2,600	11.76	-	-	-	-	11.76	-	-	128	608	-	736	-
Madhya Pradesh	Pettawad	1	2.74	240	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74	194	-	-	-	-	194	43
Madhya Pradesh	Betma	1	2.44	96	1.22	0.61	-	0.37	-	2.19	-	48	16	32	-	96	-
Madhya Pradesh	Depalpur	1	3.11	96	1.55	1.55	-	0.00	-	3.11	-	16	56	24	-	96	-
Madhya Pradesh	Runji Gautampura	1	3.07	96	1.54	0.77	-	0.46	-	2.77	-	-	64	32	-	96	-
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	1	2.85	200	1.43	-	-	1.14	-	2.57	-	-	40	144	-	184	-
Madhya Pradesh	Pansemal	1	2.28	128	1.14	-	0.57	0.34	-	2.05	16	20	92	-	-	128	30
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	1	9.65	833	4.82	-	-	-	-	4.82	12	58	50	70	28	218	-
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	1	11.08	1,296	5.54	-	-	4.43	0.00	9.97	-	-	240	528	65	833	-
Madhya Pradesh	Jirapur	1	2.39	145	-	-	1.19	-	-	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	Khujner	1	1.83	100	0.94	0.94	-	-	-	1.88	52	4	34	6	-	96	-
Madhya Pradesh	Basoda	1	1.30	110	1.31	-	-	-	-	1.31	24	-	86	-	-	110	50
Madhya Pradesh	Kurwai	1	0.73	48	0.37	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	12	-	-	-	12	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Maharashtra	Chopda	2	20.83	1,134	8.61	-	6.11	-	-	14.72	138	27	159	-	-	324	324
Maharashtra	Erandol	1	5.69	288	-	-	2.85	-	-	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Jaigaon	1	7.27	472	-	-	3.64	3.64	-	7.27	-	-	-	48	-	48	-
Maharashtra	Jamner	1	12.10	1,238	6.05	6.05	-	-	-	12.10	408	348	324	24	-	1,104	-
Maharashtra	Buldana	2	29.92	2,287	10.02	-	9.95	-	-	19.97	657	105	-	-	-	762	679
Maharashtra	Chikhli	1	22.64	1,924	-	-	11.32	-	-	11.32	-	-	-	27	-	27	-
Maharashtra	Deulgaon Raja	1	12.89	749	6.44	-	-	-	-	6.44	-	51	-	34	-	85	-
Maharashtra	Khamgaon	2	31.05	2,140	13.54	4.51	6.50	0.00	-	24.55	627	305	310	85	40	1,367	224
Maharashtra	Lonar	2	24.75	1,306	5.79	-	6.59	5.79	-	18.16	-	-	126	-	-	126	-
Maharashtra	Malkapur	1	3.47	207	1.74	-	1.74	-	0.00	3.47	26	-	72	-	-	98	-
Maharashtra	Menkar	1	28.57	1,584	-	-	-	14.29	-	14.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Sindkhed Raja	1	7.63	435	3.81	-	-	-	-	3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Akola	3	47.95	3,334	23.97	-	-	-	-	23.97	-	-	-	329	-	329	290
Maharashtra	Balapur	1	24.12	1,652	-	-	12.06	-	-	12.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Murtijapur	2	28.36	1,623	7.91	-	6.27	-	7.91	22.09	26	-	168	4	-	198	80
Maharashtra	Patur	1	8.81	572	-	-	4.40	-	-	4.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Telhara	1	14.59	945	-	-	7.29	7.29	-	14.59	-	-	-	225	65	290	225
Maharashtra	Karanja	1	13.07	768	6.54	-	-	-	-	6.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Risod	1	7.15	458	8.12	-	-	0.00	-	8.12	-	-	1	77	-	78	-
Maharashtra	Washim	1	22.04	1,318	11.02	-	-	-	-	11.02	-	-	-	399	-	399	96
Maharashtra	Achaipur	2	34.70	2,130	7.87	-	9.48	17.35	-	34.70	-	-	166	616	-	782	326
Maharashtra	Anjangaon	1	14.28	816	7.14	-	-	-	-	7.14	-	35	-	-	-	35	-
Maharashtra	Chandur	2	15.67	1,332	7.83	-	7.83	-	0.00	15.67	-	226	325	144	305	1,000	210
Maharashtra	Shendurjana	1	7.12	460	3.56	-	-	-	-	3.56	14	-	-	22	5	41	36
Maharashtra	Warud	1	4.21	253	3.00	-	-	1.20	0.00	4.21	147	55	7	23	-	232	232
Maharashtra	Arvi	1	5.73	329	2.87	-	-	-	-	2.87	60	59	12	15	-	146	83



Maharashtra	Deoli	1	5.02	370	2.51	-	-	-	2.51	35	-	77	-	112	74
Maharashtra	Hinganghat	1	3.83	369	5.59	-	0.00	-	5.59	105	52	33	-	190	122
Maharashtra	Pulgaon	1	1.91	120	2.65	-	-	-	2.65	16	40	34	12	102	-
Maharashtra	Wardha	1	9.26	634	4.76	4.76	-	0.00	9.53	150	71	55	70	346	-
Maharashtra	Kalameshwar	1	2.87	201	1.43	-	-	-	1.43	-	53	7	7	67	57
Maharashtra	Katol	1	8.16	735	7.87	-	0.29	0.00	8.16	263	253	18	110	644	525
Maharashtra	Khapa	1	1.76	176	0.88	-	0.88	-	1.76	72	-	-	-	176	-
Maharashtra	Mohpa	1	3.24	200	2.28	-	0.97	-	3.24	-	89	23	8	135	47
Maharashtra	Mowad	1	5.02	378	-	-	2.51	-	5.02	-	-	127	70	197	-
Maharashtra	Narkhed	3	48.73	3,403	305	-	21.59	-	24.63	430	-	14	389	833	421
Maharashtra	Ramtek	1	3.89	235	1.94	-	-	-	1.94	-	18	54	-	72	-
Maharashtra	Savner	1	2.28	222	2.94	-	0.00	-	2.94	58	14	-	-	72	-
Maharashtra	Unred	1	4.10	276	2.48	-	-	-	2.48	-	72	-	20	92	92
Maharashtra	Bhandara	2	40.73	2,524	8.53	-	13.22	5.77	27.51	201	235	77	380	1,026	201
Maharashtra	Pauni	2	17.87	1,054	8.94	-	-	8.94	17.87	67	312	206	76	661	490
Maharashtra	Tumsar	1	3.51	234	1.84	-	-	-	3.51	30	53	57	9	152	139
Maharashtra	Tirora	4	39.01	2,853	7.15	-	14.88	10.73	32.76	598	180	350	195	1,340	1,087
Maharashtra	Desaiganj	1	7.73	504	3.87	-	3.87	-	7.73	70	177	103	56	406	406
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1	20.22	1,179	10.11	-	-	-	10.11	49	138	9	25	221	218
Maharashtra	Rajura	1	10.87	777	5.65	-	-	5.22	10.87	-	-	119	420	391	383
Maharashtra	Oarwha	1	1.53	92	3.31	-	-	-	3.31	-	44	-	-	44	-
Maharashtra	Digras	1	13.87	952	-	-	6.94	-	6.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Pandharkaoda	1	9.36	625	4.68	-	-	-	4.68	-	60	8	-	66	-
Maharashtra	Vavatmai	1	14.40	972	9.31	-	-	0.00	9.31	-	14	20	176	210	34
Maharashtra	Mudkhed	1	11.92	810	5.96	-	-	-	5.96	-	90	36	24	150	-
Maharashtra	Unni	1	9.34	656	-	-	4.67	4.67	9.34	-	-	-	16	16	-
Maharashtra	Hingoli	2	36.37	2,877	20.96	-	-	-	20.96	-	-	-	38	38	-
Maharashtra	Parturi	1	127.8	800	6.39	-	6.39	0.00	12.78	-	72	153	31	278	278

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	1	8.88	617	4.44	-	-	-	-	4.44	220	46	22	11	4	303	299
Maharashtra	Vajrapur	1	18.96	1,212	9.48	-	-	-	-	9.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Malegaon	11	230.21	15,840	60.78	27.50	85.83	0.00	-	174.11	300	2,148	2,448	1,536	-	6,432	-
Maharashtra	Yevia	1	1.09	132	4.13	-	-	-	-	4.13	108	-	-	12	-	120	-
Maharashtra	Baramati	1	2.31	259	2.31	-	-	-	-	2.31	-	-	200	-	59	259	197
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	2	15.06	852	-	-	7.52	4.06	-	11.59	-	-	-	-	48	48	-
Maharashtra	Deolali Pravara	1	3.68	333	3.02	-	0.66	-	-	3.68	24	208	2	32	-	266	256
Maharashtra	Rahata	1	9.11	672	-	-	4.55	-	-	4.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Shirampur	1	14.33	1,798	7.16	-	-	-	-	7.16	-	81	75	-	-	156	-
Maharashtra	Ahmed pur	1	2.04	81	-	-	1.02	1.02	-	2.04	-	-	-	16	-	16	-
Maharashtra	Latur	1	43.62	-	43.62	-	-	-	-	43.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Naldurg	1	13.78	1,206	6.89	-	-	-	-	6.89	112	178	12	-	-	302	-
Maharashtra	Tutajapur	1	13.21	920	-	-	6.60	-	-	6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Solapur	1	9.30	1,289	4.65	-	-	-	-	4.65	19	69	-	-	-	88	88
Maharashtra	Karad	1	1.33	152	0.67	-	0.67	-	-	1.33	-	24	-	50	-	74	-
Maharashtra	Phaltan	1	7.23	895	3.62	-	-	-	-	3.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	Satara	1	22.19	1,473	-	-	11.09	11.09	-	22.19	-	-	-	288	-	288	-
Maharashtra	Wai	1	4.53	342	2.26	-	2.26	-	-	4.53	-	-	-	144	-	144	-
Maharashtra	Sawantwadi	1	0.81	62	0.81	-	-	-	-	0.81	40	-	22	-	-	62	-
Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	1	20.19	1,488	10.10	-	10.10	-	-	20.19	-	-	-	-	180	180	-
Maharashtra	Kagal	1	16.64	1,002	-	-	8.32	8.32	-	16.64	-	-	216	124	-	340	216
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	2	11.65	761	25.30	-	-	0.00	-	25.29	702	59	-	-	-	761	761
Maharashtra	Ashta	2	24.37	2,206	12.73	-	5.82	5.82	-	24.37	1,104	91	20	89	-	1,304	1,275
Maharashtra	Sangli	2	51.59	3,973	32.05	-	0.88	-	-	32.93	-	-	-	-	80	80	-
Maharashtra	Tasgaon	1	3.52	393	1.76	1.76	-	0.00	-	3.52	-	150	-	-	-	150	-
Maharashtra	Islampur	1	5.06	503	2.53	2.53	-	0.00	-	5.06	108	-	-	120	-	228	108

Maharashtra	Vita	1	6.10	396	-	3.05	3.05	6.10	-	-	-	24	24	-
Sub Total for	Maharashtra	122	1,504.16	1,02,071	567.03	50.99	340.94	1,134.54	8,494	7,618	6,429	8,094	31,591	12,337
Manipur	Bishnupur	1	4.73	375	2.36	2.36	-	4.73	-	-	70	30	59	159
Manipur	Moirang	1	8.33	663	4.16	4.16	-	8.33	-	-	656	-	7	663
Manipur	Kakching Khunou	1	6.61	548	3.31	3.31	-	6.61	-	-	500	20	8	528
Manipur	Thoubal	1	8.99	815	4.49	4.49	-	8.99	-	788	27	-	-	815
Manipur	Jiribam	1	3.38	288	1.69	1.69	-	3.38	-	44	244	-	-	288
Manipur	Manipur	1	0.32	140	0.32	-	-	0.32	-	-	140	-	-	140
Sub Total for	Manipur	6	32.35	2,829	16.33	16.02	-	32.35	-	832	1,637	50	74	2,593
Meghalaya	Tura	1	8.97	456	4.48	-	-	8.97	-	48	-	-	-	48
Meghalaya	Williamnagar	1	6.36	216	3.18	-	-	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	Nongpoh	1	7.10	240	3.55	-	-	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for	Meghalaya	3	22.43	912	11.21	-	-	15.70	-	48	-	-	-	48
Mizoram	Mamit	1	2.60	150	1.30	1.30	-	2.60	40	16	42	42	-	140
Mizoram	Kolasib	2	5.20	300	2.60	2.60	-	5.20	145	60	15	78	-	298
Mizoram	Champhai	2	6.72	450	3.36	3.36	-	6.72	44	104	164	138	-	450
Mizoram	Serchhip	1	5.16	350	2.58	2.58	-	5.16	50	80	70	119	2	321
Mizoram	Lunglei	1	6.21	500	3.11	3.11	-	6.21	48	150	76	191	3	468
Mizoram	Saiha	1	3.90	200	1.95	1.95	-	3.90	20	63	17	100	-	200
Sub Total for	Mizoram	8	29.78	1,950	14.83	-	-	29.78	347	473	384	668	5	1,877
Nagaland	Dimapur	1	40.70	2,496	29.32	-	-	29.32	480	-	-	-	250	730
Nagaland	Nagaland	1	0.60	265	0.60	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	265	-	265
Sub Total for	Nagaland	2	41.30	2,761	29.92	-	-	29.92	480	-	-	265	250	995
Odisha	Bergarh	1	7.57	732	3.80	-	-	7.57	138	244	15	101	-	498
Odisha	Brajrajnagar	1	2.34	177	1.17	0.59	0.59	2.34	33	-	43	83	-	159
Odisha	Jharsuguda	1	13.17	786	5.95	7.21	-	13.17	154	70	99	143	21	487
Odisha	Kuehinda	1	3.04	177	-	-	1.52	3.04	-	-	-	82	10	92
Odisha	Sambalpur	1	10.25	613	4.63	0.49	-	5.12	4	23	61	64	-	152

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Odisha	Biramitrapur	1	2.40	200	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	2.40	84	-	61	40	-	185	185
Odisha	Rairiela	1	1.52	124	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	1.52	111	13	-	-	-	124	124
Odisha	Joda	1	3.05	174	-	-	1.52	-	-	1.52	-	-	-	6	1	7	6
Odisha	Kendjihar	1	4.43	261	6.73	0.71	-	-	-	7.45	33	35	57	73	-	198	198
Odisha	Baripada	1	7.75	474	3.50	0.38	3.88	-	-	7.75	24	47	24	118	213	213	213
Odisha	Baleshwar	2	8.33	549	4.17	0.54	3.63	-	-	8.33	-	135	47	170	-	352	352
Odisha	Bhadrak	2	6.01	404	2.81	0.19	1.68	0.00	-	4.68	51	-	9	122	9	191	191
Odisha	Kendraspara	1	1.05	87	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	1.05	32	2	10	20	64	64	64
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	1	2.78	162	-	-	1.39	1.39	-	2.78	-	-	-	109	22	131	109
Odisha	Cuttack	1	9.45	456	4.72	-	-	-	-	4.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	Vyasanagar	1	12.74	1,016	6.37	6.37	-	-	-	12.74	59	16	163	532	-	770	770
Odisha	Jajpur	1	3.70	295	1.85	1.85	-	-	-	3.70	182	64	13	25	-	284	284
Odisha	Dhenkanal	1	7.55	608	5.61	-	-	1.94	0.00	7.55	230	72	28	69	1	400	400
Odisha	Angul	1	4.12	334	2.06	-	2.06	0.00	-	4.12	50	37	120	55	-	262	262
Odisha	Talcher	1	2.02	155	1.01	-	-	1.01	-	2.02	40	37	11	54	-	142	142
Odisha	Nayagarh	1	3.07	226	1.53	-	-	1.53	0.00	3.07	55	10	8	28	-	101	101
Odisha	Jatani	2	3.16	204	1.58	-	0.45	-	-	2.03	-	-	15	66	-	81	81
Odisha	Khurda	1	1.19	91	0.59	-	0.59	-	-	1.19	-	-	1	38	4	43	43
Odisha	Brahmapur	1	20.63	1,202	10.32	-	-	-	-	10.32	-	-	150	392	-	542	542
Odisha	Pantakhemundi	1	4.98	307	2.49	-	-	-	-	2.49	-	26	17	63	-	106	106
Odisha	Phulabani	1	2.70	157	-	1.35	-	-	-	1.35	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Odisha	Boudhaarh	1	2.51	149	-	-	1.25	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	-	5	5	1
Odisha	Sonaour	1	15.69	934	7.85	-	7.85	-	-	15.69	85	221	144	261	-	711	711
Odisha	Balangir	1	5.57	324	2.53	0.28	2.79	-	-	5.57	171	114	5	29	-	319	319
Odisha	Patnasaarh	1	2.72	159	-	-	1.36	-	-	1.36	-	-	-	-	80	80	80
Odisha	Khariar Road	1	3.14	305	1.57	-	1.57	-	-	3.14	229	16	16	33	-	278	278

Odisha	Bhawaniapatna	-	2.82	164	1.28	0.13	1.41	-	-	2.82	88	15	17	24	-	144	144
Odisha	Nabarangapur	1	4.02	532	2.01	-	-	-	-	2.01	-	20	14	51	-	85	85
Odisha	Jeypur	1	5.04	323	2.26	0.26	-	0.00	-	2.52	-	5	17	63	-	85	85
Odisha	Maikangiri	1	4.04	236	2.02	-	-	2.02	-	4.04	-	5	-	96	16	117	117
Sub Total for	Odisha	38	194.53	13,097	92.90	22.80	33.54	13.18	-	162.42	1,853	1,211	1,165	3,014	169	7,412	7,385
Puducherry (UT)	Karaikal	1	5.48	432	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74	-	-	-	72	-	72	-
Sub Total for	Puducherry (UT)	1	5.48	432	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74	-	-	-	72	-	72	-
Punjab	Batala	1	7.65	383	-	-	3.52	-	-	3.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	Jalandhar	2	25.55	3,938	12.77	-	12.77	0.00	0.00	25.55	-	686	256	1,143	2,085	975	975
Punjab	Jalalabad	1	4.46	542	-	-	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	"	"	-	-	-	-
Punjab	Rajpura	1	8.22	720	4.11	-	4.11	0.00	-	8.22	-	16	92	-	108	17	17
Sub Total for	Punjab	5	45.88	5,583	16.89	10.16	12.77	0.00	0.00	39.82	-	702	348	1,143	2,193	995	995
Rajasthan	Anupgarh	1	8.13	449	5.37	-	5.37	-	-	10.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Suratgarh	1	22.10	1,493	11.05	-	11.05	-	-	22.10	9	40	75	34	-	158	158
Rajasthan	Bhadra	1	24.25	1,332	12.12	-	12.12	-	-	24.25	-	-	-	158	-	158	158
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1	17.54	651	17.54	-	-	-	-	17.54	280	11	24	174	-	499	261
Rajasthan	Pilibanga	1	4.27	244	2.14	-	2.14	-	-	4.27	-	-	20	41	3	64	64
Rajasthan	Rawatsar	1	18.51	1,398	9.26	-	-	9.26	-	18.51	-	46	174	81	13	314	314
Rajasthan	Bikaner	2	24.55	1,216	13.61	-	-	-	-	13.61	-	7	4	5	4	20	20
Rajasthan	Deshnok	1	9.29	391	-	-	4.65	-	-	4.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Sardarsahar	1	21.47	1,802	-	-	10.74	10.74	-	21.47	-	-	-	938	-	938	-
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	1	9.93	976	4.96	4.96	-	-	-	9.93	196	123	215	-	-	534	184
Rajasthan	Sikar	1	4.35	556	2.18	-	-	-	-	2.18	256	-	-	-	-	256	147
Rajasthan	Blara	1	9.35	574	4.68	-	-	-	-	4.68	-	37	-	4	-	41	41
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	3	44.18	3,088	19.33	-	2.75	6.07	-	28.16	17	57	187	121	22	404	404
Rajasthan	Phalodi	2	24.79	1,390	6.90	-	5.50	12.40	-	24.79	-	-	158	267	40	465	465
Rajasthan	Ppar	1	12.73	654	-	-	6.36	-	-	6.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2	34.51	2,539	17.26	-	6.32	10.94	0.00	34.51	-	12	25	14	51	102	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rajasthan	Pokaran	1	12.20	787	6.10	6.10	6.10	-	-	12.20	74	89	23	217	-	403	403
Rajasthan	Balotra	1	5.47	447	5.47	-	-	-	-	5.47	238	31	33	145	-	447	447
Rajasthan	Barmer	1	15.22	1,281	7.61	-	-	7.61	-	15.22	-	579	230	237	-	1,046	1,046
Rajasthan	Bhimmai	1	4.27	500	2.69	-	2.69	-	-	5.38	-	-	2	89	5	96	96
Rajasthan	Jhalore	1	4.89	263	2.45	-	2.45	-	-	4.89	-	-	7	10	-	17	17
Rajasthan	Sanchole	1	5.31	390	2.66	-	-	-	-	2.66	-	-	8	25	-	33	33
Rajasthan	Pindwara	1	8.00	686	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	8.00	-	-	28	152	-	180	180
Rajasthan	Sheoqani	1	7.03	489	-	-	3.51	3.51	-	7.03	-	-	-	30	-	30	30
Rajasthan	Balli	1	2.64	523	1.32	-	1.32	-	-	2.64	47	50	79	5	8	189	189
Rajasthan	Jaitaran	1	3.23	214	1.61	-	1.61	-	-	3.23	-	-	54	26	-	80	80
Rajasthan	Pali	1	17.64	2,722	17.64	-	-	-	-	17.64	558	349	183	339	-	1,429	629
Rajasthan	Phalna	1	3.52	361	3.52	-	-	-	-	3.52	159	-	85	11	8	263	189
Rajasthan	Rani Nagar	1	0.63	19	0.63	-	-	-	-	0.63	13	-	1	-	-	14	14
Rajasthan	Sadri	1	1.03	46	1.03	-	-	-	-	1.03	36	-	10	-	-	46	46
Rajasthan	Sojat	1	2.53	196	2.53	-	-	-	-	2.53	36	-	5	2	-	43	43
Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1	6.64	529	3.32	-	-	3.32	-	6.64	-	4	-	38	-	42	42
Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	1	9.25	635	4.63	-	-	4.63	-	9.25	-	13	-	55	5	73	73
Rajasthan	Kekri	1	12.77	871	6.38	-	-	6.38	-	12.77	-	-	-	209	-	209	-
Rajasthan	Tonk	2	9.54	520	6.55	-	-	-	-	6.55	120	16	-	-	-	136	-
Rajasthan	Asind	1	3.91	694	1.95	-	1.95	-	-	3.91	93	3	6	-	-	102	102
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	1	15.10	1,704	15.10	-	-	-	-	15.10	1,381	19	104	-	-	1,504	1,476
Rajasthan	Gangapur City	1	2.46	161	1.23	-	1.23	-	0.00	2.46	-	-	16	17	-	33	33
Rajasthan	Gulabpura	1	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Shahpura	1	5.25	317	-	-	2.63	2.63	-	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	16.07	1,737	8.03	-	-	8.03	0.00	16.07	-	-	38	545	-	583	111

Rajasthan	Banswara	1	2.66	217	1.33	-	-	-	1.33	-	18	19	24	-	61	61
Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	1	6.20	380	3.10	-	-	-	3.10	-	-	-	26	2	28	28
Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	2	12.44	973	8.78	-	-	-	8.78	198	-	-	-	-	196	74
Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1	7.59	457	3.79	-	-	-	3.79	-	72	-	63	-	135	39
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1	7.20	711	5.40	-	-	-	7.20	165	-	93	-	-	258	258
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	1	25.16	1,439	12.58	-	-	12.58	25.16	-	45	60	167	-	272	272
Rajasthan	Kaithoon	1	3.45	327	1.73	-	-	1.73	3.45	-	-	8	5	23	36	36
Rajasthan	Kota	3	32.52	1,947	16.09	-	-	14.24	30.33	-	-	700	247	4	951	656
Rajasthan	Ranganji Mandi	1	1.46	75	-	-	-	0.74	0.74	-	-	-	8	-	8	8
Rajasthan	Sangod	1	6.09	442	3.04	-	-	-	3.04	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Rajasthan	Anta	1	3.78	322	-	-	-	5.81	5.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Baran	1	7.37	407	7.37	-	-	-	7.37	-	12	96	72	6	186	186
Rajasthan	Chhabra	1	3.57	312	3.58	-	-	-	3.58	48	-	42	54	-	144	144
Rajasthan	Mangrol	1	12.40	476	-	-	-	6.20	6.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	Bhawani Mandi	1	1.45	114	1.43	-	-	-	1.43	97	-	-	-	-	97	52
Rajasthan	Jhalrapatan	1	3.16	413	1.58	-	-	-	1.58	11	25	8	44	-	88	70
Sub Total for	Rajasthan	66	602.08	43,857	303.65	4.96	99.90	1,26.99	535.50	4,042	1,658	2,822	4,699	194	13,415	9,483
Sikkim	Singtam	1	17.92	39	8.96	-	-	-	17.92	-	-	-	39	-	39	39
Sub Total for	Sikkim	1	17.92	39	8.96	-	-	-	17.92	-	-	-	39	-	39	39
Tamil Nadu	Arani	1	1.36	139	1.36	-	-	-	1.36	110	14	2	11	2	139	139
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	3.43	1,443	3.43	-	-	-	3.43	1,443	-	-	-	-	1,443	1,443
Tamil Nadu	Acharapakkam	1	1.80	186	1.80	-	-	-	1.80	159	24	-	3	-	186	186
Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	1	3.42	299	2.56	0.83	-	-	3.40	77	21	128	67	-	293	293
Tamil Nadu	Karunguzhi	1	3.31	342	3.31	-	-	-	3.31	309	19	2	10	-	340	340
Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	1	2.05	320	2.05	-	-	-	2.05	314	4	-	2	-	320	320
Tamil Nadu	Nandivaram-Guduvanचे	1	2.95	326	2.95	-	-	-	2.95	263	21	17	25	-	326	326



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tamil Nadu	Siperumbudur	1	3.42	370	3.42	-	-	-	-	3.42	245	59	57	9	-	370	370
Tamil Nadu	Tirukalukundram	1	2.31	276	2.31	-	-	-	-	2.31	200	57	2	5	-	264	264
Tamil Nadu	Walejabad	1	3.84	506	3.84	-	-	-	-	3.84	302	65	109	24	4	504	504
Tamil Nadu	Ranipettai	1	2.00	121	1.95	-	-	-	-	1.95	81	13	26	1	-	121	121
Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	1	2.74	240	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74	240	-	-	-	-	240	240
Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi	1	1.74	105	1.74	-	-	-	-	1.74	98	7	-	-	-	105	105
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1	6.76	513	-	-	3.38	3.38	-	6.76	-	-	-	17	-	17	16
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1	2.13	433	2.13	-	-	-	-	2.13	433	-	-	-	-	433	433
Tamil Nadu	Hosur	1	9.27	608	-	-	4.64	4.64	-	9.27	-	-	-	53	3	56	56
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1	3.82	262	3.72	-	-	-	-	3.72	158	49	42	13	-	262	262
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	1	6.63	832	6.63	-	-	-	-	6.63	546	196	90	-	-	832	832
Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	1	6.57	502	4.93	1.60	-	-	-	6.52	90	273	132	7	-	502	502
Tamil Nadu	Edappadi	1	3.62	225	3.53	-	-	-	-	3.53	176	22	10	17	-	225	225
Tamil Nadu	Gangavathi	1	1.91	140	1.91	-	-	-	-	1.91	91	26	17	6	-	140	140
Tamil Nadu	Karuppur	1	1.12	148	1.12	-	-	-	-	1.12	114	22	-	12	-	148	148
Tamil Nadu	Mettur	1	1.87	113	1.83	-	-	-	-	1.83	77	25	11	-	-	113	113
Tamil Nadu	P.N.Patty	1	1.15	153	1.15	-	-	-	-	1.15	99	14	40	-	-	153	153
Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	10.87	1,006	7.75	3.12	-	-	-	10.87	310	143	420	121	2	996	996
Tamil Nadu	Thedavur	1	1.65	115	1.65	-	-	-	-	1.65	51	41	21	2	-	115	115
Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur	1	2.63	231	2.63	-	-	-	-	2.63	128	81	22	-	-	231	231
Tamil Nadu	Alampalayam	1	1.56	149	1.51	-	-	-	-	1.51	81	27	41	-	-	149	149
Tamil Nadu	Kumarapalayam	1	0.61	80	0.61	-	-	-	-	0.61	80	-	-	-	-	80	80
Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	1	1.98	161	1.92	-	-	-	-	1.92	60	73	28	-	-	161	161
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	1	3.46	440	3.46	-	-	-	-	3.46	222	30	179	9	-	440	440
Tamil Nadu	R. Pudupatti	1	1.46	153	1.40	-	-	-	-	1.40	43	72	38	-	-	153	153
Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	1	2.37	136	-	-	1.18	1.18	-	2.37	-	-	1	48	10	59	59

Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli	1	1.54	121	1.54	-	-	-	1.54	38	32	51	-	-	121	121
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	1	6.86	422	6.86	-	-	-	6.86	292	51	66	13	-	422	422
Tamil Nadu	Velur	1	0.96	86	0.96	-	-	-	0.96	34	16	36	•	-	86	86
Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai	1	1.19	90	1.16	-	-	-	1.16	37	28	25	-	-	90	90
Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	1	2.77	188	2.77	-	-	-	2.77	118	34	32	4	-	188	188
Tamil Nadu	Erode	1	4.03	454	4.03	-	-	-	4.03	270	27	157	-	-	454	454
Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	1	1.95	177	1.95	-	-	-	1.95	90	24	63	-	-	177	177
Tamil Nadu	Kodumudi	1	1.00	75	0.97	-	-	-	0.97	18	27	30	-	-	75	75
Tamil Nadu	Kugalur	1	0.93	65	0.93	-	-	-	0.93	45	20	-	-	-	65	65
Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti	1	1.02	131	1.02	-	-	-	1.02	56	31	44	-	-	131	131
Tamil Nadu	P. Mettupalayam	1	0.89	78	0.86	-	-	-	0.86	35	35	8	-	-	78	78
Tamil Nadu	Pallepalayam	1	1.69	120	1.64	-	-	-	1.64	64	28	28	-	-	120	120
Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	1	2.81	260	2.81	-	-	-	2.81	260	-	-	-	-	260	260
Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli	1	0.80	61	0.77	-	-	-	0.77	12	28	21	-	-	61	61
Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	1	3.62	398	3.53	-	-	-	3.53	179	122	92	5	-	398	398
Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam	1	10.14	1,082	10.14	-	-	-	10.14	743	137	198	4	-	1,082	1,082
Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	1	1.12	72	1.09	-	-	-	1.09	41	5	14	12	-	72	72
Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	1	4.58	669	5.17	-	-	-	5.17	544	106	19	-	-	669	669
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	1	15.83	2,060	15.83	-	-	-	15.83	1,072	988	-	-	-	2,060	2,060
Tamil Nadu	Udumalaipettai	1	2.16	160	2.16	-	-	-	2.16	109	31	17	3	-	160	160
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1	7.45	590	6.98	-	-	-	6.98	329	177	65	19	-	590	590
Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	2	13.78	967	13.42	-	-	-	13.42	577	110	93	122	10	912	912
Tamil Nadu	Palani	1	11.11	874	-	-	5.56	5.56	11.11	-	-	-	82	27	109	109
Tamil Nadu	Inam Karur	1	3.87	240	3.87	-	-	-	3.87	199	23	2	16	-	240	240
Tamil Nadu	Karur	1	2.53	185	2.46	-	-	-	2.46	151	7	15	12	-	185	185
Tamil Nadu	Kulithalal	1	5.34	306	-	-	2.67	2.67	5.34	-	-	-	53	17	70	70
Tamil Nadu	Thanthoni	1	3.17	200	3.17	-	-	-	3.17	144	14	17	25	-	200	200
Tamil Nadu	Manapparai	1	1.57	120	1.57	-	-	-	1.57	119	1	-	-	-	120	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tamil Nadu	Thuraiyur	1	6.54	602	6.06	-	-	-	-	6.06	178	123	65	76	-	442	442
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalh	1	10.94	1,208	10.94	-	-	-	-	10.94	651	351	107	99	-	1,208	1,208
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1	4.98	580	4.96	-	-	-	-	4.98	293	131	43	42	6	515	515
Tamil Nadu	Aiyalur	1	6.04	378	4.53	1.51	-	-	-	6.04	85	74	42	79	8	291	291
Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	1	3.34	392	3.34	-	-	-	-	3.34	167	78	41	53	6	345	345
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	1	0.62	-	0.62	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	Sirkali	1	1.02	52	1.02	-	-	-	-	1.02	52	-	-	-	-	52	52
Tamil Nadu	Mannargudi	1	1.19	69	1.19	-	-	-	-	1.19	69	-	-	-	-	69	69
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvaur	1	4.99	560	5.03	-	-	-	-	5.03	121	60	45	66	-	292	292
Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam	1	6.72	849	5.04	-	1.68	-	-	6.72	187	51	12	126	-	376	376
Tamil Nadu	Pattukhottai	1	8.76	940	8.67	-	-	0.09	0.00	8.76	330	144	87	379	-	940	719
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1	9.78	1,180	6.89	-	-	2.90	-	9.78	218	208	144	78	17	665	665
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	1	8.65	625	9.80	-	-	-	-	9.80	237	113	91	147	-	588	588
Tamil Nadu	Karaikkudi	1	3.21	195	3.21	-	-	-	-	3.21	101	83	7	4	-	195	195
Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	1	2.22	155	2.16	-	-	-	-	2.16	85	51	10	9	-	155	155
Tamil Nadu	Melur	1	6.39	502	6.39	-	-	-	-	6.39	312	87	18	43	5	465	465
Tamil Nadu	Usiamaotti	1	6.86	460	-	-	3.43	3.43	-	6.86	-	-	-	51	22	73	51
Tamil Nadu	Bodinayakkanur	1	3.52	326	3.52	-	-	-	-	3.52	235	75	15	1	-	326	326
Tamil Nadu	Chinnamanur	1	10.48	950	-	-	5.24	5.24	-	10.48	-	-	-	121	15	136	136
Tamil Nadu	kambam	1	3.86	325	3.86	-	-	-	-	3.86	237	59	20	9	-	325	325
Tamil Nadu	Petiyakulam	1	1.42	118	-	-	0.71	0.71	-	1.42	-	-	-	74	7	81	81
Tamil Nadu	Theni Allinagaram	1	2.92	180	2.78	-	-	-	-	2.78	96	40	16	28	-	180	180
Tamil Nadu	Aruppukkottai	1	15.30	879	7.65	7.65	-	-	-	15.30	130	374	232	111	-	847	847
Tamil Nadu	Sattur	1	4.57	341	-	-	2.28	2.28	-	4.57	-	-	-	115	-	115	115
Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	1	3.13	223	3.04	-	-	-	-	3.04	121	17	59	26	-	223	223
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1	8.09	676	7.82	-	-	-	-	7.82	565	11	98	2	-	676	676

Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	1	4.54	520	-	-	2.27	2.27	-	4.54	-	-	120	10	130	130
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1	3.99	277	3.77	-	-	-	-	3.77	132	64	55	26	-	277
Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	1	1.85	112	1.81	-	0.04	-	-	1.85	95	15	2	-	-	112
Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	1	15.58	2,003	15.28	-	-	-	-	15.28	1,696	202	85	20	-	2,003
Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	1	2.66	214	2.57	-	-	-	-	2.57	184	3	27	-	-	214
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1	5.80	500	5.64	-	-	-	-	5.64	302	119	67	12	-	500
Sub Total for	Tamil Nadu	94	400.45	37,716	316.55	11.59	34.48	36.06	-	398.68	19,058	6,033	3,916	2,749	171	31,927
Telangana	Mancherial	1	11.82	-	11.83	-	-	0.00	-	11.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Nimal	1	8.21	-	445	-	3.75	-	-	8.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Bodhan	1	4.60	-	3.75	-	0.85	-	-	4.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Nizamabad	1	7.55	1,020	5.66	-	1.89	-	-	7.55	848	55	3	-	-	906
Telangana	Karimnagar	1	21.69	2,304	17.41	-	4.28	-	-	21.69	2,254	-	-	-	-	2,254
Telangana	Sircila	1	10.57	1,111	2.89	-	7.69	0.00	-	10.57	673	212	57	29	-	971
Telangana	Sangareddy	1	3.96	480	3.41	-	-	0.55	-	3.96	161	79	-	-	-	240
Telangana	Siddipet	1	3.09	-	3.16	-	-	-	-	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Zahirabad	1	4.57	328	3.84	-	-	-	-	3.84	112	-	-	-	-	112
Telangana	Tandur	1	10.20	-	10.21	-	-	-	-	10.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Gadwal	2	7.84	513	5.34	-	2.50	0.00	-	7.84	513	-	-	-	-	513
Telangana	Mahbubnagar	2	17.26	525	13.64	-	3.63	-	-	17.26	525	-	-	-	-	525
Telangana	Narayanpet	1	10.07	-	10.07	-	-	-	-	10.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Wanaparthi	2	12.18	384	12.18	-	-	-	-	12.18	338	25	-	21	-	384
Telangana	Bhuvangiri	1	8.64	-	8.63	-	-	0.00	-	8.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Miryalguda	2	17.79	986	14.75	-	3.04	-	-	17.79	586	92	42	167	-	887
Telangana	Nalgonda	2	12.53	401	11.17	-	1.36	0.00	-	12.53	378	23	-	-	-	401
Telangana	Suryapet	2	26.76	1,556	21.93	-	4.84	0.00	-	26.76	776	62	93	62	-	993
Telangana	Jangaon	1	11.29	-	11.29	-	-	-	-	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Khammam	1	9.17	1,118	4.29	-	4.88	0.00	-	9.17	699	62	35	54	-	184
Telangana	Kothagudem	1	7.50	938	7.50	-	-	-	-	7.50	400	23	11	41	-	203

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Telangana	Palwancha	1	3.60	-	2.50	-	1.10	-	-	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	Yellandu	1	1.94	-	1.14	-	-	0.79	-	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for	Telangana	29	232.82	11,664	191.06	-	39.79	1.34	-	232.18	8,263	633	241	374	-	9,511	5,924
Tripura	Ranibazar	1	9.93	651	9.93	-	-	-	-	9.93	343	148	136	24	-	651	651
Tripura	Sonamura	1	7.11	820	7.11	-	-	-	-	7.11	127	245	448	-	-	820	820
Tripura	Teliamura	1	6.33	400	6.33	-	-	-	-	6.33	363	17	20	-	-	400	400
Tripura	Betonia	1	7.67	499	7.67	-	-	-	-	7.67	70	152	180	97	-	499	499
Tripura	Udaipur	1	7.00	745	3.50	-	2.80	0.70	-	7.00	-	101	135	331	7	574	574
Sub Total for	Tripura	5	38.05	3,115	34.55	-	2.80	0.70	-	38.05	903	663	919	452	7	2,944	2,944
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	2	8.27	536	4.93	4.93	-	-	-	9.86	241	61	96	16	-	414	520
Uttar Pradesh	Banar	1	6.50	476	4.69	1.82	-	0.00	-	6.50	-	53	117	4	-	174	-
Uttar Pradesh	Mujaffamaqar	1	2.09	146	-	3.08	-	-	-	3.08	-	-	25	110	-	135	146
Uttar Pradesh	Aizalgarh	1	1.96	184	1.96	-	-	-	-	1.96	184	-	-	-	-	184	124
Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu	2	4.79	506	2.63	1.95	-	-	-	4.58	193	83	30	102	-	408	492
Uttar Pradesh	Nehtaur	1	0.53	48	0.53	-	-	-	-	0.53	48	-	-	-	-	48	48
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	0.87	48	0.43	-	-	0.43	-	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	1	3.60	199	1.80	1.80	-	0.00	-	3.60	-	-	-	~	-	-	127
Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara	2	18.89	1,056	9.45	1.85	-	-	7.60	18.89	-	120	282	-	-	402	505
Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kalan	1	5.11	306	2.55	2.55	-	-	-	5.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	262
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	2	10.06	618	5.03	3.68	-	0.00	-	8.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	1	2.06	115	1.03	1.03	-	~	-	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur	1	0.53	36	0.27	0.27	-	-	-	0.53	-	-	36	-	-	36	-
Uttar Pradesh	Joya	1	0.61	42	0.31	0.31	-	-	-	0.61	-	-	42	-	-	42	-
Uttar Pradesh	Hasinapur	2	16.28	840	10.90	3.83	-	-	-	14.73	320	160	20	37	63	600	712
Uttar Pradesh	Kharkhoda	1	1.81	96	1.81	-	-	-	-	1.81	80	16	-	-	-	96	-
Uttar Pradesh	Lawar	1	5.36	359	5.36	-	-	-	-	5.36	102	82	-	12	8	204	226

Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	1	2.29	160	1.50	1.34	-	-	-	2.84	-	16	-	-	16	-
Uttar Pradesh	Dasna	1	2.78	204	2.78	-	-	-	-	2.78	120	24	-	-	144	-
Uttar Pradesh	Faiznagar	1	5.02	288	5.02	-	-	-	-	5.02	144	-	4	-	148	-
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	1	14.00	1,236	14.00	-	-	-	-	14.00	802	-	-	-	802	1,085
Uttar Pradesh	Aithala	1	3.76	209	2.74	1.02	-	-	-	3.76	64	-	48	76	183	132
Uttar Pradesh	Dadri	2	13.88	853	8.11	5.77	-	-	-	13.88	258	-	-	-	258	370
Uttar Pradesh	Dankaur	1	0.37	36	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50	36	-	-	-	36	36
Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	1	4.32	272	3.13	1.19	0.00	-	-	4.32	-	128	-	-	128	-
Uttar Pradesh	Rabupura	1	0.64	72	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.64	72	-	-	-	72	72
Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi	2	7.63	431	1.90	3.23	-	-	-	5.14	-	48	25	51	124	287
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	1	14.85	750	7.42	-	7.42	-	-	14.85	-	92	128	20	240	220
Uttar Pradesh	Chhatari	1	1.95	112	1.42	0.53	-	-	-	1.95	-	92	-	-	92	92
Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur	1	1.61	96	1.61	-	-	-	*	1.61	-	76	-	-	76	76
Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	1	4.32	119	-	2.16	-	-	2.16	4.32	-	-	-	70	70	90
Uttar Pradesh	Alharh	3	17.52	977	15.00	9.40	-	-	-	24.40	56	250	168	503	977	594
Uttar Pradesh	Chhata	1	0.96	48	0.96	-	-	-	-	0.96	48	-	-	-	48	-
Uttar Pradesh	Gokul	1	1.76	88	1.76	-	-	-	-	1.76	88	-	-	-	88	88
Uttar Pradesh	Kosi Kalan	1	5.45	384	2.73	2.73	-	-	-	5.45	-	-	-	76	76	-
Uttar Pradesh	Mahaban	1	1.03	72	0.77	0.26	-	-	-	1.03	-	-	-	72	72	-
Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon	1	3.96	192	4.27	-	-	-	-	4.27	-	-	-	192	192	-
Uttar Pradesh	Raya	1	0.35	48	0.95	-	-	-	-	0.95	48	-	-	-	48	-
Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	1	3.90	276	2.92	0.97	-	-	-	3.90	-	-	-	2.92	252	-
Uttar Pradesh	Awaorh	1	1.73	96	1.26	0.39	-	-	-	1.65	-	-	60	-	60	-
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1	1.72	96	0.86	0.86	0.00	-	-	1.72	-	-	36	-	36	-
Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauli Kalan	1	1.08	60	0.51	0.49	-	-	-	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Ghiraor	1	3.10	208	4.81	-	4.81	-	-	-	-	-	10	72	82	208
Uttar Pradesh	Krishni	1	7.08	439	6.53	-	-	-	-	6.53	-	-	-	30	47	439
Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani	1	0.98	128	0.98	-	-	-	-	0.98	88	8	-	-	96	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	2	3.46	208	1.73	0.43	-	-	-	2.16	-	-	32	-	-	32	-
Uttar Pradesh	Nuriya Husainpur	1	13.42	885	7.88	7.68	-	-	-	15.76	-	272	146	14	-	432	438
Uttar Pradesh	Singahi Bhiraoura	1	2.01	108	1.01	-	-	0.00	-	1.01	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
Uttar Pradesh	Biswan	1	4.40	252	3.20	1.20	-	-	-	4.40	160	36	-	-	-	196	-
Uttar Pradesh	Goparnau	1	2.53	144	1.26	-	-	-	-	1.26	-	-	-	96	-	96	-
Uttar Pradesh	Sandila	1	4.68	252	2.34	-	-	-	-	2.34	-	-	-	252	(180)	72	-
Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj	1	2.39	144	2.39	-	-	-	-	2.39	-	60	12	72	-	144	10
Uttar Pradesh	Ugu	1	2.03	120	2.03	-	-	-	-	2.03	-	120	-	-	-	120	-
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1	1.72	96	1.72	-	-	-	-	1.72	-	96	-	-	-	96	12
Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	1	2.13	128	2.79	-	-	-	-	2.79	92	36	-	-	-	128	12
Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur	1	3.58	177	3.49	-	-	-	-	3.49	-	-	115	62	-	177	177
Uttar Pradesh	Kakori	1	11.20	629	8.40	2.80	-	-	-	11.20	476	26	19	-	-	521	629
Uttar Pradesh	Mahona	1	13.78	762	10.34	3.45	-	-	-	13.78	-	652	78	4	-	734	762
Uttar Pradesh	Mahilabad	1	2.68	148	2.01	0.67	-	-	-	2.68	9	123	-	-	-	132	148
Uttar Pradesh	Bachnrawan	1	7.02	284	3.51	-	-	-	-	3.51	-	50	70	-	-	120	180
Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	1	3.24	150	3.15	-	-	-	-	3.15	-	60	40	-	-	100	150
Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	1	21.78	1,028	10.89	10.89	-	-	-	21.78	172	128	-	-	-	300	493
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	4	40.43	1,483	25.85	7.43	-	0.00	-	33.28	100	365	426	1	-	382	1,329
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	1	1.28	72	0.64	0.64	-	-	-	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad	1	2.15	132	1.07	0.97	-	-	-	2.04	-	-	-	84	-	84	-
Uttar Pradesh	Chhibramau	2	14.80	888	9.40	5.40	-	-	-	14.80	-	-	-	444	-	444	250
Uttar Pradesh	Saurikh	1	1.74	108	2.35	-	-	0.00	-	2.35	-	-	-	108	-	108	36
Uttar Pradesh	Jaswantnagar	2	7.83	468	4.85	1.12	1.86	-	-	7.83	60	24	-	72	-	156	-
Uttar Pradesh	Achhalda	1	2.38	132	2.38	-	-	-	-	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Babarpur Ajitmal	1	2.45	168	3.24	-	-	-	-	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna	1	8.81	564	9.98	-	-	-	9.98	-	-	168	-	168	-
Uttar Pradesh	Dibyapur	1	1.15	72	0.57	0.57	0.00	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Phaphund	1	0.98	60	0.98	-	-	-	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Bhikhampur	1	0.81	48	0.81	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	1	1.18	72	0.59	0.59	0.00	-	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Jhijnhak	1	7.15	492	3.58	3.58	-	-	7.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Shivi	1	2.15	132	1.07	1.07	-	-	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra	1	3.42	204	1.71	1.71	-	-	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Rasoolabad	1	3.59	216	1.79	-	1.79	-	3.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Derapur	1	1.2?	72	0.61	0.61	-	0.00	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Bithoor	1	1.95	108	0.97	0.97	-	0.00	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	8
Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	1	2.26	132	1.13	1.13	-	-	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Kadaura	1	2.71	156	1.97	0.74	-	-	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Kalpi	1	2.10	120	1.53	0.57	-	-	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Orai	1	4.50	288	3.26	1.24	-	-	4.50	-	72	-	-	72	-
Uttar Pradesh	Pichhor	1	2.57	144	1.28	1.28	-	0.00	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Pali	1	2.50	144	1.25	1.25	-	0.00	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Kurara	1	2.29	132	1.66	0.52	-	-	2.18	-	108	-	-	108	-
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	1	1.69	84	0.85	0.78	-	-	1.63	-	72	-	-	72	-
Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda Buzurg	1	1.78	96	0.89	0.89	-	-	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	1	1.35	72	0.68	0.68	-	-	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Manikpur	1	2.45	144	1.23	1.23	-	0.00	2.45	-	-	144	-	144	-
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehour	1	3.31	216	1.66	1.66	-	0.00	3.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Antu	1	8.10	470	4.99	4.99	-	-	9.99	136	184	-	-	320	470
Uttar Pradesh	Bela Pratapgath	1	7.55	421	6.06	6.06	-	0.00	12.12	250	53	-	-	303	421
Uttar Pradesh	Kunda	1	2.33	160	1.98	1.98	-	-	3.95	-	136	16	-	152	-
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh City	1	7.26	410	4.70	4.70	-	-	9.41	60	219	-	-	279	410
Uttar Pradesh	Ajuwa	1	2.28	144	1.14	1.14	-	-	2.28	-	144	-	-	144	144

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Uttar Pradesh	Koraon	1	2.98	192	1.62	1.62	-	0.00	-	3.24	-	-	98	94	-	192	-
Uttar Pradesh	Lal Go2palganj	1	4.29	366	2.56	2.56	-	-	-	5.11	-	236	130	-	-	366	-
Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh	1	5.93	407	2.97	2.97	-	0.00	-	5.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar	1	1.72	96	0.86	0.86	-	-	-	1.72	-	-	95	-	-	96	-
Uttar Pradesh	Bikapur	1	1.51	84	1.10	0.34	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	84	-	84	-
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	2	37.59	1,590	21.71	-	-	-	12.65	34.36	299	288	157	-	-	744	1,567
Uttar Pradesh	Gosainganj	1	1.30	72	0.65	0.59	-	-	-	1.24	56	8	-	-	-	64	64
Uttar Pradesh	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	1	1.24	72	0.93	0.31	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	1	3.63	180	1.82	-	-	-	-	1.82	-	-	41	-	-	41	94
Uttar Pradesh	Musafirkhana	1	9.91	534	4.95	-	-	-	-	4.95	-	-	30	-	-	30	122
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	1	2.08	116	1.04	-	1.04	-	-	2.08	25	50	2	-	-	77	81
Uttar Pradesh	Salargani	1	5.40	336	2.70	2.43	-	-	-	5.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	1	0.77	48	0.56	0.21	-	-	-	0.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Jhroula	1	1.21	60	0.88	0.28	-	-	-	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	1	2.06	114	2.26	0.75	-	-	-	3.01	-	81	-	-	25	106	114
Uttar Pradesh	Hanharpur	4	7.30	348	4.88	1.98	-	-	0.00	6.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajani	1	2.08	183	3.55	-	-	-	-	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2	9.49	651	13.71	2.77	-	0.00	-	16.48	305	81	27	-	10	423	659
Uttar Pradesh	Pipiganj	1	3.32	350	5.65	-	-	-	-	5.65	-	-	36	4	-	40	350
Uttar Pradesh	Sahjanwa	1	1.18	72	1.18	-	-	-	-	1.18	28	44	-	-	-	72	72
Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	1	5.31	500	8.87	-	-	-	-	8.87	-	-	200	70	-	270	450
Uttar Pradesh	Sewarhi	2	1.45	181	1.34	1.34	-	-	-	2.68	-	-	153	2	-	155	181
Jltar Pradesh	Laar	1	11.46	1,090	14.02	-	-	-	-	14.02	-	728	134	164	3	1,029	1,029
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1	6.18	348	4.20	4.20	-	0.00	-	8.39	241	44	5	-	-	290	348
Uttar Pradesh	Bilaria Ganj	1	1.24	111	-	1.26	-	-	-	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	111



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Uttarakhand	Mahua Dabra Haripura	1	5.59	266	2.80	-	2.80	-	-	5.59	30	143	-	-	-	173	147
Uttarakhand	Mahua Kheraganj	1	6.93	403	3.46	3.46	-	-	-	6.93	20	64	-	-	-	84	37
Uttarakhand	Landaoura	2	7.59	364	3.79	2.21	-	-	-	6.01	15	47	28	-	-	90	62
Uttarakhand	Manglaur	1	6.47	461	3.23	-	-	-	-	3.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total for	Uttarakhand	21	90.57	5,032	45.28	17.47	3.87	2.79	-	69.41	342	666	264	132	-	1,404	763
West Bengal	Darjiling	1	15.18	890	7.59	-	-	7.59	-	15.18	122	73	109	54	44	402	402
West Bengal	Kalimpong	1	9.59	567	4.79	4.79	-	-	-	9.59	127	257	114	36	4	538	538
West Bengal	Kurseong	1	9.59	565	4.80	4.80	-	0.00	-	9.59	362	-	75	57	52	546	546
West Bengal	Mirik	1	6.36	423	3.18	3.18	-	0.00	-	6.36	99	253	52	16	3	423	423
West Bengal	Alipurduar	1	5.92	420	4.44	1.48	-	-	-	5.92	418	2	-	-	-	420	420
West Benuai	Dhupguri	1	7.31	509	7.31	-	-	-	-	7.31	504	5	-	-	-	509	509
West Bengal	Jaipalguri	1	11.55	625	11.55	-	-	-	-	11.55	585	38	1	1	-	625	625
West Bengal	Mal	1	4.86	465	4.86	-	-	-	-	4.86	463	2	-	-	-	465	465
West Bengai	Siliguri	3	72.31	5,063	50.88	21.43	-	0.00	-	72.31	1,619	1,150	315	152	59	3,295	3,295
West Bengal	Dinhata	1	4.49	319	3.36	1.12	-	0.00	-	4.49	299	12	4	3	-	318	318
West Benqal	Haldibari	1	4.08	304	4.08	-	-	-	-	4.08	303	1	-	-	-	304	304
West Bengal	Koch Bihar	2	11.86	952	9.30	-	-	2.55	-	11.86	498	-	-	-	-	498	498
West Bengal	Mathabhanga	2	8.65	583	5.49	-	3.17	-	-	8.65	241	23	166	130	14	574	574
West Bengal	Mekliganj	1	3.71	294	2.78	0.93	-	-	-	3.71	260	24	8	2	-	294	294
West Bengal	Tufanqanj	1	4.39	308	3.29	1.10	-	-	-	4.39	308	-	-	-	-	308	308
West Bengal	Dalkhola	1	4.58	360	2.29	2.29	-	-	-	4.58	110	114	24	26	-	274	274
West Bengal	Islampur	1	4.77	370	3.58	1.19	-	-	-	4.77	253	56	6	23	-	338	338
West Bengal	Kaliaganj	1	6.36	400	3.18	3.18	-	-	-	6.36	180	202	13	-	2	397	397
West Bengal	Rajganj	1	19.81	2,000	19.81	-	-	-	-	19.81	1,924	4	63	4	2	1,997	1,997
West Bengal	Balurghat	1	12.62	790	6.31	6.31	-	-	-	12.62	345	354	69	22	-	790	790

West Bengal	2	16.07	1,152	12.41	3.67	-	0.00	-	16.07	649	291	79	37	11	1,067	1,067
West Bengal	1	13.40	852	6.70	6.70	-	-	-	13.40	321	285	99	65	12	782	782
West Bengal	1	8.63	550	4.31	4.31	-	-	-	8.63	257	-	266	24	-	547	547
West Bengal	1	2.04	168	1.02	-	1.02	-	-	2.04	-	16	32	32	-	80	64
West Bengal	1	4.94	362	2.47	2.47	-	-	-	4.94	134	199	27	-	1	361	361
West Bengal	2	13.37	994	9.35	4.02	-	-	-	13.37	744	140	95	8	-	987	987
West Bengal	2	16.10	1,114	12.02	4.08	-	-	-	16.10	644	200	-	40	-	884	864
West Bengal	1	7.18	555	5.16	1.57	-	0.44	-	7.18	366	10	45	87	1	509	509
West Bengal	1	6.74	497	3.37	3.37	-	-	-	6.74	247	129	76	31	5	488	488
West Bengal	1	7.02	573	7.02	-	-	-	-	7.02	517	17	39	-	-	573	573
West Bengal	1	5.83	416	4.37	1.46	-	-	-	5.83	342	40	10	14	-	406	406
West Bengal	1	8.71	603	4.35	-	4.35	-	-	8.71	52	140	99	120	19	430	430
West Bengal	1	4.79	340	3.59	1.20	-	-	-	4.79	295	45	-	-	-	340	340
West Bengal	1	11.58	728	5.79	-	-	-	-	5.79	-	42	99	25	-	166	166
West Bengal	1	17.03	1,629	17.03	-	-	-	-	17.03	871	434	50	62	4	1,421	1,421
West Bengal	1	5.14	390	5.14	-	-	-	-	5.14	379	10	1	-	-	390	390
West Bengal	1	6.80	450	3.40	340	-	-	-	6.80	112	145	98	83	-	438	438
West Bengal	1	10.69	1,060	10.69	-	-	-	-	10.69	1,026	30	3	-	-	1,059	1,059
West Bengal	1	8.72	650	4.36	4.36	-	-	-	8.72	260	255	84	31	-	630	630
West Bengal	1	8.00	621	8.00	-	-	-	-	8.00	610	-	11	-	-	621	621
West Bengal	1	4.27	300	4.27	-	-	-	-	4.27	300	-	-	-	-	300	300
West Bengal	2	18.55	1,327	15.35	3.19	-	0.00	-	18.55	885	389	42	10	1	1,327	1,327
West Bengal	1	6.40	450	3.20	3.20	-	0.00	-	6.40	219	149	-	30	14	412	412
West Bengal	1	9.22	640	4.61	4.61	-	0.00	-	9.22	208	102	110	139	7	566	566
West Bengal	1	7.25	735	3.63	-	-	3.63	-	7.25	149	-	34.5	134	18	340	340
West Bengal	2	6.77	452	4.47	-	2.30	-	0.00	6.77	165	63	54	43	10	335	335
West Bengal	1	5.13	357	2.57	-	-	2.57	0.00	5.13	24	1	57	41	-	123	123
West Bengal	1	4.97	390	3.73	1.24	-	-	-	4.97	374	10	1	4	1	390	390

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
West Bengal	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	1	11.76	848	6.82	-	2.94	-	-	11.76	548	-	270	22	-	840	840
West Bengal	Baduia	1	7.41	516	7.41	-	-	-	-	7.41	422	-	1	39	-	462	462
West Bengal	Bangaon	1	11.71	767	5.86	-	5.86	-	0.00	11.71	99	255	88	80	-	522	522
West Bengal	Basirhat	1	11.35	1,069	11.35	-	-	-	-	11.35	764	213	83	5	-	1,065	1,065
West Bengal	Gobardanga	1	5.57	500	5.57	-	-	-	-	5.57	475	25	-	-	-	500	500
West Bengal	Habra	1	10.57	896	5.28	5.28	-	-	-	10.57	420	6	159	109	79	773	773
West Bengal	Nathali	1	4.89	330	3.67	1.22	-	-	-	4.89	319	11	-	-	-	330	330
West Bengal	Taki	2	9.53	611	6.74	2.80	0.00	0.00	-	9.53	425	57	137	117	-	736	736
West Bengal	Arambag	1	8.00	522	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	8.00	123	11	-	3	-	137	137
West Bengal	Tarakeswar	1	7.91	584	3.96	3.96	-	-	-	7.91	360	12	73	4	1	450	450
West Bengal	Bankura	1	4.92	415	2.46	2.46	-	0.00	-	4.92	126	69	88	96	5	384	384
West Bengal	Bishnupur	1	5.02	364	2.51	-	-	2.51	-	5.02	48	10	-	54	26	138	138
West Bengal	Sonamukhi	1	2.72	200	2.04	0.68	-	-	-	2.72	172	23	5	-	-	200	200
West Bengal	Jhalda	1	6.38	408	3.19	-	3.19	-	-	6.38	36	27	61	159	4	287	287
West Bengal	Puruliya	1	6.13	611	3.09	-	3.09	-	0.00	6.18	152	45	19	26	-	242	242
West Bengal	Raghunathpur	1	6.32	400	3.16	-	3.16	-	-	6.32	100	-	147	138	15	400	400
West Bengal	Chandrakona	1	5.03	350	3.77	1.26	-	-	-	5.03	255	85	6	-	-	346	346
West Bengal	Contal	1	9.50	636	6.87	2.12	-	0.51	-	9.50	394	146	12	55	10	617	617
West Bengal	Egra	1	4.78	332	3.58	1.19	-	-	-	4.78	268	48	13	3	-	332	332
West Bengal	Ghatal	1	3.69	352	3.69	-	-	-	-	3.69	125	83	30	76	13	327	327
West Bengal	Haldia	2	19.60	1,440	13.25	6.36	-	-	-	19.60	1,278	86	66	8	-	1,438	1,438
West Bengal	Jhargram	2	10.19	850	6.85	3.35	-	0.00	-	10.19	443	273	21	39	4	780	760
West Bengal	Kharagpur	3	10.22	810	10.22	-	-	-	-	10.22	256	95	75	75	86	519	519
West Bengal	Kharar	1	3.77	300	1.89	1.89	-	-	-	3.77	140	96	44	13	-	293	293
West Bengal	Kshirpai	1	3.69	300	1.84	1.84	-	-	-	3.69	171	97	22	2	-	292	292





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	Bihar	Darbhanga	1	57.65	2190					-					
12	Bihar	Patna	3	55.26	2893										
13	Bihar	Gaya	1	54.31	1970										
14	Chhattisgarh	Korba	1	8.79	320			1.92	1.53	3.45					
15	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	3	44.02	1392			12.94	4.48	17.43					
16	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	1	46.16	1600			10.20	2.11	12.31					
17	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	3	22.08	1001		2.03	0.41	6.18	8.62					
18	Gujarat	Bhuj	1	9.48	304			3.63		3.63					
19	Gujarat	Deesa	1	37.20	1456			14.31		14.31					
20	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	3	71.61	3615			27.83		27.83					
21	Gujarat	Rajkot	1	7.42	252			2.97		2.97					
22	Gujarat	Vadodara	3	82.45	3802			31.83		31.83					
23	Gujarat	Bharuch	1	14.30	512			5.50		5.50					
24	Haryana	Ambala	1	44.87	200			17.95		17.95					
25	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	1	43.09	0			17.24		17.24					
26	Haryana	Sirsa	1	67.22	2144			26.89		26.89					
27	Haryana	Hansi	1	5.55	192										
28	Haryana	Hisar	1	47.05	1508				18.10	18.10					
29	Haryana	Rohtak	2	142.52	3798			28.77		28.77					
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1	27.62	300			9.21		9.21					
31	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1	17.81	369			6.26		6.26					
32	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2	49.73	1983				19.07	19.07					
33	Jharkhand	Bokaro	1	9.33	383			3.59		3.59					
34	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	38.08	1565			14.65		14.65					
35	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	1	10.18	388			3.88		3.88					
36	Karnataka	Belgaum	2	57.60	1873			22.15		22.15					
37	Karnataka	Gulbarga	3	89.10	3447			24.03	10.24	34.27					
38	Karnataka	Hubli Dharwad	2	58.10	2128			22.82		22.82					
39	Karnataka	Chitradurga	1	48.55	1563			18.67		18.67					

40	Karnataka	Davangere	2	66.15	2120	-	-	25.44	-	25.44	-	-	-
41	Karnataka	Turnkur	2	97.31	2766	-	-	38.17	-	38.17	-	-	-
42	Karnataka	Chintamani	1	7.18	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Karnataka	Kolar	1	26.55	851	-	-	10.21	-	10.21	-	-	-
44	Karnataka	Robertsonpet	1	25.96	843	-	-	10.12	-	10.12	-	-	-
45	Karnataka	Bangalore	6	173.14	6763	-	-	66.99	-	66.99	-	-	-
46	Karnataka	Mandya	1	41.83	1335	-	-	16.02	16.02	16.02	-	-	-
47	Karnataka	Mysore	4	72.48	2800	-	-	26.72	1.15	27.88	-	-	-
48	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	1	7.51	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Kerala	Kochi	1	18.80	755	-	-	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	-	-
50	Kerala	Kollam	1	11.21	265	-	-	4.48	4.48	4.48	-	-	-
51	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1	34.73	1032	11.57	-	232	-	13.89	-	-	50
52	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1	8.44	267	-	-	3.20	3.20	3.20	-	-	-
53	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	1	4.54	144	-	-	1.73	1.73	1.73	-	-	-
54	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	1	26.60	848	-	-	10.18	10.18	10.18	-	-	-
55	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1	34.52	1098	-	-	13.18	13.18	13.18	-	-	-
56	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1	25.26	934	8.42	-	1.69	-	10.11	-	-	-
57	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1	22.54	780	5.01	-	4.01	-	9.02	-	-	-
58	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1	32.74	1196	-	-	13.09	-	13.09	-	-	-
59	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1	37.29	1463	12.43	-	2.49	-	14.92	-	-	-
60	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	33.64	1204	-	11.21	2.24	-	13.45	-	-	-
61	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1	16.73	740	5.58	-	1.12	-	6.69	-	-	-
62	Mizoram	Aizawl	1	9.49	142	-	3.16	-	-	3.16	-	-	-
63	Nagaland	Chumukedima	1	13.78	384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Nagaland	Medziphema	1	14.57	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Nagaland	Tseminyu	1	13.33	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Odisha	Cuttack	1	10.78	865	-	3.59	0.72	-	4.31	-	-	-
67	Odisha	Jajpur	1	31.18	990	-	-	8.15	-	8.15	-	-	-
68	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	4	83.80	3773	6.07	17.29	4.67	3.44	31.47	-	-	-
69	Odisha	Berhampur	7	101.00	3646	-	-	18.69	19.76	38.45	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
70	Punjab	Batala	1	4.95	238			-		-					
71	Punjab	Jalandhar	1	9.24	442			-		-					
72	Rajasthan	Ajmer	1	40.57	1448			16.23		16.23					
73	Rajasthan	Alwar	1	59.67	1544			23.87		23.87					
74	Rajasthan	Badi Sadri	1	4.38	135			1.64		1.64					
75	Rajasthan	Begun	1	5.36	165			1.98	0.16	2.14					
76	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	1	6.49	220		1.44	1.15		2.60					
77	Rajasthan	Bikaner	2	27.80	1162		2.54	8.36	0.22	11.12					
78	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	1	38.29	1187				14.43	14.43					
79	Rajasthan	Choti Sadri	1	11.99	369			4.49		4.49					
80	Rajasthan	Fatehnagar	1	18.56	594				7.13	7.13					
81	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3	116.39	5260	9.20	14.90	4.82	28.09	57.00			1,104		1,104
82	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	2	33.44	1216			2.15	10.16	12.30					
83	Rajasthan	Kapasan	2	7.77	239			1.74	1.15	2.89					
84	Rajasthan	Kota	1	34.16	1528			13.66		13.66					
85	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1	19.73	614				7.46	7.46					
86	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1	25.41	792				9.61	9.61					
87	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1	23.96	763				9.16	9.16					
88	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2	47.97	1472		11.57	7.51		19.08					
89	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1	3.92	135				1.48	1.48					
90	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1	5.97	235				2.30	2.30					
91	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	4	18.73	796			2.80	4.51	7.31					
92	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1	6.63	276				2.53	2.53					
93	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	2	2.53	111				0.95	0.95					
94	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1	16.21	593				6.15	6.15					
95	Telangana	Warangal	3	29.60	1176			5.36	6.00	11.36					
96	Telangana	Hyderabad	1	22.25	1198	7.42		1.48		8.90					
97	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	1	5.73	184				2.20	2.20					
98	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1	12.45	485				4.79	4.79					

99	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	1	7.79	96	1.73	1.39	3.12	-	-	-	-	-
100	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	1	26.19	1017		10.07	10.07	-	-	-	-	-
101	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	1	13.53	434		5.21	5.21	-	-	-	-	-
102	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1	14.39	305		5.76	5.76	-	-	-	-	-
103	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	1	11.75	454		4.52	4.52	-	-	-	-	-
104	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1	10.75	468		4.30	4.30	-	-	-	-	-
105	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	2	79.57	1423	-	9.89	21.94	-	-	-	-	-
106	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	1	9.86	164		3.94	3.94	-	-	-	-	-
107	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2	5.08	128	-	2.03	2.03	-	-	-	-	-
108	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	1	6.34	150		2.40	2.40	-	-	-	-	-
109	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	1	4.02	95		1.52	1.52	-	-	-	-	-
110	Uttarakhand	Augustmuni	1	8.75	204		3.26	3.26	-	-	-	-	-
111	Uttarakhand	Nanital	1	3.99	96		1.54	1.54	-	-	-	-	-
112	Uttarakhand	Bajpur	1	7.72	190		2.97	2.97	-	-	-	-	-
113	West Bengal	Kalyani	1	6.42	199		2.39	2.39	-	-	-	-	-
114	West Bengal	Bhatpara	1	6.24	198		2.38	2.38	-	-	-	-	-
115	West Bengal	Chandernagore	1	2.38	75		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	West Bengal	Kolkata	1	7.96	300		3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-

**AHP : Details of the Fund Released and Dwelling Units Completed During each of last three years and current year**

Sl. No.	State	City	No of Projects	Central Share	No. of Dwelling	Central ACA Released (Rs in Crores)				DU's Completed			DU's Occupied		
						2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		Current year	Total
1	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8	7.26	5776	2.25	-	-	2.25	-	-	3,320	-	3,320	965
2	Karnataka	Bangalore	3	2.49	992	-	0.83	-	0.83	-	-	96	96	-	-
3	Gujarat	Surat	1	6.36	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gujarat	Rajkot	2	28.42	3790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	4	68	9066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total			18	112.53	20472	2.25	0.83	-	3.08	-	-	-3,320	96	3,416	965

### **Delinking of Environment and Forest Clearance**

872. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to delink Environmental Clearance (EC) from Forest Clearance (FC), in order to facilitate expeditious execution of highway project;

(b) if so, the details and the modified norms thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted all stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal; and

(e) the time by which the new norms are likely to be approved 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) Environmental clearances for highway projects, which involved diversion of forest land, were earlier linked with Stage-I forest clearance. It has now been decided to delink environmental and forest clearances for linear projects, including highways. Accordingly, highway projects can now be executed on non-forest land on either side of forest land based on environmental clearance, without waiting for forest clearance. Work in forest land can be executed only after grant of forest clearance.

*[Translation]*

### **Quality Food under MDMS**

873. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA:

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

(a) the details of the cases of incidents reported regarding spurious or poor quality of food served to the children under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government to check such incidents in future;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) like Akshayapatra for providing hygienic and quality food to the students throughout the country under MDMS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the final decision will be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The State/UT wise complaints regarding poor quality of the Mid Day Meal are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Central Government has issued detailed guidelines to ensure quality, safety and hygiene under Mid Day Meal Scheme. The States / UTs have been requested to take immediate action on following points:

- i. Setting up of an effective Management Structure for MDM at various levels.
- ii. Mandatory tasting of the meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children
- iii. Safe storage and supply of ingredients to schools
- iv. Capacity building of stakeholders
- v. Procurement of pulses and ingredients of Agmark quality and supply to schools.
- vi. Awareness about entitlements under Mid Day Meal Scheme
- vii. Convening of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of senior most Member of Parliament from the district.
- viii. Convening of regular review meeting at District level under the chairpersonship of DC/ Deputy Commissioner/CEO, ZilaParishad
- ix. Social Audit of the Scheme.
- x. Testing of food samples by CSIR/NABL accredited lab
- xi. Prompt action on the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, Joint Review Mission etc.
- xii. Contingency Medical Plans

(c) and (d) The guidelines for engagement of Voluntary Organisation/Non -Government Organizations (NGOs) under Mid Day Meal Scheme have already been issued by the Ministry in September 2010. Akshaypatra is presently engaged by 8 States for providing MDM in selected districts.

**Statement**

*Year and State-wise complaints on Poor quality during the last three years 2011 - 2013 and current year 2014*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Assam	1	-	-	-
2	Bihar	1	2	5	1
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1	1
4	Delhi	3	2	1	2
5	Haryana	2	1	1	1
6	Jharkhand	-	-	1	2
7	Karnataka	-	1	1	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	-	-
9	Maharashtra	-	1	-	1
10	Odisha	-	-	3	-
11	Rajasthan	-	-	2	-
12	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	-
13	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	1	3
14	West Bengal	-	2	1	-
Total		9	14	18	11

[English]

**Slum Free Cities**

874. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes launched by the Government to make the cities slum free in the country;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the targets set under these schemes;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme to make the cities in the country slum free; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the number of cities likely to be taken up for making them slum free in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) Government, at present, is implementing Rajiv Awa Yojana (RAY), as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for providing houses alongwith basic civil and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. Under the Scheme, Government provides central assistance to the extent of 50% to 75% with cost upper ceilings depending upon size of City and 80% assistance is provided for Cities in North-Eastern States and Special Category States. A total of 1,20,912 houses have been sanctioned, of which 1,154 houses have been completed. 19 out of 35 Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) received from 13 States have been accepted by this Ministry.

Government has also extended the period of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for completing the; ongoing works sanctioned till March, 2012. 8,15,786 houses have been completed out of 14,42,187 sanctioned houses till now.

(d) and (e) In the President's Address to Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament on 9th June, 2014, Government has announced "Housing for all by 2022". Government, at present, is holding consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments, industry associations etc. for this purpose.

**Sanskrit School**

875. PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned grants to the Sanskriti School, New Delhi and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Sanskriti School has been granted any special status to avail State grants;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the Sanskriti School is accommodating students belonging to economically weaker sections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) Grants-in-aid had been provided to Sankriti School by various Ministries/Departments of Central Government for capital expenditure during the period 1995-96 to 2008-09. Details of grants sanctioned by the Central Government are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) and (e) The Directorate of Education, Govt. of NCT Delhi mandates that all schools shall admit children to the extent of 25%, from weaker section and disadvantaged group, at the entry level in conformity with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009. Sanskriti School follows these guidelines.

**Statement**

*Year-Wise Grants Received from Government of India*

Sl.No.	Year	Particulars	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	1995-96	Ministry of Defence	500.00
2	1995-96	Ministry of Human Resource Development	200.00
3	1996-97	Ministry of Human Resource Development	300.00
4	1996-97	Ministry of Finance	300.00
5	1999-2000	Ministry of Railways	10.00
6	2000-2001	Ministry of Railways	10.00
7	2004-2005	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	300.00
8	2004-2005	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	250.00
9	2006-2007	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	50.00
10	2007-2008	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	50.00
11	2007-2008	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	137.11
12	2008-2009	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	50.00



1	2	3	4
13	2008-2009	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training)	42.32
Total Grants Received till date			2,199.43

[*Translation*]

### Investigation against Senior Officers

876. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing procedure for initiating investigation against senior officers in the government including of the level of Joint Secretary and above;

(b) whether inquiry /investigation against official of the said level of officers is conducted by the Ministry/ Department concerned and that the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has no role to play in such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism put in place to ensure impartial investigations in all such cases;

(d) whether in a number of cases, the guilty officers are reported to go scotfree due to faults in the existing system due to which corruption and irregularities are proliferating and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the number of cases of corruption against senior officers investigated during the last three years along with the number of officers found guilty and the details of the action taken against 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) : (a) The details of the existing procedure for initiating investigation against senior officers

in the government including of the level of Joint Secretary and above is laid down in The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973.

(b) Yes Madam, inquiry against the said level of officers is conducted by the Ministry/Department concerned. Investigation against the said level of officers is, however, conducted by the State Police/CB I/anti-corruption branches in the Union Territories. The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has no role to play in inquiry/investigation of such cases except in those cases of disagreement of vigilance authority of the Ministry/Department concerned with the advice of Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) Investigation in all such cases is conducted by Police/CBI/anti corruption branches in the Union Territories under provisions of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, within respective State/UT jurisdiction. Government does not interfere in investigation by them.

(d) No Madam. Every case in which FIR is registered results in submission of a report by the investigating officer before the competent Court and the Court after taking cognizance of the said report either causes issue of charge-sheet or accepts the closure report in the case. Decision in the matter is, therefore, taken by the competent Courts after thorough judicial scrutiny and following the due process of law.

(e) Corruption against senior officers is investigated by the State Police, CBI, anti corruption branches of Union Territories as well as other vigilance mechanisms in the State/Union Territory depending on the jurisdiction for which no centralized data is maintained or available. In so far as the CBI is concerned, after following due procedure, it has registered 94 cases against officers of the level of Joint Secretary and above during the last three years and current year, i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013 and up to 31.5.2014. The year-wise details and present status of these cases are enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of cases registered against officers of the level of Joint Secretary and above during the last 3 year i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (up-to 31.5.2014)*

Year	No. of cases registered against officers of the level of Joint Secretary and above.	Out of col. (2) cases disposed off from investigation.	No. of cases pending under investigation.	Out of col. (3), action taken.
2011	28	22	6	Out of the total 55 cases disposed off from investigation during the last three years, 28 cases have been sent for trial; 9 cases recommended for RDA; 17 cases ended in closure and in one case No action was recommended against the officer.
2012	39	29	10	
2013	18	4	14	
2014 (up to 31.05.2014)	9	0	9	
Total	94	55	39	

[English]

**Nuclear Power Capacity**

877. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:  
SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put in abeyance/ on hold a plan to install 20 gigawatts of nuclear power capacity in the country by 2020;

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

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to carry forward the nuclear programme in the country?

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.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The nuclear power programme is proposed to be carried forward by setting up nuclear power reactors

based on indigenous technologies as well as with foreign technical cooperation. In the XII Five Year Plan, commencement of work is planned on nineteen nuclear power reactors, with a total capacity of 17400 MW, which comprise eight Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors each of 700 MW; two Fast Breeder Reactors each of 500 MW; and an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor of 300 MW based on indigenous technologies; and eight reactors each of 1000 MW & above based on foreign technical cooperation.

**Financial Assistance from NCRPB**

878. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development works carried out in the national capital region with the financial assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) during the last three years and the current year, year wise; and

(b) the details of allocations and distribution of funds made during the above period, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the present status of these projects, project-wise?

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

ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU) : (a) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) provides loan assistance to participating State Government and their implementing agencies for physical and social infrastructure projects related to water supply, sewerage, transport, social and power sector. The projects are prepared and implemented by the constituent State Government and their implementing agencies. NCRPB does not directly carry out any development works. The state-wise details of projects during the last three years

and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Board allocates and releases funds against the specific projects submitted by the participating State/UT. The details of the loan sanctioned/released State/UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) 41 projects for which loans were sanctioned during the last three financial years are at various stage of completion. One water supply project from Haryana was withdrawn by Government of Haryana from NCRPB funding.

**Statement-I**

*Details of NCRPB Funded Projects (Year/State-wise)*

**1. Water Supply Sector**

Sl.No	State	Year	Name of Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	2011-12	Augmentation of Water Supply in Kota Rajasthan Alwar Water Supply Upgradation Project Tijara Water Supply Upgradation Project
		2013-14	Rajgarh Water Supply Upgradation Project Behror Water Supply Upgradation Project Bhiwadi Water Supply Improvement Project (PHED Rajasthan)
2	Haryana	2011-12	Water Supply Scheme for Nalhar Medical College and Nuh Town Providing Water Supply Scheme for Samalkha town, District Panipat Augmentation of water supply for Pataudi and adjoining town of Haily Mandi along with surrounding seven villages. Augmentation of Water Supply for Farrukh Nagar Town & Five Villages Gurgaon District
3	Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	Raw Water Conveyance main from intake at Dehra (Ghaziabad) to WTP site at Palla (Greater Noida) Clear Water Main from WTP side to Master Reservoir Primary Treatment Works at Dehra (Ghaziabad) 210 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Palla (Greater Noida) and Allied Works

**2. Sewerage Sector**

1	Haryana	2011-12	Providing sewerage scheme and treatment plant for Pataudi, Gurgaon District Providing sewerage scheme for Punhana Town in Mewat District Providing sewerage scheme and treatment plant for Nun Town, Mewat District Providing sewerage scheme and treatment plant for Hathin Town, Palwal District
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1	2	3	4
			Providing sewerage scheme and treatment plant for Farrukh Nagar Town, Gurgaon District.
2	Madhya Pradesh	2011-12	Providing sewerage scheme and treatment Plant for SADA Gwalior
3	Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	Construction of 20 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant and Pumping Station at Ecotech-III, Greater Noida  Construction of 15 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant and Pumping Station at Ecotech-II, Greater Noida
<b>3. Sanitation Sector</b>			
1.	Haryana	2012-13	Construction of Storm Water Drain in Sonapat Town, Haryana
<b>4. Others Sector</b>			
1.	Rajasthan	2012-13	Solar Bus Shelters with Solar Lantern lecharging Stations in Alwar District
2	Delhi	2013-14	Construction of Multi-storied office building at Karkardooma Institutional area at Shahdara South Zone by EDMC
<b>5. Transport Sector</b>			
1.	Haryana	2012-13	Construction of 2 Lane ROB at Panipat-Jatal road on Delhi Ambala railway line at L/C No. 52-C in Panipat District  Construction of 2 Lane ROB at Hodal Hassanpur road on Delhi-Palwal-Mathura railway line at L/C No. 553  Two lane ROB at Sonapat-Purkhas road near sugar mill on Delhi-Ambala Railway line L/C No. 29  Construction of By-pass at Beri in Jhajjar District of Haryana  Construction of By-Pass at Chhara in Jhajjar District Haryana  Construction of By-Pass at Subana in Jhajjar District of Haryana  Construction of By-Pass at Kosli, Haryana  Widening & Strengthening of Gohana Lakhannajra Bhiwani road upto district Rohtak boundary road from km 0.000 to 37.700  Widening & Strengthening of UP Border Sonipat, Gohana upto district Sonipat boundary road from km. 11. 600 to 74.000  Widning & Upgradation of Gurgoan-Jhanau-Badli-Bahadurgarh Road.  Widening & Strengthening of Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar Road in Jhajjar district of Haryana
		2013-14	Construction of Chhuchhakwas Bye-pass in Jhajjar district  Construction of Chhara Bye-pass (Southern side) Jhajjar  Improvement/construction of Sonipat Bye pass phase-II from Sonipat-Ganaur road to Sonipat -Gohana road

1	2	3	4
			Construction of road from NH-10 to NH-71 at southern Bye pass in Rohtak district
			Four fanning of Jhajjar, Farukhnagar, curgoan road in Jhajjar/Gurgaon district
			Improvement of Sanghi-Chhichhrana -Mirjapurkheri Madina to GLMB road km. 0.00 to 11.078 in Rohatak /Sonipat district of Haryana State
			Upgradation of 3 roads in Rewari Division (Haily mandi to Pahlawas road, Kosli-Guryani to Pahalwas NH-71 and Dahina-Jatusana Road)

**Statement-II**

*The details of the Loan sanctioned/Released State/UT-wise is as under*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Loan sanction/release (figures in Rs. Crore)							
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 June 2014)		2014-15 (upto)	
		Sanction	Release	Sanction	Release	Sanction	Release	Sanction	Release
1	Haryana	384.99	449.12	678.87	335.73	478.81	353.44	No loans	38.50
2	UP*	0	0	0	0	261.52	0	have been	29.25
3	Rajasthan	136.33	154.02	5.00	61.75	208.70	2.00	sanctioned	0
4	GNCTD**	0	0	0	0	76.24	0	till date for	0
5	SADA*** Gwalior	21.28	10.51	0	21.03	0	0	the current	0
								financial	0
								year	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>542.60</b>	<b>613.65</b>	<b>683.87</b>	<b>418.51</b>	<b>1025.27</b>	<b>355.44</b>		<b>67.75</b>

\* Uttar Pradesh

\*\* Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

\*\*\* Special Area Development Authority

[*Translation*]

### Migration of Hindus from Pakistan

879. DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindu families are continuing to migrate from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (e) Government has from time to time come across reports of members of minority communities in Pakistan, including the Hindu minority, entering India on valid visas and not going back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution. Representations have also been received from some of them for allowing extension of visas and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV).

It is the primary responsibility of foreign Governments to discharge their obligations towards all their citizens, including those that belong to their minority communities. Though the 'Simla Agreement with Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each others' internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The

Government of Pakistan has stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

[English]

### BRIMSTOWAD

880. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BRIMSTOWAD project is being implemented to renew the storm water drain system in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details of the projects;

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent revised cost of the project to the Union Government; and

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

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

(b) Government of India sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1200.53 crore in 2007 for the BRIMSTOWAD project for the improvement of storm water drainage in Mumbai.

(c) and (d) The Government of Maharashtra/ Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) sent a revised DPR with project cost to the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in 2012 which was examined and it was informed that the revised DPR had not been found feasible since it had left out important issues like land

acquisition, removal of encroachment, proper budgeting, project management etc. unresolved.

### Assistance for Pollution Control

881. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pollution control projects are underway in the country with foreign funding including World Bank;

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

(c) the details of the funds received from foreign institutions so far, project and State-wise; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various State Governments including Jharkhand for such projects during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-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) Yes, Madam. The details of pollution control projects under the purview of this Ministry underway in the country with funds received from foreign institutions, are furnished in the enclosed Statement-I

(d) The financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various State Governments including Jharkhand for such projects during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise is furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

### Statement-I

#### *Pollution control Projects with funds from Foreign Institutions*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Source of Funding	Date of Approval of foreign institution	Closing Date of the Project	Assistance from foreign institution	Current Status: Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Financial Assistance from the World Bank (US\$ million)</b>						
1.	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	IDA#	15.06.2010	31.03.2015	221.96	57.91
2.	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	IDA IBRD@	30.06.2010	30.09.2015	64.15	9.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	National Ganga River Basin Project	IDA IBRD	31.05.2011	31.32.2019	1,000.00	64.74
4	Himachal Pradesh: (2nd Series) Development Policy Loan for Exclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development	CTF&	16.05.2014	30.11.2014	100.00	0.00
<b>Financial Assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (Yen million)</b>						
1.	Ganga Action Plan (Uttar Pradesh - Varanasi)	JICA (IDP-164)	31.03.2005	28.07.2015	11,184:00	161.11
2	Yamuna Action Plan:(Phase-III)	JICA (IDP-215)	17.02.2011	15.02.2022	32,571,00	185.44

#International Development Association (IDA).

@International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

&amp;Clean Technology Fund, the World Bank.

\*Global Environment Facility (GEF).

**Statement-II***Financial Assistance Provided by Union Government to State Governments***(a) Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Programme**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Financial Year	Fund Released by Union Government	Assistance received from the World Bank
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gujarat	2011-12	12.16	47.57
		2012-13	7.25	
		2013-14	40.50	
		2014-15 (by end-June)	0.00	
2	Odisha	2011-12	0.86	10.01
		2012-13	0.54	
		2013-14	10.48	
		2014-15 (by end-June)	0.00	
3	West Bengal	2011-12	3.20	23.83
		2012-13	8.37	
		2013-14	18.90	
		2014-15 (by end-June)	0.00	

**(b) World Bank: Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project (CBIPMP)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2011-12	5.39	2.77
		2012-13	11.82	6.85
		2013-14	0.00	4.76



1	2	3	4	5
		20 14- 15 (by end- June)	0.00	1.25
2	West Bengal	2011-12	4.80	2.36
		2012-13	6.70	6.19
		2013-14	0.00	5.96
		2014-15 (by end-June)	0.00	0.81
<b>(c) World Bank: National Ganga River Basin Programme (NGRBP)</b>				
1.	Uttarakhand	2011-12	0.00	0.00
		2012-13	1.55	0.79
		2013-14	5.27	0.41
		2014-15 (by end-June)	0.25	0.07
2	Uttar Pradesh	2011-12	0.00	0.00
		2012-13	1.80	0.15
		2013-14	30.26	109.27
		2014-15	0.00	0.10
3.	Bihar	2011-12	0.00	0.00
		2012-13	0.60	0.00
		2013-14	46.76	33.72
		2014-15 (by end-June)	0.00	9.41
4.	Jharkhand	2011-12	0.00	0.00
		2012-13	0.50	0.04
		2013-14	6.26	0.13
		2014-15 (by end-June)	0.00	0.10
5.	West Bengal	2011-12	0.00	0.00
		2012-13	0.60	0.23
		2013-14	16.72	0.31
		2014- 15 (by end- June)	0.00	0.07

**(d) JICA: Ganga Action Plan (Uttar Pradesh - Varanasi)**

(Rs. in Crore)			
Sl. No.	States	Financial Year	Fund Released by Union Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2011-12	Nil
		2012-13	Nil
		2013-14	50.00

1	2	3	4
		2014-15 (by end-June)	IN
<b>(e) JICA: Yamuna Action Plan (Phase-III)</b>			
1.	Delhi	2011-12	Nil
		2012-13	Nil
		2013-14	5.00
		20 14- 15 (by end-June)	IN

**Projects Pending for Environmental Clearance**

882. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:  
SHRI OM BIRLA:  
MOHAMMED FAIZAL:

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

(a) whether a large number of public and private coal mining and developmental projects of various States are pending for environment and forest clearance;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to grant environment and forest clearance for these projects in a time bound manner to prevent cost overruns and delay in completion of the projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action 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) The State/UT-wise details of pending proposals in this Ministry of various sectors for consideration for grant of environment and forest Clearance are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The project proposals for environment clearance are considered as per the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, which *inter alia* provides timelines for various stages of consideration. As regards the proposals requiring forest clearance, the same are considered as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 as amended in 2014, which *inter alia* stipulate the time-lines for processing of forest clearance proposals.

For expediting the process of grant of environmental clearance, the Ministry has taken various steps which include: (i) regular and longer duration meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees for consideration of projects in different sectors, (ii) regular monitoring of status of pending

projects, (iii) on-line submission of application for grant of Environment Clearance/Term of Reference, (iv) constitution of State / Union Territory Level Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (SEIAAs) in 26 States/ UTs to deal with the Category 'B' projects, (v) guidelines for Categorization of B Category projects into B1 & B2 Category etc. The following measures have been taken to facilitate the forest clearance process:

- i. A simplified format for obtaining Forest Clearance for processing in forest land has been stipulated.
- ii. Four more new Regional Offices have been opened up at Dehradun, Ranchi, Nagpur and Chennai.
- iii. On-line portal for filing and tracking the status of forest clearance applications under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is being developed.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of project proposals under consideration for grant of Environment Clearance as on 30th June, 2014*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of projects proposal pending as on 30th June, 2014
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	35
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	2
5	Bihar	2
6	Chandigarh	-
7	Chhattisgarh	5
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-
9	Daman and Diu	-
10	Delhi	1
11	Goa	-
12	Gujarat	55
13	Haryana	3

1	2	3
14	Himachal Pradesh	5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16	Jharkhand	16
17	Karnataka	24
18	Kerala	6
19	Madhya Pradesh	24
20	Maharashtra	32
21	Manipur	-
22	Meghalaya	-
23	Mizoram	-
24	Nagaland	-
25	Lakshdweep	-
26	Puducherry	-
27	Odisha	19
28	Punjab	8
29	Rajasthan	7
30	Sikkim	1
31	Tamil Nadu	21
32	Telangana	-
33	Tripura	2
34	Uttarakhand	2
35	Uttar Pradesh	14
36	West Bengal	11
Total		298

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of project proposals under consideration for grant of Forest Clearance as on 30th June, 2014*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of projects proposal pending as on 30th June, 2014
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	6
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9

1	2	3
4	Assam	1
5	Bihar	-
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	2
8	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	-
9	Daman and Diu	-
10	Delhi	-
11	Goa	-
12	Gujarat	12
13	Haryana	-
14	Himachal Pradesh	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16	Jharkhand	4
17	Karnataka	3
18	Kerala	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	13
20	Maharashtra	3
21	Manipur	1
22	Meghalaya	-
23	Mizoram	1
24	Nagaland	-
25	Lakshdweep	-
26	Puducherry	-
27	Odisha	10
28	Punjab	1
29	Rajasthan	-
30	Sikkim	-
31	Tamil Nadu	-
32	Telangana	-
33	Tripura	-
34	Uttarakhand	7
35	Uttar Pradesh	2
36	West Bengal	1
Total		80

[*Translation*]

**Modernisation of Passport Offices**

883. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI MEKAPATI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:

Win the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the PSKs currently functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the modernisation process of passport offices/Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are underway in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ; and
- (d) the time by which all the PSKs are likely to be modernised along with the steps taken/proposed to be 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) 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 (Statement), 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) to (d)

- (i) The Passport Portal, [www.passportindia.gov.in](http://www.passportindia.gov.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) Amenities in every PSK include photocopying, food and beverage, public phone booth, baby care room, newspapers and television in a comfortable air-conditioned environment while the applicants obtain passport services.
- (viii) The Project is supported by state-of-the-art technology infrastructure which enables end-to-end passport services to be delivered with enhanced security. A complex algorithm has been built in to highlight cases of possible duplication and suppression of information by the applicant.
- (ix) The PSP system also has the potential of integration with other e-governance initiatives of the Government.
- (x) Security has been given special attention in the Project. The accountability of the employees as well as the Service Provider's

personnel, in respect of any task performed in the PSP system, is ensured through three-level authentication comprising Biometric login, User ID/Password and Digital Signatures.

- (xi) 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.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) A Handbook of Standard Documents & Procedures for PSK officials has been circulated to all the Passport Offices for speedy processing of passport applications.
- (xiv) A Productivity Linked Incentive Scheme has been implemented aimed at increasing productivity of the Central Passport Organisation officials.

#### **Statement**

#### *State-wise List of Passport Seva Kendra (PSKs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location of PSKs
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupati
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
8	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I & II, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat.

1	2	3	4
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	Telangana	4	Hyderabad I, II & III, Nizamabad
22	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad.
23	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
24	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.

[English]

**Fund Allocation to North Eastern States**

884. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any disparity in the allocation of funds to the various North Eastern States from the Government;

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

(c) whether there is any yardstick for distributing funds among NE States; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Question doesn't arise in view of (a).

(c) and (d) Under NLCPR Scheme, the projects to be retained from Priority List for all North Eastern States is determined by a formula which ensures its equitable distribution. In the formula weighted average of the latest information available of following characteristics of NE States are considered. The criteria for equitable distribution of funds under NLCPR Scheme as approved by the Competent Authority are as under:-

Sl.No.	Characteristics	Weights attached
1	2	3
1)	Area	25
2)	Population (census 2011)	25
3)	Human Development Index (2004-05)	15 (in inverse proportion)
4)	Road Density per 1000 sq. Km (2008)	7 (in inverse proportion)
5)	% of Census (2001) Villages Electrified (as on 31.08.2010)	6 (in inverse proportion)

1	2	3
6)	No. of Beds in Hospitals (Allopathy) Per 1000 persons (2009)	6 (in inverse proportion)
7)	% of Households having safe Drinking Water (Census 2001)	6 (in inverse proportion)
8)	Completion rate of NLCPR Projects	10

The present percentage worked out as per criterion adopted for equitable allocation of funds for retention under NLCPR Scheme is as under:

State	Percentage (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	13.06
Assam	27.78
Manipur	9.98
Meghalaya	10.76
Mizoram	10.42
Nagaland	10.18
Sikkim	6.54
Tripura	11.28
Total	100.00

#### **Extension of Metro Rail**

885. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Delhi Metro services from Dilshad Garden to Mohan Nagar in Ghaziabad and Vaishali to Indirapuram;

(b) if so, whether DPR for the same has been prepared and approved by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) / Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the DMRC has undertaken any study for soil testing for the same; and

(e) if so, the expenditure incurred on the preparation of the DPR and the details of final course of action decided by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) A letter from Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) conveying their approval on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad New Bus Adda via Mohan Nagar has been received. There is no proposal to extend metro corridor from Vaishali to Indirapuram.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for metro extension from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad New Bus Adda has been prepared.

(c) The details of Metro extension from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad New Bus Adda are given below:

(i) Length - 9.41 km. (Elevated Corridor).

(ii) Number of stations - 7

(iii) Estimated completion cost as per DPR is Rs. 1770 crores.

(d) DMRC has informed that the soil testing has been done at the DPR stage.

(e) DMRC has informed that the expenditure incurred on the preparation of DPR of corridor from Dilshad Garden to Ghaziabad New Bus Adda is Rs.70 lakhs plus Service Tax. Sanction of metro projects by the Gol depends upon the viability of the project and availability of funds.

#### **Construction in Coastal Areas**

886. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS :  
MOHAMMED FAIZAL:

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

(a) whether a large number of illegal constructions in the coastal areas have been reported from various coastal zones and if so, the details thereof, coastal area-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to undertake a statistical survey to determine the total number of illegal constructions that are flouting norms and rules laid out by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard, so far?



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 Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification was notified in 2011m supersession of CRZ Notification, 1991. For the purpose of implementation and enforcement of the provisions of CRZ Notification, National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) at the Central level and Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMA) at the State/Union Territory levels have been constituted. All State/Union Territory CZMAs were directed to identify and take action against various violations. As per available information, 1147 cases of violations including 126 in Andhra Pradesh, 1 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 84 in Daman & Diu, 14 in Gujarat, 198 in Goa, 69 in Karnataka, 45 in Kerala, 2 in Lakshadweep, 435 in Maharashtra, 19 in Odisha, 3 in Puducherry and 151 in West Bengal have been identified. Action consisting of filing of cases and demolition etc. have been initiated by the State CZMAs and Government of India.

#### **Mining Mineral Sand**

887. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant licence to the private sector for mining mineral sand under the Atomic Energy Act;

(b) if so, whether any applications are pending before the Atomic Energy Commission from the private sector for grant of such licence;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has changed its policy to grant mining rights to the private sector along the coast of Kollam and Alappuzha districts in Kerala where sand containing prescribed minerals have been found to exist; and

(e) 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) No, Madam. The Government of India does not propose to grant licence to the private sector, for mining of the mineral sand, under the Atomic Energy Act. However, for mining of other minerals present in beach sand deposits, prior consent of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) for grant of mineral concessions by the respective State Governments under Section 5 of MMDR Act, 1957 is sought, by Ministry of Mines (MOM). DAE issues "No Objection Certificate" based on the recommendations of Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of DAE, to the MOM and on their recommendation, respective State Governments issue licenses for mining of the minerals present in beach sand deposits.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The grant of mining rights rests with the State Governments. Atomic Energy Commission is not contemplating relaxation of existing provisions in the rules for permitting mining of prescribed minerals by private sector.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above

[*Translation*]

#### **Promotion of Sanskrit Language**

888. SHRI GANESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to promote Sanskrit in view of the increasing influence of other languages in the country;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any new scheme for promotion and propagation of Sanskrit in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount of funds proposed to be allocated for the said scheme; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The Government of India is promoting Sanskrit Language

through is three Deemed Universities, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati and through an autonomous, organization, Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRVVP), Ujjain. RSKS and MSRVVP are directly funded by Government of India whereas SLBSRSV and RSV are funded by the UGC. Besides UGC also provides funds for teaching and reearcj in Sanskrit to State Universities and Colleges. RSKS is implementing special schemes for promotion of Sanskrit in the country, which include financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/ Shodh Sansthans, Shastra Chudamani Scheme, Financial Assistance to Sanskrit teachers, Financial Assistance to NGOs for promotion of Sanskrit, assistance to Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances, award of scholarships to students of Sanskrit, publication of books in Sanskrit etc. Besides, there is also a Scheme for Presidential Award of Certificate of Honour to Sanskrit Scholars. Maharishi Badrayan Vyas Samman has also been introduced from the year 2002 for young scholars between the age group of 30-40 years. From the year 2008, the scheme was further extended to cover one international award for NRI or foreigner for their lifetime achievement in the field of Sanskrit.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Death of Indian Workers Abroad**

889. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
DR. A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI P. K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that procedure of bringing back the dead body of Indian workers from abroad is time-consuming and cumbersome;

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

(c) whether the Government has received individual requests and complaints from widows and families of such deceased Indian workmen;

(d) if so, the number of such complaints that have been received during the last three years along with the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the aforesaid procedure in consultation with the countries concerned and if so, the time by which effective steps are likely to be taken 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) The procedure for bringing back the mortal remains of Indian nationals from abroad differs from country to country.

(b) In some cases, the concerned families take time in responding to the concerned Missions and Posts on whether to receive the mortal remains in India or to arrange local burial. While there is no undue delay in cases of natural deaths, the time taken in transporting the mortal remains to India is longer in the case of unnatural deaths, because of local procedures involved in those countries for investigation.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, 91 requests for facilitation/complaints were received by Indian Missions and Posts abroad. All such requests/complaints were attended to promptly by the Indian Missions and Posts and action taken to facilitate the process in coordination with the local authorities.

(e) Government is constantly in touch with the concerned Governments to expedite the process.

#### **New Zoos**

890. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh for setting up of new zoos in the county;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these proposals; 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) Yes, Madam. The Central Zoo Authority had received following proposals from various States for establishment of new zoos in the country including Uttar Pradesh (Since January, 2010):-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the zoo proposed and its location
1	2	3
1	Haryana	New Zoo at Sirsa
2	Haryana	Mini Zoo, Jhabua, Rewari, Haryana
3	Karnataka	Rescue Centre at Western Ghat
4	Karnataka	Deer Park at Kenchanagudda tourist place of Sirguppa place
5	Karnataka	Research Museum of Animal Skulls and teeth at Yenepoga University
6	Maharashtra	New Zoo at Aare Milk Colony, Goregaon, Mumbai
7	Maharashtra	Snake Park at Yavatmal
8	Maharashtra	World Class Aquarium and Sea World Oceanarium to exhibit Dolphins in Thane
9	Maharashtra	Reptile Park in Amravati District

1	2	3
10	Odisha	Rescue Centre at Rourkela
11	Odisha	Rescue and Rehabilitation centre for Blackbuck
12.	Puducherry	Puducherry Mini Zoo
13.	Rajasthan	Semi-captive Exhibit Center for Siberian Cranes in Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur
14.	Sikkim	Zoo and Amphibian Park at Naga
15.	Tamil Nadu	Butterfly Park in Reserved Forest area of Tiruchirappali
16.	Tamil Nadu	Small Zoological Park at Udhayagiri Fort, Kanyakumari
17.	Telangana	Reptile Rescue Centre at Hyderabad
18.	Telangana	Hyderabad Bird Park at Kothaguda Reserve Forest Area
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Biodiversity Centre at Kukrail, Lucknow
20,	Uttar Pradesh	Blue Planet Aquarium at Greater Noida.
21	West Bengal	North Bengal Wild Animal Safari Park near Siliguri

(c) The status with regard to the action taken by the Government on the proposed zoos:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the zoo proposed and its location	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	New Zoo at Sirsa,	Discouraged to establish.
2	Haryana	Mini Zoo, Jhabua, Rewari, Haryana	Feasibility study was conducted by Experts and the proposal was rejected
3	Karnataka	Rescue Centre at Western Ghats	Discouraged to establish.
4.	Karnataka	Deer Park at Kenchanagudda tourist place of Sirguppa place,	Discouraged to establish.
5.	Karnataka	Research Museum of Animal Skulls and teeth at Yenepoga University	Does not come under the purview of CZA.
6.	Maharashtra	New Zoo at Aare Milk Colony, Goregaon, Mumbai,	Experts have been deputed for feasibility report.

1	2	3	4
7.	Maharashtra	Snake Park at Yavatmal	Discouraged to establish.
8.	Maharashtra	World Class Aquarium and Sea World Oceanarium to exhibit Dolphins in Thane	Proposal not approved as per the Advisory for not to allow establishment of Dolphinariums in country vide letter no. 20-1/2010- CZA(M)/ 2840 dt. 17/05/2013.
9.	Maharashtra	Reptile Park in Amravati District	The proposal was rejected.
10.	Odisha	Rescue Centre at Rourkela	Discouraged to establish.
11.	Odisha	Rescue and Rehabilitation centre for Blackbuck	Discouraged to establish.
12.	Puducherry	Puducherry Mini Zoo	Discouraged to establish.
13.	Rajasthan	Semi-captive Exhibit Center for Siberian Cranes in Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur	The Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority had decided not to allow the centre inside the National Park. However centre can be established outside the N.P. with the permission of NBWL.
14.	Sikkim	Zoo and Amphibian Park at Naga	The proposal was rejected.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Butterfly Park in Reserved Forest area of Tiruchirappali	Discouraged to establish.
16.	Tamil Nadu	Small Zoological Park at Udhayagiri Fort, Kanyakumari	Experts from CZA was deputed to carry feasibility. The report and the same is sent to Tami Nadu Forest Department and CWLW. Reply awaited
17.	Telangana	Reptile Rescue Centre at Hyderabad	Discouraged to establish. However the Chief Wildlife Wardens, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana have been asked to submit justification.
18.	Telangana	Hyderabad Bird Park at Kothaguda Reserve Forest Area	The proposal was rejected.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Biodiversity Centre at Kukrail, Lucknow	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun is entrusted to do the feasibility study.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Blue Planet Aquarium at Greater Noida.	Discouraged to establish.
21.	West Bengal	North Bengal Wild Animal Safari Park near Siliguri	The Technical Committee of Central Zoo Authority had decided to allow in proposed to establishment subject to closure of 3 existing zoos of West Bengal - Reply awaited.

[English]

**Upgradation of Transmission Facilities in AIR**

891. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the transmission capacity of the Low Power Transmitters (LPTs) of various All India Radio Station across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the transmitters at Guwahati and Dibrugarh;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to replace the existing machinery and equipments in recording studios of AIR stations to improve transmission quality; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, Station-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) No Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that at present there is no approved scheme to enhance the transmission capacity of existing Low Power Transmitter of All India Radio (AIR).

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, 98 nos. of Studios of AIR Stations are being digitized and scheme for digitization of 29 more studios has also been approved in the 12th Plan. The details are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

**Statement-I**

*List of Studios of AIR being Digitized*

Sl. No.	Stations	State
1	2	3
1.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Itanagar	Arunanchal Pradesh
6.	Passighat	Arunanchal Pradesh
7.	Tawang	Arunanchal Pradesh
8.	Dibrugarh	Assam
9.	Guwahati	Assam
10.	Kokrajhar	Assam
11.	Silchar	Assam
12.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
13.	Darbhanga	Bihar
14.	Patna	Bihar

1	2	3
15.	Ambikapur	Chattisgarh
16.	Jagdalpur	Chattisgarh
17.	Raipur	Chattisgarh
18.	Delhi (Broadcasting House)	Delhi
19.	Delhi (New Broadcasting House)	Delhi
20.	Delhi (National Channel)	Delhi
21.	Panaji	Goa
22.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
23.	Bhuj	Gujarat
24.	Rajkot	Gujarat
25.	Vadodra	Gujarat
26.	Rohtak	Haryana
27.	Shimla	Himanchal Pradesh
28.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
29.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir
30.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
31.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
32.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
33.	Bangalore	Karnataka
34.	Bhadravati	Karnataka
35.	Dharwad	Karnataka
36.	Gulbarga	Karnataka
37.	Mangalore/Udipi	Karnataka
38.	Kochi	Kerala
39.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala
40.	Trissure	Kerala
41.	Thruvananthapuram	Kerala
42.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
43.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh
44.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
46.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
47.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
48.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
49.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
50.	Mumbai (Vividh Bharati Service)	Maharashtra
51.	Mumbai (Broadcasting House)	Maharashtra
52.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
53.	Parbhani	Maharashtra
54.	Pune	Maharashtra
55.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
56.	Sangli	Maharashtra
57.	Imphal	Manipur
58.	Shillong	Meghalaya
59.	Tura	Meghalaya
60.	Aizawal	Mizoram
61.	Kohima	Nagaland
62.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha
63.	Cuttack	Odisha
64.	Jeypore	Odisha
65.	Sambalpur	Odisha
66.	Jalandhar	Punjab
67.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
68.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
69.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
70.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
71.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan
72.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
73.	Gangtok	Sikkim
74.	Chennai	Tamilnadu

1	2	3
75.	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu
76.	Kodaikanal	Tamilnadu
77.	Madurai	Tamilnadu
78.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu
79.	Tirunelveli	Tamilnadu
80.	Tuticorin	Tamilnadu
81.	Agartala	Trifpura
82.	Chandigarh	Union Territories
83.	Puducherry	Union Territories (Pondicherry)
84.	Kavaratti	UT (L & M Island)
85.	Port Blair	Union Territories (A & N Island)
86.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
87.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
88.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
89.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
91.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
92.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh
93.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
94.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Almora	Uttarakhand
96.	Kolkata	West Bengal
97.	Kurseong	West Bengal
98.	Siliguri	West Bengal

**Statement-II**

*List of Studios of AIR to be Digitized as approved under 12th Plan*

Sl No.	Location	State
1	2	3
1	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
2	Ahwa	Gujarat
3	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
4	Barmer	Rajasthan
5	Belonia	Tripura
6	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir
7	Churacahndpur	Manipur
8	Dharmashala	Himachal Pradesh
9	Diphu	Assam
10	Godhra	Gujarat
11	Haflong	Assam
12	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand
13	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
14	Kailashahar	Tripura
15	Keonjhar	Odisha
16	Lungleh	Mizoram
17	Mount abu	Rajasthan
18	Murshidabad	West Bengal
19	Obra	Uttar Pradesh
20	Ootacamund	Tamil nadu
21	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
22	Purnia	Bihar
23	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
24	Sasaram	Bihar
25	Shantinikaten	West Bengal
26	Soro	Odisha
27	Surat	Gujarat
28	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
29	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh

### Shortage of Drinking Water

892. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding shortage of drinking water in various cities/urban areas;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of water to these cities and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) A status report for "Service Levels in Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (2010-2011)" was published by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in March - 2012, according to which, the average per capita water supply is 69.2 lpcd which is less than the Service Level Benchmark of 135 lpcd. The average coverage of water supply connections is 50.2% as against the benchmark of 100%.

(c) Water Supply is a State subject, however, MoUD supplements the efforts of State Governments/ULBs in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas under various schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 10% lumpsum scheme for North Eastern States, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite towns/Counter Magnets of Million plus cities (UIDSST). In addition, various policies and advisories are issued by MoUD from time to time.

[Translation]

### Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve

893. SHRI OM BIRLA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve was notified by the Government of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of works which are proposed to be executed under the said project;

(c) the plan of action to conserve tigers in the said tiger reserve; and

(d) the funds proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the said tiger reserve?

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) to (d) The Mukandra Hills Tiger Reserve has been notified by the State Government of Rajasthan on 9.4.2013. Funding support is provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, on the basis of reserve specific Annual Plan of Operation from the State, based on Tiger Conservation Plan for in-situ conservation of tiger.

[English]

#### **KVs on Railway Land**

894. SHRI MEKAPATI RAJAMOHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are likely to come up on Railway land across the country;

(b) if so, the places identified for the purpose;

(c) the status of the proposals; and

(d) the procedure laid down for selecting of sites for opening of KVs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Railways had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 16th February, 2010 to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Civil Sector on the Railway land identified by the Ministry of Railways. The Government has issued sanction for opening of 05 new KVs at (i) Bandel, Railway Colony, District Hooghly, West Bengal (ii) Angul, District Angul, Odisha (iii) Golden Rock, SR. Tiruchirapalli, Tamilnadu (iv) Rail Coach Factory, Raebareilly, Uttar Pradesh & (v) Jhajha District Jamui, Bihar as sponsored by Indian Railways on 4th March, 2014 subject to transfer of requisite extent of land, free of cost, in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).

(d) The sites are selected and proposed by sponsoring authorities, including Indian Railways for opening of new KVs. The KVS accepts such sites as per its land suitability norms. Further, opening of a new KV will be subject to necessary approvals of the Government and availability of funds.

[Translation]

#### **Research Work in Universities**

895. SHRI DHARAMBIR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities and capacity to conduct research are insufficient in Indian Universities *vis-a-vis* foreign Universities;

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

(c) whether the Government has set up any committee to create a framework for evaluation of research and rankings by promoting healthy competition among institutions, departments and individual researchers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present implementation status; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote research work in Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The augmentation of research and development infrastructure in the university system is an ongoing endeavour. Rapid changes in scientific and technical fields, the information technology revolution and the process of globalisation pose challenges that require continuous upgradation of research facilities. Different universities are differently endowed with such infrastructure.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has constituted an 18 member committee under the chairmanship of Prof. K. Vijay Raghayan to drive up the research performance of academic institutions in the country to improve ranking of Indian universities, The committee has had one meeting.

The Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of research in the country. In scientific areas these include the continuous increase in successive plan allocations for scientific departments; the setting up of new institutions for science education and research, the creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, the establishment of new and attractive fellowships, of strengthening of the infrastructure of Research & Development (R&D) in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, the

recognition of R&D units and national awards for outstanding R&D for industries etc. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had set up a Task Force for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma, which has now been converted into an Empowered Committee to implement the recommendations of the Task Force.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been providing financial assistance under its Special Assistance Programme (SAP) to university departments to put in place facilities to accelerate research in the country. The UGC is continually taking steps to encourage students to undertake research work. It has started the following schemes for promoting research work in universities: Infrastructure grants to Centre of Advance of Study (CAS)/ Departmental Special Assistance (DSA)/ Departmental Research Support (DRS/Non-SAP Departments), Infrastructure grants to College with Potential for Excellence / Autonomous Colleges, Minor and Major Research Projects, Infrastructure to National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) Accredited Colleges, Networking Resources Centre, Dr. D.S Kothari Post-Doctoral Fellowship, Research Fellowship in Sciences for Meritorious Students, Basic Scientific Research etc. In addition, the UGC is providing fellowships to those candidates who have qualified the UGC National Eligibility Test (NET)/UGC-CSIR NET.

The MHRD is also funding research in the Social Sciences and Humanities through its various research councils, viz., the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI)

The new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) also focuses on research, innovation and quality improvement in the state universities.

[English]

### **Environmental Consciousness**

896. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes mass

mobilisation for promotion of environmental consciousness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan drawn/proposed to be drawn by the Government for such mobilization?

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. 'Environmental Education, Awareness and Training (BEAT)' is a flagship scheme of the Ministry with the objective of mobilizing people's participation for preservation and conservation of environment and to spread environment education, especially in the non-formal system among different sections of the society. Under this scheme one of the major flagship programme is National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) initiated in year 1986 with the objective to create environmental awareness among the wide group of stakeholders at the national level.

(b) and (c) This programme is implemented through thematic approach which is identified every year. Activities conducted revolve round the theme. The theme for the year 2014-15 is "Combating Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought". The programme is being implemented through 33 regional resource agencies across the country. This programme covers the diverse target group with two phase components i.e. awareness and action. This is a ongoing programme for which yearly action plan along with timeline is drawn.

### **Utilisation of Funds**

897. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to provide basic facilities to urban poor are not being utilised properly;

(b) if so, the reaction of the government thereto;

(c) the number of States which have utilised less than 50 per cent of the allocated funds per year during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilisation of fund?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Releases are made based on Physical

progress and utilization of earlier released installments. State-wise Scheme progress is enclosed as Statement.

(d) For ensuring optimum utilization of funds, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is regularly monitoring progress through physical and financial reports, periodic review meetings at national/state/regional/city level and field visits.

**Statement**

*BSUP : Fund Allocation and Utilised by States during each of the last three years and current year*

(as on 1st July 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	7 Year Allocation of Central Share	Central Share Approved	Central Share Utilised (Rs in crores)					
				Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Curram Year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	810.64	798.09	573.78	62.53	23.97	-	-	660.29
3	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	54.46	12.67	-	16.24	12.78	12.78	54.46
4	Assam	121.94	97.60	48.80	-	-	-	-	48.80
5	Bihar*	531.54	34.91	78.19	-	-	-	-	78.19
6	Chandigarh (UT)	446.13	444.93	227.22	147.06	-	4.74	-	379.02
7	Chhattisgarh	385.21	307.74	169.29	-	22.37	19.55	-	211.21
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	1,481.28	1,370.04	357.19	116.04	145.00	150.00	317.03	1,036.27
11	Goa	11.43	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	1.15
12	Gujarat	1,015.56	1,015.47	656.68	23.41	65.93	114.34	50.21	910.58
13	Haryana	57.31	31.18	31.18	-	-	-	-	31.18
14	Himachal Pradesh*	31.29	11.21	4.57	2.80	-	-	-	7.37
15	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	134.44	36.80	10.35	5.23	-	-	52.38
16	Jharkhand	351.09	216.92	82.18	-	-	-	-	82.18
17	Karnataka	407.97	407.96	214.46	102.29	16.34	50.95	-	384.03
18	Kerala	250.00	233.56	125.37	7.46	32.97	14.06	19.58	199.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	320.83	193.74	32.73	19.06	17.96	-	263.50
21	Maharashtra	3,372.56	2,395.11	1,436.07	313.41	118.08	176.60	38.88	2,083.04
22	Manipur	43.91	43.91	10.98	21.96	-	10.98	-	42.91
23	Meghalaya	40.35	40.35	16.03	10.09	10.09	-	-	36.21
24	Mizoram	80.11	79.73	27.26	12.80	12.80	6.94	-	59.80
25	Nagaland	105.60	105.60	79.20	-	26.40	-	-	105.60
26	Odisha	78.74	54.18	23.49	7.71	8.47	7.05	-	46.72
27	Puducherry	83.20	83.20	22.93	7.01	8.08	-	-	38.02
28	Punjab*	4444.6	65.25	26.39	-	21.09	-	-	47.49
29	Rajasthan*	383.46	172.67	85.47	-	-	46.18	-	131.64
30	Sikkim	29.06	29.06	15.23	6.57	0.70	6.57	-	29.06
31	Tamil Nadu	1,107.80	1,045.28	562.05	87.31	163.26	191.27	-	1,003.89
32	Telangana	736.78	725.38	516.47	134.82	71.06	-	-	722.36
33	Tripura	23.66	13.96	13.96	-	-	-	-	13.96
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,165.22	799.23	639.51	183.98	26.99	26.12	-	876.60
35	Uttarakhand*	97.84	35.85	17.61	1.29	2.41	3.14	3.71	28.16
36	West Bengal	2,126.98	1,927.13	711.46	289.01	294.99	250.51	33.53	1,579.49
Total (BSUP)		16,356.35	13,095.24	7,017.38	1,580.61	1,111.53	1,109.73	475.73	11,294.98

\* States availed less than 50% Allocation Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand.

*IHSDP : Fund Allocation and Utilised by States during each of the last three years and current year*

(as on 1st July 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	7 Year Allocation of Central Share	Central ACA Approved	Central Share Utilised (Rs in Crores)					
				Up to 201011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Current Year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island*	27.29	8.90	5.53	-	-	-	-	5.53
2	Andhra Pradesh	496.96	432.36	378.43	1.82	40.59	8.23	-	429.07
3	Arunachal Pradesh*	24.52	8.96	4.48	-	-	-	-	4.48
4	Assam	67.25	70.22	35.11	-	3.71	-	1.23	40.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Bihar	168.07	380.79	81.24	24.11	128.16	-	-	233.51
6	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	158.83	158.83	118.31	-	-	40.53	-	158.85
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	20.56	3.34	1.67	-	-	-	-	1.67
9	Daman and Diu*	21.97	0.58	0.29	-	-	-	-	0.29
10	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Goa*	35.79	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.70
12	Gujarat	256.25	231.07	125.81	19.95	54.32	28.07	-	228.14
13	Haryana	209.70	193.01	124.65	29.21	12.43	22.67	-	188.96
14	Himachal Pradesh	37.07	42.17	24.39	-	7.69	5.86	-	37.94
15	Jammu and Kashmir	117.34	112.75	44.91	26.75	13.62	11.58	11.14	108.00
16	Jharkhand	136.00	131.33	55.05	10.61	-	21.32	-	86.98
17	Karnataka	222.69	222.58	149.17	69.42	-	3.17	-	221.76
18	Kerala	198.83	201.60	130.70	13.14	7.60	12.18	1.55	165.17
19	Lakshdweep*	21.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	276.64	227.14	115.73	18.23	16.43	44.12	-	194.52
21	Maharashtra	1,130.60	1,504.16	674.53	52.14	260.89	165.99	9.58	1,163.14
22	Manipur	32.35	32.35	16.33	16.02	-	-	-	32.35
23	Meghalaya	28.97	22.43	11.21	-	-	4.48	-	15.70
24	Mizoram	29.78	29.78	14.89	14.89	-	-	-	29.78
25	Nagaland	44.14	41.30	29.92	-	-	-	-	29.92
26	Odisha	176.33	194.53	92.90	22.80	33.54	13.18	-	162.42
27	Puducherry*	26.95	5.48	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74
28	Punjab*	172.56	45.88	66.77	-	10.16	12.77	-	89.71
29	Rajasthan	424.56	602.08	312.69	4.96	90.87	126.99	-	535.50
30	Sikkim	20.90	17.92	8.96	-	8.96	-	-	17.92
31	Tamil Nadu	349.38	400.45	316.55	11.59	34.48	36.06	-	398.68
32	Telangana	267.61	232.82	199.64	-	27.63	1.35	-	228.61
33	Tripura	28.36	38.05	34.55	-	2.80	0.70	-	38.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	Uttar Pradesh	854.41	686.92	484.25	198.97	4.6S	7.86	22.42	718.18
35	Uttarakhand	63.58	90.57	45.28	17.47	7.55	2.79	-	73.09
36	West Bengal	681.04	709.02	498.79	147.57	33.07	23.80	-	703.23
	Grand Total (IHSDP)	6,828.31	7,079.35	4,205.49	699.66	799.89	593.70	45.92	6,344.66

\* States availed less than 50% Allocation Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & DIU, Goa, Lakshdweep, Puducherry, Punjab.

### GER in Higher Education

898. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country;

(b) whether there has been a significant improvement in GER during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any specific time bound programme for enhancing GER in higher education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education (calculated for the age group of 18-23 years) is 20.4 during 2011-12 (Provisional), 19.4 during 2010-11 & 15.0 during 2009-10 (Provisional).

(d) and (e) The Twelfth Five Year Plan aims to raise the country's GER to 25.2 by 2017-18 and to reach the target of 30 by 2020-21. During 11th Five year plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education through assistance to State universities.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Nuclear Reactors

899. SHRI HUKUM SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build nuclear reactors with the help of the French Company Areva;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for setting up these nuclear reactors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of places where these nuclear reactors are proposed to be set up?

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) Pursuant to the inter-governmental agreement between India and France in 2008, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Areva, France to set up six units of Areva's Evolutionary Pressurised Water Reactors, each of 1650 MW, in phases of two units, at Jaitapur, Maharashtra was signed.

(c) and (d) In respect of reactors proposed at Jaitapur in Maharashtra, a General Framework Agreement (excluding commercial aspects) and Early Works Agreement have been signed between NPCIL and Areva

for setting up the first set of twin units (JNPP 1&2). The start of work on the first set of twin units-JNPP1&2 (2x1650 MW) is planned after conclusion of techno-commercial agreements, in the XII Five Year Plan.

#### **Guidelines under JNNURM**

900. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down certain guidelines for utilization of central funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of States which have not fully utilized the funds released under JnNURM along with the details of unutilized funds, States-wise;

(c) whether the Government had released central funds under the JNNURM to some of States whose civic bodies had not fulfilled the laid down guidelines and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the purpose of the scheme were defeated by not adhering the laid down guidelines and spending money without linking it to reforms initiated by the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the action 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. VENKAIHA NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Madam. The guidelines under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) inter-alia stipulate that the first instalment of 25% will be released on signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatal for implementation of JnNURM projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three instalments upon receipt of Utilization Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM, the guidelines stipulates inter-alia that 50% of the Central share will be released on signing of Memorandum of Agreement to the State nodal agency, after ascertaining availability of State share. The balance 50% of the Central share would be released on submission of Utilization Certificates by nodal agency for 70% of funds (Central & State grants) released earlier.

(b) State-wise details of total allocation and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilization during the Mission period under UIG and UIDSSMT of JnNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. No State-wise allocation has been made under UIG and UIDSSMT during the Transition phase.

(c) to (e)

- (i) Under UIG of JnNURM, the release of further instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is dependent upon receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) to the extent of 70% of grants (Central and State) and subject to the achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the MoA. As states and cities have not completed all reforms as per timelines, the release of instalments was withheld leading to stoppage of work and consequent cost escalation, complication of contractual obligation and poor quality of project implementation etc, the Government on 01-12-2010 approved that for the remaining Mission period, in case of UIG projects where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms by the States/Cities, Additional Central Assistance may be released after withholding 10% of the central share. States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms.
- (ii) Similarly under UIDSSMT, the Government de-linked the reform implementation with release of funds for 2nd instalment for the ongoing projects in the States of North Eastern Region



& State of Jammu and Kashmir. It was also further stipulated that the 2nd instalment for the ongoing projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT may be released to those ULBs that have completed 4 out of the 6 mandatory ULB level reforms, including 2 reforms relating to Property Tax to the extent of 60% coverage of Properties and 70% collection efficiency and in respect of reforms on Recovery of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) cost through User Charges to the extent of 70% are achieved and those ULBs which are not able to achieve the specified relaxed standards, the work may be carried out with the funds available with these States and the fund would be reimbursed if reforms to the extent as mentioned above are achieved by 31.03.2014.

- (iii) Funds were released to all States/UTs under UIG and UIDSSMT after relaxed reform conditions for timely completion of projects sanctioned so that the benefit of projects are

accrued to the public. The progress of reforms implementation since the launch of JnNURM is significant in States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which have achieved more than 80%. Overall Reforms achievement stands at 81% while there has been an achievement of 84% in the State level reforms, 78% in ULB level reforms and 82% in the Optional reforms. Before the launch of JnNURM, the achievement of overall reforms implementation by the cities and states was at 9%. During the last 8 years, it has reached upto the level of 81%. Similarly, State level, ULB level and optional reforms implemented very effectively. The Government has however, asked these States/UTs to complete the reforms as per the commitment made in the MoA.

**Statement-I**

*Details of allocation and release under UIG*

(Amount Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Allocation (Original + Additional)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment	ACA Released	Balance ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,11,845.00	2,05,263.82	1,68,096.51	6,581.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10,740.00	16,243.38	12,565.15	-5,503.38
3	Assam	27,320.00	28,449.64	24,813.27	-1,129.64
4	Bihar	59,241.00	39,475.72	15,513.14	19,765.29
5	Chandigarh	27,087.00	2,684.64	2,684.64	24,402.36
6	Chhattisgarh	24,80300	24,291.20	21,862.08	511.80
7	Delhi	2,82,318.00	2,32,734.25	1,12,981.62	49,583.75
8	Goa	12,094.00	5,987.28	1,496.82	6,106.72
9	Gujarat	2,57,881.00	2,46,054.21	2,12,591.01	11,826.79
10	Haryana	32,332.00	34,954.51	31,459.05	-2,622.51
11	Himachal Pradesh	13,066.00	2,930.94	3,472.84	10,135.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Jammu and Kashmir	48,836.00	48,775.63	33,903.29	60.37
13	Jharkhand	94,120.00	49,936.43	29,646.43	44,183.57
14	Karnataka	1,52,459.00	1,42,437.97	1,18,720.58	10,021.03
15	Kerala	67,476.00	62,964.49	24,337.63	4,511.51
16	Madhya Pradesh	1,32,850.00	1,16,793.93	95,583.90	16,056.07
17	Maharashtra	5,50,555.00	5,09,401.47	4,39,322.82	41,153.53
18	Meghalaya	15,668.00	19,616.15	13,300.85	-3,948.15
19	Manipur	15,287.00	13,856.09	9,006.47	1,430.91
20	Mizoram	14,822.00	11,494.17	5,015.77	3,327.83
21	Nagaland	11,628.00	10,434.72	6,216.26	1,193.28
22	Odisha	32,235.00	59,212.53	33,026.00	-26,977.53
23	Puducherry	20,680.00	16,272.00	10,502.00	4,408.00
24	Punjab	70,775.00	22,692.00	17,098.01	48,083.00
25	Rajasthan	74,869.00	69,355.99	54,144.97	5,513.02
26	Sikkim	10,613.00	8,688.30	7,819.45	1,924.70
27	Tamil Nadu	2,25,066.00	2,08,403.47	1,86,040.64	16,662.53
28	Tripura	14,018.00	16,043.40	14,439.06	-2,025.40
29	Uttar Pradesh	2,76,941.00	2,69,660.09	2,32,039.82	7,280.91
30	Uttarakhand	40,534.00	31,189.68	25,606.13	9,344.32
31	West Bengal	3,21,840.00	2,39,214.94	1,48,617.91	82,625.06
	Total	31,49,999.00	27,65,513.04	21,11,924.12	3,84,485.96

**Statement-II***Details of allocation and release under UIDSSMT*

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Allocation for the Mission	ACA Committed	Balance ACA to be committed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	49,031.00	1,96,796.80	-147765.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	746.00	3,542.38	-2796.382
3	Assam	10,129.00	18,704.95	-8575.952
4	Bihar	25,478.00	20,891.13	4586.872
5	Chhattisgarh	13,478.00	13,472.92	5.08

1	2	3	4	5
6	Goa	2,211.00	2,211.00	0
7	Gujarat	35,182.00	34,441.12	740.88
8	Haryana	19,559.00	16,108.65	3450.352
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,744.00	10,123.23	-8379.232
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3,545.00	38,197.35	-34652.35
11	Jharkhand	11,452.00	10,291.48	1160.52
12	Karnataka	44,314.00	54,598.86	-10284.856
13	Kerala	23,282.00	30,092.44	-6810.44
14	Madhya Pradesh	43,843.00	98,244.14	-54401.144
15	Maharashtra	66476.00	2,19,555.10	-153079.096
16	Manipur	1,260.00	5,649.30	-4389.3
17	Meghalaya	719.00	1,289.93	-570.934
18	Mizoram	824.00	1,399.54	-575.536
19	Nagaland	1,028.00	2,093.24	-1065.238
20	Odisha	18,179.00	20,559.68	-2380.68
21	Punjab	22,660.00	30,849.16	-8189.16
22	Rajasthan	40,143.00	48,790.82	-8647.816
23	Sikkim	120.00	3,593.54	-3473.538
24	Tamil Nadu	70,597.00	70,618.38	-21.384
25	Tripura	1,376.00	7,035.13	-5659.129
26	Uttar Pradesh	94,792.00	92,644.12	2147.88
27	Uttaranchal	4,670.00	4,938.60	-268.6
28	West Bengal	31,525.00	49,066.94	-17541.936
29	Delhi	112.00	-	112
30	Pondicherry	557.00	3,134.40	-2577.4
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448.00	446.50	1.496
32	Chandigarh	-	-	0
33	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	193.00	1,491.78	-1298.784
34	Lakshadweep	104.00	-	104
35	Daman and Diu	220.00	753.90	-533.896
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,39,997.00</b>	<b>11,11,626.50</b>	
	Additional allocation by the Government. However, no State-wise allocation was made.	5,00,000.00		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,39,997.00</b>		

[Translation]

**Impact of Mining on Wild Life**

901. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether wild life habitats are being destroyed due to mining activities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the existing laws to compensate the loss of forests and wild animal habitats as a result thereof;
- (c) whether the mining companies are not complying with the laws framed for the purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the erring companies, company-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) As mining activity involves breaking up of lands in the mining areas, it has the potential to cause damage, when such activity and the ancillary infrastructure for collection, storage and transport are located in forests and wild life habitats.

Specific details of particular wildlife habitats facing destruction or damage on account of mining activities are recorded and appraised at the time of appraisal of the proposals for mining as and when required for environmental clearance, forest clearance and consideration by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, as per the statutory requirement.

The Government has taken the following measures to regulate mining including in forest and wildlife habitats and for minimizing the environmental impacts:

- (i) Mining activities are subject to the environmental clearance process under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. For environmental appraisal of mining projects including coal raining, Expert Appraisal Committees are in place, which inter

alia seek relevant information on impact of wild life habitats, and propose appropriate conditions in this respect.

- (ii) In case the proposed mining is located within forest area, the activity is also subject to appraisal by the Forest Advisory Committee set up under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.
- (iii) In case the proposed mining area is located within a National Park or Wild Life Sanctuary, the proposal is also required to be considered by the National Board for Wild Life (NBWL)/ through its Standing Committee as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (iv) For ensuring a safety zone around the National Parks and Sanctuaries, Government has also introduced a system of notification of ecologically important area around National Parks and Sanctuaries as Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZ), in which activities impacting the wild life habitats can be further appraised and regulated. The ESZs are notified under section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) The Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change, regularly monitors the status of compliance to conditions stipulated in the approvals accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, so as to ensure that conditions stipulated in these approvals are complied with.

During the last three years, a total of 696 mining projects in forest areas were inspected by the Regional Offices to assess compliance to conditions stipulated in the Forest clearance. The following are the important deficiencies/non-compliance observed:

- i. Poor reclamation of the mined area;
- ii. Non-declaration of non-forest area identified for Compensatory Afforestation as Reserved Forests/Protected Forests;
- iii. Poor maintenance of safety zone around the mining lease area;

- iv. Poor demarcation of mining lease area on the ground by using four feet high reinforced cement concrete pillars;
- v. Overburden dumps not properly reclaimed.

Non compliance to stipulated conditions have been brought to notice of the State Government concerned for taking appropriate actions to ensure compliance to stipulated conditions.

[English]

### **Sewer System**

902. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the urban population in Karnataka which have access to a piped sewer system, as per Census 2011; and

(b) the nature of assistance given by the Union Government to Karnataka 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) As per Census 2011, 53.31% of Urban households are having access to piped sewer system in Karnataka State.

(b) in order to supplement the efforts of the State Government, the Ministry of Urban Development has sanctioned Central Assistance to Karnataka amounting to Rs. 343.96 crores 21 sewerage projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

### **SSA Project**

903. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms do not provide for inclusion of expenditure on free text books to students of primary schools in SSA budget if concerned State Government was providing free text books to students at the time of commencement of SSA projects;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to change the norms and include the expenditure on providing free text books to be included in SSA budget for all States without any restriction;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the expenditure borne by the State Government of Gujarat on meeting expenditure for providing free text books; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) free text books are provided to all children in the age group of 6-14 years at a unit cost of Rs. 150 per set for the primary stage and Rs 250 per set for the upper primary stage. However, if the textbooks were previously provided from State budgets, the States will continue to provide them.

The SSA supports States/UTs as a supplementary source of funding for providing quality universal elementary education and does not substitute for the investment already being made by the States/UTs.

[Translation]

### **Impact of MDMS**

904. SHRI RAJU SHETTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism such as inspection by independent agencies or CCTV cameras to monitor the health of students viz. weight, height and other important parameters to judge the outcome and impact of the mid day meal Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched a new initiative i.e the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) under the National Rural Health Mission. The school health component gets subsumed under the RBSK. This initiative aims to screen and manage children from birth to 18 years of age for defects at birth, deficiencies,

diseases, developmental delays including disabilities. All newborns born at public health facilities and at home are screened for birth defects by health personnel and ASHAs respectively, between six weeks to six years of age at Anganwadi centres and between six years to 18 years of age who are enrolled in Government and Government aided schools by Mobile Block Health Teams. The children with identified health conditions are referred to the appropriate facility for further interventions. The representatives of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare are involved with the Governance structures of the MDMS at all levels to ensure proper coordination in this regard. The implementation of the mid day meal is reviewed by the Joint Review Missions for Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during their visit to the States/UTs.

[English]

### Road Construction

905. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fund allocated and spent on road construction in the North- Eastern States during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(b) whether the pace of construction of roads is very slow leading to severe constraints in connectivity;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite road construction in the North- Eastern States?

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) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region funds road sector projects in North Eastern States under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme and Schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC). Funds allocated and utilized on construction of roads under these Schemes, during last three years and current year, state-wise under NLCPR and NEC Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The funds allocated and released on road construction in the North Eastern States through Ministry of Road Transport & Highways are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Some of the reasons of (b) are :-

(i) Time lag between release of funds and sanction of the projects.

(ii) Non-submission of Utilization Certificates in time by the State Governments.

(iii) Problems related to land acquisition and forest clearance.

(iv) Prevailing law and order etc.

(v) Limited working season due to high rainfall.

(d) The schemes of road projects sanctioned under the NLCPR schemes are implemented by the respective State Public Works Departments. The projects are periodically monitored by the nodal officers of the State and through field inspections made by the officers of the Ministry and Independent Quality Monitors. The Ministry regularly monitors the projects through Quarterly Project Reports and review meetings. Similarly, NEC also holds review meetings periodically to review physical and financial progress of the road projects.

### Statement-I

*State-wise funds allocated and spent on road construction In the NER during 2011-12 (under NLCPR)*

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Amount	Total Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	135.10	66.67
2	Assam	102.05	38.99
3	Manipur	16.53	10.72
4	Meghalaya	62.19	25.50
5	Mizoram	7.81	2.75
6	Nagaland	117.69	90.85
7	Sikkim	0	0
8	Tripura	0	0
Sub -Total		441.37	235.48
BTC Package		68.54	35.97
Total		509.91	271.45

*State-wise funds allocated and spent on road construction in the NER during 2012-13 (Under NLCPR)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned Amount	Total Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	109.63	44.64
2	Assam	273.51	114.03
3	Manipur	11.18	4.03
4	Meghalaya	15.70	5.65
5	Mizoram	11.44	4.12
6	Nagaland	40.98	14.75
7	Sikkim	71.18	25.62
8	Tripura	52.99	24.75
	Sub -Total	586.61	237.59
	BTC Package	20.22	8.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>606.83</b>	<b>246.48</b>

*State-wise funds allocated and spent on road construction in the NER during 2013-14 (Under NLCPR)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	Sanctioned Amount	Total Release
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	263.40	94.82
2	Assam	405.04	145.48
3	Manipur	6.41	2.31

1	2	3	4
4	Meghalaya	4.68	0.76
5	Mizoram	0	0
6	Nagaland	41.46	14.92
7	Sikkim	5.03	8.81
8	Tripura	24.89	8.96
	Sub-Total	750.91	269.06
	BTC Package	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>750.91</b>	<b>269.06</b>

*State wise funds allocated and spent on road construction in the NER during 2014-15 (Under NLCPR)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Amount	Total Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	34.01	12.24
2	Assam	16.17	5.82
3	Manipur	0	0
4	Meghalaya	35.30	6.35
5	Mizoram	0	0
6	Nagaland	0	0
7	Sikkim	0	0
8	Tripura	0	0
	Sub -Total	85.48	24.41
	BTC Package	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85.48</b>	<b>24.41</b>

**Statement-II**

*Fund releases by North Eastern Council for Road Construction during last three years and current year upto June, 2014*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Executing Agency	Fund Releases During			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto June, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arunachal Pradesh	State PWD	43.44	30.00	23.49	17.00
2	Assam	State PWD	40.50	66.35	41.02	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Manipur	State PWD	13.00	24.00	30.00	15.00
		BRO	5.00	5.00	5.00	7.00
4	Meghalaya	State PWD	35.00	50.00	25.00	28.00
5	Mizoram	State PWD	44.50	47.00	25.27	13.31
		BRO	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00
6	Nagaland	State PWD	51.00	31.00	56.00	0.00
7	Tripura	State PWD	39.00	30.00	71.58	31.00
8	Sikkim	State PWD	22.92	32.15	24.27	11.51
	Total	State PWD	289.36	310.50	296.63	115.82
		BRO	5.00	5.31	5.00	7.00
		Grand Total	294.36	315.81	301.63	122.82
		PWD & BRO				

**Statement-III**

*Fund Allocated and Expenditure made for Road Construction through Ministry of Road Transport & Highways during last three years and current year upto May, 2014.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/ UTs/ Schemes	Development & Maintenance							
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*		2014-15*	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	5.18	1.78	1.78	12.42	13.09	2.32	0.00
2	Assam	276.33	257.66	209.44	187.58	350.58	320.56	61.47	14.00
3	Manipur	78.43	61.12	63.95	62.20	85.32	79.22	8.33	0.00
4	Meghalaya	140.34	125.88	74.16	82.86	64.76	48.04	12.53	3.22
5	Mizoram	64.42	66.82	120.93	75.99	34.95	24.97	6.89	0.00
6	Nagaland	72.40	72.80	30.39	46.83	55.29	56.56	16.14	1.20
7	SARDP-NE including Arunachal Package*	1,950.00	1,939.98	1,845.00	1,844.12	3,300.00	2,970.79	1,166.70	268.42
	Total	2387.92	2,529.44	2,345.65	2,301.36	3,903.32	3,513.23	1,274.38	286.84

\*-State-wise allocations are not

#- Provisional for 2013-14

\$-Upto May, 2014.

[Translation]

**National Green Tribunal**

906. SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been set up for settlement of disputes related to environmental or natural resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of such cases are lying pending with NGT for years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such pendency; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for speedy disposal of the pending cases and the time frame fixed 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) As per preamble, object and reasons of the NGT Act, 2010, National Green Tribunal has been established for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(b) Under Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010:

(i) the Tribunal shall have the jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment), is involved and such question arises out of the implementation of enactment specified in Schedule I.

(ii) The Tribunal shall hear the disputes arising from the questions referred to in sub section

(l) and settle such disputes and pass order thereon.

(iii) No application for adjudication of disputes under the section shall be entertained by the Tribunal unless it is made within a period of six months from the date on which the cause of action for such disputes first arose:

“Provided that the Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing that application within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days.

(c) and (d) National Green Tribunal was established on 18.10.2010 and Court commenced from 4.7.2011. In the year 2011, 168 cases were transferred from National Environment Appellate Authority (NEAA) to National Green Tribunal. Thereafter, in subsequent years, as detailed below, much institution and disposal of cases took place and at present 2063 cases are pending in all Benches of NGT i.e. Principal Bench at New Delhi, Southern Zone Bench at Chennai, Central Zone Bench at Bhopal and Western Zone Bench at Pune. Mostly the old cases are those which have been transferred from NEAA and all the High Courts of India. The details in tabular form are as under:-

Year	Institution (in all Benches)	Disposal (in all Benches)	Pending in all Benches
2011 (Cases are transferred from NEAA)	168	163	5
2012	548	438	110
2013	3116	1585	1646
2014 Till 31.3.2014	900	492	2063

(e) As per provision of Rule 18 of National Green Tribunal (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 2011, cases are heard and decided finally, as far as possible, within six months from the date of their filing.

### Education to Children of Labourers

907. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide quality and equitable education to the children of labourers who are migrating to other places in the wake of increasing industrialization in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas at such places for the above purpose;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to identify certain places for setting up the said Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Education being in the concurrent list of the Constitution, it is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments to provide access to quality equitable education to children of all sections of society including those of migrating labourers. The Government of India under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme supports States to provide neighborhood schools and Special Training Centres for children who are out of school, including children of labourers/migrant workers in the country, to enable such children to do bridge courses before being mainstreamed. SSA also assist states to set up seasonal hostels for children of migrant labour.

(c) to (e) Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel and not migrant labourers.

[English]

### Go and No-Go Forest Areas

908. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has classified the forest lands into 'go' and 'no-go' areas;

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

(c) whether this classification has affected mining in 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) To facilitate objective decision on diversion of forest land for coal mining projects, Ministry of Environment & Forests on suggestion from the Ministry of Coal jointly undertook study in nine major coalfields, namely Talcher, IB Valley, Mandiraigarh, Sohagpur, Wardha, Singrauli, North Karanpura, West Bokaro and Hasdeo to classify coal blocks located in these coalfields into following two categories:

(a) Unfragmented forest landscapes having gross forest cover (GFC) more than 30 % and weighted forest cover (WFC) more than 10 %, named as category-A or 'No Go Area'.

(b) Fragmented forest landscapes having GFC less than 30 % and WFC less than 10 %, named as category-B or 'Go Area'.

A Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat vide their O.M. dated 3rd February 2011 to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other development projects *inter-alia* decided that concept of Go-No-Go for coal mining should be done away with and each of the proposals seeking diversion of forest land for coal mining be processed and considered by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on its merits.

Accordingly, the MoEF on 30th August 2012 informed the concerned State Governments that they may process the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for coal mining projects in accordance with said decision of the GoM and send these proposals to the MoEF for its further necessary action to consider these proposals on case to case basis and on merit.

**Saakshar Bharat**

909. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the 'Saakshar Bharat Mission';

(b) the criteria for selection of districts in the States for implementing the scheme under the mission;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Existing criteria of 'Saakshar Bharat for including Kerala to support the literacy programmes of that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, launched on 8.9.2009, aims to promote and strengthen Adult Education, specially of women, by extending educational options to those adults who having lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for receiving such education, now feel a need for learning of any type, including, literacy, basic education, vocational education and continuing education in 15 plus age group. The main goal of the scheme is to raise the literacy rate of the country to 80% and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of XIth Five Year Plan by covering 70 million adult non-literates under basic literacy with prime focus on women, SCs, STs, Minorities & other disadvantaged groups in rural areas.

(b) A district, including a new district carved out of an erstwhile district that had an adult female literacy rate of 50 percent or below, as per the 2001 census, is eligible for coverage under the Saakshar Bharat programme. In addition, left-wing extremism-affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are also eligible for coverage under the programme.

(c) No Madam.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Fake Certificates**

910. SHRI D.K. SURESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 25% seats reserved for admission in schools for the children of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) under the Right to Education Act, 2009 has been misused by some parents by producing false income certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the seats reserved for EWS children are not misused?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) Criteria and procedure for admission to 25% seats reserved for children belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is laid down in the RTE Rules of the concerned State. States have also notified local grievance redressal fora to address any complaints in this regard.

In order to effectively implement Section 12(1) (c), Government of India had disseminated and shared the best practise of States which have put in place transparent and clear procedures.

**Indo-US Talks**

911. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral discussions were held between the Prime Minister and the US President recently;

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

(c) whether the issue regarding the US immigration reforms also came up during the said talks; and

(d) if so, the details and the 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) US President Mr. Barack Obama called Shri Narendra Modi on May 16, 2014 to congratulate him on his Party's success. The US President noted that he looked forward to working closely with him to fulfill the spirit of the India-US Strategic Partnership; they agreed to continue expanding and deepening the wide-ranging cooperation between our two democracies. The US President also invited Prime Minister to visit Washington DC at a mutually agreeable time to further strengthen the bilateral relationship.

(c) and (d) The conversation took place over the telephone on the day the election results were announced, as a courtesy call to the newly elected Prime Minister prior to Prime Minister's assumption of office. Specific bilateral issues were therefore not discussed.

#### **Information Technology in Schools**

912. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for introducing information technology in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" for the current year. The same was considered by the Government of India and not approved in light of factual discrepancies.

*[Translation]*

#### **Tiger Protection Force**

913. SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have created special Tiger Protection Force in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposals received by the Union Government from the States for financial and technical assistance in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon and the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has also received a proposal from the Rajasthan Government for creation of Rajiv Gandhi Bio-sphere Reserve for development of animal corridor to prevent animal-human conflict; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of 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. The Special Tiger Protection Force is currently operational in States of Karnataka (Bandipur Tiger Reserve), Maharashtra (Tadoba-Andhari and Pench Tiger Reserves) and Odisha (Similipal Tiger Reserve), with 100% support under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger. Proposal has been received from the State of Maharashtra for deployment of Special Tiger Protection Force in Melghat, Nawegaon-Nagzira and Sahyadri Tiger Reserves.

(c) Funds allocated and released for the said purpose under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal for designating catchments of Chambal river and its tributaries as Rajiv Gandhi Biosphere Reserve. The State is required to provide additional details.

**Statement**

*Funding support provided for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of tiger reserve	State	Year							
			2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
			Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Pench	Maharashtra	0.00	000	86.80115	86.80115	220.00	196.55	228.96	71.28
2	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	86.80115	86.80115	220.00	175.80	210.00	62.28
3	Bandipur	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	477.9772	477.9772	0.00	0.00
4	Similipal	Odisha	300.00	240.00	000	0.00	250.00	200.00	250.0	94.98

*[English]***Extinction of Rare Species**

914. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the species of rare plants and animals in the country, which are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the details of such plants and animals; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to preserve the flora and fauna in the country and to expand the area under forest ?

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) Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), mandated for survey of plant and animal diversity respectively in the country, have been carrying out survey and documentation of floral and faunal resources of the country including rare and threatened species. As per the data available with the Botanical Survey of India, out of 19,156 species of vascular plants (Angiosperms, Gymnosperms, Pteridophytes) so far recorded from the country, 1236 species belong to different threatened

categories like Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, etc. Among animals, as per the Red Data Book of International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 57 species have been identified in India as Critically Endangered in various classes namely birds (13 species), mammals (11 species), reptiles (6 species), fishes (5 species), amphibians (19 species), Spiders (2 species) and Corals (1 species).

(c) Towards conservation of rare & threatened species, Government of India has established protected area networks such as National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites for in-situ conservation besides other traditional conservation practices like sacred groves which primarily covers habitats of threatened megafauna such as tiger, rhino, elephant etc. Conservation oriented legislation namely Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Biodiversity Act, 2002, regulate the protection of forests and access to their components, including the rare species. Under the provisions of Section 38 of Biodiversity Act 2002, state wise identification of species is carried out for taking conservation measures. In this regard, Ministry has already issued notifications for 14 States viz. Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand Mizoram Odisha, Meghalaya, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Legal protection has been provided to many species of wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which has been amended & made more stringent. The State Governments have been



requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.

BSI has brought a number of threatened plants under cultivation in its Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden in Howrah, Botanic Garden Indian Republic, Noida and other associated botanic gardens of its regional centres for their ex-situ conservation, thereby complementing the in-situ conservation of such species in protected areas established in different bio-geographical regions of the Country. In addition to these, Botanical Gardens associated with universities/Institutes have also successfully conserved/multiplied several threatened plants with the help of Ministry under its "Assistance to Botanic Garden" scheme.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' has been modified in 2008-09 by including a new component namely 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats' to provide special measures to support such species. Presently 16 species have been identified for recovery.

#### **TV Channels in AP and Telangana**

915. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not ready to share the State- run TV Channels;
- (b) if so, whether requests have been received from both the States in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the decision taken or being taken by the Union 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) to (d) Prasar Bharati (DG:DD) has informed that a proposal has been received from Doordarshan Kendra (DDK), Hyderabad to create an interim set up of new Regional Kendra of Doordarshan at Vtjayawada for Andhra Pradesh to maintain the cultural and economic identities of the State.

Currently, Doordarshan Vijayawada is a PGF (Programme Generating Facility) and there is a proposal to start 2-hours' terrestrial transmission from 05:00 PM to 07.00PM (including 15 Minutes Telugu news Bulletin) as an interim arrangement and rest of 22-hours of transmission will be relayed from DDK, Hyderabad. Necessary instruction has been issued to the concerned by Directorate of Doordarshan in this regard.

#### **Review of CCE**

916. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

- (a) whether after the implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) under the RTE Act, academic experts have opined that students have stopped studying with the abolition of board exams and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether several States have also complained that students were doing poorly in their board exams and were no longer serious about their studies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education (CASE) has set up a panel to assess and implement the CCE as a mid-term evaluation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said panel is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (e) From time to time some State Governments have written to the Central Government to re-examine the no detention provision of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Therefore, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 59th meeting held on 6th June, 2012, constituted a Sub-Committee under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Education, Government of Haryana to examine the implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of the no-detention provision in the RTE Act, 2009. As per the mandate, the Sub-Committee has held consultations with State governments and other stakeholders and also undertaken field visits before finalizing its recommendations.



**Financial Mismanagement in UGC**

917. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

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

(a) whether widespread financial mismanagement and lack of transparency on financial issues in the University Grants Commission (UGC) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether UGC has evolved any mechanism to check such financial mismanagement;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that instances have come to its notice wherein Colleges, which were not eligible for UGC grants, were issued sanction letters by the UGC Secretariat and grants also issued to these Colleges. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has written to the UGC for a thorough investigation of these matters, fix responsibility for the acts of omission and commission leading to the issue of such sanctions and grants and devise an effective internal control to avoid such lapses. Subsequently, two First Information Reports (FIRs) have been lodged by UGC officials and police investigations are underway. Departmental action against two erring UGC officials has also been initiated by the UGC.

Also, the Draft Inspection Report of the audit of the University Grants Commission (UGC) for the year 2012-13, conducted by the Director General of Audit, Central Expenditure has brought out irregularities in the nature of large number of pending audit paras with the UGC, funds remaining unutilized with the Universities since long, lack of monitoring and weak internal control mechanism in the UGC, etc.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development had written to the Chairman, UGC to ensure submission of replies to the pending audit paras, to ensure required inspections to happen and to report the outcomes of such inspections and expenditure status before the Commission from time to time.

(c) to (e) The UGC has reported that it has introduced a system of internal mechanism of checks and balances to safeguard against irregular sanctions and grants. An Integrated Finance Division has also been created in the UGC which examines files relating to release of grants and vets the proposal of colleges to certify that the beneficiary college(s) is/are eligible for such sanctions.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development had written to the Chairman, UGC to ensure submission of replies to the pending audit paras, to ensure required inspections to happen and to report the outcomes of such inspections and expenditure status before the Commission from time to time. The Commission in its 501st meeting held on 13th June, 2014 has taken note of the number of pending audit paras of the several year and directed its Secretariat to promptly send replies to the pending paras.

**Green India Mission**

918. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :  
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Green India Mission was launched to improve and increase country's diminishing forest cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned and utilized so far, State-wise;

(c) the present status of the Perspective plans submitted by various States including Kerala for implementation of Green India Mission including the details of activities/interventions to be taken or proposed to be taken by them, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring about any changes in the Green India Mission or take any new initiatives for the purpose; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Green India Mission aims at increasing the forest/tree cover by 5 million ha, as well as, increasing the quality of the existing forest cover in another 5 million ha. The Mission proposes a holistic view of greening and focuses not on carbon sequestration targets alone, but on multiple ecosystem services, especially, biodiversity, water, biomass, etc., alongwith carbon sequestration as a co-benefit. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved of the Mission as a centrally sponsored scheme with total outlay of Rs.13,000 crore for the 12th Plan period and spill over of one year. This includes convergence worth Rs.6000 crore from CAMPA, Rs.4000 crore from MGNREGA and Rs.600 crore from National Afforestation Program. The Planning Commission outlay for the scheme is Rs.2,000 crore and Rs.400 crore will from 13th Finance Commission. An area of 2.8 million ha. is proposed to be covered under the Mission during this period.

Under the preparatory phase of the Mission, funds have been released to the State Governments for undertaking enabling activities for implementation of the Green India Mission. The activities include institutional strengthening, training, identification of landscapes and preparation of Bridge Plan. Details of funds released in the financial years 2011-12 and 2013-14 and utilization of funds released in the financial year 2011-12 is attached as Statement-I. Funds were released in the financial year 2013-14 to six State Governments in March, 2014 only, for which utilization details are yet to be received.

(c) Based on the allocation released to the States for preparatory phase, the Perspective Plans have been received from Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhnad, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab and Odisha. The State Governments have prepared the Perspective Plans highlighting interventions under various sub-missions and categories of activities therein, as mentioned in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of funds released to the State Governments and utilization thereof under Green India Mission*

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	F.Y 2011-12	F.Y 2012-13	F.Y 2013-14	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	89.53	-	-	5.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	127.00	-
3	Assam	130.00	-	-	125.00
4	Bihar	-	-	225.00	
5	Chhattisgarh	972.00	-	-	962.00
6	Gujarat	133.80	-	-	114.81
7	Haryana	357.00			201,08
8	Himachal Pradesh	26.50	-	-	109.35
9	Jammu and Kashmir	64.00	-	-	22.82
10	Jharkhand	147.00	-	-	75.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Karnataka	267.45	-	-	232.86
12	Kerala	194.60	-	-	157.67
13	Madhya Pradesh	823.50	-	-	507.44
14	Maharashtra	405.77	-	-	361.55
15	Manipur	40.50	-	-	40.50
16	Meghalaya	-	-	90.00	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	224.00	-
18	Nagaland	141.50	-	-	141.50
19	Odisha	107.50	-	-	8.80
20	Punjab	125.50	-	-	122.27
21	Rajasthan	275.25	-	-	50.00
22	Sikkim	-	-	300.00	-
23	Tamii Nadu	72.15	-	-	59.73
24	Tripura	350.50	-	-	93.14
25	Uttar Pradesh	119.50	-	-	74.25
26	Uttarakhand	51.00	-	-	11.00
27	West Bengal	-	-	301.00	-
	Total	4994.55	-	1267.00	13476.90

*Funds for the Financial Year 2013-14 were released only in March, 2014. As such the utilization certificates of the funds from the State Governments concerned are yet to be received.*

**Statement-II**

*Perspective Plan Highlighting Interventions under various Sub-missions and Categories of Activities*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Details of activities/interventions
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	The activities include block plantations for eco-restoration of degraded open forest, plantation of high yielding fruit bearing plants in non-forest areas, fencing around the plantation area, farm forestry in the current fallows and avenue plantation along the rural roads. Under the cross cutting interventions, activities for promoting alternative fuel energy include schemes for bio-gas, solar devices, LPG, improved stores, biomass based systems, etc.
2	Chhattisgarh	The forestry sector activities to increase quality of forest cover include regeneration of root stock, plantation of small timber yielding species, gap plantation, pasture development, assisted natural regeneration and multiple shoot cutting. The proposed agro forestry and social forestry

1	2	3
		<p>activities include roadside plantation, plantation in open revenue area, around school boundary and in the bunds of agriculture land. The cross cutting interventions for promoting alternative fuel energy include schemes for bio-gas, solar devices, LPG, improved stores, biomass based systems, etc.</p>
3	Himachal Pradesh	<p>In order to increase quality of forest cover and improve ecosystem services, the activities proposed are to treat the degradation in moderately dense forest and open forest through plantation of root stock, restoration of grasslands, rehabilitation of shifting cultivation, restoring scrublands, Seabuckthorn, restoration of mangroves, ravine reclamation, restoration of abandoned mining areas, etc. Measures to address livelihood issues include mat making, basket making, tailoring and carpentry, etc. Under the cross cutting interventions, convergence of schemes with other departments have been proposed under the Mission for natural resource development activities like construction of retention wall, check dams etc.</p>
4	Karnataka	<p>The Mission will support activities at the village level to identify vulnerable hill slopes and take up protection through soil/water conservation measures supported by plantation of suitable indigenous species. Under the cross cutting interventions it will improve fuel use efficiency amongst the communities by promotion of use of alternative fuel energy, including bio-gas, solar devices, LPG, improved stores, biomass based systems, etc. For community livelihood enhancement the plan will support technology for value added products, certification and marketing of non-timber forest produce and enhanced forest based bio-mass in the form of fuelwood, fodder and food. The plan also envisages revitalization of village forest committees and creation of forest protection camps for regular patrolling.</p>
5	Kerala	<p>Enhancement of quality of forest cover by improving moderately dense forest, improvement of ecosystem services through eco-restoration of degraded open forest and creation of new forest cover through agro forestry and social forestry on farmers land including current fallows and along the rural roads, canals and lank bunds. Based upon the identified livelihood issues various support activities have been proposed, viz, solar fencing, introduction of domestic solar systems and bio-gas, scientific management of non-timber forest produce and management plan for conservation of Sacred groves. This also includes enhancement of ground water level by construction of check dams, gully plugging and contour trenches and vegetative contour bunding.</p>
6	Maharashtra	<p>To enhance forest cover, improve ecosystem services and address the drivers of degradation, the Perspective Plan has incorporated activities namely, habitat development through sowing and plantation, improvement of areas by aided natural regeneration and intensive soil moisture conservation, development of water holes and development of separate water bodies for wildlife. Villages causing most severe impact on the landscape would be selected for pilot implementation of compensation for</p>

1	2	3
		<p>losses due to man animal conflict, provision of better breed cattle to local population, provision of LPG and alternative sources of energy and income generation activities to reduce wood cutting and MFP collection.</p>
7	Nagaland	<p>Improvement of quality of forest cover by assisted natural regeneration and gap planting interventions, bringing additional areas under tree cover through block plantation, soil conservation through contour bunding, gully plugging and water harvesting structures, rehabilitating the mined areas for improving ecosystem services. The State also proposes to improve livelihood of people dependent on forest products by bringing additional areas under plantation, encouraging other income generating activities for the villagers, viz, livestock rearing and handloom weaving, improving sanitation and alternate energy sources, viz, providing LPG connections and their refilling.</p>
8	Odisha	<p>To increase the forest/tree cover of 77500 ha. plantation over degraded forests, shrub lands and improve the quality of forest cover through JFM approach in five landscapes of the State activities like conversion of moderately dense forest to dense forest, treatment of open forest area including soil and moisture conservation, treatment of scrubland, including aided regeneration and soil and moisture conservation, wasteland plantation, avenue plantation and farm forestry and agro forestry have been proposed. To restore abandoned mining areas and treatment of minedout areas have been proposed. To improve ecosystem services activities like wetland restoration, turtle conservation and establishing corridor connectivity have been proposed. For adoption of cleaner technology provision of improved fuel efficient cooking equipments, solar lighting, biogas plants, char and wood bracketing have been proposed.</p>
9	Punjab	<p>Plantations will be undertaken with the objective of enhancing quality of forest cover and improvement of eco system services in 1871 ha. of moderately dense forest, eco-restoration of 9660 ha of degraded open forest with limited root stock and open blanks and 3742 ha of largely open area with sparse undergrowth wttl be treated. Ecosystem restoration and increase in forest cover will be carried out over 1061 ha. of scrublands. In order to increase tree cover, agro forestry and social forestry will be undertaken over 2660 ha and 8994 ha will be treated. Among the cross cutting interventions, self help groups will be constituted and financial support will be provided for community development and livelihood enhancement.</p>
10	Uttarakhand	<p>The activities include treatment of around 1,70,000 ha. area under moderately dense forest and open forests by filling up the gaps with native valuable species. For eco-restoration of degraded open forest, 75,000 ha area have been identified which will be taken up for assisted natural regeneration, silviculture operations, fire management, site specific soil &amp; moisture conservation works and plantation of climatic resilient species. For restoration of grass lands, conservation of high altitude</p>

1

2

3

alpine meadows have been proposed which includes protection and management initiatives aimed at regulated grazing, cultivation of medicinal herbs, palatable species of grasses and shrubs and regenerating alternate livelihood options for communities such as NTFP collection, community based eco-tourism in around 800 ha area. The Plan also envisages increasing forest cover by about 20%, restoration of scrublands of about 15,000 ha through conservation and propagation of locally existing species, bringing about 1000 ha of land area under Seabuckthorn cultivation. For community livelihood enhancement support will be provided to small income generating micro-enterprises for self help groups. Last but not the least, identification of sacred groves in the whole state shall be done and site specific projects for their conservation shall be carried out.

### Urbanization

919. SHRE B. SRIRAMULU:  
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:  
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether different parts of the country have experienced rapid urbanization putting pressure on existing infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government for sprucing up infrastructure in recently urbanized parts of the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether increasing pollution, slums, traffic snarls, etc. have become major concerns in urban areas;

(d) if so, the details of schemes launched to tackle the problem; and

(e) the details of the schemes/projects sanctioned and work started under these schemes in various States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) There is an increase in urbanization over the decade 2001-2011, as is reflected from the data based on Censuses 2001 & 2011 given state-wise in the enclosed Statement-I. The year-wise details of recently urbanized areas are not available as Census is conducted for every 10 years.

(c) to (e) The population growth in urban areas is exerting pressure on basic urban services. Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for ameliorating pressures on cities. The Government of India supports States in their efforts through schemes. The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven scheme in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programme. In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme for the development of North Eastern region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and Pilot Scheme on Development of Urban infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the seven mega cities. The Central Government has also taken various measures to solve the traffic problem in the cities such as financing the preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plans (CMPs) and other traffic & transportation studies/surveys, financing of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) & buses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Sanctioning & financing of metro rail projects in various cities etc. Ministry has also initiated the Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) with the support of World Bank, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote cleaner and greener environment.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also launched a number of programs which include provision of affordable housing for the economically weaker section (EWS) and lower income group (LIG) segments of the society through various schemes.

State-wise and year-wise details of proposals received, cleared and funds released under various

schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement II to XIII.

The period of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was from 2005-2012 which was extended by two years to complete ongoing projects and reforms. The tenure of Mission has ended on 31.3.2014, Therefore, no new projects are eligible for sanction under UIG and UIDSSMT.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise percentage of urban population to total population - 2001 & 2011 Censuses*

ST	Area Name	TOT_P	TOT_Urban P	TOT_P	TOT_Urban P	Percentage of urban population to total population	
		2001		2011		2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	1028737436	286119689	1210804977	377106125	27.8	31.1
1	Jammu and Kashmir	10143700	2516638	12541302	3433242	24.8	27.4
2	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	595581	6864602	688552	9.8	10.0
3	Punjab	24358999	8262511	27743338	10399146	33.9	37.5
4	Chandigarh #	900635	808515	1055450	1026459	89.8	97.3
5	Uttarakhand	13489349	2179074	10086292	3049338	25.7	30.2
6	Haryana	21144564	6115304	25351462	8842103	28.9	34.9
7	NCT of Delhi#	13850507	12905780	16787941	16368899	93.2	97.5
8	Rajasthan	56507188	13214375	68548437	17048085	23.4	24.9
9	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	34539582	199812341	44495063	20.8	22.3
10	Bihar	82998509	8681800	104099452	11758016	10.5	11.3
11	Sikkim	540851	59370	610577	153578	11.1	25.2
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	227881	1383727	317369	20.8	22.9
13	Nagaland	1990036	342787	1978502	570966	17.2	28.9
14	Manipur	2293896	575968	2855794	83-1154	25.1	29.2
15	Mizoram	888573	441006	1097206	571771	49.6	52.1
16	Tripura	3199203	545750	3673917	961453	17.1	26.2
17	Meghalaya	2318822	454111	2966889	595450	19.6	20.1
18	Assam	26655528	3439240	31205576	4398542	12.9	14.1
19	West Bengal	80176197	22427251	91276115	29093002	28.0	31.9



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Jharkhand	26945829	5993741	32988134	7933061	22.2	24.0
21	Odisha	36804660	5517238	41974218	7003656	15.0	16.7
22	Chhattisgarh	20833803	4185747	25545198	5937237	20.1	23.2
23	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	15967145	72626809	20069405	26.5	27.6
24	Gujarat	50671017	18930250	60439692	25745083	37.4	42.6
25	Daman and Diu#	158204	57348	243247	182851	36.2	75.2
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	220490	50463	343709	160595	22.9	46.7
27	Maharashtra	93878627	41100980	112374333	50818259	42.4	45.2
28	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	20808940	84580777	28219075	27.3	33.4
29	Karnataka	52850562	1 7961 529	61095297	23625962	34.0	38.7
30	Goa	1347668	670577	1458545	906814	49.8	622
31	Lakshadweep#	60650	26967	64473	50332	44.5	78.1
32	Kerala	31841374	8266925	33406061	15934926	26.0	47.7
33	Tamil Nadu	6.2405679	27483998	72147030	34917440	44.0	43.4
34	Puducherry #	974345	648619	12-47953	852753	66.6	68.3
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands islands #	356152	116198	380581	143488	32.6	37.7

**Statement-II***Projects Sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG & UIDSSMT) UIG Projects*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

**FV 2011-12**

State		ACA committed	ACA released
1	2	3	4
<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
2	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	1,863.20 465.80
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

1	2		3	4
2	Panaji	water supply for panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of panaji at Goa	5,697.48	1,424.37
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
	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
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
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
	Sub Total		264.00	237.60
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>				
1	Greater Mumbat	Sewerage System for Ambernath Municipal Council	3,829.56	957.38
1	Sub Total		3,829.56	957.38
<b>State- Mizoram</b>				
1	Aizwal	Improvement and Widening of City Road Phase-I	3,486.06	1,394.43
2	Aizwal	Improvement and Widening of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	1,716.88	686.76
3	Aizwal	Shimui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizwal city Ring Road	4,778.39	1,194.60
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
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
1	Sub Total		945.82	378.32

1	2		3	4
<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
2	Asansol	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from JubleeDhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol	2,158.31	863.31
3	Kolkata	Water Supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipclity in Kolkata	4,367.38	1,746.97
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
5	Kolkata	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	227.74	148.02
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
7	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	15,591.72	3,897.93
8	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah	6,819.40	1,704.85
9	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between JinziraBazzar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road	8,950.55	2,237.64
10	Kolkata	Barrackpore - Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepur toMB Road {Phase II}	1,551.72	387.93
11	Kolkata	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	2,521.53	1,631.27
12	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata	2,991.92	1,944.75
12	Sub Total		53,029.53	17,050.84
26	Total		95,312.54	0,164.90

**FY 2012-13****State- Madhya pradesh**

1	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	2,871.10	717.78
1	Sub Total		2,871.10	717.78

**State-Maharashtra**

1	Nanded	Sewerage Collection System in CIDCO, HUDCO area south Nanded	2,501.55	625.39
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1	2		3	4
2	Nanded	Water Supply Distribution System, HUDCO Area south Nanded	1,758.70	439.68
2	Sub Total		4,260.25	1,065.07
3	Total		7,131.35	1,782.85

**FY 2013-14****State- Gujarat**

1	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the water supply system	1,167.76	291.94
2	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the sewerage system	970.80	242.70
3	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Jodhpur ward in Ahmedabad City	1,243.32	310.83
4	Ahmedabad	Water Supply System for Navrangpura, Stadium and Juna Vadaj Wards in Ahmedabad city	398.08	99.52
5	Ahmedabad	Water recycling and reuse project for Ahmedabad City - Providing 60 MLD tertiary treatment plant for Narol Industries	3,373.20	843.30
6	Rajkot	Augmentation of water supply for Rajkot	3,648.33	912.08
7	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	2,086.27	521.57
8	Surat	WTP, Transmission line and storage reservoir for water supply system of east zone of Surat	2,456.87	614.22
9	Surat	Augmentation of Karanj sewerage treatment plant under east drainage zone of Surat	2,861.50	715.38
10	Surat	Water Supply System for West & South West Zone of Surat Municipal Corporation	4,747.34	1,186.83
11	Vadodara	Augmentation of Water Supply for Vadodara City	6,192.66	1,548.17
11	Sub Total		29,146.13	7,286.54

**State- Jammu and Kashmir**

1	Shrinagar	Solid Waste Management	8,277.56	2,069.40
1	Sub Total		8,277.56	2,069.40

**State- Jharkhand**

1	Ranchi	Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage System for Zone - I	24,180.73	6,045.18
	Sub Total		24,180.73	6,045.18

**State- Karnataka**

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
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1	2		3	4
2	Bangalore	Providing Bulk Flow Metering & Monitoring Systems for Auditing of Bengaluru Water Supply System	1,217.84	304.46
3	Mysore	Providing 24X7 water supply in Mysore City	17,119.98	4,279.99
4	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at JSS-Nanjangud Road junction	2,159.00	539.75
5	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Hunsur Road & ORR junction	1,214.60	303.65
6	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at KRS Road & ORR junction	786.06	196.52
7	Mysore	Construction of Grade Separator at Bangalore Mysore Road & ORR junction	1,170.12	292.53
7	Sub Total		27,262.28	6,815.57
<b>State- Madhya pradesh</b>				
1	Bhopal	BRTS supplementry DPR, Bhopal	4,138.00	1,034.50
2	Bhopal	Cable stay-bridge at Kamla Park	1,367.00	341.75
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
4	Indore	ITS development for AB road pilot BRT corridor in indore	2,858.50	714.63
	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
2	Nanded	Sewerage scheme for additional municipal corporation in Nanded	6,114.37	1,528.59
3	Nashik	Nashik water supply scheme (Phase II)	11,018.94	2,754.73
4	Pune	Augmentation of water supply system for area along Pune Nagar Road under PMC	19,008.44	4,752.11
5	Pune	Water treatment plant & raw water pumping station at Wadgoan (Budruk), Pune under PMC	5,903.51	1,475.88
6	Pune	Continuous (24/7), Pressurized Water Supply System for Pimpri-Chinchwad City	7,158.64	1,789.66
7	Pune	Providing Sewerage System for Newly Developed Area of PCMC	2,074.86	518.71

1	2	3	4	
8	Pune	Providing Water Supply Scheme for Tathwade area of PCMC	2,029.12	507.28
8	Sib 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
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
1	Sub Total		137.11	34.38
<b>State-Punjab</b>				
1	Amritsar	BRTS- Amritsar (31 KM)	24,777.00	6,194.25
2	Amritsar	Providing Sewerage network and sewerage treatment plant for South East Zone	4,463.50	1,116.00
3	Ludhiana	Integrated Solid Waste Management facilities at Ludhiana	4,892.50	1,223.13
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
2	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Chinnasekkadu in Chennai city	356.99	89.25
3	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Puzhal, Surapattu, Puthagaram and Kathirvedu in Chennai city	2,435.97	608.99
4	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Vadaperumabakkam and Theeyambakkam in Chennai city	537.48	134.37
5	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Edayanchavadi, Sadayankuppam and Kadapakkam in Chennai city	799.52	199.88
6	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Palavakkam	804.75	201.19
7	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Mugalivskkam	1,016.31	254.08
8	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Manali, Chennai	681.43	170.36

1	2	3	4	
9	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Kottivakkam	698.69	174.67
10	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Perungudi	871.48	217.87
11	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Poonamalle Town in Thiruvallur	700.00	175.00
12	Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply Scheme for Anagaputhur Town in Kancheepuram	474.80	118.70
13	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme for Annai Sivagami Nagar in Thiruvottiyur in Chennai city	265.85	66.46
14	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Surapattu	1,154.96	288.74
15	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Muglivakam	1,620.74	405.18
16	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Nolambur	859.81	214.95
17	Coimbatore	Improvement & revamping of water supply scheme to CMC	22,583.12	5,645.78
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
2	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Rishra Municipality	1,787.56	446.89
3	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipality, Kolkata	3,107.05	776.76
4	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for South Dum Dum Municipality	2,315.94	578.99
4	Sub Total		9,451.16	5,362.79
58	Total		2,41,787.76	0,447.09

*Project Sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<b>FY 2011 -12</b>				
1	2	3	4	5
		Approved Cost	ACA committed	ACA released
<b>State- Goa</b>				
Sankhali	Road	1,447.00	1,179.31	1,179.31
Sanguem	Road	585.00	387.78	198.28
Sub Total		2,032.00	1,567.09	1,377.59



1	2	3	4	5
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>				
Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74
Sub Total		3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>				
Betul	Water Supply	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83
Chhindwara	Water Supply	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15
Chourai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
Dewas Phase- II	Water Supply	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00
Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33
Khurai	Water Supply	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13
Muitai	Water Supply	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84
Pandhurna	Water Supply	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52
Pipariya	Water Supply	2,408.11	1,926.49	1,926.49
Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48
Sausar	Water Supply	1,930.22	1,544.18	1,544.18
Sub Total		31,493.22	25,194.58	15,065.50
<b>State- West Bengal</b>				
Balurghat	Water Supply	4,160.24	3,328.19	1,664.10
Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.90
Chandrakona	Water Supply	1,557.29	1,245.83	622.92
Coochbehar	Water Supply	3,634.84	2,907.87	1,453.94
Egra	Water Supply	1,496.78	1,197.42	598.71
Englishbazar	Water Supply	4,140.00	3,312.00	1,656.00
Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1,101.03	880.82	440.41
Sainthia	Water Supply	1,299.62	1,039.70	519.85
Sub Total		18,367.05	14,693.64	7,346.83
Total		55,856.63	44,626.79	25,375.66
<b>FY 2012-13</b>				
<b>State- Haryana</b>				
Ambala	Sewerage	3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20
Sub Total		3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20

1	2	3	4	5
<b>State-Himachal Pradesh</b>				
Hamirpur	Water Supply	6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07
Sub Total		6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07
<b>State- Jharkhand</b>				
Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12
Sub Total		3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
Ganderbat	Storm Water Drainage	1,827.24	1,644.52	1,170.00
Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage	746.79	672.11	630.00
SilbTotal		2,574.03	2,316.63	1,800.00
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>				
Katol	Road	2,468.30	1,974.64	987.32
Saoner	Road	2,646.06	2,116.85	1,058.43
Umred	Road	1,527.92	1,222.34	611.17
Sub Total		6,642.28	5,313.82	2,656.92
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>				
Aastha	Road	541.28	433.02	216.51
Amarwara	Road	424.16	339.33	169.66
Amarwara	Water Supply	1,609.30	1,287.44	643.72
Amla	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06
Anuppur	Water Supply	1,521.22	1,216.98	608.49
Athner	Road	217.90	174.32	87.16
Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20	293.10
Barkuhi	Water Supply	1,211.82	969.46	484.73
Begamganj	Water Supply	1,392.22	1,113.78	556.89
Bina	Water Supply	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20
Budni	Road	504.20	403.36	201.68
Chandameta	Road	321.30	257.04	128.52
Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1,319.68	1,055.74	527.87
Chourai	Road	189.17	151.34	75.67
Churhat	Road	232.10	185.68	92.84

1	2	3	4	5
Damua	Road	652.52	522.02	261.01
Dongar Parasia	Road	1,098.03	878.42	439.21
Harrai	Road	177.27	141.82	70.91
Hindoria	Water Supply	1,138.34	910.67	455.34
Junardeo	Road	345.96	276.77	138.38
Kareli	Road	444.47	355.58	177.79
Khirkiya	Water Supply	1,225.70	980.56	490.28
Khurai	Road	457.60	366.08	183.04
Mahidpur	Water Supply	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50
Manawar	Road	475.15	380.12	190.06
Manawar	Water Supply	1,125.60	900.48	450.24
Multai	Road	723.34	578.67	289.33
Narsulalaganjj	Road	365.39	292.31	146.16
Pandhurna	Road	2,054.76	643.81	821.90
Pipariya	Road	385.46	308.37	154.18
Piplanaraynwar	Road	408.09	326.47	163.23
Rehti	Road	211.60	169.28	84.64
Sabalgarh	Road	459.10	367.28	183.64
Satna	Water Supply	8,087.57	6,470.06	3,235.03
Sausar	Road	2,332.73	1,866.18	933.09
Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16	174.58
Shamgarh	Water Supply	2,374.00	1,899.20	949.60
Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98	352.99
Shujalpur	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
Sidhi	Water Supply	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.42
Tendukheda	Water Supply	1,028.64	822.91	411.46
Waraseoni	Road	810.96	648.77	324.38
Waraseoni	Water Supply	2,232.00	1,785.60	892.80
Sub Total		48,804.76	39,043.83	19,521.89
<b>State- Nagaland</b>				
Mon	Road	1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87

1	2	3	4	5
Sub Total		1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87
<b>State- West Bengal</b>				
Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44
Subtotal		3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>				
Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	367.18
Gumbum	Water Supply	1,852.65	1,482.12	741.06
Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.63	734.63
Karaikudi	Water Supply	1,391.83	1,113.46	1,113.46
Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2,967.00	2,373.60	2,373.60
Koviipatti	Water Supply	7,060.14	5,648.11	2,824.05
Nagercoil	Sewerage	6,556.47	5,245.18	2,622.59
Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	482.84
Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	744.25
Subtotal		22,739.52	18,191.62	12,003.66
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>				
Bareilly	Water Supply	7,800.04	6,374.40	4,675.25
Sub-Total		7,800.04	6,374.40	4,675.25
<b>State- West Bengal</b>				
Raiganj	Water Supply	4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00
Sub Total		4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00
<b>State- Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>				
Jungleeghat	Road	558.13	446.50	223.25
Sub Total		558.13	446.50	223.25
Total		1,12,049.02	90,221.20	50,147.67
<b>FY 2013-14</b>				
<b>State- Arunachal Pradesh</b>				
Yingkiong	Soil Erosion	963.00	866.70	433.35
Koloriang	Road	1,349.00	1,214.10	607.05
Roing	Road	1,616.00	1,454.40	727.20
Dirang	Road	2,143.00	1,928.70	964.35

1	2	3	4	5
Aalo	Soil Erosion	880.22	792.20	396.10
Seppa	Soil Erosion	615.52	553.97	276.98
Baser	Solid Waste Management	719.85	647.87	323.93
Bomdila	Solid Waste Management	799.84	719.86	359.93
Doimukh	Road	906.97	816.27	408.14
Sub Total		9,993.40	8,994.06	4,497.03
<b>State- Chhattisgarh</b>				
Bhilai-Caroda	Water Supply	9,962.11	7,969.69	3,984.84
Korba	Water Supply	13,334.12	10,667.30	5,333.65
Sub Total		23,296.23	18,636.98	9,318.49
<b>State- Himachal Pradesh</b>				
Dharamshala	Water Supply	2,973.89	2,379.11	1,189.56
Rewalsar	Road	475.00	380.00	190.00
Dharamshala	Road	2,094.54	1,675.63	837.82
Rampur	Water Supply	1,914.14	1,531.31	765.66
Nagrota	Water Supply	1,101.00	880.80	440.40
Kangra	Water Supply	1,742.99	1,394.39	697.20
Mandi	Water Supply	8,218.30	6,574.64	3,287.20
Manali	Water Supply	1,504.25	1,203.40	601.70
Kullu	Water Supply	2,273.91	1,819.13	909.56
Nalagarh	Sewerage	1,636.50	1,309.20	654.60
Parwano	Water Supply	727.19	581.75	290.88
Baddi	Sewerage	3,334.34	2,667.47	1,333.74
Sub Total		27,996.05	22,396.84	11,198.31
<b>State- Jammu and Kashmir</b>				
Leh	Water Supply	7,048.83	6,343.95	3,171.98
Leh	Road	7,653.16	6,887.84	3,443.92
Leh	Solid Waste Management	1,094.27	984.84	492.42
Leh	Sewerage	5,939.00	5,345.10	2,672.55
Sub Total		21,735.26	19,561.73	9,780.87

1	2	3	4	5
<b>State- Karnataka</b>				
Hukkeri	Water Supply	2,301.73	1,841.38	920.69
Chikodi	Water Supply	3,303.85	2,643.08	1,321.54
Bannur	Water Supply	1,736.12	1,388.90	694.45
Bentwal	Water Supply	4,204.35	3,363.48	1,681.74
Ramdurga	Water Supply	3,471.30	2,777.04	1,388.52
Curumitkal	Sewerage	1,842.75	1,474.20	737.10
Sadalga	Water Supply	2,457.77	1,966.22	983.11
Sedam	Water Supply	2,464.19	1,971.35	985.67
Doddaballapura	Water Supply	3,315.45	2,652.36	1,326.18
Srirangapatna	Water Supply	2,071.09	1,656.87	828.43
Birur	Sewerage	2,131.82	1,705.46	852.73
Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,765.86	3,012.69	1,506.34
Thirthahalli	Water Supply	829.81	663.85	331.92
Sadalga	Sewerage	2,406.05	1,924.84	962.42
Yellapura	Water Supply	963.48	770.78	385.39
Tumkur	Water Supply	19,898.00	15,918.40	7,959.20
Kundapura	Sewerage	4,736.79	3,789.43	1,894.72
Mundagod	Water Supply	1,223.79	979.03	489.52
Muddebihal	Sewerage	3,781.86	3,025.49	1,512.74
Kanakpura	Road	6,171.00	4,936.80	2,468.40
Ramdurga	Road	3,765.37	3,012.30	1,506.15
SubTotal		76,842.43	61,473.94	30,736.96
<b>State- West Bengal</b>				
Malappuram	Solid Waste Management	1,466.66	1,173.33	586.67
Sub Total		1,466.66	1,173.33	586.67
<b>State- Maharashtra</b>				
Shirpur Warvade	Water Supply	3,077.77	2,462.22	1,231.11
Shirampur	Sewerage	4,936.29	3,949.03	1,974.52
Kopargaon	Water Supply	3,989.92	3,191.94	1,595.97
Gangapur	Water Supply	1,790.79	1,432.63	716.32

1	2	3	4	5
Malkapur (Karad)	Sewerage	4,091.47	3,273.18	1,636.59
Baramati	Sewerage	2,504.33	2,003.46	1,001.73
Kalmeshwar	Sewerage	2,076.74	1,661.39	830.69
Gondia	Sewerage	12571.77	10,057.42	5,028.71
Aurangabad	Sewerage	36568.89	29,255.11	14,627.56
Katol	Sewerage	4261.00	3,408.80	1,704.40
Dhule	Water Supply	12412.00	9,929.60	4,964.80
Kolhapur	Water Supply	42541.00	34,032.80	17,016.40
Rahata	Water Supply	1404.20	1,123.36	561.68
Sinner	Water Supply	6632.03	5,305.62	2,652.81
Shrigonda	Water Supply	4823.92	3,859.14	1,929.57
Ichalakaranji	Sewerage	8260.20	6,608.16	3,304.10
SubTotal		1,51,942.32	1,21,553.86	60,776.95
<b>State- Madhya Pradesh</b>				
Guna	Water Supply	7,140.42	5,712.34	2,856.17
Rajgarh	Water Supply	1,907.76	1,526.21	763.11
Amarwara	Solid Waste Management	128.80	103.04	51.52
Porsa	Solid Waste Management	236.47	189.18	94.59
Shivpuri	Solid Waste Management	649.76	519.81	259.91
Barkuhi	Road	476.42	381.14	190.57
Rajpur	Road	489.00	391.20	195.60
Kareli	Water Supply	3,550.77	2,840.62	1,420.31
Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43	319.72
Seoni	Water Supply	4,735.80	3,788.64	1,894.32
Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94	219.97
Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14	219.57
Piplya mandi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98	387.49
Jnuuardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2,432.07	1,945.66	972.83
Rampura	Water Supply	1,956.37	1,565.10	782.55
Suwasara	Water Supply	1,764.30	1,411.44	705.72
Bhedaghat	Road	603.40	482.72	241.36



1	2	3	4	5
Singoli	Road	264.71	211.77	105.88
Lodhikhera	Road	417.33	333.86	166.93
Sonkutch	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
Mohgaon	Road	462.18	369.74	184.87
Piplarawa	Road	364.70	291.76	145.88
Newtonchikli	Road	604.25	483.40	241.70
Chanderi	Road	614.85	491.88	245.94
Chhindwara	Road	5,352.70	4,282.16	2,141.08
Dewas	Road	1,254.50	1,003.60	501.80
Mandleshwar	Road	659.08	527.26	263.63
Ktni	Road	4,567.00	3,653.60	1,826.80
Mungaoli	Road	550.00	440.00	220.00
Kolaras	Road	1,234.03	987.22	493.61
Prithvipur	Road	504.80	403.84	201.92
Piplya mandi	Road	487.50	390.00	195.00
Chandameta	Water Supply	1,432.20	1,145.76	572.88
Damua	Water Supply	1,479.19	1,183.35	591.68
Lodhikeda	Water Supply	611.76	489.41	244.70
Newtonchikli	Water Supply	1,055.90	844.72	422.36
Harrai	Water Supply	873.87	699.10	349.55
Mohgaon	Water Supply	848.87	679.10	339.72
Oamoh Phase-II	Water Supply	3,715.95	2,972.76	1,486.38
Sabalgarh	Storm Water Drainage	980.94	784.75	392.38
Singrauli	Water Supply	7,795.24	6,236.19	3,118.10
Kolar	Water Supply	5,210.42	4,168.34	2,084.17
Chindwara	Water Body	382.87	306.30	153.15
Chindwara	Road	2,736.76	2,189.41	1,094.70
Piplanarayanwar	Water supply	773.34	618.67	309.34
Baihar	Road	405.61	324.49	162.24
Isagarh	Road	629.40	503.52	251.76
Lanjhi	Road	815.88	652.70	326.35

1	2	3	4	5
lakhandeon	Road	519.37	415.50	207.75
Shahganj	Road	477.96	382.37	191.18
Pandurna	Road	2,063.75	1,651.00	825.50
Chicholi	Road	200.00	160.00	80.00
Bhaisdehi	road	483	386.40	193.20
Satwas	Water supply	1,397.40	1,117.92	558.96
Badi	Water supply	785.60	628.48	314.24
Sirmaur	Water supply	980.00	784.00	392.00
Kotma	Water supply	1,799.58	1,439.66	719.83
Chachaura-Binaganj	road	134.27	107.42	53.71
Aathner	Water supply	1,309.90	1,047.92	523.96
Pipalrawa	Water supply	964.22	771.38	385.69
Patan	Road	329.60	263.68	131.84
Lanjhi	Water supply	1,825.00	1,460.00	730.00
Mungaoli	Water supply	1,070.40	856.32	428.16
Dahi	Water supply	931.80	745.44	372.72
Barwaha	Water supply	1,704.96	1,363.97	681.98
Neemuch	Water supply	1,545.98	1,236.78	618.39
Baldeogarh	Water supply	1,264.80	1,011.84	505.92
Porsa	Water supply	959.25	767.40	383.70
Shahpura	Water supply	1,368.66	1,094.93	547.46
Mandsaur	Water supply	5,636.37	4,509.10	2,254.55
Deori	Water supply	2,301.68	1,841.34	920.67
Dewas	Sewerage	14,062.53	11,250.02	5,625.01
Mandla	Road	133.22	106.58	53.29
Malanjkhhand	Road	829.43	663.54	331.77
Chhindwara	Road	1,245.82	996.66	498.33
Balaghat	Water supply	4,283.00	3,426.40	1,713.20
harrai	Road	324.93	259.94	129.97
Newton Chikli	Road	163.30	130.64	65.32
Damua	Road	611.30	489.04	244.52

1	2	3	4	5
Dongar Parsia	Road	1,206.37	965.10	482.55
SU <b>ub</b> Total		1,29,436.47	1,03,549.18	51,774.78
<b>State-Nagaland</b>				
Dimapur (Tenyiphe-I area)	Road	310.00	279.00	139.50
Sub Total		310.00	279.00	139.50
<b>State- Odisha</b>				
Cuttack Phase- I	Water Supply	6,865.00	5,492.00	2,746.00
choudwar Phase-I	Water Supply	990.87	792.70	396.35
Rourkela	Water Supply	7,705.57	6,164.46	3,082.23
Baripada	Water Supply	5,378.00	4,302.40	2,151.20
Sambalpur phase-II	Water Supply	3,881.49	3,105.19	1,552.60
Sub total		24,820.93	19,856.74	9,928.37
<b>State- Rajsthan</b>				
Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	6,314.32	5,051.46	2,525.73
Laxmangarh	Sewerage	6,963.55	5,570.84	2,785.42
Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	8,211.28	6,569.02	3,284.51
Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	7,547.64	6,038.11	3,019.06
Nimbaheda	Sewerage	7,773.21	6,218.57	3,109.28
Jaitaran	Sewerage	3,471.06	2,776.85	1,388.42
Bhadra phase-I	Sewerage	8,932.70	7,146.16	3,573.08
Kekri	Water Supply	941	752.80	376.40
Badi Sadri	Sewerage	2151.23	1,720.98	860.49
Ramgarh Sekhawati	Sewerage	4489.24	3,591.39	1,795.70
Fatehnagar- Sanawar-I	Sewerage	3674.93	2,939.94	1,469.97
Kushalgarh	Sewerage	4153.56	3,322.85	1,661.42
Sub Total		64,623.72	51,698.98	25,849.49
<b>State- Tamil Nadu</b>				
Mettur	Sewerage	5,651.66	4,521.33	2,260.67
Thirupathur	Sewerage	7,682.91	6,146.33	3,073.17
Arakkonam	Sewerage	7,743.16	6,196.13	3,098.07
Jolarpet	Sewerage	3,399.48	2,719.58	1,359.79

1	2	3	4	5
Chidambaram	Sewerage	5,738.37	4,590.70	2,295.35
Sattur	Sewerage	2,957.53	2,366.02	1,183.01
Periakulam	Sewerage	1,712.92	1,370.34	685.17
kangeyam	Water Supply	1,423.71	1,138.97	569.49
Arani	Water Supply	3,228.05	2,582.44	1,291.22
Periakulam	Water Supply	1,349.68	1,079.74	539.87
Thiruvathipuram	Water Supply	1,121.41	897.13	448.57
Tindivanam	Water Supply	4,506.91	3,605.53	1,802.77
Kodaikanal	Water Supply	4,223.00	3,378.40	1,689.20
Sub Total		50,740.79	40,592.63	20,296.35
<b>State- Uttar Pradesh</b>				
Arnethi	Water Supply	999.68	799.74	399.87
Auraiya	Water Supply	4,120.87	3,296.70	1,648.35
Kasaya	Water Supply	1,045.23	836.18	418.09
Rae Bareily	Water Supply	10,618.46	8,494.77	4,247.39
Sultanpur	Water Supply	3,369.29	2,695.43	1,347.72
Ghaziabad	Water Supply	7,383.14	5,906.51	2,953.26
Gorakhpur part-II	Water Supply	4,830.90	3,864.72	1,932.36
Sub-Total		32,367.57	25,894.06	12,947.04
<b>State- Uttarakhand</b>				
Haldwani	Solid Waste Management	3,488.00	2,790.40	1,395.20
Rishikesh	Heritage	1,765.60	1,412.48	706.24
Nandprayag	Road	95.55	76.44	38.22
Karnaprayag	Road	220.77	176.62	88.31
Rudraprayag	Road	506.25	405.00	202.50
Muni ki reti	Storm Water Drainage	94.01	75.21	37.60
Narendranagar	Road	485.04	388.03	194.02
Purola	Road	420.02	336.02	168.00
Joshimath	Road	730.88	584.70	292.35
Barkot	Road	510.76	408.61	204.30
Uttarkashi	Road	454.30	363.44	181.72

1	2	3	4	5
Mangalaur	Water Supply	3,587.00	2,869.60	1,434.80
Gopeshwar	Road	718.18	574.54	287.27
Sub Total		13,076.36	10,461.09	5,230.54
<b>State- West Bengal</b>				
Joynagar-Mazlipur	Water Supply	1,866.28	1,493.02	746.51
Dubrajpur	Water Supply	2,316.75	1,853.40	926.70
Panskura	Water Supply	3,525.10	2,820.08	1,410.04
Kalna	Water Supply	2,793.66	2,234.93	1,117.47
Ranaghat	Water Supply	6,402.91	5,122.33	2,561.17
Nabadwip	Water Supply	7,851.68	6,281.34	3,140.67
Sub Total		24,756.38	19,805.10	9,902.56

**Statement-III***Details of bus funding scheme sanctioned Under JnNURM (State Wise)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	City	Total Fleet sanctioned	Procurement Status	Total Cost Approved in CSMC	ACA approved	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1000	937	284	99.40	71.90
		Tirupati	50	50	11	8.80	6.35
		Vijaywada	240	240	65.6	32.80	28.83
		Vishakapatnam	250	250	71	35.50	24.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	25	23	4.15	3.74	2.94
3	Assam	Guwaharl	200	182	52.55	47.29	32.16
4	Bihar	Bodhgaya	25	0	6.75	5.40	2.70
		Patria	100	0	39.9	19.95	9.97
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100	100	14.85	11.88	10.69
6	Delhi	Delhi	1500	1500	765	267.75	217.91
		DMRC Feeder	228	75	20	7.00	6.23
7	Goa	Panaji	50	50	7.7	6.16	5.04
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	803	585	251.99	88.20	77.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Haryana	Faridabad	150	150	54.6	27.30	24.57
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	75	75	6.75	6.08	5.47
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	75	75	13.2	11.88	9.49
		Srinagar	75	74		11.88	9.49
12	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	100	50	14.3	7.15	3.57
		Jamshedpur	50	50	5.5	2.75	1.37
		Ranchi	100	70	17.5	14.00	7.00
13	Karnataka	Bangalore	1000	1000	34143	119.50	106.07
		Mysore	150	150	49.43	39.54	36.45
14	Kerala	Kochi	200	162	71	35.50	28.12
		Trivendrum	150	150	53.4	42.72	34.20
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	225	205	88.75	44.38	26.17
		Indore	175	94	59.75	29.88	15.67
		Jabalpur	119	119	31	15.50	7.75
		Ujjain	90	89	14.2	11.36	9.46
16	Maharashtra	MMR-BEST	1000	1000	284	99.40	57.85
		MMR-Navi Mumbai	150	150	40.5	14.18	13.50
		MMR-Thane	200	200	47.8	16.73	13.24
		MMR-Mirabhayandar	50	50	11	3.85	3.19
		MMR-Kalyan Dombivili	50	50	9	3.15	2.77
		Nagpur	240	240	63.6	31.80	21.58
		Nanded	30	30	7.6	6.08	3.06
		PMPML-Pune	650	639	233.43	77.31	53.88
		PMPML-Pimpri Chitichwad				39.39	17.28
		Nashik	100	100	22	11.00	8.35
17	Manipur	Imphal	25	14	6.75	6.08	3.04
18	Meghalaya	Shillong	120	100	16.4	14.76	13.28
19	Mizoram	Aizwal	25	14	3.25	2.93	1.46
20	Nagaland	Kohima	25	25	3	2.70	1.92
21	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	100	125	16.5	13.20	8.78
		Puri	25		3.3	2.64	1.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Punjab	Amritsar	150	40	33.3	16.55	8.33
		Ludhiana	200	40	65.2	32.60	29.34
23	Rajashtan	Ajmer	35	35	7.7	6.16	6.22
		Jaipur	400	400	142.82	71.41	64.87
24	Sikkim	Gangtok	25	25	3	2.70	2.02
25	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1000	1000	295.92	103.57	77.96
		Coimbatore	300	300	88.78	44.39	26.37
		Madurai	300	300	88.78	44.39	26.37
26	Trip lira	Agartala	75	53	16.28	14.65	12.43
27	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	200	170	48.73	24.37	20.97
		Allahabad	150	130	28.7	14.35	13.52
		Kanpur	304	270	65.25	32.63	31.92
		Lucknow	300	260	75.05	37.52	31.92
		Mathura	60	60	6	4.80	4.51
		Meerut	150	120	31.33	15.67	13.45
		Varanasi	146	130	27.17	13.58	14.01
28	UT	Chandigarh	100	100	54	34.20	25.38
		Pondicherry	50	40	16.15	12.92	7.96
29	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	60	60	11.4	9.12	5.65
		Haridwar	60	60	12.9	10.32	6.24
		Nainital	25	25	2.88	2.30	1.63
30	West Bengal	Asansol	100	93	22	11.00	5.50
		Kolkata	1200	1096	384	134.40	63.00
	Total		15485	14049	4723.97	2092.09	1546.72

**Statement-IV***Buses Sanctioned during 2013-14 (Status as on 09/07/2014)*

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl.No.	State	City	No of Buses Sanctioned	Total estimated cost of buses	Gol Share	State/ULB Share	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pardsh	Vijaywada	90	39.25	19.63	19.62	Purchase Order placed and first installment released.
2		Vishakhapatnam	105	45.8	22.9	22.9	
3		Tirupathi	120	25.88	20.7	5.18	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4		Kadapa	40	11.2	8.96	2.24	
5		Guntur	60	16.8	13.44	3.36	
6		Chittoor	30	84	6.72	1.68	
7		Anantpur	40	11.2	8.96	2.24	
8	Assam	Guwahati	400	191	171.9	19.1	Purchase order not yet received.
9	Bihar	Purnia	61	15.74	12.59	3.14	
10		Darblianga	53	13.62	10.89	2.72	
11		Katihar	38	9.61	7.68	1.92	
12		Bhagalpur	55	14.85	11.88	2.97	
13		Bairgania- Sheohar	51	13.61	10.88	2.72	
14		Patna	60	34.9	17.45	17.45	
15		Biharsharif	60	12.5	10	2.5	
16		Madhepura-Saharsa	50	13.35	10.68	2.67	
17		Auraneabad-Arwal cluster	40	10.68	8.54	2.14	
18		Siwan	45	12.01	9.61	2.4	
19		Muzaffarpur	50	12.5	10	2.5	
20		Jehanabad-Nawada cluster	40	10.68	8.54	2.14	
21		Gaya	40	10.63	8.5	2.13	
22		Munger	30	8.01	6.41	1.6	
23		Bhabhua-Sasaram cluster	30	8.01	6.41	1.6	
24		Begusarai	50	13.11	10.49	2.62	
25		Arrah	53	13.25	10.6	2.65	
26	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	400	161.1	80.55	80.55	Purchase Order placed and first Instalment
27	Chattishgarh	NRDA	50	39	31.2	7.3	Purchase order not yet received.
28		Dhamtari Cluster	10	3.8	2.24	0.56	
29		Kanker Cluster	10	2.8	2.24	0.56	
30		Ambikapur Cluster	35	9.8	7.84	1.96	
31		Jashpumagar Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.22	
32		Chinniri Cluster	7	1.68	1.34	0.34	
33		Dhamdha Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.22	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34		Khairagaih Cluster	6	1.4	1.12	0.28	
35		Raiput Cluster	60	20	16	4	
36		Rainandgaon Cluster	20	5.6	4.48	1.12	
37		Raigarh Cluster	20	5.6	4.48	1.12	
33		Bhilai Durg Cluster	110	36.11	28.89	7.22	
39		Jaadalpur Cluster	10	28	2.24	0.56	
40		Bilaspur Cluster	50	13.95	11.14	2.81	
41		Korba Cluster	48	13.84	11.07	2.77	
42		Janjgir Naila Cluster	10	2.8	2.24	0.56	
43		Mahasarnund Cluster	9	2.73	2.18	0.55	
44		Kondagaon Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.22	
45		Dantewada Cluster	5	1.12	0.9	0.22	
46		Kawardha Cluster	10	2.8	224	0.56	
47		Gobianayapara Cluster	8	2.04	1.63	0.41	
48		Baloda Bazar Cluster	8	2.02	1.62	0.4	
49	Goa	Panaji	125	38.38	31.06	7.76	
50	Himachal Pradesh	Una-Amb-Santokhgarh Cluster	40	11.5	10.35	1.1	Purchase Order placed and first installment released
51		Dharamshala Kangra Nagrota Sri Chamundajee Cluster	90	25.6	23.04	2.56	
52		Kullu - Manali Cluster	30	8.6	7.74	0.86	
53		Nurpur - Jassur Cluster	30	8.4	7.56	0.84	
54		Mandi - Sunder Nagar Joginder Nagar Cluster	100	28.4	25.56	2.84	
55		Nahan PontaSahib Cluster	20	5.7	5.13	0.57	
56		Chamba Dalhousie Cluster	75	21.4	19.26	2.014	
57		Rampur Rohru Cluster	70	19.8	17.82	1 98	
58		Bajjnath-Palampur-Joginder Nagar Cluster	80	23	20.7	2.3	
59		Nalagarh-Baddi- Parwanoo Cluster	35	10	9	1	
60		Uarmrpur-Jwalamukhi Cluster	90	25.6	23,04	2.56	
61		Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sunder Nagar Cluster	50	14.2	12.78	1.42	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62		Shimla- Solan Cluster	90	25.78	23.13	2.57	
63	Karnataka	Bangalore	810	460	161	299	Purchase Order placed and first installment released
64		Mysore	125	60.06	48.04	12.02	
65		Hubli Dharwad	250	162.12	129.7	32.42	
66		Davangere	50	14.85	11.88	2.97	
67		Kolar & KGF	50	14.85	11.88	2.97	
68		Tumkur	40	11.88	9.5	2.38	
69		Bellary	30	8.4	6.72	1.68	
70		Bidar	20	5.6	4.48	1.12	
71		Bijapur	35	9.8	784	136	
72		Gulbarga	100	43.5	34.8	8.7	
73		Raihur	35	9.8	7.84	1.96	
74		Yadgir	14	3.92	3.14	0.78	
75		Hospet	30	8.4	6.72	1.68	
76		Koppal	20	5.6	4.48	1.12	
77		Sindhur	20	5.6	4.48	1.12	
78		Gangavathi	25	7	5.6	1.4	
79		Belgaum	60	22.65	18.12	7.53	
80		Sirsi	20	6.6	5.28	1.32	
81		Begalkot	20	6.6	5.28	1.32	
83		Chikodi	20	6.6	5.28	1.32	
83		Kariwar	20	6.6	5.28	1.32	
84		Harvery	10	3.3	2.64	0.66	
85		Ranebechur	20	6.6	5.28	1.32	
86		Mandaya	30	8.4	6.72	1.68	
87		Ramnagara	20	5.6	4.48	1.12	
88		Chitraduga	30	8.91	7.12	1.79	
89		Simoga	65	18.85	15.08	3.77	
90		Bhadravati	35	10.15	8.12	2.03	
91		Mangalore & Udupi	65	18.85	15.08	3.77	Purchase Order placed but comments on the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							complain of bus association is awaited from the state govt.
92		Hassan	35	10.15	8.12	2.03	Purchase Order placed and first installment released
93	Kerala	Cluster-I Kozikoda, Kalpetta & Malapura	100	55	44	11	Purchase Order not received.
94		Cluster-II: Kottayam, Thodupuzha & Pathanamathitta	85	40.5	32.4	8.1	
95		Cluster-III Kannur, Kasargod	30	9	7.2	1.8	
96		Cluster-IV Thrissur & Palakkad	85	40.5	32.4	8.1	
97		Cluster-V Kollam & Alappuzha	100	48	38.4	9.6	
98	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	170	59.45	29.73	29.73	Purchase Order placed and first installment released
99		Jabalpur	136	45.08	22.54	22.54	
100		Dewas	38	9.5	7.6	1.9	
101		Burhanpur	30	8.4	6.72	1.68	
102		Guna	50	12.5	10	2.5	
103		Chhindwara	60	16.8	13.44	3.36	
104		Saagar	40	112	8.96	2.24	
105		Katni	76	19	15.2	3.8	
106	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	195	104.3	52.15	52.15	Purchase order not yet received.
107		Solapur	200	85.8	68.64	17.16	
108		Mira-Bhaindar	100	35.3	28.24	7.06	
109		Kalyan Domvivil	185	84.6	42.3	42.3	
110		Thane	230	121.5	60.75	60.75	
111		Pune	300	138.5	69.25	69.25	
112		PCMC	200	92.05	46.03	46.03	
113		Vasai Virar	346	131.36	65.68	65.68	
114		Latur	60	27.5	22	55	
115		Panvel	140	40.46	32.36	8.09	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
116		Kolhapur	104	29.12	23.29	5.82	
117		Amravati	64	17.92	14.33	3.58	
118	Meghalaya	Shillong	240	60	54	6	
119	Odisha	Joypore Koraput	40	10	8	2	
120		Cuttack	100	27	21.6	5.4	
121		Balasore Bhadrak	54	14.04	11.23	2.8	
122	Puducherry	Puducherry	50	20	16	4	Purchase Order placed and first installment released
123	Punjab	Bathinda	20	3.1	2.49	0.62	Purchase Order placed and first installment released.
124		Patiala	50	14.45	11.56	2.89	Purchase Order not yet placed.
125		Amritsar	93	40.91	20.47	20.47	
126		Jalandhar	128	46.94	37.55	9.38	
127	Rajasthan	Jaipur	286	124.5	62.25	62.25	Purchase Order placed and first installment released
128	Sikkim	Gangtok-Namachi Cluster	53	13.25	11.92	1.32	
129	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	350	190	66.5	123.5	Purchase order not received,
130	Telangana	Hyderabad	422	221.41	77.49	143.92	Purchase Order placed and first instalment released
131		Mahbub Nagar	30	8.4	6.72	1.68	
132		Khammam	30	8.4	6.72	1.68	
133		Karim Nagar	70	19.6	15.68	3.92	
134	Tripura	Agartala	100	25.5	22.95	2.55	Purchase Order not yet placed.
	Uttarakhand	Dehradun-Mussoorie	102	26.91	21.52	5.38	
136		Nanital-Haldwani-Ramnagar	83	21.53	17.22	4.3	
137		Haridwar-Rishikesh-Roorkee	80	20.36	16.28	4.07	
138	West Bengal	Kolkata	632	310.85	108.8	202.05	Purchase Order placed and funds release.
139		Siliguri	80	22.88	18.3	4.57	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
140	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	60	20.83	16.66	4.16	
141		Asansol	60	1704	13.6.5	3.4	
142		Durgapur	42	11.92	9.54	2.38	
Total			12000	4730.74	2937.54	1796.244	

2000 buses with cushion

**Statement-V***Details of ancillary infrastructure (Rs. in Crores)*

Sl.No.	States	City/SPV	Ancillary Infrastructure	Proposed Cost	Restricted project Cost	ACA approved	1st instalment to be released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	Dev. of Depots, ITS & Control Centre	28.35	28.35	14.18	7.09
2		Visakhapatnam	Dev. of Depots, ITS & Control Centre	13.39	13.39	6.7	3.35
3		Tirupathi	Dev. of Depots, ITS & Control Centre	5.56	5.56	4.45	2.23
4		Kadapa	Development of ITS & Depots	7	7	5.6	2.8
5		Guntur	Development of ITS & Depots	7	7	5.6	2.8
6		Chittoor	Development of ITS	0.75	0.75	0.6	0.3
7		Anantpur	Development of ITS	1	1	0.8	0.4
8	Assam	Guwahati	ITS & Depot	22.31	20	18	9
9	Bihar	Purnia	ITS & Depot	4.09	4.09	3.27	1.63
10		Darbhanga	ITS & Depot	3.32	3.32	1.86	0.93
11		Katihar	ITS & Depot	2.63	2.63	2.1	1.05
12		Bhagalpur	ITS & Depot	3.61	3.61	2.89	1.44
13		Bairgania-Sheohar	ITS & Depot	3.33	3.33	2.67	1.33
14		Patna	Development of depot cum terminal and ITS	4.73	4.73	2.36	1.18
15		Biharsharif	Development of depot cum terminal and ITS	5	5	4	2
16		Madhepura-Saharsa	Upgradation/ development of Terminal & depot & ITS	3.86	3.86	3.09	1.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17		Aurangabad-Arwal	Upgradation of Terminal & new depot development & ITS	3.44	3.44	2.75	1.38
18		Muzaffarpur	New Terminal & depot development & ITS	4.7	4.7	3.76	1.88
19		Jehanabad-Nawada	Development of depot cum terminal & ITS	3.37	3.37	2.7	1.35
20		Gaya	New Terminal & depot development & ITS	2.92	2.92	2.34	1.17
21		Munger	Upgradation/ development of Terminal & depot & ITS	2.31	2.31	1.85	0.93
22		Bhabhua-Sasaram	Upgradation/ development of Terminal & depot & ITS	2.94	2.94	2.35	1.18
23		Begusarai	New Terminal & depot development & ITS	3.53	3.53	2.83	1.42
24		Arrah	New Terminal & depot development & ITS	4.41	4.41	3.53	1.77
25	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	(ITS & Depot	15.96	15.96	7.98	3.99
26	Chhattishgarh	Dhamtari Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.81	0.81	0.65	0.325
27		Ranker Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.81	0.81	0.65	0.325
28		Ambikapur Cluster	ITS & Depot	2.6	2.6	2.08	1.04
29		Jashpurnagar Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.43	0.43	0.34	0.17
30		Chirmiri Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.56	0.56	0.45	0.225
31		Dhamdha Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.4	0.4	0.32	0.16
32		Khairagarh Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.085
33		Raipur Cluster	ITS & Depot	4.13	4.13	2.07	1.035
34		Rajnandgaon Cluster	ITS & Depot	1.65	1.65	1.32	0.66
35		Raigarh Cluster	ITS & Depot	1.68	1.68	1.34	0.67
36		Bhilai Dura Cluster	ITS & Depot	14.37	14.37	11.5	5.75
37		Jadalpur Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.92	0.92	0.75	0.375
38		Bilaspur Cluster	ITS & Depof	3.48	3.48	2.78	3.39
39		Korba Cluster	ITS & Depot	3.45	3.45	2.76	1.38



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40		Janjgir Naila Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.91	0.91	0.73	0.365
41		Mahasamund Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.4	0.4	0.32	0.16
42		Kondagaon Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.44	0.44	0.35	0.175
43		Dantewada Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.44	0.44	0.35	0.175
44		Kawardha Cluster	ITS & Depof	0.8	0.8	0.64	0.32
45		Gobranayapara Cluster	ITS & Depot	0.62	0.62	0.5	0.25
46		Baloda Bazar Cluster	ITS & Depot	1.34	1.34	1.07	0.535
47	Goa	Panaji	ITS & Depot	5.26	5.26	4.2	2.1
48	Himachal Pradesh	Una-Amb Santokhgarh	Development of ITS & Depots	3	3	2.7	1.35
49		Dharamshala Kangra Nagrota Shri Chamundaiee Cluster	Development of Depot Terminal & ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7
50		Kullu - Manali Cluster	Development of Depot, Terminal & ITS	3	3	2.7	1.35
51		Nurpur- Jassur Cluster	Develooment of Depot & ITS.	3	3	2.7	1.35
52		Mandi—Sunder Nagar Joginder Nagar Cluster	Development of Depot ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7
53		Nahan Ponta Sahib Cluster	Development of Depot & ITS	3	3	2.7	1.35
54		Chamba Dalhousie Cluster	Development of Depot & ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7
55		Rampur Rohru Cluster	Development of Depot & ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7
56		Baijnath-Palampur-Joginder Nagar Cluster	Development of Depot, Terminal & ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57		Nalagarh-Baddi-Parwanoo Cluster	Development of Depot & ITS	3	3	2.7	1.35
58		Hamirpur-Jwalamuklii Clusier	Development of Depot, Tertninal & ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7
59		Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sunder Nagar Cluster	Development of Depot & ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7
60		Shimla - Solan Cluster	Development of Depot, Terminal & ITS	6	6	5.4	2.7
61		Bangalore	Divisional Workshop at Challaghatta, Bangalore	27.56	27.56	9.65	10.00
62			Madappanahalli	6.00	6.00	2.10	
63			Huttanahalli	6.00	6.00	2.10	
64			M. S. Palya	7.50	7.50	2.63	
65			Kannur	6.50	6.50	2.28	
66			Bairathi	6.00	6.00	2.10	
67	Karnataka	KSRTC	Mandya	10.35	6.00	4.80	2.40
68			Ramnagara	9.39	6.00	4.80	2.40
69			Davangere	15.00	6.00	4.80	2.40
70			Shimoga	4.75	4.75	3.80	1.90
71			Bhadravati	12.00	6.00	4.80	2.40
72			Chitradurga	11.00	6.00	4.80	2.40
73			Hassan	11.30	6.00	4.00	2.40
74			Kolar	14.30	6.00	4.80	2.40
73			Kolar Gold Fild (KGF)	11.30	6.00	4.80	2.40
76			Mangalore	11.30	6.00	4.00	2.40
77			Udupi	13.00	6.00	4.80	2.40
78			Tumkur	7.00	6.00	4.80	2.40
79			Mysore	9.80	6.00	4.80	2.40
80		NWKRTC	Belagum	15.00	6.00	4.80	2.40
81			Gulbarga	4.23	3.38	2.70	1.35
82			Raichur	4.63	3.70	2.96	1.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
83			Bellary	5.14	4.11	3.28	1.64
84			Bijapur	3.91	3.13	2.50	1.25
85			ITS and Control Centre	11.82	11.82	9.46	4.73
86		NEKRTC	ITS and Control Centre	6.00	6.00	4.80	2.40
87	Kerala	Cluster-I Kozikoda, Kalpetta & Malapuram	Depot upgradation-Kozhikode	0.79	0.79	3.04	1.52
88			Depot upgradation-Kalpetta & Malapuram	0.75	0.75		
89			ITS & Control Centre	2.26	2.26		
90		Cluster-II: Kotlayam, Thodupuzha & Pathanamathitta	Depot upgradation-Kottayam	0.78	0.78	2.97	1.49
91			Depot upgradation-Thodupuzha & Pathanamathitta	0.67	0.67		
92			ITS & Control Centre	2.26	2.26		
93		Cluster-III Kannur, Kasargod	Depot upgradation-Kannur	1.56	6	4.8	2.4
94			Depot upgradation- Kasargod	2.21			
95			ITS & Control Centre	2.26			
96		Cluster-IV Thrissure & Palakkad	Depot upgradation- Thrissur	0.67	0.67	2.68	1.34
97			Depot upgradation- Palakkad	1.02	1.02		
98			ITS & Control Centre	2.26	2.26		
99		Cluster-V Kollam & Alappuzha	Depot upgradation- Kollam	0.56	0.67	2.82	1.41
100			Depot upgradation- Alappuzha	0.71	1.02		
101			ITS & Control Centre	2.26	2.26		
102	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Upgradation of Terminal and ITS	11.14	11.14	5.57	2.79
103		Jabalpur	Upgradation of Terminal and ITS	9.58	9.58	4.79	2.4
104		Dewas	Upgradation of Terminal and ITS	1.95	1.95	1.56	0.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
105		Burhanpur	Upgradation of Terminal & new depot development & ITS	3.16	3.16	2.53	1.27
106		Guna	Upgradation of Terminal & ITS	4.37	4.37	3.49	1.75
107		Chhindwara	Upgradation of Terminal & new depot development & ITS	4.34	4.34	3.47	1.74
108		Saagar	Development of depot cum terminal & ITS	3.75	3.75	3	1.5
109		Katni	Development of depot cum terminal & ITS	3.38	3.38	2.7	1.35
110	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	Depot at Chaosoli	19.75	20	10	5
111		Navi Mumbai	ITMS (ITS Infrastructure)	7.15			
112		Solapur	Main Depot (Budhwarpath) development	5.58	6	2.97	1.49
113		Solapur	Saat Rasta Depot Development	4.37			
114		Solapur	ITS & Control Centre	2.26			
115		Mira Bhayander	Depot Upgradation	5.61	6	4.8	2.4
116		Mira Bhayander	ITS & Control Centre	5.39			
117		Kalyan Dombivili	Depot upgradation/development/terminal	32.11	20	10	5
118		Kalyan Dombivili	ITS & Control Centre	6.44			
119		Thane	Depot at Owala	30.5	20	10	5
120		Thane	ITS Infrastructure	8.75			
121		Pune	Depot upgradation/development/new terminal, ITS	12.16	12.16	6.08	3.04
122		PCMC	Depot upgradation/development/new terminal, ITS	10.36	10.36	5.18	2.59
123		Vasai Virar	Depot upgradation/development/new terminal, ITS	35.86	35.86	17.93	8.97
124		Latur	Depot upgradation/development/new terminal, ITS	10.71	6	4.8	2.4
125		Panvel	Depot upgradation/development/new terminal, ITS	4.67	4.67	3.74	1.87
126		Kolhapur	Depot upgradation/development/new terminal, ITS	7.08	7.08	5.66	2.83
127		Amravati	Depot upgradation/development/new terminal, ITS	4.26	4.26	3.41	1.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
128	Meghalaya	Shillong	ITS & Depot	4.34	4.34	3.9	1.95
129	Odisha	Joypore-Koraput	ITS & Depot	4.66	4.66	3.72	1.86
130		Cuttack	ITS & Depot	8.26	6	4.8	2.4
131		Balasore Bhadrak	ITS & Depot	5.5	5.5	4.4	2.2
132	Puducherry	Puducheny	New Depot Development, ITS and Control Centre	6.36	6	3	1.5
133	Punjab	Bathinda	ITS & Depot	8.66	6	4.8	2.4
134		Patiala	ITS & Depot	0.9	0.9	0.72	0.36
135		Jalandhar	ITS & Depot	3.96	3.96	3.17	1.59
136	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Mansarovar Scheme (12,000 sgm), Jaipur	14.81	6	3	1.5
137			Sikar Road (20000 sgm)	25.93	6	3	1.5
138	Sikkim	Gangtok	Deoot	3.18	3.18	2.86	1.43
			ITS	2.85	2.85	2.57	1.29
139	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Development of depot cum & ITS	24.77	24.77	8.67	4.34
140	Telangana	Hyderabad	Dev. of Depots, ITS & Control Centre	56.07	56.07	19.62	9.81
141		Mahbub Nagar	Development of ITS	0.75	0.75	0.6	0.3
142		Khammam	Development of ITS	0.75	0.75	0.6	0.3
143		Karim Nagar	Development of ITS & Depots	4.95	4.95	3.96	1.98
144	Tripura	Agartala	ITS & Depot	8.26	6	5.4	2.7
145	Uttarakhand	Dehradun-Mussoorie Cluster	ITS & Depot	5.83	5.83	5.25	2.63
146		Nainital Haldwani-Ramnagar Cluster	ITS & Depot	4.6	4.6	4.14	2.07
147		Haridwar-Rishikesh - Cluster	ITS & Depot	3.67	3.67	3.3	1.65
148	West Bangal	Kolkata	Depot & ITS	25.76	25.76	9.02	4.51
149		Asansol	Depot & ITS	4.48	4.48	3.58	1.79
150		Durgapur	Depot & ITS	3.13	3.13	2.5	1.25
151		Siliguri	Depot & ITS	5.65	5.65	4.52	2.26
152		Jalpaiguri	Depot & ITS	2.22	2.22	1.77	0.88
Total				1035.03	859.85	553.92	276.56

**Statement-VI***Projects Sanctioned under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted North Eastern Region  
Urban Development Programme (NERUD)*

State	2009-10		2012-13	
	No. of projects sanctioned in 2009-10	Total Funds released till Junem 2014 (Rs. crore)	No. of projects sanctioned in 2012-13	Funds released (Rs. crore) till June, 2014*
Nagaland	2	31.72	1	4.48
Mizoram	1	20.81	2	22.04
Meghalaya	1	13.17	1	1.29
Sikkim	1	20.26	2	6.55
Tripura	1	14.04	1	16.30

Note : 1. No new projects were sanctioned in 2010-11, 2011-12 and after 2012-13.

2. Release is based on reimbursement requests.

**Statement-VII***Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No. of proposal cleared	Fund released	No. of proposal cleared	Fund released	No. of proposal cleared	Fund released	No. of proposal cleared	Fund released as on 10.7.2014
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	2001	-	2098.19	-	-
2	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	707.89	-	1169.74
3	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	2783.20	-	-
4	Karnataka	1	649.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Maharashtra	1	1324.52	-	634	-	-	-	1324.52
6	Tamil Nadu	3	1017.35	-	-	-	902.95	-	-
7	Uttar Pradesh	1	7.32	-	365	-	410.64	-	-

Note: Under the UIDSST scheme, 17 projects have been sanctioned since its inception. All the projects are under various stages of progress. On the advice of Planning Commission, it has been decided to merge the scheme with JnNURM. Fund will be released only for ongoing projects and no new projects will be taken up.

## Statement-VIII

## Project sanctioned under 10% Lumpsum scheme during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		
		No of proposal cleared (in lakh)	Fund released* (in lakh)	No of proposal cleared (in lakh)	Fund released* (in lakh)	No of proposal cleared (in lakh)	Fund released* (in lakh)	No of proposal cleared (in lakh)	Fund released* (in lakh)	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3430.37	6	7643.72	3	5216.73	0	0	5.69
2	Assam	1	1613.42	4	2524.10	3	3021.03	0	0	0.62
3	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Meghalaya	2	4781.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Mizoram	1	2497.00	2	4656.77	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nagaland	2	3636.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.94
7	Sikkim	2	4998.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tripura	1	2429.29	0	0	1	2497.00	0	0	0

\* Under the 10% Lumpsum scheme, funds for the projects sanctioned will be released in 3-4 instalments depending upon the progress of the project. The statement showing the fund released includes the fund released for the projects sanctioned in that particular year and also for the ongoing projects.

as on  
10.7.2014

**Statement-IX**

*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) Janakpur West -Kalindikunj Central Secretariat -Kashmere Gate Jahangirpuri - Badli Extension to Faridabad (Haryana) Extension of Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar Corridor to Shiv Vihar Extension from Mundka to Bahadurgarh Connection to Najafgarh From Dwarka to Najafgarh	55.697 33.494 9.37 4.489 13.875 2.717 11.182 4.295	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.
2	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-I Biangalore Metro Rail Project Phase-II	42.3 72.10	\$ &	By end of 2015 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. Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1 B from Chandpole to Badi Chouper.	9.718 2.349	Work is nearing completion. The work has been started.	By the end of 2014. By March, 2018.
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennat Metro Rail Project	45.046	Test run is in process for Stage 1. Research	Elevated and Underground by 201 5 and 2016



1	2	3	4	5	6
				Designs and Standards Organization (RDSO) Testing has been completed for Stage 1 in June, 2014.	respectively.
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	—	@
		Murnbai 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 1.3.2014 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 Costal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance laid down by Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF).

# The physical work is to start in the 1st Quarter of 2015.

## Statement-X

BSUP : Details of Proposals Sanctioned, Fund Released, Works started and Completion of Dwelling Units during each of last three years and current year

(as on 1st July, 2014)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Project Approved	No. of Cities Covered	No. of Central ACA Approved	DU's Approved	Fund Released (Rs in Crores)						Works started and Completed for DU's						
						Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Current Year	Total	Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Current Year	Total	DU's Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	3	798.09	61,108	573.78	62.53	23.97	-	-	660.29	32.163	7,300	562	231	-	40,256	24,319
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	54.46	996	12.67	-	16.24	12.78	12.78	54.46	-	92	8	-	-	100	-
4	Assam	2	1	97.60	2,260	48.30	-	-	-	-	48.80	352	-	64	-	-	416	416
5	Bihar	3	1	34.91	3,383	78.19	-	-	-	-	78.19	-	352	32	48	-	432	432
6	Chandigarh (UT)	4	1	444.93	25,728	227.22	147.06	-	4.74	-	379.02	2,112	10,624	-	-	-	12,736	9,959
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	307.74	17,825	169.29	-	22.37	19.55	-	211.21	-	-	6,624	432	8	7,064	3,045
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	16	1	1,370.04	64,184	357.19	116.04	145.00	150.00	317.03	1,085.27	13,528	1,316	-	-	-	14,844	585
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	27	5	1,015.47	1,13,468	656.86	23.41	65.93	114.34	50.21	910.58	64,944	14,812	8,794	8,192	488	97,230	70,431
13	Haryana	2	1	31.18	3,248	31.18	-	-	-	-	31.18	2,014	842	40	-	-	2,896	202
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	11.21	3.84	4.57	2.80	-	-	-	7.37	-	-	40	136	-	176	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15 Jammu and Kashmir	5	2	134.44	6,677	36.80	10.35	5.23	-	-	-	52.38	-	356	69	237	-	662	354	
16 Jharkhand	7	2	216.92	10,018	82.18	-	-	-	-	-	82.18	-	-	-	594	-	594	594	
17 Karnataka	18	2	407.36	23,118	214.46	102.29	16.34	50.95	-	384.03	7,753	10,896	1,804	2,616	370	23,439	17,234		
18 Kerala	7	2	233.56	23,577	125.37	7.46	32.97	14.06	19.56	138.44	3,720	3,348	1,612	1,496	109	15,285	14,572		
19 Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 Madhya Pradesh	21	4	320.33	36,902	193.74	32.73	19.06	17.96	-	263.50	4,920	4,161	2,978	2,720	2,298	17,077	2,770		
21 Maharashtra	53	5	2,395.11	1,21,487	1,436.07	313.41	118.08	176.60	38.88	2,063.04	31,547	21,650	3,149	4,905	1,273	62,524	26,532		
22 Manipur	1	1	43.91	1,250	10.98	21.96	-	10.98	-	43.91	-	-	70	710	20	800	800		
23 Meghalaya	3	1	40.35	768	16.03	10.09	10.09	-	-	36.21	16	48	112	-	-	176	96		
24 Mizoram	3	1	79.73	1,096	27.26	12.80	12.80	6.94	-	59.80	65	31	-	530	110	736	626		
25 Nagaland	1	1	105.60	3,504	79.20	-	26.40	-	-	105.60	750	520	-	930	1,200	3,400	-		
26 Odisha	6	2	54.18	2,508	23.49	7.71	8.47	7.05	-	46.72	664	254	123	486	24	1,551	1,359		
27 Puducherry	3	1	83.20	2,964	22.93	7.01	8.08	-	-	38.02	207	551	72	-	192	622	168		
28 Punjab	3	2	65.25	6,480	26.39	-	21.09	-	-	47.49	140	860	544	784	92	2,420	73		
29 Rajasthan	3	2	172.67	11,151	35.47	-	46.168	-	-	131.64	651	114	-	317	-	1,082	636		
30 Sikkim	3	1	29.08	254	15.23	6.57	0.70	6.57	-	29.06	-	52	-	-	-	52	-		
31 Tamil Nadu	51	3	1,045.28	92,272	562.05	87.31	163.26	191.27	-	1,003.89	16,849	16,672	6,812	6,433	76	46,842	46,742		
32 Telangana	17	1	725.36	76,371	516.47	134.32	71.06	-	-	722.36	48,873	12,564	-	485	-	61,922	36,440		
33 Tripura	1	1	13.96	256	13.96	-	-	-	-	13.96	256	-	-	-	-	256	256		
34 Uttar Pradesh	67	7	799.23	45,807	639.51	183.98	26.99	26.12	-	876.60	14,070	12,188	3,245	4,053	-	33,556	32,919		
36 Uttarakhand	8	3	35.65	997	17.61	1.29	2.41	3.14	3.71	28.16	45	9	97	64	-	215	43		
36 West Bengal	109	2	1,927.13	1,51,189	711.46	289.01	294.99	250.51	33.53	1,579.49	45,035	19,670	10,021	17,384	633	92,743	474		
Total (BSUP)	479	62	13,095.24	9,16,196	7,017.38	1,580.61	1,111.53	1,109.73	475.78	11,294.93	2,95,674	1,38,882	46,872	53,783	6,893	5,42,104	3,84,367		

## Statement-XI

IHSDP : Details of Proposals Sanctioned, Fund Released, Works started and Completion of Dwelling Units during each of last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Project	No. of Cities Covered	No. of Central Cities Approved	DU's Approved	Fund Released (Rs. in Crores)												Works started and Completed for DU's		
						Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	Up to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	DU's Occupied		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	8.90	-	5.53	-	-	-	-	5.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	Andhra Pradesh	44	33	432.36	27,362	378.43	1.82	40.59	8.23	-	429.07	12,490	2,843	562	2,209	-	18,104	7,679		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	8.96	176	4.48	-	-	-	-	4.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Assam	16	16	70.22	8,668	35.11	-	3.71	-	1.23	40.05	835	435	251	591	133	2,245	1,752		
5	Bihar	32	28	380.79	28,623	81.24	24.11	128.16	-	-	233.51	1,620	577	366	397	7	2,967	-		
6	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Chhattisgarh	18	17	158.83	17,922	118.31	-	-	40.53	-	158.85	1,076	1,825	2,811	2,708	796	9,216	3,828		
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	3.34	144	1.67	-	-	-	-	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.58	16	0.29	-	-	-	-	0.29	14	-	-	-	-	14	14		
10	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Gujarat	40	37	231.07	23,910	125.81	19.95	54.32	28.07	-	228.14	3,207	593	2,189	4,640	469	11,098	3,908		
13	Haryana	23	15	193.01	10,643	124.65	29.21	12.43	22.67	-	188.96	5,216	1,819	1,277	550	184	9,046	3,761		
14	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	42.17	1,626	24.39	-	7.69	5.86	-	37.94	-	-	32	337	-	369	141		
15	Jammu and Kashmir	49	36	112.75	7,531	44.91	26.75	13.62	11.58	11.14	108.00	-	942	1,677	2,311	-	4,930	4,930		

[as on 1st July 2014]





	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	10	242.30	8,674	31.44	11.21	24.63	28.28	95.56	-	-	-
21	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Mizoram	1	1	1	9.49	142	-	3.16	-	-	3.16	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	3	3	3	41.68	1,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Odisha	13	4	4	226.76	9,274	6.07	20.88	32.23	23.20	82.38	-	-	-
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Punjab	2	2	2	14.19	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Rajasthan	21	16	16	473.98	17,236	9.20	18.88	80.09	87.57	195.74	1,104	-	1,104
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	12	7	7	101.97	3,618	-	11.57	10.31	17.92	33.80	-	-	-
32	Telangana	4	2	2	51.35	2,374	7.42	-	6.84	6.00	20.26	-	-	-
33	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	13	11	11	197.10	5,158	-	11.62	39.36	26.79	77.77	-	-	-
35	Uttarakhand	5	5	5	30.83	735	-	-	-	11.69	11.69	-	-	-
3S	West Benaal	4	4	4	23.01	772	-	-	4.76	3.00	7.76	-	-	-
	Grand Total	166	116	116	3,531.18	1,20,912	65.70	96.34	705.73	316.93	1,184.71	1,154	-	1,154

**Statement-XIII**

*AHP : Details of Proposals Sanction, Fund Released, Works started and Completion of Dwelling Unite during each of last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Project Approved	No. of Cities Covered	Central ACA	DU's Approved	Fund Released (Rs in Crores)			Works started and Completed for DU's			DU's Occupied		
						2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total	2011-12		2012-13	2013-14
1	Rajasthan	8	1	7.26	5776	2.25	-	-	-	2.25	-	-	3,320	965
2	Karnataka	3	1	2.49	992	-	0.83	-	-	0.83	-	-	96	-
3	Gujarat	7	3	102.78	13704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	18	5	112.53	20,472	2.25	0.83	-	-	3.08	-	-	3,320	965

**Rajiv Rinn Yojana**

920. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) including the criteria for selecting beneficiaries under the scheme;

(b) whether encouraging response to the RRY has been received from various States;

(c) if so, the details of beneficiaries / loans distributed under the scheme since its inception, State/ UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has received requests from various States to increase the limit of loan disbursed under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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. VENKAIAH NAIDU) (a) The salient features of Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) are as given below:

- Rajiv Rinn Yojana is a Central Sector Scheme.
- RRY provides interest subsidy of 5% (500 basis points) on loans granted to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories to construct their houses or extend the existing ones, in urban areas.
- The upper limit of the loan is Rs. 5 lakh for EWS and 8 lakh for LIG but interest subsidy is limited to the first Rs. 5 lakh of the loan amount.
- The target for the 12th Plan period is 1 million (or 10 lakh) dwellings units.
- The criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries is household income of EWS as Rs. 1 lakh per annum and from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh per annum for LIG.

(b) and (c) As on date, no loan has been disbursed by Banks under RRY scheme.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Government has not received any request from any State to increase the limit of loan disbursed under the scheme.

**Indo-Pak Transmission Link**

921. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are underway between India and Pakistan for the construction of transmission link between Amritsar and Lahore to develop a limited-capacity, cross country grid inter-connection;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the provisions proposed to be laid down in the Memorandum of Understanding for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which the said transmission link is likely to become operational?

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) Discussions are underway between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan for establishing cross border interconnection for export of electricity on a commercial basis between the two countries.

In the 3rd meeting of Group of Experts of both the countries held in New Delhi in March 2014, it has been decided to constitute a Joint Technical Team (JTT) and sub-groups for finalization of cross border electricity inter-connection. The provisions to be laid down in MoU would depend upon the outcome of discussions of the JTT and its sub-groups.

The construction of the cross-border inter-connection is expected to take about 36 months from the date of completion of necessary formalities from both sides.

**Climate Change**

922. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

fa) whether India has participated in, discussions held on climate change at various international fora and conferences;



(b) if so, the details of the discussions held on this issue at such forums/conferences during the last 3-years and in the current year;

(c) the details of the stand taken by the Government in the matter, agreements reached and action plan chalked out to address the issue of climate change;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study on the climatic changes caused by global warming and its adverse impact on the country; and

(e) if so, 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) Yes Madam.

(b) India has been actively engaged in multilateral negotiations in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in a positive, constructive and forward looking manner based on the basic principles of the Convention and its subsequent decisions. The last 3 Conference of Parties (COP) were held in Durban (COP 17 in 2011), Doha (COP 18 in 2012) and Warsaw (COP 19 in 2013), In COP 17, Durban Platform was created with an objective to develop a protocol for negotiating another legal instrument having binding commitments under the Convention for enhancing the emission reduction ambition by 2020. Further Institutional Mechanism for finance and adaptation was created. An Ad-Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform (ADP) was established to facilitate the negotiations, in Doha Conference, decisions regarding enhancing actions as envisaged in Bali Action Plan were taken. The Conference held in Warsaw further discussed about the possible decision on 2015 agreement. A decision in this regard was taken with a request to invite all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions to be submitted by the first quarter of 2015. In addition the discussion on equity, finances, technology transfer including IPR issues and Capacity building was held.

(c) Does not arise as the negotiations are still underway. However, the stand taken by the Government of India in regard to the 2015 agreement to be negotiated by the ADP that it should follow the existing principles of the Convention. Besides, India has been pursuing these issues very closely in the meetings and the COP and other UNFCCC forums by aligning with the G-77 and China, BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) and the LMDCs (Like Minded Developing Countries).

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) Studies under the aegis of India's Second National Communication (NATCOM) submitted to the UNFCCC in May, 2012 and scientific study titled "Climate Change and India: 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" in 2010, have assessed the implications and impacts under a projected Climate Change scenario, based on which adverse effects on agricultural, water, forests, health, sea level rise, extreme events and infrastructure have been assessed.

#### **Merit Quota for Children of NRIs**

923. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set apart a five per cent merit quota exclusively for children of Indian workers in the Gulf countries who want to pursue higher education in the country and if so, the details thereof and the criteria laid down therefor:

(b) the details of the institutions in which said quota is being implemented;

(c) whether any specific percentage of the quota has been reserved for the children of low income group workers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the non-resident Indian (NRI) fees is applicable to students who are granted admission under this quota and if so, the details thereof along with the year of introduction of the scheme; and

(e) whether the above quota has been extended/likely to be extended to children of Indian workers in other countries also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC)

and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have issued regulations to the Universities/ Higher Education Institutions in the country for setting up five percent supernumerary quota (out of 15% supernumerary seats for Foreign Nationals/PIOs/NRIs) for the children of Indian workers in the Gulf countries who want to pursue higher education in India. This is subject to the availability of adequate infrastructure facilities in the institutions. However, the above provision is not applicable to National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), Schools of Planning and Architecture and five other premier technical institutions, in which admission of Foreign students/PIOs/NRIs are done through Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) Scheme. There is no such supernumerary quota in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

(b) All the institutions approved by UGC and AICTE, except those specified above are covered under the regulations for supernumerary seats for the children of Indian workers in the Gulf countries.

(c) and (d) As per the regulations issued by UGC and AICTE, the children of Indian workers in the Gulf countries are treated at par with resident citizens and are not required to pay NRI fee. However, separate fee regulations are in force for students seeking admission under DASA Scheme.

(e) As per the existing provisions, NRI/PIO/Foreign students' from any country can take admission under the 15 percent supernumerary seats in the institutions regulated by UGC and AICTE and the institutions covered under DASA Scheme.

#### **Establishing Bangladesh Bhawan**

924. SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission to Bangladesh to establish Bangladesh Bhawan in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof including the location identified for the purpose;

(c) whether there is also a proposal under the consideration of the Government to accord similar permission to other countries as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ contemplated by the Government in this direction?

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) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **World Bank Assistance for SSA**

925. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any loan agreement with the World Bank for receiving assistance for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiya (SSA) programme;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement including the rate at which the annual interest will be paid;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated / that will be allocated under the SSA, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of children who will be benefited as a result thereof, State-wise/UT-wise)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) Yes Madam, Government of India has signed a financial agreement with the, World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) for an amount of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 651.00 million (equivalent to US\$1006.2 million) on 29th May, 2014 for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme. The IDA credit is effective from 27th August, 2014 and the closing date will be 30th September, 2017.

This credit is available in two portions, a first portion for an amount equivalent to SDR 544,400,000; and a second portion for an amount equivalent to SDR 106,600,000. The interest charge payable is 1.25% per annum and 1.40% per annum respectively for the amounts withdrawn out of the two portions of the credit.

Funding from World Bank will form a part of the central share of funds under the SSA and will constitute only 3.37% of the total central funding for SSA. The

funding of States under the SSA will continue on extent terms i.e. Centre State sharing pattern of 65:35 for all States except the North Eastern States where it is 90:10. As the SSA assists all government schools, children therein will benefit under the programme.

#### **Cases of Sexual Harassment**

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

(a) whether cases of alleged sexual harassment in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) and various autonomous bodies functioning under the Ministry including one against the Chairperson, National Institute of Open Schooling have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the action taken /proposed to be taken against those found guilty in each of the cases reported during the above period;

(d) whether any mechanism has been put in place/likely to be devised to check such cases of sexual harassment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Two complaints were filed in 2013: (i) By Associate Professor, Sri LaL Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidhyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi against Registrar of Vidhyapeetha, In this case the Complaints Committee of the Ministry had issued Show Cause Notice to the Registrar on 27th March 2014 to submit the response within 10 days of issue of notice. The Registrar had filed Writ Petition in Delhi High Court and the Court had directed vide order dated 3rd July 2014 the respondents not to take any further action in the matter against the petitioner, (ii) Complaint by former Joint Director, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) against Chairman, NIOS. The complaint is being looked into by the Complaints Committee of the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Human Resource Development has put in place a Complaints Committee

which has been constituted in compliance with Supreme Court judgement in Vishakha case. The Committee looks into the complaints of sexual harassment by women employees of the Ministry. Similarly each autonomous institution is having such a committee in their institution.

[Translation]

#### **Conservation of Rivers**

927. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the pollution level of various rivers in the country, river-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various States for protection and conservation of rivers in their respective States;

(c) if so, the details thereof, river and State-wise including Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab;

(d) the action taken by the Government on each of the proposals and the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in collaboration with respective States for checking and abatement of river 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) 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

(b) to (e) 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. Proposals are received from the State Governments, including Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, from time to time for taking up various pollution abatement works in towns along identified stretches of polluted rivers under the NRCP & NGRBA programmes and sanctioned by this Ministry after due appraisal on the basis of the prescribed Guidelines as well as availability of budget allocations under these programmes.

NRCP & NGRBA programmes presently cover 42 rivers in 199 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 10716.45 crores. Till end of March 2014, Rs.5097.50 crore have been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution

abatement schemes and 1193 schemes out of 1430 sanctioned schemes have been completed under NRCP & NGRBA programmes. Sewage treatment capacity of 4957.98 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under the two programmes. State-wise details of sanctioned cost of projects and funds released under NRCP & NGRBA are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

**Statement-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 & Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Marter, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill and Kalong	4
3	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna,	3
8	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula & Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9

1	2	3	4
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, Puzhackaf 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**

*State-wise details of sanctioned cost of projects and funds released under the National River Conservation Plan & National Ganga River Basin Authority programme till March, 2014*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Name of river	Sanctioned cost of projects	Funds released to State Governments
1	2	3	4	5
1-2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Godavari & Musi	367.51	259.80
3	Bihar	Ganga	1218.35	183.21
4	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga & Subarnarekha	103.74	10.72
5	Gujarat	Sabarmati, Mindhola	364.09	131.76

1	2	3	4	5
6	Goa	Mandovi	14.10	9.26
7	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga-bhadra, Cauvery, Tunga & Pennar	66.25	47.83
8	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi & Panchganqa	192.60	151.21
9	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal & Mandakini.	115.38	79.00
10	Odisha	Brahmini & Mahanadi	92.74	61.41
11	Punjab	Satluj & Beas & Ghaggar	788.00	419.73
12	Rajasthan	Chambal	150.96	41.12
13	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai & Tambarani	915.93	623.65
14	Delhi	Yamuna	670.32	451.94
15	Haryana	Yamuna	523.50	279.81
16	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga, Gomti & Ramganga	3012.35	1419.69
17.	Uttarakhand	Ganga	337.52	109.55
18	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar & Mahananda	1500.77	705.12
19	Keraia	Pamba	18.45	2.78
20	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	105.41
21	Nagaland	Diphu & Dhansiri	82.80	4.50
Total			10716.45	5097.50

#### **Development of Science and Technology**

928. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have sent proposals to the Union Government regarding development of Science and Technology during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals approved/rejected by the Central Government during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of the said proposals lying pending and the reasons for their pendency; and

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

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) The Ministry of Science & Technology do not implement any Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also do not have any provision for making State-wise allocations, the Ministry in coordination work with State Governments for implementation of some Central Schemes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Award scheme, State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) and Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) scheme and solicit proposals from them. Details on INSPIRE Award, SSTP and PFC scheme for the last three years 2011-12,2012-13,2013-14 and current year 2014-15 are given below:



- (i) Under INSPIRE Award scheme of Department of Science & Technology (DST), two students get selected from every middle & high school of the country having classes 6 to 10 during a Five Year Plan period for an INSPIRE Award of Rs.5000/- each for preparing a science Project/Model. Selection of students based on merit is done by the State Government machinery involving Headmaster/ Headmistress/ Principal of the schools. Award amount is directly sent to the selected children in the form of an INSPIRE Award Warrant issued by Bank. The awardees participate in the District Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs). 5% to 10% of the best entries from the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibitions & Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entries from the State/UT, subject to a minimum of 5 are selected to participate in the National Level Exhibition and Project Competition (NLEPC). Implementation of the scheme is done by the State/UT Governments. All the 29 states and 7 UTs are participating in the scheme. Entire cost for conduct of competitions at various levels is borne by the Central Government. Money is released to State Nodal Officers in-charge of INSPIRE for organizing competitions at District and State Levels.
- (ii) Under State Science and Technology Programme (SSTP) of DST annual core grant support has been provided to State Science & Technology Councils of all states. Core support is provided to State S&T Councils with the objective of facilitating these councils in planning, monitoring and implementing S&T activities in the States. This core grant assistance partially covers support for Scientific, Technical & Administrative manpower, travel, office expenses and modern office equipment etc.
- (iii) Under Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) scheme of DST, 26 Patent Information Centres (PICs) are supported in various states for creating awareness and extend assistance on protecting Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) including patent, copyright, geographical indication etc. at state level. These PICs are also creating Intellectual Property Cells in Universities (IPCU) of their respective states. As of now 84 IPCU's have been created in different universities of the states.

The scheme-wise, year-wise grants provided during the last three years (2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14) and the current year (2014-15 upto 10th July, 2014) to the States mention below in the table:

Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
INSPIRE Award*	15142.79 (243325)	12178.39 (219403)	11479.89 (201945)	983.81 (1448)	39784.88 (666121)
SSTP	1480.14	1696.85	1399.95	731.55	5308.49
PFC	51.62	42.04	55.79	107.55	257.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>16674.55</b>	<b>13917.28</b>	<b>12935.63</b>	<b>1822.91</b>	<b>45350.37</b>

\*Figures in brackets indicate the number of INSPIRE Awards to all states. Amount also include the expenditure made on DLEPCs, SLEPCs, and NLEPC.

In addition to the above Technology Development Board, a statutory body under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has received a proposal from Government of Kerala for setting up of Kerala Technology Innovation Zone at Kochi. Action has been initiated on the above referred proposal by the Technology Development Board (TDB) as per their norms.

(b) No proposal was rejected by the Central Government under any of the above three schemes during the said period.

(c) and (d) As per the requirement of the respective State Government(s) and Union Territories, proposals received under the Central Schemes get cleared in the

current financial year 2014-15 subject to their timely receipt and availability of funds. Hence, no pendency of proposals is foreseen.

### Trained Teachers

929. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of trained teachers in the schools across the country;

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

(c) the existing student-teacher ratio and the actual number of additional teachers required as per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(d) the total number of teachers that have been appointed so far after the implementation of the RTE Act and the number of posts which are lying vacant, State-wise; and

(e) the action plan being formulated by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (e) On the basis of analysis made based on information provided by the State Governments, the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal have inadequate number of persons with the teacher qualifications as laid down by the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE), the academic authority under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and inadequate teacher preparation capacity in relation to teacher demand. Further, the recruitment of teachers in some States was delayed due to pending court cases.

The Pupil Teacher Ratio as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2013-14 (Provisional) for elementary education is 1:26 for government schools in the country as a whole.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, based on State requirements 19.84 lakh teachers have been supported against which 15.06 lakh have been appointed upto 31.03.2014 in the States/UTs. A total of 4.76 lakh teacher

posts have been filled up after the implementation of RTE Act, 2009. The State wise unfilled teacher posts funded under the SSA are given in the enclosed Statement.

The State/UT Governments have been advised to hold the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) on a regular basis, which is a mandatory requirement and to pursue resolution of pending court cases, so that the vacancies of teachers are filled up at the earliest.

### Statement

#### State-wise unfilled Teacher Posts funded under SSA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Teacher Posts funded under SSA which are still to be filled up by States/UTS
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	24
2	Andhra Pradesh	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	925
4	Assam	11256
5	Bihar	138475
6	Chandigarh	200
7	Chhattisgarh	3023
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	485
9	Daman and Diu	2
10	Delhi	670
11	Goa	0
12	Gujarat	9937
13	Haryana	34
14	Himachal Pradesh	458
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1883
16	Jharkhand	42436
17	Karnataka	4781
18	Kerala	0
19	Lakshadweep	8
20	Madhya Pradesh	25883



1	2	3
21	Maharashtra	26674
22	Manipur	0
23	Meghalaya	0
24	Mizoram	29
25	Nagaland	0
26	Odisha	1917
27	Puducherry	5
28	Punjab	0
29	Rajasthan	12875
30	Sikkim	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0
32	Tripura	982
33	Uttar Pradesh	145416
34	Uttrakhand	3232
35	West Bengal	46537
	<b>Total</b>	<b>478147</b>

Source: Appraisal Note 2014-15

### Complaints of Corruption

930. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has received a large number of complaints of corruption during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the CVC to investigate these complaints;

(d) whether the CVC proposes to dispose of such complaints in a time bound manner; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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 (d) The number of complaints received by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last 3 years are as under:-

Year	No. of General Complaints	No. of complaints under PIDPI* Resolution
2011	16929	901
2012	37039	804
2013	31432	698

(\* PIDPI- Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informer)

(c) to (e) Complaints received in the CVC are dealt according to its Complaint Handling Policy. After receipt of the complaints (including those received under PIDPI Resolution), it is scrutinized and wherever specific and verifiable allegations involving vigilance angle/corruption are noticed by the Commission, the complaints are forwarded to the appropriate agency (i.e. CVO of the organization or CBI) to conduct investigation into the matter and report to the Commission.

The Commission after careful consideration of all factors and with a view to ensuring promptness in the matters involving vigilance administration has prescribed a period of three months for completing investigations into a complaint and sending the report to the Commission.

The Commission monitors the performance of the Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) by means of monthly reports and annual reports. These reports submitted by the CVOs to the Commission not only reflect the volume of vigilance activity in the given organization but also reflect the promptness with which the processing of vigilance cases and complaints are attended to and the initiatives for system improvements undertaken by the CVOs. In addition, Commission holds annual zonal/sectoral meetings with the CVOs of the organizations where performances of the CVOs are reviewed. The Commission also takes this opportunity to inform the CVOs about the focus areas where they need to pay greater attention to ensure that vigilance mechanism functions smoothly and effectively.

### Technical Problems in Delhi Metro

931. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent technical problems on the blue and violet lines of the Delhi Metro led to the trains moving slowly and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether massive queues at metro stations especially at the nodal stations during peak hours have become a regular occurrence and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the escalators at various stations go out of order frequently; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that there is 24% reduction in incidents causing punctuality loss in Blue line and 68% reduction in incidents causing punctuality loss in Violet line for the period from January to June in 2014 as compared to corresponding period in 2013.

(b) Queues are there at metro stations due to frisking and X-Ray screening of baggage. These are monitored on regular basis. Additional 30 Door Frame Metal Detectors and 39 X-ray Baggage Scanner machines have been installed during the period 2013-14 to cater for extra rush.

(c) DMRC has informed that there is 22% reduction in escalator failures for the period from January to June in 2014 as compared to corresponding period in 2013. The reliability of escalators is 99.92% for the month of June 2014.

(d) Each of above occurrence is monitored, analysed and remedial action taken by DMRC to avoid / reduce such occurrences.

*[Translation]*

### Competition from Chinese Products

932. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small industries in the country are facing a strong challenge/competition from the products imported from China and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any plan to deal with this problem and help the micro and small industries in facing the said challenge;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Madam. Strong competition from China faced by Indian Small Industries is evident in high growth of India's imports from China. As per information compiled from Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics in respect of 8 major product groups largely manufactured by the Small Scale industries (SSIs) in India, imports from China grew at a higher rate than their respective imports from All Countries combined during 2010-11 to 2013-14. As these 8 product groups accounted for 68% of India's total imports from China in 2013-14, a significant proportion of Indian SSIs are seen to be facing greater competition from China as compared to the rest of the World. These product groups pertain to Electrical and Electronics, Mechanical and Metallurgical products on the one hand and Chemical & Glass & Ceramics based products on the other.

(b) to (d) Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes to deal with this problem and help the micro and small industries for effectively competing with imports from China and other countries. Some of these schemes/programmes include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital subsidy Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; Market Development Assistance Scheme; and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs growth, increase their competitiveness and consequently exports.

Government has also been imposing anti-dumping duties, permitted under the WTO, for restricting imports when such imports have been established as unfairly affecting the market for goods and services produced by Indian industries. Government also imposes Safeguard duties to protect domestic industries against a surge of imports from other countries. These mechanisms are

operated by Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) and Directorate General of Safeguards (DGSG) respectively.

[English]

#### **Duration of Degree Programme**

933. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:  
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) the reasons for increasing the duration of degree programme from three years to four years by the University of Delhi;

(b) whether the approval was accorded by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to the above University before introduction of the said degree programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether due to lack of coordination between the UGC and Universities in the country, the controversies like above have come up; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government with a view to ensuring smooth functioning of the educational institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The University of Delhi had reported that the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) was introduced by the University of Delhi in 2013-14 to provide for multiple exit options where a student could exit after two years with a Diploma, after three years with an Undergraduate degree, and after four years an Undergraduate (Honours) degree.

(b) and (c) The University of Delhi had written to University Grants Commission (UGC) on 5th April, 2013 seeking approval for recognition of a new nomenclature by the name of Baccalaureate for its new undergraduate programme. The UGC vide its letter dated 1st May, 2013 informed the University that it may adopt any of the suitable nomenclature out of the list of degrees already specified to the Commission under Section 22 of the UGC Act and not the nomenclature proposed by the University.

(d) and (e) The central government had issued directives to UGC on 20th June 2014 to ensure that the 10+2+3 pattern envisaged by the National Policy on Education is followed by all universities. Since the FYUP was a major departure from the existing 3 years programmes being followed in the country, under the 10+2+3 pattern, the UGC, in the exercise of powers conferred under section 12 of the UGC Act, 1956, issued directives to University of Delhi on 22nd June, 2014 in which University of Delhi was 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 3 year undergraduate (UG) programme which was offered prior to the introduction of FYUP. The UGC has also reported that it had issued a notice dated 11th July, 2014 to all universities in the country to adhere to Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956.

#### **Indians in Foreign Jails**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that many Indian nationals are incarcerated in prisons of foreign countries despite having committed no crimes and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Indian embassies of the concerned countries possess details of such persons and if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take effective steps in consultation with the respective countries in securing their release by extending consular, legal and financial assistance; 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) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d) Indian Missions/Posts abroad respond promptly to the requests/appeals by Indian citizens who are in distress. As soon as the information about detention/

arrest of an Indian national is received by the Indian Mission/Post, it immediately contacts the local Foreign Office and other concerned local authorities to get consular access to the detained/ arrested Indian national to confirm his Indian nationality and ensure his welfare. In some countries where pro bono lawyers are available, the Mission arranges such legal assistance to the Indian prisoners. Government of India also provides initial legal assistance highly in some cases.

Steps taken by our Missions include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign Jails, issue of emergency certificates and repatriation to India of those who are released. In some countries, our Mission also requests the local government for grant of amnesty to the arrested Indians and if any mercy petition for remission of sentences is received from the family members of the Indian prisoners, the Mission forwards them to the local authorities for consideration.

[Translation]

#### **Radiation Leak at Nuclear Site**

935. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI CHHOTE LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incident of radiation leak or other leakage has taken place in any nuclear plant in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the action plan evolved to address such contingencies in terms of building sufficient roads for emergency exits, super speciality hospital for treatment, insurance cover to workers and local people, etc.?

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 have been no incidents of radioactive leakage to the environment beyond the authorised limits prescribed by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) from any nuclear power plant in the country in last three years.

(c) All nuclear power plants have an Off-site Emergency Preparedness Plan duly reviewed by AERB and approved by District Collector. In this emergency preparedness plan, roles and responsibilities of various plant authorities and state agencies involved in handling emergency are identified. Depending on the spread of contamination, the required actions need to be taken in affected area, which may include sheltering, distribution of iodine tablets, control of food stuff or evacuation of the area. The plan also identifies the routes for evacuation. Emergency exercises are also held at regular intervals to validate the plans and make improvements if any. All administrative and logistic arrangements are arranged/ supervised by State Government authorities, NPCIL sites have hospitals equipped to handle radiation exposure cases.

The compensation in the event of a nuclear accident would be guided by the provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 and Rules framed under the Act. Extremely robust safety systems and practices are in place in all Indian nuclear reactor sites. Any acute exposure of radiation to members of the general public, requiring prompt medical intervention even in case of an extremely unlikely event of any accident in our Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) is not expected.

Even in the case of the Fukushima-Daiichi accident, the World Health Organisation Report released in February 2013 on the health risk assessment (adopting a highly conservative approach) shows that, "Fukushima-Daiichi accident has not resulted in acute radiation effects among workers. None of the seven reported deaths among workers is attributable to radiation exposure"; and that the possible impact on the population affected is practically insignificant. Similarly, the Press Release following the 60th Session of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effect of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) held in May 2013 reports the conclusion of the Session:

'Radiation exposure following the nuclear accident at Fukushima-Daiichi did not cause any immediate health effects. It is unlikely to be able to attribute any health effects in the future among the general public and the

vast majority of workers'. It further reports, that, 'On the whole, the exposure of the Japanese population was low, or very low, leading to correspondingly low risks of health effects in later life'. These two important reports should help reiterate the fact that there is little scope for members of public to encounter acute radiation effects due to NPPs.

#### Share of Nuclear Energy

936. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of India's nuclear energy in total electricity generation in the country *vis-a-vis* other major countries;

(b) the number of nuclear plants that are functional in the country with their capacity to generate electricity and location of each plants; and

(c) the number of nuclear plants under construction along with their capacity and location?

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) The share of nuclear energy in total electricity generation during the year 2013 was about 3.5%. The share of nuclear energy in electricity generation during the year calendar 2013 for some of the nuclear power generating countries is as follows:

Country	Nuclear Share in 2013(%)
USA	19.4
UK	18.3
Russian Federation	17.5
France	73.3
Korea	27.6
Germany	15.4
China	2.1

Source: PRIS, IAEA

(b) The installed nuclear power capacity of 4780 MW in the country comprises 20 nuclear power plant units. In addition, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) Unit-1 of 1000 MW capacity, situated at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu, was connected to the grid on October 22, 2013.

The details in this regard are as under:

Location & State	UNITS	Capacity MW
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160
	TAPS-2	160
	TAPS-3	540
	TAPS-4	540
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1*	100*
	RAPS-2	200
	RAPS-3	220
	RAPS-4	220
	RAPS-5	220
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	RAPS-6	220
	MAPS-1	220
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	MAPS-2	220
	NAPS-1	220
Kakrapar, Gujarat	NAPS-2	220
	KAPS-1	220
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAPS-2	220
	KAIGA-1	220
	KAIGA-2	220
	KAIGA-3	220
	KAIGA-4	220

\*RAPS# 1 (100 MW) is under shutdown since October, 2004 for techno-economic assessment.

(c) One reactor, KKNPP Unit - 2 (1000 MW) is under commissioning, and five reactors are under various stages of construction. The details are as under:-



UNITS	Location and State	Capacity (MW)
KAPS-3	Kakrapar, Gujarat	700
KAPS-4		700
RAPS-7	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	700
RAPS-8		700
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu	500

KAPS—Kakrapar Atomic Power Station  
 RAPS—Rajasthan Atomic Power Station  
 PFBR—Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor

[*English*]

### Conversion of Sea Water into Potable Water

937. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- whether the project for conversion of sea water into potable water has become a success and if so, the details thereof;
- the details of desalination plants set up in the country, State/UT-wise along with their capacity;
- whether the Government proposes to set up more such plants, in the country;
- if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu; and
- the details of the cost of conversion of sea water into potable water; and the details of the sharing of cost between the Centre and the State 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) Yes, Madam. The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated desalination plants for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea

water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. This technology is efficient and found suitable for the Lakshadweep islands.

(b) Three LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, and Agatti islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh liter of potable water per day.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Work has been initiated to set up a prototype LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of potable water per day (2 MLD) at the Tuticorin Thermal Power station, Tamil Nadu. The Lakshadweep Administration requested ESSO-NIOT for setting up similar plants in remaining six islands. ESSO-NIOT has sent a detailed project report to the Lakshadweep Administration in this regard.

(e) The cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre of desalinated potable water is about 61 paise for island based plants. The plants set up at Lakshadweep were funded fully by the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

### Street Vendor Act

938. SHRI OM BIRLA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- whether 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act has come into force;
- if so, the details of facilities envisaged for street vendors in the said Act;
- the names of the States which have provided facilities to the street vendors according to the provisions of the Act; and
- the steps proposed by the Union Government against the States if any, which have not implemented the Act?

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.

(b) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 provides for periodic survey of street vendors, protection from arbitrary eviction and relocation, issue of certificate of vending, procedure for seizure and reclaiming of goods, Dispute redressal mechanism, etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs to take immediate action for framing of rules and scheme under the Act and notifying the same in order to implement the provision under the Act.

[English]

#### **Rapid Incubation Programme**

939. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has been organizing Rapid Incubation Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the programme;

(c) the extent to which the said programme has been able to obtain its objectives and the number of youths benefited under the said programme in various parts of the country including Odisha during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the NSIC Model of Rapid Incubation has been well received by any developing country across the world; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Madam, National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been, organizing Rapid Incubation Programme in the country. The salient features of Rapid Incubation Training Programme of NSIC are self-employment generation and skill development,

providing opportunity to first generation entrepreneurs to acquire skills for enterprise building and integrated support by way of providing hands-on-training and entrepreneurship development.

The programme has been started on pilot basis at certain places, where the objectives of training the youth for self employment has been successfully achieved. The number of youth benefited under this programme in various parts of the country including Odisha during last three years are as under:

Year	No. of youth benefited
2011-12	2900
2012-13	3984
2013-14	3502

(d) and (e) NSIC's model of Rapid Incubation is well received by developing countries. A number of delegations visited the centres in the last years expressed their desire to set up similar centres in their country. NSIC has set up the Incubation Centres in Ethiopia & Burundi. Setting up of such Centres at Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Gabon, Egypt and Libya are under process.

#### **Production of Heavy Water**

940. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up one more unit for production of heavy water at Hazira;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the plant is likely to start production?

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) In order to augment its Heavy Water production capacity, Heavy Water Board

(HWB), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has initiated an activity for a techno-commercial assessment of options for setting up an additional stream for production of heavy water in one of its existing Heavy Water Plants, based on Ammonia Hydrogen Exchange Process. The Heavy Water Plant at Hazira receives its feed of Ammonia from the plant of M/s. KRIBHCO, Hazira. M/s. KRtBHCO have been contacted for confirming their plans to add a new Ammonia Plant that could give feed to an additional stream of Heavy Water production at Hazira.

(c) The detailed project report on finalization, will spell out the requirement of funds.

(d) Implementation of the project is expected to take five years, after its sanction.

[Translation]

#### **Deemed-to-be-Universities**

941. SHRI HUKUM SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules/criteria adopted for granting the status of deemed-to-be-university in the country;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any policy to check the mushrooming of deemed-to-be-universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures undertaken by the Government to stop harassment of students by these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The proposals received for deemed-to-be-university status are examined by the University Grants Commission (UGC) as per the provisions contained in Clause 4.0 of the UGC (institutions deemed-to-be-universities) Regulations, 2010. The details are available on the UGC's website: [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. To regulate, in an orderly manner, the process of declaration of institutions as deemed to be universities; preventing institutions of dubious quality from being so declared; and, further to maintain quality of higher education imparted by

institutions deemed to be universities consistent with the ideals of the concept of a university; the University Grants Commission, notified UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. Only one institution has been declared as a deemed-to-be-university after the 2010 Regulations were notified.

(d) The UGC instructed deemed-to-be-Universities through a Public Notice dated 23.04.2007, letter dated 07.06.2007 and letter dated 22.06.2011 not to retain original certificate and refund the entire fee in case student withdraws from the course. The UGC has also amended the UGC (Institutions deemed-to-be-Universities) Regulations, 2010 in 2014 wherein several measures have been taken to stop harassment of students by Deemed-to-be-Universities, 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 also issued the UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 which 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. The regulations provide for the resolution of grievances through ombudsmen.

[English]

#### **Surrogate Advertising**

942. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has held a meeting with various departments in the recent past for seeking their views on ways and means to curb the practice of surrogate advertising in the country:

(b) if so, the views expressed by various Ministries in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has identified the companies which have been accused of promoting banned brands through advertisements; and



(d) if so, the details thereof and the regulatory mechanism to be put in place to check such surrogate advertising so as to protect the interests of the consumers?

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 issue of defining genuine brand extensions of tobacco and alcohol products, as distinct from the products launched to promote the sale of tobacco and alcohol products, has been under consideration in the Ministry for some time.

A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) was constituted by the Government to examine the issue of TV advertisements on genuine brand extensions (Brands sharing names with tobacco and alcohol products) as distinct from surrogate advertisement (indirect advertisement) of tobacco and alcohol products. A note was circulated to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Department of Legal Affairs, Department of Health and Family Welfare and the Department of Revenue. A Statement-I containing views of various Ministries/Departments is enclosed.

The CoS considered the views of various Ministries in its meeting held on 22.01.2013 and made following recommendations:

- (i) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare may jointly review the conditions prescribed in the February 2009 notification within one month and decide on its operationalization and inform the Cabinet Secretariat.
- (ii) in case Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare are unable to reach an agreement, the issue may be brought before the CoS again for consideration.
- (iii) Issues regarding advertisements on genuine brand extension for both tobacco and alcohol products will continue to be dealt with together.

(c) and (d) Telecast of advertisements on private satellite/cable TV channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Rule 7 (2) (viii) (A) of the Advertising Code provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which-promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants;

provided that a product that uses a brand name or logo, which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, may be advertised on cable service subject to the following conditions that:-

- (i) the story board or visual of the advertisement must depict only the product being advertised and not the prohibited products in any form or manner;
- (ii) the advertisement must not make any direct or indirect reference to the prohibited products;
- (iii) the advertisement must not contain any nuances or phrases promoting prohibited products;
- (iv) the advertisement must not use particular colours and layout or presentations associated with prohibited products;
- (v) the advertisement must not use situations typical for promotion of prohibited products when advertising the other products;

Provided further that:

- (i) the advertiser shall submit an application with a copy of the proposed advertisement along with a certificate by a registered Chartered Accountant that the product carrying the same name as cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants is distributed in reasonable quantity and is available in substantial number of outlets where other products of the same category are available and the proposed expenditure on such advertising thereon shall not be disproportionate to the actual sales turnover of the product.
- (ii) All such advertisements found to be genuine brand extensions by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting shall be previewed and certified by the Central Board of Film

Certification as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition and are in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-clause (i) to (v) of the first proviso, prior to their telecast or transmission or retransmission.

Details of action taken against TV channels for violation of this provision during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Government has set up an Electronic Media Monitoring Center to monitor content aired by private satellite TV channels with a view to bring to notice of this Ministry violations of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has also been set up to consider cases of violations and make appropriate recommendations for action against those satellite TV channels which violate the provisions of the Programme and Advertising Codes. Complaints of violation of Advertising Code by private TV channels are also referred to the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), an industry-level Self Regulatory Body of Advertisers and Advertising Agencies, for their Comments and action.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Views/Comments of concerned Ministries/Departments*

- (i) **Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion :** Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has stated that the trademark, which is a private right, allows a producer to differentiate the goods and services being sold by him from that of another producer. Product differentiation enables improvement in market access. Article 15.2 of the TRIPS Agreement states that “the nature of the goods of services to which a trademark is to be applied shall in no case form an obstacle to registration of the trademark”. This is adequately reflected in the Section 9 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 also. However, registration of a trademark should not be confused with action, which may be required to be taken on account of serious public health concerns.

These are two separate matters and should be treated as such.

- (ii) **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare :** Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have stated that TV advertisement on genuine brand extension (brand sharing name with tobacco products) amounts to the violation of the provision under section-6 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003).
- (iii) **Department of Revenue (Ministry of Finance) :** Department of Revenue has offered no comments stating that the said CoS Note does not contain any tax related issues administered by them.
- (iv) **Department of Consumer Affairs :** The Department of Consumer Affairs is of the view that any move to permit advertisements of genuine products sharing brand name or logo with alcohol and tobacco products will lead to indirect advertisements of alcohol and tobacco products.
- (v) **Department of Legal Affairs :** Department of Legal Affairs have concurred with the withdrawal of the Notification dated 27.2.2009 stating that as the issue of withdrawal of the said notification is raised by the referring Department, so the view of the Legislative Department of Ministry of Law may also be obtained.

The Legislative Department have viewed that if the administrative Ministry decides to withdraw the said notification, the provisions as inserted by the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rule, 2009 (notification dated 27,2.2009) in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 would be required to be omitted by issuing a fresh amendment rules, with suitable modifications as may be considered appropriate by the administrative Ministry in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs.

#### **Statement-II**

##### *Details of action taken against TV channels for telecast of advertisements in violation of Rule 7(2) (viii) (A) of Cable TV Rules 1994 during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Advertisements	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Advertisement of a liquor product by “NDTV Good times” channel through telecast of the advertisement of ‘Blenders Pride Music CDs’.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.

1	2	3
2.	Advertisement of a liquor product by "Star Anando" channel through telecast of the advertisement of 'Blenders Pride Music CDs'.	A Warning was issued to the channel on 06.04.2010.
3.	Advertisement of products of 'Haywards-5000 Soda' and 'Kingfisher Packaged Drinking Water'	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
4.	Advertisement of a product of 'McDowell's Soda'.	A directive was issued on 17.06.2010 to all TV channels to stop carrying any advertisements of a product that uses a brand or logo which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.
5.	Advertisement of FTV Vodka.	An Advisory has been issued to FTV channel on 17.1.2013.
6.	Advertisement of "McDowell's No.1 Platinum Soda" - The No.1 Spirit of Leadership.	The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) was requested on 22.07.2011 to take up the matter with advertisers to take these advertisements off air. ASCI informed that the complaint has been upheld. It was also informed that the said advertisement has been withdrawn from all channels from 25th July, 2011.
7.	Advertisement of Kingfisher Beer on ET NOW channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.
8.	Advertisement of VB Best Cold Beer on Star Cricket channel	A Warning was issued to the channel on 12.9.2012.

#### **Facilitation of Film Production**

943. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has set up a Committee on Promotion and Facilitation of Film Production to give a boost to shooting of films by the Indian industry and foreigners and if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether under the above system, there is a proposal to give boost to tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof:

(c) the details of action taken to address any probable security risks from foreign film makers in the country;

(d) whether such a facility is enjoyed by Indian film makers in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, 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) To give impetus to film and tourism sectors in India, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Promotion and Facilitation of Film Production in India has been set up in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The Committee is to act as a 'single-window' at the central level to facilitate permissions for the foreign and domestic filmmakers for shooting feature films, short films and TV programmes in India. This committee will act as a facilitator for film production and film shooting in India.

(c) As per the Visa Manual and norms which are currently being followed by I&B Ministry, as soon as the

permission for film shooting is received in Ministry, the complete details of crew members & shooting locations are forwarded to Ministry of Home Affairs for security clearance. Final permission issued by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is based on Ministry of Home Affairs clearance. Once Ministry of I&B issues permission letter, relevant Indian Mission overseas issue visas to foreign crew.

(d) Since film making is largely in private hands no information is forthcoming on such facilities enjoyed by Indian film makers overseas when they venture to shoot abroad.

(e) Question does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Report of Institute for Economics and Peace**

944. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been placed among the 20 most violent countries in the world as per a recent report of the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP);

(b) if so, the details and reasons in this regard;

(c) whether the country's economy has suffered a setback in containing and dealing with cases of violence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/likely to be 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) The Government has seen the report appearing in a section of media on the subject. The Report emanates from a private institute based in Australia and having branches in New York and Oxford. The Government has no information regarding this Institute. Any views or conclusions drawn are their own.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**Vacancies in S and T Institutes**

945. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies are existing in the institutes related to science and technology in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any incentive scheme for encouraging world class innovation and research in science and technology sector in the country; 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) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

**Teacher Posts under SSA**

946. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has filled up the posts of teachers sanctioned by the Union Government under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan(SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued/proposes to issue any guidelines to the State Governments including Kerala in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the information received from the State, posts of teachers sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA) are filled.

(c) and (d) The Department of School Education and Literacy has laid emphasis with the States to fill up all the vacant teacher positions sanctioned under SSA.

#### **Setting up of KSAAC**

947. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for setting up Kerala State Assessment and Accreditation Committee (KSAAC); and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) A copy of the Expert Committee report dated 11.02.2013, on the Kerala State Assessment and Accreditation Committee (KSAAC) submitted to the Kerala State Higher Education Council (KSHEC), was received in this Ministry.

(b) The recommendations of the report are; (i) to establish the KSAAC under the KSHEC; (ii) assessment and accreditation to be voluntary to begin with but to be made mandatory in consultation with the State Government; and (iii) assessment and accreditation to be valid for five years. All higher educational institutions would have to apply for re-accreditation within one year from the date of expiry of the previous assessment.

The report of the Expert Committee, constituted by the KSHEC, has been submitted to the KSHEC. The Central Government has no role to play in this regard at present.

#### **Paid News**

948. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring new rules regarding paid news;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said rules are likely to be implemented; 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) to (c) The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in the country and also to inculcate the principles of self regulation among the press, has formulated 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' for adherence by the media. These norms prescribe that news should be clearly demarcated from advertisements by printing disclaimers. As far as news is concerned, it must always carry a credit line and should be set in a typeface that would distinguish it from advertisements. The Council has also drawn up a set of guidelines that are applicable to financial journalism and also on reporting of elections.

Besides, based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information Technology, inclusion of provisions in the 'Press and Registration of Books and Publications Bill' to check the incidents of paid news is proposed.

So far as electronic media is concerned, all private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme & Advertising Codes prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules framed there under.

However, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety, which *inter alia*, includes issue relating to election time paid news, has also been referred to the Law Commission of India for its recommendations. On receipt of the recommendations of the Law Commission, the matter will further be examined in consultation with the Stake holders.

#### **Implementation of Nulm**

949. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether Municipalities and Corporations are selected for the implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of Municipalities and Corporations selected so far for implementing the NULM in various States including Kerala, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to select all the Municipalities and Corporations in the country for implementing the NULM; 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) Yes Madam.

(b) As per Census of India 2011 and report received from States/UTs, a Statement showing State-wise number of cities/towns covered under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, the Ministry proposes to hold consultations in this regard.

**Statement**

*State-wise Numbers of Cities/ Towns covered National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of Cities/Towns covered under NULM
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	32
2	Bihar	42
3	Chhattisgarh	28
4	Goa	2
5	Gujarat	35
6	Haryana	22
7	Hirnachal Pradesh	10
8	Jammu and Kashmir	22
9	Jharkhand	28
10	Karnataka	34
11	Kerala	14
12	Madhya Pradesh	54
13	Maharashtra	53
14	Odisha	33
15	Punjab	25

1	2	3
16	Rajasthan	40
17	Tamil Nadu	40
18	Telangana	15
19	Uttar Pradesh	82
20	Uttarakhand	16
21	West Bengal	62
22	Arunachal Pradesh	16
23	Assam	25
24	Manipur	9
25	Meghalaya	8
26	Mizoram	8
27	Nagaland	11
28	Sikkim	4
29	Tripura	7
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
31	Chandigarh	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33	Daman and Diu	2
34	NCT of Delhi	3
35	Puducherry	5
	All India	790

[*Translation*]

**New Regulations for Professional Courses**

950. SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring new regulations for professional courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the need for bringing it;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be put in place; and



(d) the roles of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) after formulation of these regulations?

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

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

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

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

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

Therefore, the AICTE issued a public notice on 10.05.2014 calling for approval of the existing as well as the new technical institutes for 2014-15 following the norms as laid down in the Approval Process Handbook for the year 2013-14.

[English]

### Computer Education

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

(a) the present status of computer education in Government schools across the country;

(b) whether the Government contemplates to introduce computer education at primary level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The Ministry, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools, provides financial support to State/UTs for implementing the Scheme which is aimed at imparting computer literacy and computer-enabled education in Secondary and Higher Secondary Government and Government-aided Schools in the country. Till now 88236 Schools have been approved to be covered under ICT in schools scheme.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides financial support amounting upto Rs. 50 lakh per district per year, for Computer Aided Learning (CAL) in Upper Primary School (UPS) with special emphasis on Science and Mathematics, in which procurement of hardware, software, training, maintenance and resource support if required, could *inter alia*, be included. Regular school teachers are provided training and support to implement the programme.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

### Indian Educational Institutions and Universities

952. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian educational institutions

and universities in the World University rankings 2013-14;

(b) whether India has its own domestic and international university ranking system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) 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 scrutiny. However as per the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, 2013-14, Punjab University, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee figure in the top 400. As per the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) world university rankings, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee and University of Delhi figure in the top 500.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC), which undertakes accreditation of universities and colleges, gives accreditation grades of 'A', 'B' and 'C' based on a Grade Point Average (GPA) scheme of accreditation.

#### ILCSS

953. SHRI SHRIRANGA APPA BARNE :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) The salient features of the integrated Low Cost Sanitary (ILCS) Scheme implemented by the Government;

(b) Whether the Government has received complaints from various States regarding malpractices in the implementation of the ILCS Scheme;

(c) If so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether various States have requested the

Government to increase the prescribed per unit cost of sanitary toilets under the scheme; and

(e) If so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) The Salient features of the revised guidelines of the ILCS Scheme Guidelines are as follows:

- (i) Conversion/construction of dry latrines serviced by humans into twin pit pour flush latrines.
- (ii) Scheme applicable for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Households in all towns/cities.
- (iii) The cost sharing among Centre, States and beneficiaries in the ratio of 75:15:10. Additional 15% of the costs to NGOs for facilitation(with Centre and State share of 5:1).
- (iv) Cost of the individual twin pit pour flush latrine is Rs. 15,000/- including superstructure with 25% additional cost for the States falling under difficult/hilly areas.
- (v) Additional cost of 15% for using environment-friendly/innovative technologies.

(b) and (c) Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed about action taken in form of lodging of an FIR due to non-implementation/improper implementation of ILCS Scheme.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

#### Attacks on Journalists

954. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

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

(a) whether several cases of attacks on journalists have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported during the past three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Press Council of India has constituted any committee to study increasing incidents of attacks on



journalists and if so, the details thereof and the findings/recommendations of the committee along with the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether Press Council of India has proposed a separate legislation to fast track such cases and compensation to the family members of the victim and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; 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) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), an attached office of M/o Home Affairs; has started collection of data under 'attack on media' through Monthly Crime Statistics since January, 2014. The provisional State/UT wise data regarding cases registered under 'attack on media persons' during 2014 is enclosed as Statement. Prior to this the specific data regarding attack on media was not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) The Press Council of India (PCI) has informed that the Council has set up a Committee to examine the larger issue of safety of journalists in discharge of their duties, with a view to gather facts and evidences. The Government has not received yet the Report of the Committee set up by the Press Council of India. However, the Government of India has an existing scheme titled 'Journalist Welfare Scheme', which provides for one time ex-gratia relief on urgent basis to the family of a working journalist in the event of his death.

#### **Statement**

*State/Union Territory wise cases registered against attack on media persons during 2014 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Attack on media persons	Figure are upto the month of
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	March
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	February
3.	Assam		

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar		
5.	Chhattisgarh		
6.	Goa		February
7.	Gujarat		
8.	Haryana		
9.	Himachal Pradesh		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		
11.	Jharkhand		
12.	Karnataka		
13.	Kerala	0	March
14.	Madhya Pradesh		
15.	Maharashtra	2	March
16.	Manipur	0	March
17.	Meghalaya		
18.	Mizoram	0	March
19.	Nagaland	0	Only February
20.	Odisha		
21.	Punjab		
22.	Rajasthan		
23.	Sikkim	0	March
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	Only March
25.	Tripura	0	Only March
26.	Uttar Pradesh		
27.	Uttarakhand		
28.	West Bengal		
	Total (State)	2	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	March
30.	Chandigarh	0	April
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	March

1	2	3	4
32.	Daman and Diu		
33.	Delhi	0	February
34.	LakshawEEP	0	April
35.	Puducherry	0	March
	Total (Union Territories)	0	
	Total (All India)	2	

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

Note: 1. Data is provisional

2. Blank represent as data not received.

### Global Warming

955. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

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

(a) whether global warming is threatening the very survival of human beings;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated average increase of temperature over a period of time;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of global warming/rising temperature on environment and human beings;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the measures taken or being taken by the Government to address the threat posed by global warming?

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) According to the Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the impact of global warming on human system is through changing weather patterns and indirectly through changes in water, air, food quality and quantity, ecosystems, agriculture, economy and increase in the incidents of vector-borne diseases. The latest report

also reveals that in the absence of vigorous mitigation efforts global surface temperature change at the end of the 21st century is likely to exceed 2°C compared to the pre-industrial times.

(c) and (d) A study to assess the impact of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely agriculture, water, natural ecosystems & biodiversity and health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region has been conducted and a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" was published in 2010. The study projects an overall warming, increase in precipitation with variable water yield, change in the composition of the forests, spread of Malaria in new areas and threats of its transmission for longer duration, which are likely to cause adverse impact on the lives of human beings.

(e) Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) since June 30, 2008. NAPCC includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

### New Nuclear Reactors

956. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reactors of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) fully operational across the country, plant wise and their capacity and output;

(b) whether the Government had proposed to launch 16 new nuclear reactors during the 12th Plan and if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the reactors;

(c) the present status/progress made in this regard, reactor/plant-wise; and

(d) the time by which all these reactors are likely to achieve their full capacity?

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) The details are attached as Statement-I

(b) and (c) NPCIL plans to start work on 16 new reactors during the XI Five Year Plan, Further, two fast breeder reactors [to be implemented by Bharatiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI)] and one Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) are envisaged. The details are enclosed Statement-II.

(d) These reactors are expected to be operational in the XIII / XIV Five Year Plan, based on their actual date of start.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Reactors in Operation*

Location & State	UNITS	Capacity (MW)	Generation in 2013-14 (MU) <sup>§</sup>
1	2	3	4
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160	1322
	TAPS-2	160	806
	TAPS-3	540	3739
	TAPS-4	540	4017
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1*	100	

	1	2	3	4
		RAPS-2	200	1688
		RAPP-3	220	1946
		RAPS-4	220	1771
		RAPS-5	220	2041
		RAPS-6	220	1787
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu		MAPS-1	220	1354
		MAPS-2	220	761
Narora, Uttar Pradesh		NAPS-1	220	1490
		NAPS-2	220	1214
Kakrapar, Gujarat		KAPS-1	220	1862
		KAPS-2	220	1891
Kaiga, Karnataka		KGS-1	220	1587
		KGS-2	220	1740
		KGS-3	220	1758
		KGS-4	220	1454

\*Owned by Govt. of India, DAE and operated by NPC/L, under extended shutdown since October, 2004.

<sup>§</sup>Generation figures are rounded off to nearest digit.

In addition, KKNPP-1 (1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu has also been connected to the grid on October 22, 2013 and is since generating infirm power. It has already reached full power on June 07, 2014. The unit generated 1106 MUs in 2013-14 and 1182 MUs during 2014-15 upto June 2014.

**Statement-II**

*Status of projects to be launched by NPCIL/BHAVINI/Government during*

**XII Five Year Plan**

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Planned FPC*	Planned Completion	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6

**Indigenous PHWRs**

GHAVP 1&2	Gorakhpur Haryana	2x700	Jun 2015	Unit-1: Sep-20 Unit-2: Mar-21	Project was accorded financial sanction for Rs.20594 crore, Environmental clearance obtained. Procurement of Long delivery critical equipment initiated Site infrastructure works started. Start of construction (First Pour Concrete) Scheduled in 2015.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
CUAPP 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2x700	Jun 2015	Unit-1: Dec-20 Unit-2: Jun-21	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) started. Public Hearing completed.
Mahi Banawara, 1&2	Mahl Banswara, Rajasthan	2x700	Jun 2016	Unft-1:Dec-21 Unit-2: Jun-22	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress. To Rs for EIA studies for Env. Clearance approved. Financial sanction not yet accorded.
Kaiga 586	Kaiga, Karnataka	2x700	Dec 2016	Unit-5: Jun-22 Unit-6: Dec-22	Land available, other pre-project activities initiated.
<b>LWRs with International Cooperation</b>					
KKNPP 384	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2x1000	June 2014	Unif-3: Mar-20 Unit-4: Nov-20	Project was accorded financial sanction for Rs.39,849 crore , statutory clearances obtained. Site made ready. General Framework Agreement signed with Atomstroy export of Russia .
JNPP 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2x1650	Oct 2015	Unit-1: Apr-21 Unit-2: Apr-22	Land acquired, Environmental and CRZ clearances obtained, Site infrastructure and investigation works started. Discussions with M/s Areva, France to arrive at project proposal continue.
Kovvada, 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2x1500	Jun 2016	Unit-1 :Oct-21 Unit-2: Oct-22	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) started. Discussions with GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) to arrive at project proposal continue.
Chhaya Mithi Virdi 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	2x1100	Jun 2016	Unit-1 :Dec-20 Unit-2: Dec-21	Public Hearing completed. Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) started. Preliminary contract for sharing technology details signed with Westinghouse Company (WEC), discussions to arrive at project proposal continue.
FBR 1&2	Kalpakkam	2x500	Yet to be decided	Yet to be decided	Preparation of Detailed Project Report in hand.
AHWR	Yet to be decided	1x300	Yet to be decided	Yet to be decided	Design and development of nuclear systems completed. Engineering consultancy for the detailed engineering of major structures/systems/components (SSCs) awarded. Preparation of technical documents and specifications for design 3D CAD modelling, 2D layout drawings and stress & seismic analysis of SSCs continue. Selection of a Site under consideration of Standing Site Selection Committee.

**Polluting Industries**

957. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:  
SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has set/ notified environmental standards (pollution norms) for compliance by various polluting industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the industries identified for violating the pollution norms and against which complaints have been received, sector and State-wise;

(c) whether waste management and controlling systems have been put in place by all the major polluting industries and power plants including the Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of such industrial units, sector and State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard and to check pollution caused by industrial units?

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 Government has notified 102 industry specific (effluent: 45; emission 57) environmental standards. All the industries are required to comply with these environmental standards and take pollution control measures under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The list of category-wise standards is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 3266 Highly Polluting Industries (HPIs) including power plants, of which 2328 industries are complying with the prescribed standards, 571 industries are non-complying and 367 industries have been closed. The Category-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(e) During the last 5 years (2010 till June 2014), CPCB has issued 601 Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which include 497 directions for compliance of standards and 104 directions for closure of defaulting industries. Besides, 138 directions were issued to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees under Section 18 (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 respectively, of which 118 directions were for compliance of standards and 20 directions were for closure of industries.

**Statement-I***List of Category-wise Standards as on 31.03.2014*

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Standards	
		Effluent	Emission
1	2	3	4
1.	Aluminium	x	✓
2.	Asbestos	x	✓
3.	Bagasse fire Boilers	x	✓
4.	Battery Manufacturing Industries	✓	x
5.	Beehive Hard coke oven	x	✓
6.	Boilers (Agro waste as fuel)	x	✓
7.	Boilers (small)	x	✓
8.	Brick Kilns	x	✓
9.	Briquette (Coal)	x	✓
10.	Bullion Refining	✓	x
11.	Calcium Carbide	x	✓
12.	Carbon Black	x	✓
13.	Cashew seed processing	✓	x
14.	Caustic Soda	✓	x
15.	Cement	x	✓
16.	Ceramics	x	✓
17.	CETP	✓	x
18.	Coal mines	✓	x

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
19.	Coal Washery	✓	×	42.	Guidelines for Pollution control measures in Ginning mill	×	✓
20.	Coffee Processing	✓	×	43.	Hotel Industry	✓	×
21.	Coke oven plants	✓	×	44.	Inorganic Chemicals	✓	×
22.	Common Hazardous Waste Incinerator	×	✓	45.	Integrated Iron & Steel including coke oven	✓	×
23.	Composite Woollen	✓	×	46.	Jute Processing Industry	✓	×
24.	Copper, Lead and Zinc smelting	×	✓	47.	Leather Tannery	✓	×
25.	Cotton Textile	×	✓	48.	Lime kiln	×	✓
26.	Cupola furnaces	×	✓	49.	Manmade Fibre	✓	✓
27.	Dairy Industry	✓	×	50.	Natural Rubber	✓	✓
28.	Dye & Dye Industry	✓	×	51.	Nitric Acid	×	✓
29.	Edible Oil & Vanaspati	✓	×	52.	Noise Generated by Domestic Appliances	×	✓
30.	Electroplating	×	✓	53.	Noise limits for generator sets run with Diesel	×	✓
31.	Emission limits for diesel engine more than 0,8 MW for japwer plant	×	✓	54.	Noise limits for generator sets run with petrol/ kerosene	×	✓
32.	Emission limits for new diesel engine up to 800 kw for generator sets	×	✓	55.	Noise standards for fire crackers	×	✓
33.	Emission standards for new DG Sets up to 19 KW	×	✓	56.	Oil Drilling and Gas Extraction	✓	×
34.	Fermentation (Distillation, Maltry, Brewery)	✓	×	57.	Oil Refinery	✓	×
35.	Fertiliser	✓	×	58.	Organic Chemicals	✓	✓
36.	Flour Mills, Grain processing, Paddy processing, Pulse making /Grinding Mill	✓	×	59.	Paints	✓	×
37.	Food & Fruit Processing	✓	×	60.	Pesticides	✓	×
38.	Foundries	×	✓	61.	Petrochemicals	✓	×
39.	Furnaces (Reheating)	×	✓	62.	Pharmaceuticals	✓	✓
40.	Gas/Naptha Based Power Plants	✓	✓	63.	Plaster of Paris	×	✓
41.	Glass Manufacturing	×	✓	64.	Primary water quality criteria for bathing water	✓	×
				65.	Primary water quality criteria for bathing water	✓	×

1	2	3	4
66.	Pulp & Paper (Large)	✓	×
67.	Refractory Industry	✓	×
68.	Slaughter House, Meat & Sea Food Processing	✓	×
69.	Soda Ash	✓	×
70.	Soft coke industry	✓	×
71.	Sponge Iron Plants	×	✓
72.	Starch (Maize)	✓	×
73.	Stone crushing	×	✓
74.	Sugar	✓	×
75.	Sulphuric Acid	×	✓
76.	Thermal Power plant	✓	✓
77.	Vehicular Noise	×	✓
78.	Water quality standards of costal water marine water fails	✓	×
Total		45	57

Total Effluent and Emission 102

**Statement-II**

*Status of 17 categories of Industries (Category-wise)*

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

**Statement-III**

*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		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



1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Karnataka	175	30	26	231
16	Kerala	21	11	19	51
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	55	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	15	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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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/T namely Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Data reported by Chattisgarh & Jammu & Kashmir is more than 03 years old.

#### Closure of Metro Stations

958 PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether commuters have to face frequent closure of important metro stations in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to introduce any system for providing advance alerts to metro commuters for intimation regarding such closures;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that it had to close the following metro stations during the last one year:-

Month	Number of incidents of metro stations closure	Name of the metro stations closed	Reason
July, 2013	01	Saket	Water dripping in platform area
December, 2013	01	Rajiv Chowk, Patel Chowk, Barakhamba Road	Security
January, 2014	04	Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat, Udyog Bhwan, Race Course	Security
February, 2014	01	Central Secretariat, Udyog Bhawan	Security
March, 2014	02	Jor Bagh, INA	Security
April, 2014	02	Tilak Nagar, Subhash Nagar, Janak Puri East, Tagore Garden, Jor Bagh INA, Race Course	Security
June, 2014	01	Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat, Udyog Bihawan, Race Course	Security
Total	12		

(c) to (e) DMRC has informed that if the closure of metro station is pre-planned and known in advance, the message is conveyed through media and by making prior announcements at stations. In case of sudden closure due to unforeseen incidents, announcements at stations and inside the trains are made. The electronic media is also informed to broadcast the station closure message. Out of the above 12 cases 4 were informed in advance and 8 were sudden closures.

#### **Employment to Youths in Urban Areas**

959. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA :  
SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI  
KACHHADIA:  
SHRI P. K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government for providing employment to unemployed skilled and unskilled youths in urban areas in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated to States under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, State, year and scheme-wise;

(c) the targets set and achieved under these schemes during the above period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce new schemes for providing employment to

ensure minimum number of days of employment for urban unemployed youths; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been restructured into National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) since September, 2013. It aims at organizing urban poor in self help groups, imparting skill training to urban poor for self and wage employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by providing credit on subsidized rate of interest.

(b) A Statement-I showing State-wise funds allocated under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during last 3 years and the current year is enclosed.

(c) A Statement-II showing State-wise targets and achievement under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during last 3 years and the current year is enclosed.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Question does not arise.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise central funds allocated under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15*

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4827.60	5638.61	8691.37	5573.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	259.97	259.97	322.89	716.53
3	Assam	3274.79	3413.28	4572.78	5375.77
4	Bihar	3158.72	2280.22	3136.50	4518.44
5	Chhattisgarh	1342.71	1349.54	1903.87	2201.69
6	Goa	115.29	135.94	221.07	91.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Gujarat	3843.37	4855.11	7060.81	10932.87
8	Haryana	1597.70	1866.07	2816.29	3571.39
9	Himachal Pradesh	109.54	671.23	250.55	250.13
10	Jamrnu and Kashmir	293.30	592.54	810.59	1449.95
11	Jharkhand	1627.99	1782.29	2360.75	3295.80
12	Karnataka	4874.28	5058.16	6983.11	9484.48
13	Kerala	1376.53	2634.58	4075.71	1855.84
14	Madhya Pradesh	5719.08	4743.32	6299.801	7812.59
15	Maharashtra	10304.04	10271.98	15793.72	22814.89
16	Manipur	799.30	799.30	854.80	1018.54
17	Meghalaya	469.49	469.49	625.69	799.26
18	Mizoram	358.74	435.41	582.82	1307.05
19	Nagaland	269.06	443.18	593.54	953.84
20	Odisha	2083.26	1669.30	2403.62	2308.77
21	Punjab	2275.11	2688.07	3952.45	3846.35
22	Rajasthan	4187.60	3953.39	5182.40	6532.15
23	Sikkim	44.84	116.63	156.76	276.91
24	Tamil Nadu	6346.09	7480.88	11533.11	10730.45
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	5692.60
26	Tiipura	523.81	746.41	999.50	1261.65
27	Uttrakhand	583.96	625.97	900.35	962.76
28	Uttar Pradesh	11119.01	9337.26	12524.57	15797.72
29	West Bengal	5764.81	6290.54	9848.97	10474.41
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.34	18.54	25.46	55.08
31	Chandigarh	147.13	136.42	182.21	537.59
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.30	21.19	28.14	50.09
33	Daman and Diu	12.23	23.84	32.16	34.80
34	Delhi	350.00	500.00	3811.77	5353.04
35	Puducherry	150.00	150.00	207.67	342.12
Total		78250.01	81458.66	119745.80*	148281.29**

\* (1)This includes budgetary allocation for financial year 2013-14 and total unspent balance available with States/UTs as on 01.04.2013.

\*\* (2) This includes budgetary allocation for financial year 2014-15 and total unspent balance available with States/UTs as on 01.04.2014.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise targets and achievements under SJSRY/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2011-12				2012-13			
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided 'Skill training		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	7361	12946	17580	67664	9265	11737	38720	50567
2	Arunachal Pradesh	654	143	231	213	463	156	1496	252
3	Assam	7873	206	2890	1006	6250	190	20203	3903
4	Bihar	5850	1449	14008	5170	5038	35	16282	58663
5	Chhattisgarh	1923	4582	4600	10505	2515	4407	8468	16908
G	Goa	246	14	589	59	189	45	612	40
7	Gujarat	5979	9848	14363	43179	7823	3085	28673	40778
8	Haryana	22.50	2269	5400	2440	2961	2752	9572	4217
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	69	103!	262	899	169	2904	485
10	Jammu and Kashmir	392	88	983	1380	922	573	2979	1904
11	Jharkhand	2212	116	53281	438	3213	2690	10387	8733
12	Karnataka	726?	12343	17386	26644	9123	8333	34489	45562
13	Kerala	2242	3920	5362	5040	3749	8003	12116	20011
14	Madhya Pradesh	8819	13580	2111?	27586	8261	17603	28085	51269
15	Maharashtra	16624	13472	39770	56168	22301	33037	77087	60821
16	Manipur	1768	0	707	1283	1431	0	4625	669
17	Meghalaya	935	0	413	0	581	34	1878	150
18	Mizoram	826	759	129	2755	857	554	2771	4913
19	Nagaland	601	905	53	864	891	321	2880	1350
20	Odisha	3250	5939	7772	7364	3484	8594	11261	30389
21	Punjab	2463	59	5891	995	4698	13	15189	2502
22	Rajasthan	6131	5947	14671	9131	8579	5629	27733	26485
23	Sikkim	105	106	7	908	204	73	661	112
24	Tamii Nadu	8786	11141	21011	29656	11521	11282	41270	27570
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	1314	433	462	1688	1258	458	4071	1659

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Uttarakhand	909	725	2176	1890	983	694	3177	1520
28	Uttar Pradesh	18638	5509	44612	31846	15805	10724	51090	11393
29	West Bengal	8297	13411	19842	24870	10262	10750	36556	58116
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	65	96	0	43	45	140	0
31	Chandigarh	331	444	604	616	255	324	825	1 816
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39	5	71	60	37	12	120	0
33	Daman and Diu	27	0	50	0	149	0	480	0
34	Delhi	525	316	6479	1230	727	415	2350	3807
35	Puducherry	231	534	243	760	263	254	850	215
Total		125000	121343	275000	363670	145000	142991	500000	535779

*State-wise targets and achievements under SJSRY/ National Urban Livelihoods mission (NULM)  
during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14				2014-15			
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided 'Skill training		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises		No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	11700	9275	29000	47171	2255	0	18800	742
2	Arunachal Pradesh	480	98	1000	229	290	0	2500	105
3	Assam	6100	0	15300	0	2175	0	18200	0
4	Bihar	4235	0	10500	0	1828	0	15300	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2615	4737	6400	14890	891	0	7500	0
6	Goa	275	164	740	680	37	0	300	0
7	Gujarat	9550	2734	23550	42762	4424	0	36900	0
8	Haryana	3750	1907	9400	21334	1445	0	12000	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	350	266	800	1236	101	0	850	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1125	771	2700	4579	587	0	4900	0
11	Jharkhand	3180	170	7900	1803	1334	0	11000	0
12	Karnataka	9385	13536	23400	40338	3838	0	32000	0
13	Kerala	5385	6907	13700	9402	751	0	6300	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	8485	13147	21000	59109	3161	37	26400	6342
15	Maharashtra	21135	31656	52800	86223	9232	0	76900	0
16	Manipur	1200	517	2800	683	412	0	3500	0
17	Meghalaya	750	6	2100	32	323	0	2700	0
18	Mizoram	840	288	2000	2620	529	0	4400	0
19	Nagaiand	840	440	1900	1845	386	81	3300	705
20	Odisha	3305	4496	8000	32237	934	0	7800	0
21	Punjab	5350	76	13200	9603	1556	0	12500	0
22	Rajasthan	6950	4910	17300	30598	2643	0	22000	0
23	Sikkim	240	27	500	1744	112	0	900	0
24	Tamil Nadu	15245	19213	38500	121378	4342	0	36200	0
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	2303	0	19200	0
26	Tripura	1330	150	3300	503	511	0	4200	0
27	Uttarakhand	1225	1124	3000	4277	390	0	3300	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	16725	8542	41900	100491	6392.	0	53300	0
29	West Bengal	13160	8434	33000	49160	4238	0	35400	0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65	49	100	0	22	0	200	0
31	Chandigarh	310	294	600	1382	218	0	1800	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	100	0	20	0	200	0
33	Daman and Diu	70	0	110	0	14	0	150	0
34	Delhi	4250	132	12700	19198	2166	0	18000	983
35	Puducherry	325	94	700	0	138	0	1100	0
Total		160000	134160	400000	705507	60000	118	500000	8877

\* Only 8 States/UTs have submitted their MPRs up to the month of May, 2014.

#### **Tiger Census Method**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace the existing pug mark method of counting tigers, with any other scientific method;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new method is likely to be adopted?

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 country level tiger estimation since 2006 is done using the new, refined methodology, as recommended by the Tiger Task Force, based on spatial occupancy of tigers and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework, which is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmarks. Besides, DMA analysis of scat sample is also done to ascertain minimum number of tigers in low tiger density areas.

#### **Sick/Closed MSMEs**

961. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) presently operating in the country and the number of people employed in this sector along with their contribution to gross domestic product during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a large number of MSMEs got closed/wound-up/became sick and unviable during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers rendered unemployed; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : (a) Information on the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and employment in the sector is collected by conducting All India Census of the sector periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational & social services, hotel &

restaurants, transports and storage & warehousing (except cold storage), the total number of MSMEs and total employment in the MSME Sector are 361.74 lakh and 805.24 lakh respectively.

As per the revised methodology suggested by CSO, MoSPI, on the basis of the data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by CSO, MoSPI and final results of the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year ,2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the estimated contribution of MSME sector to GDP, during 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13, are as noted below:

Share of MSME Sector in Total GDP (%)			
Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Manufacturing Sector MSMEs	7.39	7.27	7.04
Service Sector MSMEs	29.30	30.70	30.50
Total	36.69	37.97	37.54

(b) and (c) As per the data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the Scheduled Commercial Banks, the position regarding number of sick MSMEs in the country at the end of March 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Provisional) are 92,258, 88,635 and 2,22,204 respectively. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III. Information on number of workers rendered unemployed on this account is not maintained by RBI.

(d) Rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is provided by primary lending institutions, including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. The revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick MSEs issued on 1st November, 2012 by RBI, inter alia, provide for:

- (i) Early detection of sickness;
- (ii) A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSEs; and
- (iii) A non- discretionary one time settlement scheme for the MSB sector.



**Statement-I***State-wise Viability Position of Sick Small & Medium Enterprises as at the end of March 2011*

(Amount in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Potentially Viable		Non-Viable		Viability Yet to be Decided		Total Sick Units		of Viable Units, Those Under Nursing	
		Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jammu And Kashmir	290	6.88	1150	34.22	339	8.08	1779	49.18	22	1.81
2	Himachal Pradesh	68	34.42	734	45.12	4	0.52	806	80.06	69	34.44
3	Punjab	198	32.86	1487	112.88	23	45.21	1708	190.95	175	21.76
4	Chandigarh	1	11	148	24.29	2	0.12	151	35.41	1	11
5	Uttaranchal	112	1.9	256	28.38	0	0	368	30.28	5	0.07
6	Haryana	29	20.43	433	22.92	5	0.65	467	44	28	14.29
7	Delhi	107	57.75	3767	257.1	458	47.67	4332	362.52	100	33.97
8	Rajasthan	195	8.23	1475	32.05	76	12.49	1746	52.77	61	0.32
9	Uttar Pradesh	1292	101.01	3295	179.25	106	10	4693	290.25	525	64.76
10	Bihar	473	9.2	4104	93.04	323	14.04	4900	116.28	449	8.68
11	Sikkim	0	0	21	2.56	0	0.21	2.56	0	0	0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0.42	94	3.15	0	0	109	3.57	0	0
13	Nagaland	2	0.14	21	1.73	0	0	23	1.87	0	0
14	Manipur	1	0.01	22	0.34	0	0	23	0.35	1	0.01
15	Mizoram	2	65.52	8	1.75	0	0	10	67.27	0	0
16	Tr1pura	10	9.46	22	24.04	0	0	32	33.5	1	0.02
17	Meghalaya	4	52.9	282	7.37	0	0	286	60.27	0	0
18	Assam	35	79.72	461	41.96	11	3.38	507	125.06	3	0.35
19	West Bengal	288	218.2	7985	1512.67	90	46.67	8363	1777.54	169	109.86
20	Jharkhand	222	27.55	1245	38.6908	16	12.7	1483	78.9408	76	14.82
21	Odisha	291	24.58	4676	96.18	18	19	4985	139.76	182	18.83
22	Chattisgarh	47	3.46	970	36.36	38	2.3	1055	42.12	51	7.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23	Madhya Pradesh	298	24.5	7631	155.85	245	21.11	8174	201.46	148	8.04
24	Gujarat	579	105.72	3698	441.09	174	25.07	4451	571.88	556	69.47
25	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Maharashtra	787	174.5	5668	1357.88	2528	182.19	8983	1417.58	719	86.43
28	Andhra Pradesh	276	121.75	10765	427.29	350	58.53	11391	607.57	234	32.42
29	Karnataka	534	141.29	5622	569.49	1032	98.47	7188	809.25	235	80.52
30	Goa	24	40.68	123	7.71	11	1.24	158	49.63	21	40.07
31	Kerala	382	58.05	4595	222.38	405	9.97	5382	290.4	293	43.57
32	Tamil Nadu	739	240.8	6172	773.19	308	82.82	7219	1096.81	697	97.3
33	Pondicherry	2	0.48	1455	8.06	0	0	1457	8.54	2	0.48
34	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	8	0.25	0	0	8	0.25	0	0
All India		7303	1673.41	78393	6559.241	6562	702.23	92258	8934.881	4823	801.23

Source: Res All Indiaerve Bank of India.

**Statement-II***State-wise Viability Position of Sick Small & Medium Enterprises as at the end of March 2012*

(Amount in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Potentially Viable		Non-Viable		Viability Yet to be Decided		Total Sick Units		of Viable Units, Those Under Nursing	
		Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jammu & Kashmir	53	17.91	1209	81.71	2	2.34	1264	101.96	47	9.83
2	Himachal Pradesh	43	4.74	500	26.88	0	0	543	31.62	26	1.35
3	Punjab	212	414.7	1550	207.76	21	19.81	1783	642.27	167	12.63
4	Chandigarh	0	0	72	41.6	0	0	72	41.6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Uttaranchal	78	6.44	234	18.24	2	1.15	314	25.83	19	0.04
6	Haryana	132	682.24	2838	149.21	47	19.45	3017	850.9	32	4.51
7	Delhi	108	653.8	1494	1193.59	208	23.17	1810	1870.56	119	44.97
8	Rajasthan	137	444.45	4978	53.03	240	35.61	5355	533.09	213	7.8
9	Uttar Pradesh	1713	1 86.29	3660	181.07	115	22.21	5488	389.57	1471	36.29
10	Bihar	732	16.66	4979	180.05	34	0.65	5745	197.36	40	0.47
11	Sikkim	0	0	38	1.1	0	0	38	1.1	0	0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Nagaland	0	0	7	2.78	1	0.37	8	3.15	0	0
14	Manipur	45	0.54	98	1.13	0	0	143	1.67	0	0
15	Mizoram	0	0	38	61	0	0	38	61	0	0
16	Tripura	0	0	12	5.09	0	0	12	5.09	0	0
17	Meghalaya	4	0.13	14	12.96	0	0	18	13.09	4	0.13
18	Assam	242	3.19	333	92.79	29	11.03	604	107.01	124	1
19	West Bengal	997	874.7	8010	879.15	106	40.74	9113	1794.59	862	107.65
20	Jharkhand	485	119.84	1672	58.35	59	6.56	2216	184.75	459	20.85
21	Odisha	617	28.37	5296	147.92	19	12.91	5932	189.2	163	3.69
22	Chattisgarh	65	72.35	641	46.73	56	2.57	762	121.65	39	7.12
23	Madhya Pradesh	397	56.11	3228	331.96	136	55.44	3761	443.51	399	9.68
24	Gujarat	421	1059.94	5837	473	116	41.48	6374	1574.42	349	52.79
25	Daman and Diu	0	0	17	0.21	1	7.51	18	7.72	0	0
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
27	Maharashtra	500	1153.75	6930	967.94	2850	195.84	10280	2317.52	442	181.48
28	Andhra Pradesh	410	630.14	3464	444.771	No	46.05	3984	1120.96	112	103.61
29	Karnataka	1652	340.45	3299	341.45	820	31.34	5771	713.24	1338	221.3
30	Goa	15	12.54	78	1.91	16	2.77	109	17.22	13	12.53
31	Kerala	447	39.49	4274	133.5	740	19.36	5461	192.35	56	27.02
32	Tamil Nadu	1079	732.42	7011	1169.2	353	32.44	8443	1934.06	273	54. 3
33	Pondicherry	20	0.11	130	6.21	0	0	150	6.32	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0	0	8	0.26	0	0	8	0.26	0	0
	ALL INDIA	10604	751.3	71950	7312.55	6081	630.8	88635	15494.54	6768	920.84

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

**Statement-III***State-wise Viability Position of Sick Small & Medium Enterprises as at the end of March 2013*

(Amount in Rs crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Potentially Viable		Non-Viable		Viability Yet to be Decided		Total Sick Units		of Viable Units, Those Under Nursing	
		Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding	Units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Jammu and Kashmir	53	12.05	1175	47.98	99	18.14	1327	78.17	11	1.78
2	Himachal Pradesh	86	72.38	1446	145.34	422	18.48	1954	236.2	13	69.45
3	Punjab	235	158.34	2663	450.78	849	156.35	3747	765.47	33	137.67
4	Chandigarh	170	19.55	414	134.85	75	102.89	659	257.27	169	19.51
5	Uttarakhand	1059	44.74	932	45.25	2581	89.7	4572	179.69	116	5.68
6	Haryana	102	87.28	1529	315.91	1720	64.91	3351	468.1	28	84.32
7	Delhi	151	266.33	2023	634.28	671	146.77	2845	1047.38	42	186.25
8	Rajasthan	611	53.47	12908	128	6824	107.61	20343	289.0	375	49.12
9	Uttar Pradesh	1263	981.84	16389	390.68	1452	198.33	19104	1570.86	1072	851.52
10	Bihar	369	180.51	4532	193.45	804	21.45	5705	395.41	222	170.67
11	Sikkim	7	0.36	56	3.73	0	0	63	4.09	3	0.12
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	49	2.24	26	5.8	75	8.04	0	0
13	Nagaland	0	0	107	5.81	40	5.32	147	11.13	0	0
14	Manipur	4	0.01	143	1.68	1	0.01	148	1.7	0	0
15	Mizoram	0	0	152	3.36	7	2.08	159	5.44	0	0
16	Tripura	9	0.04	5	0.08	2	0.03	16	0.15	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	Meghalaya	5	0.1	28	1.57	36	0.4	69	2.07	0	0
18	Assam	176	5.35	777	48.87	365	147.68	1318	201.9	150	4.26
19	West Bengal	1003	329.93	8754	926.12	1760	376.01	11517	1632.06	219	290.18
20	Jharkhand	537	96.37	4284	88.3	210	16.8	5031	201.47	132	77.72
21	Odisha	610	41.43	10346	357.89	819	36.71	31775	436.03	163	30.17
22	Chhattisgarh	218	19.81	2663	66	121	3.89	3002	39.7	15	8.07
23	Madhya Pradesh	524	124.55	9726	333.95	1041	46.36	11291	504.86	97	113.61
24	Gujarat	798	253.4	19000	529.7	817	53.46	20615	836.56	212	188.34
25	Daman and Diu	0	0	16	0.17	9	3.57	25	3.74	0	0
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	19	0.39	3	1.43	22	1.82	0	0
27	Maharashtra	1222	1006.85	28143	1746.83	3023	384.22	32388	3137.91	473	809.5
28	Andhra Pradesh	941	505.28	8080	621.94	3440	141.53	12461	1268.73	578	423.89
29	Karnataka	1147	356.62	11836	409.25	2862	173.96	15845	939.84	180	172.5
30	Goa	33	5.93	134	23.11	27	1.59	194	30.63	22	5.75
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Kerala	555	35.83	6157	108.39	1998	66.44	8710	210.65	46	14.9
33	Tamil Nadu	1345	787.95	18945	805.02	3178	221.5	23468	1814.47	378	573.61
34	Puducherry	39	0.66	113	6.88	38	0.14	190	7.68	2	0.01
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	0.67	37	0.68	22	0.24	68	1.59	7	0.67
All India		13281	5447.63	173581	8578.48	35342	2613.8	222204	16639.89	4758	4289.26

Source: Reserve Bank of India

**World Bank Assistance for  
Environmental Projects**

962. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought assistance from the World Bank for some of the environmental and wildlife conservation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Project-wise;

(c) whether the World Bank has laid down any condition in extending such assistance to the Government;

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof: and

(e) the roadmap drawn by the Government for the utilization of World Bank assistance?

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 project-wise details are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Conditions have not been (aid down by the World Bank. The loan/credit agreement between the Government and the lending agency generally includes an agreed action programme to be implemented over the term of the loan/credit.

### **Statement**

*Project-wise details, including status of utilization of assistance as relevant, are as follows*

Sl.No.	Project Name	Source of Funding	Date of World Bank Approval	Closing Date of the Project	Assistance sought from World Bank (US\$ million)	Current Status: Amount Disbursed (US\$ million)
<b>On Going Projects</b>						
1	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	IDA <sup>#</sup>	15.06.2010	31.03.2015	221.96	57.91
2	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	IDA IBRD <sup>@</sup>	30.06.2010	30.09.2015	64.15	9.68
3.	Financing Energy Efficiency at Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	GEF <sup>*</sup>	27.05.2010	31.12.2014	11.30	3.67
4.	National Ganga River Basin Project	IDA IBRD	31.05.2011	31.12.2019	1,000.00	64.74
5.	Biodiversity Conservation & Rural Livelihood Improvement	IDA GEF	17,05.2011	31.03.2018	15.36 8.14	3.01
6	Himachal Pradesh : (2nd Series Development Policy Loan for Exclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development	CTF <sup>&amp;</sup>	16.05.2014	30.11.2014	100.00	0.00
7	Chiller Energy Efficiency Project	GEF Other	30.06.2009	31.12.2014	100.00	0.00
<b>Pipeline Projects under various stages of Preparation</b>						
1.	Ecosystem Services Improvement Project	GEF	24.08.2011 <sup>§</sup>		24.64	
2.	Partial Risk Guarantee Mechanism to Promote the Adoption and Implementation of Innovative Low Carbon Technologies	GEF	24.08.2011 <sup>§</sup>		35.00	
3.	Network for Climate Change Technology Innovation	GEF	24.08.2011 <sup>§</sup>		10.00	
4.	Climate Resilience through Community-Based Approaches to Livelihood Adaptation in Semi-Arid States of India	GEF	24.08.2011 <sup>§</sup>		25.00	

<sup>§</sup>Date of Posing the Project; The amount<sup>7</sup> sought from the World Bank as assistance may undergo some changzsbased on the final design and allocation for the project.

<sup>#</sup>International Development Association (IDA)

<sup>@</sup>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

<sup>\*</sup> Global Environment Facility (GEF).

<sup>&</sup>Clean Technology Bund, the World &ank.

[Translation]

**Data on Seismic Activities**

963. SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state?

(a) whether the Government has collected data related to all the low intensity seismic activities during each of the last three year and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the earthquake zones which have been studied;

(c) whether various Hydro Power Projects, dams and Atomic Energy Plants have been set up in the high intensity seismic zones;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to monitor the seismic movements at various such locations including where atomic energy plants have been set up; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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- Earth System Science Organisation- Indian Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) monitors earthquake activity on continuous basis through the National Seismological Network.

(b) The seismic zoning map of India has been prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards IS 1893: 2002 which shows four seismic zones viz. Zone-II, Zone-III, Zone-IV and Zone-V is the most vulnerable zone. This seismic zoning map is periodically updated using newly acquired data.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Statewise list of completed Large Dams as per National Register of Large Dam (NKLD) maintained by Central Water Commission and additional information available on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments/Authorities is the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Considering the global advancements in the Geo-Technical Engineering and developments in the design, research and construction of dams, India is capable of executing development projects tr4 including construction of dams, Nuclear Power Plants and Hydro Power Projects that would withstand a seismic jolt through adequate safety measures.

Due action/steps have been taken by the Government from time to time as per the recommendations of the Dam Safety Organisation of the Central Water Commission for seismic monitoring of observiors such as Koyna and Warna in Maharashtra; Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisaillam in Andhra Pradesh and nuclear power sites of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). A set of guidelines for inspection of dams following earthquakes have also been developed in respect of safe operation and maintenance of the existing dams/ reservoirs.

Details of safety requirements for Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) are specified in "code of practice on safety in nuclear power plant siting" and related "safety guides" evolved by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), which are always in a state of continuing review.

Following the Fukushima (Japan) incident, the Government has directed safety reviews of all Indian nuclear power plants in operation, and under construction. Accordingly, safety review of Indian nuclear power plants was carried out by task forces of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited together with the committee set up by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. These reviews have found that Indian reactors are'safe and have sufficient margins and features in their design to withstand extreme natural events such as earthquakes and tsunamis.



**Statement**

*Statewise list of completed Large Dams in National Register of Large Dam (NRLD) maintained by CWC and additional information available on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments/Authorities*

Sl.No.	Name of Dam	Seismic Zone
1	2	3

**State:- Uttarakhand**

1	Ichari	IV
2	Ram Ganga	IV
3	Maneri Stage	IV
4	Dhauliganga Dam	V
5	Tanakpur Barrage	IV

**State: Assam**

1	Khangdong Dam	V
2	Umrong Dam	V

**State:- Punjab**

1	Mangal	IV
2	Maili	IV
3	Dholbaha	IV
4	Janauri	IV
5	Damsal	IV
6	Chohal	IV
7	Perch	IV
8	Salern	IV
9	Mirzapur	IV
10	Siswan	IV
11	Jainti	IV
12	Patari	IV
13	Thana	IV

**State: Kerala**

1	Peruvarippailam	IV
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**State :- Haryana**

1	Kaushalya Dam	IV
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1	2	3
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**State:- Gujarat**

1	Panelia	IV
2	Revania	IV
3	Latpari	IV
4	Veri	IV
5	Khambhala	IV
6	Vijarkhi	IV
7	Adhia	IV
8	Alansagar	IV
9	Harishthal	IV
10	Moldi	IV
11	Rajavadala	IV
12	Chimnabai-Lake	IV
13	Paneii	IV
14	Anandpar	IV
15	Kuvadwa	IV
16	Mota Baridharia	IV
17	Fakirwadaj	V
18	Dhameli	IV
19	Pichhavi	IV
20	Shiney	IV
21	Wandh	V
22	Ler	V
23	Kharod	IV
24	Lilpur-I	V
25	Sanava	V
26	Ambala	V
27	Mamuara	V
28	Dhaneti	V
29	Kalyanpar	V
30	KhengarSagar	V
31	Shihan	IV
32	Machhaparo	V

1	2	3	1	2	3
33	Madhapar	V	66	Gajod	V
34	Valavad	V	67	Kaila	V
35	Jhuran	V	68	Sanandharo	V
36	Rajada	V	69	Solmatia	IV
37	Badi-Padva	IV	70	Venghadi	V
38	Kothariya	IV	71	Adhochhani	V
39	Ratia	V	72	Baladhor	V
40	Vijaysagar	IV	73	Dhandhavada	IV
41	Tara-Manjal	V	74	Gondali	IV
42	Kapaddhar	V	75	Kankavati	V
43	Kuapaddhar	V	76	Kharua	V
44	Kalarwandh	IV	77	Moj	IV
45	Wandh-Mandvi	V	78	Venu	IV
46	Bhuj	V	79	Kundhada	IV
47	Kadoli	V	80	Vigodi	V
48	Vanothi	V	81	Balapar Budadro	V
49	Ranghola	IV	82	Bela	V
50	Sinhan	IV	83	Hatadi	V
51	Vedmati	IV	84	Hiran-I	IV
52	Bhimdad	IV	85	Jetawada	V
53	Brahmsni	IV	86	Wamka	V
54	Ghee	IV	87	Gajansar	V
55	Lilpar-II	V	88	Machhul	tv
56	Lotiya	V	89	Shetrunji	IV
57	Mauvana	V	90	Demi I	IV
58	Ajit	IV	91	Dhobiyara	IV
59	Badargadh(Shiv)	V	92	Fulzar I	IV
60	Chhasara	V	93	Jadawas	V
61	Fulra	V	94	Kodoli/Kadoli	V
62	Sargualla	V	95	Mevasa	V
63	Sasoi	IV	96	Phot	V
64	Shivlakha	V	97	Vayor	V
65	Chorwadala	IV			

1	2	3	1	2	3
98	Bhmirya	IV	130	Sapda	IV
99	Dhrufania	IV	131	Shetrunji Khodiar	IV
100	Koyadam	IV	132	Vartu- I	IV
101	KundolTank	IV	133	Bhaguda	IV
102	Limdi Bhogavo I	IV	134	Chiroda	IV
103	Chang	V	135	Karuda-Dabhunda	V
104	Chavadka	V	135	Khari	IV
105	Ekalia	V	137	Naniber	V
105	Faradi	V	138	Odarka	IV
107	Piprala	IV	139	Vartu	IV
108	Sapada	IV	140	Dhunai	V
109	Shivsagar	IV	141	Jaday	V
110	Thoralia Mi Tank	IV	142	Kaurunda	V
111	Umri	IV	143	Kharadia	V
112	Vamaka	V	144	Loriya	V
113	Vada-Tarawada	V	145	Suvi	V
114	Baranda	V	146	Bharapar	V
115	Bhadar	iv	147	Niruna	V
116	Burkhan	V	148	Rudarmaia	V
117	Hasanpur	IV	149	Vachappari	IV
118	Kanzara	IV	150	Virani	V
119	Rakhadi	V	151	Darsadi	V
120	Thoriali-Limdi-Bhogavo	IV	152	Godadiya	V
121	Vasatava	V	153	Lodrani	V
122	WaghaPaddhar	V	154	Nandasar	V
123	Bhadra	V	155	Bamathia-I	V
124	Wasthawa	V	156	Dhari	IV
125	Balamdi	IV	157	Fatehgadh (M)	V
126	Bambhanka	V	158	Ramgadbo	IV
127	Surkhan	V	159	Vanthali	IV
128	Devalia	V	160	Adhoi-I	V
129	Khodiyar	IV	161	Butta	V

1	2	3	1	2	3
162	Chandrabhaga	IV	194	Khadkhambhali	IV
163	Jagadi	IV	195	Khiiawad M.I.	IV
164	Kunaria	V	196	Khodasar	V
165	Mankuwa	V	197	Ranipat	V
166	Mewasa	IV	198	Sorthi	IV
167	Sariyamati	IV	199	Survanalla	IV
168	Senjal	IV	200	Tharawada	V
163	Mapar	V	201	Thikariyala	IV
170	Vanaia	IV	202	Ambajal	IV
171	Bamanbore	IV	203	Nana Angia	V
172	Bendiyabeli	IV	204	Baukha	V
173	Bhadreshwar	V	205	Chachka	IV
174	Chhaparwadi-I	VI	206	Dhareshi	V
175	Chhaparwadi-Lunivav	IV	207	Godechi	IV
176	Jam Dadar	IV	208	Gokhalana	IV
177	Kalindri	IV	209	Halara	V
178	Khari	IV	210	Kakari Mahudi	IV
179	Kuntala	IV	211	Kaswati	V
180	Mesariya-I	IV	212	Koriyani	V
181	Modhuwanti TR	IV	213	Madhuvanti	IV
182	Motikharsoli	IV	214	Manjal-Reladia	V
183	Nanamatra	IV	215	Morchbana	V
184	Ratanpar	V	216	Nyar-I	IV
185	Senja I	IV	217	Rupen	IV
186	Vansiali	IV	218	Rupen M.I.	IV
187	Ambaradi	IV	219	Savdi	IV
188	Anandapar	IV	220	Suravanala	IV
189	Bamathiya-2	IV	221	Ambakui	V
190	Dadar	IV	222	Anida	IV
191	Devedhari	IV	223	Bhekhado	V
192	Jatavada-II	V	224	Dangra	IV
193	Jhanjeshri	IV	225	Devsar	V

1	2	3	1	2	3
226	Fuizar II	IV	259	Waidy	IV
227	Gadaputha	V	260	Vavor	V
228t	Kevadi	V	261	Virpur	IV
229	Khorana	IV	262	Bedi M.I.	IV
230	Mulbavla	IV	263	Hathasani	IV
231	Ravana	IV	264	Mota Kanthariya	IV
232	Sartanpar	IV	265	Muval	IV
233	Zar	IV	266	Nara	V
234	Bandhara	V	267	Navabhetali	V
235	Goyala	V	268	Panchavada	IV
236	Isar	V	269	Sandhara	V
237	Kakarwa	V	270	Suvag	IV
238	Bhadreshwar	V	271	Thanagalol	IV
239	Gadhda-Rasaji	V	272	Hiran-II	IV
240	Ladoi	IV	273	Jalida	IV
241	Machhaliwad	IV	274	Kharo	IV
242	Phophal I	IV	275	Kotda	IV
243	Urnrapar	V	276	Mathal	V
244	Bandra	V	277	Mesaria	IV
245	Bhandaria	IV	278	Sanala	IV
246	Bhempura	IV	279	Abhalwad	IV
247	Bodi	IV	280	Berachiya	V
248	Chhaparwadi (J)	IV	281	Bharad	IV
249	Gugariyana	V	282	Bhukhi	V
250	Hadmatia	IV	283	Dedarani	V
251	Jagedi	IV	284	Farera	IV
252	Machhundri	IV	285	Godhatad	V
253	Rajawal	IV	286	Ishwariya	IV
254	Ratnal	V	287	Jangadia	V
255	Raval II	IV	288	Junachay	V
256	Sanosara	V	289	Ludva	V
257	Serai	V	290	Mitti	V
258	Shingoda	IV			

1	2	3	1	2	3
291	Mobhness	IV	323	Arrni	IV
292	Wagarpiplalia	IV	324	Kalaghogha	V
293	Turkha	IV	325	Megal TR	V
294	Vadali	IV	326	Pipardi	V
295	Vada-Taravada	V	327	Rampari	IV
296	Vaghvadarada	IV	328	Raningpar	IV
297	Don	V	329	Sarki	IV
298	Karmal	IV	330	Vrajmi	V
299	Lakhanka	IV	331	Dangra	IV
300	Rangmati	IV	332	Dhavada	V
301	Vadalia	IV	333	Kotadia	IV
302	Zalu	V	334	Lakhapadar	IV
303	Adpur	IV	335	Mamasi	IV
304	Bangawadi	IV	336	Ranala	IV
305	Debhari	IV	337	Umarala	IV
306	Dhandh	IV	338	Und I	IV
307	Hamirpara	IV	339	Vekari	IV
308	Ingorala	IV	340	Venu II	IV
309	Jadsa	V	341	Aji III	IV
310	Khata	IV	342	Demi II	IV
311	Ambani Khodiar	IV	343	Machhu II	IV
312	Bhagwanjina Muvacta	,v	344	Moti-Kundol	IV
313	Bhanmer	IV	345	Sod Vadar	IV
314	Domda M.I.	IV	346	Fatehgadh	V
315	Jesar	IV	347	Laloi	IV
316	Kalubhar	IV	348	Manari	IV
317	Mota-Zinzuda	IV	349	Ranch Devda	IV
318	Nyari II	IV	350	Sheni	IV
319	Piyoni	V	351	Sipu	IV
320	Toda	IV	352	Vansal	IV
321	Vankol	IV	353	Kankavati	IV
322	Aji II	IV	354	Motisar	IV

1	2	3	1	2	3
355	Dai (Minisar)	IV	387	Baiiyawad	IV
356	Falku	IV	388	Chandravadi	IV
357	Gebanshapir	IV	389	Patiyali	IV
358	Reshamadi Galol	IV	390	Demi MI	IV
359	Sani	IV	391	Galath	IV
360	Sonmati	IV .	392	Khedoi	IV
361	Uben	IV	393	Khodapipar	V
362	Vadal	IV	394	Nani Bhalsan	IV
363	Vadia	IV	395	Sindhanj	IV
364	Meciha Creek TR	IV	396	Vadi	IV
365	Noli	IV	397	Vartu II	IV
366	Ghodadharoi	IV	398	Dabasang	IV
367	Mota-Chhaida	IV	399	Rupavati	IV
368	Raidy	IV	400	Veardi I	IV
369	Sogthi	IV	401	Kabarka	IV
370	Tappar	V	402	Saburi	IV
371	Limbali	IV	403	Bandi	IV
372	Thebi	IV	404	Bhadar II (Bandi)	V
373	Dhrafad	IV	405	Dondo	IV
374	Faddanbeti	IV	406	Govana	IV
375	Lachhadi	V	407	Zakashiya	IV
376	Limdi-Bhogavo II	IV	408	Gadhki	IV
377	Advana	IV	409	Mukteshwar	IV
378	Bharudia	V	410	Prempara	IV
379	Bhogat Bandhara	IV	411	Raska Weir	IV
380	Fulzar(Kb)	IV	412	Karnuki	IV
381	Jambuda-Bandhara	V	413	Ratada	IV
382	Trivni-Tranga	IV	414	Ruparel	IV
383	Und II	IV	415	Sodvadar	IV
3S4	Wodisang	IV	416	Sukhpar	IV
385	Morsal	IV	417	Khokhaia	IV
386	Aji IV	IV	418	Mobhness	IV

1	2	3
419	Orvada	IV
420	Rampuri	IV
421	Havana	IV
422	Dhingaivada	IV
423	Bachadiya	IV
424	Bhesania	IV
425	Bantwakharo	IV
426	Goma	V
427	Kalbhar	IV
428	Marsal	IV
429	Mevasa	IV
430	Minsar	IV
431	Mota Gujariya	IV
432	Mudhan	IV
433	Saburi	IV
434	Sherdi	IV
435	Simleti	IV
436	Bed TR	IV
437	Lank	IV
438	Ozat II	IV
439	Ozat Weir (Vanthali)	IV
440	Shingoda I	IV
441	Silmeti	IV
442	Vadisang	IV
443	Vaidal	IV
444	Virpur	IV

**State:- Maharashtra**

Name of Dam	Seismic Zone
1 Aad	IV
2 Achler	IV
3 Adare	IV
4 Alur	IV
5 Ambai	IV
6 Ambatkhoh	IV

1	2	3
7	Ambi	IV
8	Amboli	IV
9	Anala	IV
10	Aril	IV
11	Arsoli	IV
12	Asane	IV
13	Asurde	IV
14	Awashi	IV
15	Bagalwadi	IV
16	Banganga	IV
17	Barewadi	IV
18	Barki	IV
19	Beni	IV
20	Benitura	IV
21	Berdewadi	IV
22	Bharti	IV
23	Bhoiawali	IV
24	Billur (A)	IV
25	Bubali	IV
26	Chalakewadi	IV
27	Chandani	IV
28	Chandoli	IV
29	Chaphal	IV
30	Chinchai	IV
31	Chinchwad	IV
32	Chivari-omrga	IV
33	Cholmukh	IV
34	Dahifal	IV
35	Deoghar	IV
36	Dev dhanora	IV
37	Devale	IV
33	Dhoki	IV



1	2	3	1	2	3
39	Dhom	IV	72	Kanher	IV
40	Dhombalakwadi	IV	73	Karanjikheda	IV
41	Diggi	IV	'74	Kasari	IV
42	Gadgadi	IV	75	Kaseli	IV
43	Gadnadi	IV	76	Kasmalwadi	IV
44	Gawane	IV	77	Kelamba	IV
45	Gawase	IV	78	Kesarjawada	IV
46	Ghatkarwadi	iV	79	Khamkarwadi	IV
47	Gopaiwadi	IV	80	Khandeshwar	IV
48	Gormala	[V	81	Kharsai	IV
49	Guhagar	IV	82	Khopad	IV
50	Hangarga	IV	83	Kolakewadi	IV
51	Harangaon	IV	84	Koiegaon	IV
52	Hardkhale	IV	85	Konde	IV
53	Harni	IV	86	Kondivali	IV
54	Hateghar	IV	87	Koregaon	IV
55	Hipparga	IV	88	Koregaonwadi	IV
56	Horti	IV	89	Koyana	IV
57	Ijoli	IV	90	Kudnur	IV
58	Inambari	IV	91	Kurnathe	IV
59	Irrachiwadi	IV	92	Kumbhavade	IV
60	Itkal	IV	93	Kundali	IV
61	Jamb	IV	94	Kurnur	IV
62	Jategaon	IV	95	Lingwane	IV
63	Juwathi	IV	96	Lower terna (makni)	IV
64	Kachurli	IV	97	Mahabaleshwadi S.T.	IV
65	Kadavi	IV	98	Mahu	IV
66	Kadvai	IV	99	Malatwadi	IV
67	Kalamba	IV	100	Malghar	IV
68	Kalambwadj	IV	101	Mandave	IV
69	Kalwande	IV	102	Manoli	IV
70	Kamtha	IV	103	Masala	IV
71	Kandvan	IV			

1	2	3	1	2	3
104	Morana (Gureghar)	IV	136	Sakharapa	IV
105	Moravane	IV	137	Sangvikati	IV
106	Morde	IV	138	Sheldi	IV
107	Nagewadi	IV	139	Shil	IV
108	Naigaon-2	IV	140	Shinde (peth)	IV
109	Nandari	IV	141	Shirale	IV
110	Nandla	IV	142	Shirvali	IV
111	Nandvipurar	IV	143	Shivdav	IV
112	Nandwal	IV	144	Shrimant	IV
113	Niradevghar	IV	145	Sina kolegaon	IV
114	Nittur I	IV	146	Sirsadi	IV
115	Nive	IV	147	Sondheghar	IV
116	Otav	IV	148	Tangar	IV
117	Padsali	IV	149	Tarali	IV
118	Pahuchibari	IV	150	Tarandale	IV
119	Palasnilgaon	IV	151	Telewadi	IV
120	Paleshwar	IV	152	Terna	IV
121	Panchanadi	IV	153	Thoseghar	IV
122	Panderi	IV	154	Tintraj	IV
123	Panhale	IV	155	Tivare	IV
124	Parule	IV	156	Tulshi	IV
125	Pashane	IV	157	Umarani No. 2	IV
126	Pethsangvi	IV	158	Umate	IV
127	Phanaswadi	IV	159	Upper Vaitarna/Alwandi	IV
128	Pimpalwadi	IV	160	Uramodi	IV
129	Pimpar	IV	161	Uttarmand	IV
130	Pohner	IV	162	Vhel	IV
131	Rajewadi	IV	163	Vinhere	IV
132	Ramganga	IV	164	Wadji	IV
133	Rankala	IV	165	Waigholpada	IV
134	Ransai	IV	166	Warana	IV
135	Roshani	IV	167	Watephal	IV

1	2	3
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168	Yermala	IV
169	Yevatimasoli	IV
170	Zapade	IV

**State:- Bihar**

Name of Dam	Seismic Zone	
1	Kharagpur Lake	IV
2	Nagi	IV
3	Amrity	IV
4	Badua	IV
5	Srikhandi	IV
6	Chandan	IV
7	Jalkund	IV
8	Morway	IV
9	Satgharwa (N.F)	IV
10	Kailash Ghati	IV
11	Nakti	IV
12	Baskund	IV
13	Upper Badua (N.F.)	IV
14	Belharana	IV
15	Anjan	
16	Orhni	IV
17	Blilashi	IV
18	Upper Kiul	IV
19	Sindhwarni	IV
20	Barnar	IV

**State:- Manipur**

1	Khauparn	V
2	Singda	V
3	Khuga	V

**State:- Meghalaya**

Name of Dam	Seismic Zone	
1	Umtru Masonry Weir, Dehal, Byrnihat.	V
2	Umiam Concrete Dam (Stage-I), Umiam (Barapani]	V
3	Umiam-Umtru Concrete Dam (Stage-NI), Kyrdemkulai	V
4	Umiam-Umtru Concrete Darn (Stage-IV), Nongkhyllem	V
5	Mawaphlang Dam, Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme	V

1	2	3
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6	Myntdu—Leshka Concrete Dam (Stage-I), Suchen	V
7	Main Earth Darn Nongmihir (Stage-III)	V

**State:- Tripura**

1	Gumti Hydro Electric Project	V
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**State:- Nagaland**

1	Doyang Rockfil Impervious Dam	V
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**State:-Arunachal Pradesh**

1	Ranganadi Dam	v
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**State:- Himachal Pradesh**

1	Bhakra Dam	IV
2	Pong Dam	V
3	Pandoh Dam	V

**Financial Assistance to Universities**

964. SHRI OM BIRLA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides grants and financial assistance to the Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, year-wise and university-wise including universities in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the proposals pertaining to vocational training submitted by Kota University in Rajasthan are under the consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides grants and financial assistance to Universities declared fit under section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956 to receive grants.

(b) The details of grants and financial assistance, provided to the various Universities by the UGC, during 11-12 and 12-13, year-wise and University wise, .

including universities in Rajasthan are available in the Annual Report of the UGC laid before the Parliament and is placed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The UGC has started its scheme on skill development based higher education as part of college/university education leading to vocational bachelor (B.Voc degree) with multiple exits such as Diploma/Advanced Diploma under the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). As per information available on the UGC website at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/ListApprovedNotaapprovedinstitutionforBVoc.pdf>, the

University of Kota, Rajasthan had applied to the UGC for financial assistance under the scheme. However, the University's proposal was not approved by the UGC.

The UGC also implements the scheme of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges to ensure that the graduates who pass out after completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment. The UGC has informed that the University of Kota, Rajasthan has not submitted any proposal for financial assistance under the scheme of Career Oriented Courses (COG).

### **Statement**

*Grants released by UGC to Central, Deemed to be and State Universities, State-wise, under Plan and Non-Plan schemes*

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of the University	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1	Hyderabad University, Hyderabad	23457.48	24706.11
2	The English & Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad	6632.44	8763.79
3	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad	3862.93	7356.42
4	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	2162.68	1905.10
5	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantapur	275.92	318.89
6	A.N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	58.22	11.13
7	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur	808.69	692.05
8	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	1644.81	1844.64
9	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad	425.82	840.36
10	Kakatiya University Warangal	926.23	823.62
11	Osmania University, Hyderabad	1420.78	5375.72
12	Potti SreeramuluTeiugu University, Hyderabad	173.91	194.37
13	Sri Krishna Devaraya University, Anantapur	286.83	1075.28
14	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1260.32	1457.77
15	Sri Padmawati Mahila V. Vidyalaya, Tirupati	480.81	525.71
16	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad	4.49	6.66
17	Dravidian University	318.68	253.74
18	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada.	0,00	356.83

1	2	3	4
19	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantpur	16,8	58.17
20	Dr. NTR Univ. of Health, Science, Vijayawada	0.00	2.1.8
21	Krishna University Machhalipattanam	0.00	16.88
22	Yogi vernana University Kaddapa	394.2	142.99
23	Telangana University Nizamabad	150	14.58
24	National Academy of Legal Studies & Research University	296.13	129.03
25	Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda	0.00	16.20
26	Damodram Sanjivayya National Law University	0.00	56.25
27	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad	21.05	000
28	Rayalaseerna University	0.40	000
29	Satawahana University	250	0.00
Total		45329.62	56944.47
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
1	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar	3615.39	7158.24
Total		3615.39	7158.24
<b>Assam</b>			
1	Assam University, Silchar	7950.36	6938.79
2	Tezpur University, Tezpur	9116.811	10718.62
3	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	614.41	146.87
4	Guwahati University, Guwahati	747.53	1710.08
5	Assam Agricultural, University	44.16	0.00
Total		18471.27	20836.36
<b>Bihar</b>			
1	Central University of Bihar	0.40	2130.72
2	T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	42.42	282.17
3	Babasaheb B R Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur	1624.69	451.33
4	B.N.Mandal University Madhepura	181.68	168.03
5	K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Darbhanga	27.4	534.93
6	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya	396.72	411.64
7	L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga	237.67	382.18
8	Patna University, Patna	280.04	479.86
9	Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur	0.00	525.00

1	2	3	4
10	Jai Prakash Vishwa Vidyalaya, Chapra	371-28	213.03
11	Veer Kunwar Sing University, Arrah	37.96	171.81
Total		3200.26	5750.70

**Chhattisgarh**

1	Guru Ghasidas University, Bllaspur	9270.74	8790.57
2	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Khairagarh	99.3	284.94
3	Pt Ravi ShankarShukla University, Raipur	414.34	547.65
4	Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur	538.55	265.65
Total		10322.93	9888.81

**Delhi**

1	Delhi University	164867.3	167929.78
2	Jamia Millia Isiamia, New Delhi	23838.52	28342.35
3	IGNOU	1.17	26.43
4	Jawaharlal Nehru University, N. Delhi	31888.09	25922.71
6	Jamia Harndard, New Delhi	1886.82	2074.41
7	Indian Agricultural research Institute, Pusa	1.59	2.90
8	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Musicology, New Delhi	20.79	0.00
9	Shri LBS Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	2739.07	1970.82
10	TERI School of Advanced Studies	0.4	0.00
11	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	53.05	0.00
12	AIIMS, New Delhi	0.84	0.00
13	National Law University .Dwarka New Delhi.	180.00	119.15
14	Bharat Ratna Dr. BR Ambedkar University, Delhi	0.00	13.45
15	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi	161.44	327.06
Total		225639.08	226729.06

**Gujarat**

1	Central University of Gujarat	3.014.02	3203.02
2	Gujrat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	2919.4	2982.31
3	Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar	359.12	501.12
4	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	933.75	588. 36
5	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	1311.93	1105.51

1	2	3	4
6	North Gujarat University, Patan	977.94	555.16
7	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar	889.6	1239.09
8	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	1095.15	848.40
9	South Gujarat University, Surat	1304.21	406.25
10	Dharamnish Desai University, Nadiad	0.00	37.39
11	Kachchh University	0.00	4.01
12	Gujrat National Law University, Banaskantha	864.63	185.25
Total		13669.75	11655.87

**GOA**

1	Goa University, Goa	305.98	609.05
Total		305.98	609.05

**Haryana**

1	Central University of Haryana	4415.69	2579.28
2.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon	2-45	0,00
3	National Dairy Research Institute Karnal	4.14	0.00
4	C.C.S.Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	33.22	36.97
5	Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar	434.11	582.20
6	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	1799.3	2599.76
7	Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak	1250.32	2780.59
8	Bhagat Phool Singh Manila Vishwa Vidyalaya, Sonapat	593.5	306.38
9	Ch. Devi Lal University, Sirsa	429,41	701.90
10	Deen Bandhu Chotu Ram Science & technology	180.74	445.95
Total		9142.88	10033.03

**Himachal Pradesh**

1	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	1006.75	2615.31
2	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	478.48	1680.93
3	Himachal Pradesh Krishi University, Palampur	0.00	38.53
4	Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticultural & Forestry, Solan	0.00	34,29
5	IIT Advance Studies, Shimla	158	58.13
Total		1643.23	4427.19

1	2	3	4
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
1	Central University of Jammu	1181.39	3089.86
2	Central University of Kashmir	116.77	950.78
3	Jammu University, Jammu	6333.85	1520.13
4	Kashmir University , Srinagar	5440.52	3272.84
5	Sher-e-kasnmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology, Srinagar	2.95	57.44
6	Shri Mata Vaisnno Devi University Katra	72.6	277.66
7	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University	7.30.3	126.34
Total		13878.43	9295.05
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
1	Central University of Jharkhand	4903.53	5096.07
2	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi	123.58	596.81
3	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	77.37	26.00
4	Ranchi University, Ranchi	352.52	708.90
5	Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag	26.15	419.46
6	Siddhu Kanhu University, Dumka	5.33	333.80
Total		5488.98	7425.03
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1	Central University of Karnataka	9629.48	2615.97
2	Indian institute of Science, Bangalore	1033.56	1075.11
3	Manipai Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	2.64	0.00
4	Bangalore University, Bangalore	959.66	1309.19
5	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	201.73	645.20
6	Kannada University, Hampi	18.3	299.82
7	Karnatak University, Dharwad	1519.91	3483.68
8	Kuvempu University, Shimoga	313.13	446.22
9	Mangalore University, Mangalore	643.41	563.27
10	Mysore University, Mysore	3997.14	1261.91
11	National Law School ot India, Bangalore	746.25	153.18
12	Karnatak State Law University, Hubli	0,00	56.25



1	2	3	4
13	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore	17.02	16.99
14	University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad	12.15	28.18
15	Karnataka state Women's University, Bijapur	37.74	400.20
16	Visvasaraya Technology University, Belgaum	30.95	58.73
17	Devangere University.Karnataka	13.98	620.19
18	Rajiv Gandhi University Health & Science, Bangalore	0.00	15.50
19	Tumkur University, Tumkur	0.00	39.93
20	Rani Chnnamma University, Belagani	0.00	56.25
21	Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University	250.001	0.00
Total		19427.05	13145.77
<b>Kerala</b>			
1	Central University of Kerala	2876.61	5401.04
2	Calicut University, Kozhikode	767.91	1064.34
3	Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi	344.81	627.43
4	Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram	539.77	1663.93
5	Mahatarna Gandhi University, Kottayam	1351.34	1147.37
6	Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur	5.8	2.43
7	Kannur University, Kannur	679.68	493.86
8	Sri Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady	151.36	600.88
9	National University of Advanced Legal Studies	250	000
Total		6967.26	11001.28
<b>Manipur</b>			
1	Manipur University, imphal	9419.47	10043.29
Total		9419.47	10043.29
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1	Dr. H.S. Gour Vishwa Vidyaiaya, Sagar	14465. 90	5770-81
2	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	9961.22	11090.38
3	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior	114.69	0.00
4	Avdesh Partap Singh University, Rewa	434.37	318.88
5	Barkatullah Vishwa Vidyalaya, Bhopal	196.12	526.48
6	M.G. Grsmodyog Vishwa Vidyalaya, Chitrakoot	22.00	154.40
7	Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya, Indore	381.81	497.42

1	2	3	4
8	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	264.25	639.22
9	National Law Institute, Bhopal	632.09	347.95
10	Rani Durgavati Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	141.57	562.65
11	Vikram university, Ujjain	36.82	692.22
12	JN Krisht Vish, Bhopal	3.00	0.00
13	Rajiv Gandhi Prodyogiki Vishwa Vidyalaya	301.18	155.44
14	Makhan Lai Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita National University	0.40	0.00
Total		26955.42	20755.85

**Maharashtra**

1	MGA Hindi University, Wardha	4404.32	5699.12
2	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune	289.35	82.81
3	Gokhale Institute of Political Economics, Pune	401.49	155.17
4	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai		
5	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith Bhavan, Pune	3.86	54.21
6	Bharti Vidyapith, Pune	16.69	68.87
7	Rarnakrishna Paramhansa Mahavidyala	30.00	0.00
8	Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga	1291.42	1260.07
9	Padmashri Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapith, Mumbai	0.92	0.00
10	DCPG & Research, Institute University Pune	0.00	7.95
11	SGB Amravati University, Amravati	1422.36	978.43
12	Mumbai University, Mumbai	1191.81	1310.47
13	'Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	980.07	1565.58
14	RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur	1064.57	1300.24
15	North Maharashtra, Jalgaon	743.00	837.73
16	Pune University, Pune	1109.18	2891.70
17	S N.D.T Women's University, Mumbai	662.8	492.68
18	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	914.89	1486.09
19	S.R.T. Marathwada University, Nanded	853.23	792.60
20	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Technology University	6.11	240.06
21	Solapur University	-	250.00
22	Seth GS. Medical College	1.49	0.00
Total		19865.04	26898.66

1	2	3	4
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
1	N.E.H.U.	16564.53	15486.23
	Total	16564.53	15486.23
<b>Mizoram</b>			
1	Mizoram University, Mizoram	8585.09	11963.82
	Total	8584.09	11963.82
<b>Nagaland</b>			
1	Nagaland University, Kohima.	7258.83	5604.50
	Total	7258.83	5604.50
<b>Odisha</b>			
1	Central University of Orissa	3500	2533.58
2	Ralinga Institute of Industrial Technology	18,00	0.00
3	Berhampur University, Berhampur	61.78	547.17
4	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur	185.42	563.26
5	Shri Jaganath Sanskrit vidyapith, Puri	242.68	196.12
6	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	685.57	699.41
7	North Orissa University Baripada	400.1	170.16
8	Raklr Mohan University, Balasore	11,13	159.70
9	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar	0.80	25.09
10	Ravenshaw University	16.74	529.79
	Total	5122.22	5424.28
<b>Punjab</b>			
1	Central University of Punjab	2500	3119.98
2	Thapar Institute of Engineering Technology, Patiala	152.71	299.91
3	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	3566.41	7061.92
4	Punjab University, Chandigarh	17712.51	16067.32
5	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	82.96	1470,29
6	Punjabi University, Patiala	350.88	2267.73
7	Guru Angad Dev, Veterinary & Animal & Science	74.48	84.63
8	The Rsjiv Gandhi National University, Patiala	770.6	246.57
9	Baba Farid University of Health Science	38.17	3.16
10	Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar	0.00	0.99
	Total	26368.12	29503.09

1	2	3	4
<b>Puducherry</b>			
1	Pondicherry University	13507.19	15141.68
2	Jawaharlal Institute of PG Medical Education & Research	1.79	
Total		13508.98	15141.68
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1	Central University of Rajasthan	10788.05	11046.91
2	Banasthali Vidyapith (Rajasthan)	1074.04	444.671
3	Jain.V. Bharti Institute, Ladnun (Rajasthan)	195.43	196.75
4	JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	20.98t	42.02
5	B.I.T.S., Pilani	402.28	248 87
6	Kota Open University, Kota	49.66	98.30
7	J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur	1110.27	1163.27
8	M.D.S. University, Ajmer	78.96	321.64
9	M. L. Sukhadia Vishwa Vidyalaya, Udaipur	320.64	686.87
10	Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	4870.31	2678.77
11	Bikaner University, Sikaner	48.08	0.00
12	National Law Universiyy, Jodhpur	585.9	132.20
13	Maharaj Ganga Singh University, Bikaner	0.00	50.90
Total		19544.60	17111.17
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1	Central University of Tamil Nadu	9800.40	10070.65
2	Avinashilingam Institute For home Science & Hr. Education	3708.76	4076.01
3	Gandhigram Rural Institute Gandhigram	3870.54	4148.62
4	Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Vishwa Vidyalaya Kancheepuram	11.00	7.00
5	Chennai Mathmetical Institute, Chennai	0.00	95.80
6	Alagappa University, Karatkudi	624.02	639.34
7	Annamalai University Annamalai Nagar	599.32	1788.18
8	Anna University, Chennai	1207.86	1615.43
9	Bharthiar University, Coimbatore	933.55	1763.20
10	Bharthidesan University, Tiruchirapaiii	1566,24	1461.32
11	Madras University, Chennai	1346.00	1537.72

1	2	3	4
12	Madurai Kamraj University, Maduari	1241,03	2243.51
13	Mother Teresa University for Women, Kodaikanal	233.59	471.99
14	M Sundarnar University, Tirunelveli	830-58	1135.39
15	Tamil University, Thanjavur	18.20	325.41
16	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	12.92	320.71
17	Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore	15.30	19.13
18	Periyar University, Salem	303,82	468.14
19	Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical, Chennai	7.41	481.26
20	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Law University	22.81	158.12
21	Tamil Nadu Physical Education & Sports University	0.00	56.03
22	Amrita Vishwavidyaiaiy, Coimbatore	5.20	0.00
23	Vet's Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies	2.90	0.00
Total		26819.90	32424.51
<b>Tripura</b>			
1	Tripura University, Agartala	4532.99	4393.68 ‘
Total		4532.99	4393.68
<b>Sikkim</b>			
1	Sikkim University	2000.00	5701.87
Total		2000.00	5701.87
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	5898972	73136.51
2	Allahabad University, Allahabad	23121.79	20606.98
3	Banaras Hindu University Varanast	67889.28	85897.38
4	Dr. S.R. Ambedkar University, Lucknow	6153.52	7377.99
5	Central institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	172.00	78.89
6	Dayal Bagh Education Institute, Agra	2371.33	2524.54
7	Sam Higginbotiom Institute of Agricultural Technology & Science	11.93	0.00
8	Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	163.76	523.21
9	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut	1220.15	1739.74
10	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra	1096.53	1 546.40
11	Dr. Ram Mariohar Lohia (Avadh) University, Faizabad	964.43	893.00

1	2	3	4
12	D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	1567.62	1585.73
13	Ch.Shahuji Maharaj Kanpur University, Kanpur	771.93	737.77
14	Lucknow University, Lucknow	613.00	2288.19
15	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	19163.1	337.95
16	M.J.P. Rohilkhand University Bareilly	1040.63	891.19
17	V.B.S.Purvanchal University, Jaunpur	1661.98	1196.77
18	Sampurnanand Sanskrit V.Vidyalaya, Varanasi	558.58	982.33
19	J.R. Handicapped University, Chitrakoot	728.23	495.36
20	Chandra Shekhar University of Agri.	0.40	4.10
21	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University	0.00	90.00
22	Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Urdu Arbi-Farsi University,	0.00	250.00
23	Amity University, Noida	0.40	0.00
Total		169288.84	208185.01

**Uttarakhand**

1	H.N.B. (Garhwal) University, Srinagar	15603.16	9556.80
2	Gurukul Kangri Vishwa Vidyalaya Haridwar	6.00	4043.79
3	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pant Nagar	15.48	110.02
4	Kumaon University, Nainital	406.26	844.19
5	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	7.31	0.00
6	Doon University, Dehradun.	2547.02	379.24
7	Uttarakhand Sanskrit University, Haridwar	0.00	56.25
Total		18578.23	14990.29

**West Bengal**

1	Vishwa Bharati University, Shantineketan	19920.63	15844.88
2	Ramakrishana Mission Vivekanand Educational Research institute Howrah	223.151	302.94
3	Burdwan University, Burdwan	996.69	1034.75
4	Calcutta University, Koikata	1977.47	3032.34
5	Jadavpur University, Koikata	3955.41	1774.19
6	Kalyani University, Kalyani	287.31	785.52
7	North Bengal University, Koikata	536.56	664.74
8	Rabindra Bharti University, Koikata	20.71	348.95

1	2	3	4
9	Vidya Sagar University, Midnapore	484.22	660.35
10	Bengal Engineering & Science University, Howrah	323.71	745.59
11	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Nadia	0.00	8.19
12	West Bangal University of Technology, Kolkata	0.40	367.94
13	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sci., Belgachia	0.00	0.00
14	The W.B National University of Judicial, Koikata.	787.60	229.85
15	Presidency University	5.80	759.08
Total		29519.66	26559.31

[English]

#### Visit of SAARC Leaders

965. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether leaders of different SAARC countries had visited India in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the discussions held with them;

(c) whether any decisions have been taken during such discussions; 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) Yes.

(b) to (d) President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan, Speaker Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury of Bangladesh Parliament, Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay of Bhutan, President Abdulla Yameen of Maldives, Prime Minister Sushil Koirala of Nepal, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan and President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka visited India on the occasion of swearing-in ceremony of the new Government on May 26, 2014.

During the visit, the SAARC leaders called on the Hon'ble Rashtrapati. They also paid individual courtesy calls on the Prime Minister and discussed bilateral and regional issues.

#### Cases Lying Pending in CBI Courts

966. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA :  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of corruption cases are lying pending in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Court and State-wise during the last three years and the current year, and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases assigned to CBI for investigation during the said period and their status; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of the pending cases?

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, there are 6562 cases pending under trial in various CBI courts across the country under Prevention of Corruption Act as on 31.5.2014.

(b) The state wise and year wise details of pending trial of PC Act cases during the last three years and current year i.e. during 2011, 2012, 2013 and upto 31.5.2014 are enclosed as Statement-I

The details of such cases are not maintained court-wise centrally by CBI.

The court cases are disposed off by the Courts as per due process of law.

(c) CBI has registered total 2220 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the last three years and current year i.e. during 2011, 2012, 2013 and upto 31.5.2014. The year wise details of these cases in which investigation is complete and cases pending investigation as'on 31.5.2014 are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) Government has set up 70 additional special courts exclusively for CBI cases under PC Act across the country. Also on the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, 22 more such special courts have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India, out of which 7 courts have become operational. The cases are disposed off by the courts as per due process of law and the Government does not intervene in judicial functioning of the Courts. However, CBI endeavours through constant monitoring/supervision of its action to ensure that there is no delay in trial.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise pending Under Trial (PC Act Cases)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	As on 31.12.2011	As on 31.12.2012	As on 31.12.2013	As on 31.5.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	28	32	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	416	425	411	431
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9	10	10
4.	Assam	197	189	159	151
5.	Bihar	276	307	320	327
6.	Chandigarh	52	44	46	47
7.	Chhattisgarh	45	51	52	50
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	1
9.	Daman and Dm	6	1	5	6
10.	Goa	46	47	66	60
11.	Gujarat	412	413	410	411
12.	Haryana	62	50	46	43
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14	12	19	19
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	138	135	138
15.	Jharkhand	450	442	414	400
16.	Karnataka	247	188	167	168
17.	Kerala	183	188	200	203
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	195	209	212	192
20.	Maharashtra	901	744	670	691



1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Manipur	14	13	14	14
22.	Meghalaya	8	8	10	10
23.	Mizoram	4	8	7	7
24.	Nagaland		5	6	6
25.	NCT of Delhi	1135	966	809	765
26.	Odisha	237	242	242	235
27.	Pondicherry	21	28	36	36
28.	Punjab	87	68	63	58
29.	Rajasthan	313	300	276	268
30.	Sikkim	6	2	2	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	505	479	474	474
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	477	594	587	596
34.	Uttarakhand	54	64	64	64
35.	West Bengal	664	661	653	646
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7178</b>	<b>6923</b>	<b>6617</b>	<b>6562</b>

Note :- Cases are disposed off as well as added during the year.

**Statement-II**

*Details of cases registered under PC Act/1988 and their disposal*

Year	No. of PC Act Cases registered by CBI	Out of CoL(2) No of cases disposed from, investigation as on 31.05.2014	Out of CoL(2) No of cases pending investigation as on 31.05.2014
2011	600	580	20
2012	703	618	85
2013	649	293	356
2014 (up to 31.05.2014)	268	21	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>2220</b>	<b>1512</b>	<b>708</b>

### **Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan**

967. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features along with aims and objectives of Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA);

(b) the present status of the implementation of RUSA;

(c) the targets set and achieved under RUSA since its introduction, State and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of RUSA and if so, the outcome thereof including the shortcomings noticed thereunder; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is envisaged as the prime vehicle for strategic funding of State institutions so as to ensure that issues of access, equity and quality are addressed in an equitable manner.

All funding under RUSA is norm based and future grants are performance based and outcome dependent. Commitment by States and institutions to certain academic, administrative and governance reforms is a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA, Centre-State funding is in the ratio of 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and 65:35 for other States and Union Territories. Further details of the scheme can be found at website [mhrd.gov.in/rusa](http://mhrd.gov.in/rusa).

(b) As on date, 23 States and 04 Union Territories (U.T.) are participating in RUSA, while 5 other States have indicated their willingness to participate in the scheme.

(c) The physical targets set under various components of RUSA are; (i) Creation of universities by upgradation of existing autonomous colleges (45 universities); (ii) Creation of universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster (35 universities); (iii) Infrastructure grants to universities (150 universities); (iv) Setting up new Model Colleges (60 colleges); (v) Upgradation of existing degree colleges to Model Degree colleges

(54 colleges); (vi) New Professional Colleges. (40 colleges); (vii) Infrastructure grants to colleges (3500 colleges); (viii) Research, innovation and quality improvement (10 states); (ix) Equity initiatives (20 states); (x) Faculty recruitment support (5000 positions); (xi) Faculty improvement programme (20 states); (xii) Vocationalisation of higher education (20 states); (xiii) Leadership development of educational administrators (20 states); (xiv) Institutional restructuring & reforms (20 states); (xv) Management Information System (20 states); and (xvi) Capacity building & preparation, Data collection & planning (20 states).

Details of funds released under various components State-wise and Year-wise are available at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/StatusFunds-31032Q14.xlsx](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/StatusFunds-31032Q14.xlsx) and [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/FundsStatus-%2030062014.xlsx](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/FundsStatus-%2030062014.xlsx).

(d) No, Madam. Since the scheme has been launched only recently (October, 2013), no review has taken place.

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

### **ITEC Programme**

968. SHRI BAUAYANT JAY PANDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme run by India;

(b) whether the number of ITEC programme slots being offered by India to other countries has increased over the years;

(c) if so, the details of the number of slots offered and availed by each country over the last three years, country-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated to the ITEC training programmes during the above period?

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 Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme is aimed at capacity

building, skill development, transfer of technology and sharing of experiences with the partner countries. It forms an important component of India's development partnership and cooperation with the developing world.

(b) Yes. Over the years, there has been an increase in the number of slots offered under the ITEC Programme.

(c) The total number of slots offered to ITEC partner countries during the last three years is as under:

Financial Years	No. of Slots
2011-12	6161
2012-13	7655
2013-14	8115

(d) The funds allocated to the ITEC training programmes during the last three years is as under :

Financial year	Rs. in crores
	Allocation
2011-12	120.00
2012-13	120.00
2013-14	140.00

#### **Hardships Faced by Indians Abroad**

969. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Missions abroad have

received complaints/petitions/representations from Indian citizens/people of Indian origin about the problems/hardships being faced by them in the country in which they reside;

(b) If so, the details thereof along with the number of such complaints/petitions/ representations received by the Indian missions during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(c) the details of the nature of such complaints and the steps taken by the Government to raise such matters with the country concerned and resolve the same along with the success achieved as a result 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 (c) : Yes, Madam. On the basis of information received from Indian Missions/Posts, the country-wise details of number of such complaints/petitions/ representations received by the Indian Missions/ Posts from Indian citizens/ people of Indian origin about the problems /hardships being faced by them in the country in which they reside during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The nature of complaints and steps taken to raise such matters with the country concerned and resolve the same along with the success achieved as a result thereof are also enclosed therein.

#### **Statement**

##### *Hardship faced by Indian Abroad*

Sl. No	Country	The country-wise details of number of such complaints / petitions/ representations received by the Indian Missions/Posts from Indian citizens/ people of Indian origin about the problems /hardships being faced by them in the country in which they reside during each of the last three years and the current year are at Annexure-A. The nature of complaint and steps taken to raise such matters with the country concerned and resolve the same along with the success achieved as a result thereof are also enclosed therein.
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	The Mission has received representations from time to time about some Indian citizens who were stranded in Afghanistan without passport or their visa having expired. They were deceived 'by some unscrupulous agents into coming to Afghanistan for lucrative jobs and then were stranded there. There are a total of 608 persons who have given representations to the Embassy since January

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		<p>201 1 till date.All the representations related to loss of passport or expired visa after coming to Afghanistan for supposedly lucrative jobs. The mission has given such Indian citizens all assistance by liaising with Afghan authorities with regard to exemptions from penalty for having expired visa and their return was arranged by the Mission, sometimes with funds from the Indian Community Welfare Fund(ICWF) maintained at the Mission for this purpose.</p>
2.	Albania	<p>In May 2011, eighteen(18) Indian women working in a factory in Albania, alleged non-maintenance of contractual obligations by their employer , Centre Shqiptare Company, Berat, Albania and of subsequent harassment by the employer. As per their request, the Mission facilitated their repatriation to India using ICWF funds in coordination with MEA &amp; MOIA.In June 2014, an Indian national has submitted a representation regarding harassment by some local people due to some car accident dispute. We have taken the matter with local Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure safety of that Indian citizen.There have been a few instances of harassment at the airports of Indians in sari and Sikhs in turbans have also been reported to this Mission, which have been taken up with the local authorities.</p>
3	Bahrain	<p>The complaint reported to the Embassy by the Indian citizens in Bahrain are as violation of local labour laws such non-payment of salary, retention of passport etc by their employers</p> <p>2011 — 1158 2012— 825 2013— 838 2014— 450 (upto 09.7.2014)</p>
		<p>The Government of Bahrain has administrative system in place to address such violations to provide relief to complainants. Cases that ( could not be solved by the mission are forwarded to the panel advocate for legal assistance.</p>
4.	Bhutan	<p>During the last three years the Post received a total of 25 petitions/representations from Indian national.</p> <p>2011-03 2012 -11 2013 -07 2014 -04 (till 11.7.2014)</p>
		<p>These petitions were promptly taken up with the concerned companies and the local authorities of Royal Government of Bhutan for their early resolution. Some of the Permit related policy issues were referred to j Embassy of India, Thimpu for taking up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan</p>
5	Brunei Darussaam	<p>Only one complaint was received from a group of Indian labourers working in a local company.The case was resolved by the High Commission with the assistance of the local Labour Department to the full satisfaction of the workers.</p>
6.	China	<p><b>(i) Complaints by Indian Tourists-</b> There have been a few cases wherein Indian nationals living in or visiting the region, have reported loss of their</p>

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passports. The Consulate helps them in getting a loss report lodged with the local police and issues them Passports/Emergency Certificates on a priority basis.

(ii) **Disputes with Indian Employees** - In a few instances, some Indian workers have complained against their employers of non-- payment of salary and non-return of their passports. Such cases were satisfactorily resolved with the intervention of the Consulate. In April and July 2014, Indian employees of an Indian company had left the company and reported in Consulate for nonpayment of salary. The employees wanted to return back to India. The matters were resolved amicably and the employees went back to India. In December 2012 and January 2013 the Consulate also helped resolve problems faced by 20 Indian sailors aboard Indian Ship Pratibha Narmada stranded in China and paid the stranded sailors subsistence allowance as well.

(iii) **Trade disputes** These mostly concern settlement of outstanding dues etc. The Consulate helps in sorting out the matters with the assistance of local authorities in all such cases.

In December 2011 two Indian nationals - Mr. Deepak B. Raheja and Mr. Shyamsunder Agarwal were detained by Chinese traders who were released subsequently at the intervention of the Consulate. The Post provided legal and financial assistance.

7 *Equatorial Guinea*

Some Indian workers recruited by M/s ETA Star, which is involved in construction of a cement plant at Sumbe, Angola, complained about poor working and living conditions at the project site, non-extension to their visas, non-payment of overtime allowance in US dollars etc and went on strike in April 2012, leading to intervention by the local law enforcement authorities and detention into custody of 59 workers. Complaints are also occasionally received from Indian nationals who face difficulties at the Immigration in Luanda airport, even after arriving with valid visas. The Embassy has also received reports of delays being faced in issue of work visas to Indian nationals.

The problems faced by the Indian workers at the Sumbe Cement Plant were taken up at the highest levels of the Government of Angola. Besides forcefully taking up the matter with the company management, Ambassador called on the Minister of Geology & Mines & Industry and met relevant authorities in the Ministry of External Relations. (The then) Hon'ble External Affairs Minister, Shh S.M. Krishna, himself spoke to his Angolan counterpart, Mr. Georges Chikoti, and urged him to intervene for settlement of the outstanding issues. Most of the problems faced by the workers were resolved due to these interventions. Complaints about the difficulties faced by Indian nationals at Luanda airport and delays in issue of work visas have been taken up diplomatically at appropriate levels of the Government of Angola. The Embassy also interacts regularly with members of the Indian community to ascertain their well being and to take remedial measures whenever problems are noticed.

8 *Ethiopia*

A few complaints were received from Indian workers employed by Ethiopians who have not been paid their dues as per contract, or who are being forced to

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		<p>work out of the terms of their contract, etc Besides, there have been a few complaints by Indian Professors e.g. one complaint from an Indian lady Professor for sexual harassment, a complaint from a male Professor for threat to his life made by a student, other complaints for termination of services unlawfully, etc.</p> <p>Moreover, Indian Mission regularly receives representations from : Indian investors alleging non-cooperation from (he local authorities, frequent change of government policies, delay in release of foreign exchange, lack of harmony among different government bodies and between the Federal and Regional authorities, etc They also regularly receive complaints regarding non-payment or late payment of salaries &amp; other facilities, lodged against Indian employers, who are contractors and sub-contractors, executing projects under government of India's Lines of Credit.</p> <p>On an average 10 such complaints have been received in each of the last three years.</p> <p>In case of the complaints against an Ethiopian employer, intervention of the local Foreign Office is sought through a note verbale. Many a times, the Company is also contacted directly and asked to stop resorting tounlawful harassment to the Indian worker and to settle his dues.</p> <p>In case the Indian Professors, the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Education are requested to intervene In lhe case of sexual harassment. the University had instituted an Inquiry Commission and has dealt with the case to the satisfaction of the lady Professor. In the case of Professor who was threatened by a student, the latter was arrested and taken to the court. In case of Indian investors facing difficulties, the matter is taken up with concerned authorities e.g. Ministry of Trade, Ethiopian Revenues and Custom Authority, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc. most of these matters are resolved to the satisfaction to the Indian investors/businessmen.</p>
9	France	<p>Turban issue of Sikh Community is the major issue which was raised by the community and brought to the notice of the Mission in Paris.</p> <p>This issue was pursued by the Government of India and the Mission at various levels with the French Government on a regular basis, it was also raised by the Indian Government at the level of Head of State.</p>
10	Georgia	<p>One representation on 03/10/2013 from Dr. Minas Ashley, an Indian national residing in the capital Yerevan, on a dispute over financial matters with his estranged spouse and threat to his life from her side. Immediately the Mission took up this case with local authorities for appropriate action Accordingly, Dr. Ashley's case had been registered by the local authority.</p> <p>(ii) The Mission in Georgia received a representation on 2511.2013 from 77 Indian nationals in Georgia stating that they were facing difficulty in having their visa/temporary resident certificate extended on expiry. These Indian nationals have invested mostly in the agriculture sector of this country.</p>

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		(iii) The matter was immediately taken up with local authorities and the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) was kept informed of Mission's action. Now, the local authorities are reportedly addressing to their problems. However, written response both from Armenian and Georgian authorities seeking appropriate action on the above two cases is awaited.										
11.	Guyana	<p>2011 - Nil</p> <p>2012 - Nil</p> <p>2013 - 3 Complaints</p> <p>(i) Two workers dispute with trader employer over payment of salary and return for India</p> <p>(ii) Restaurant workers' dispute with the owner over salary and return fare.</p> <p>(iii) One worker's dispute with employer over salary and othe conditions. 2014 -Workers not being paid their salary and being denied othe service benefits.</p> <p>All the matters were satisfactorily resolved by bringing together both the parties and also by writing to the local Government.</p>										
12	Iran	<p>A total of 123 complaints/ petitions reported by the seamen/ seafarers/ workers during the last three years and current year. These f complaints mostly are related to non adherence to job contracts or less payment of salary stated in the agreement, lack of proper amenities at work place. The details are as under:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="558 1120 877 1344"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Numbers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Embassy on receipt of complaints make efforts by calling the owners to resolves the issues and also forward case to Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) through note verbal and during personal meetings with! Iranian officers.</p>	Year	Numbers	2011	22	2012	34	2013	57	2014	10
Year	Numbers											
2011	22											
2012	34											
2013	57											
2014	10											
13	Jordan	<p>Complaints from labours in Jordan are received with the Mission are pertaining to irregular payments of salary, poor medical facilities, poor accommodation arrangements, delay in payment of overtime allowances, non-renewal of residence permit and delay in repatriation back to India etc.</p> <p>2011-01</p> <p>2012-01</p> <p>2013-11</p> <p>2014-10</p> <p>These issues have been addressed suitably after Mission's intervention with concerned employers as well as local authorities as and when such complaints were reported.</p>										
14	Kenya	Complaints/ representation received in the Mission are generally in the nature of non-payment of salaries by the employers; urgent requirement of consular										

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		<p>services due to loss of passport; arrest of Indian nationals by the local authorities due to violation of visa rule etc. These consular problems are dealt with by the Mission on priority.</p> <p>In matters relating to Indian nationals in distress desiring repatriation, use is made of the Indian Community Welfare Fund to assist in such repatriation.</p>
15	Korea (Republic of)	<p>01 regarding domestic violence.</p> <p>The Mission invited the couple for counselling and the matter was resolved amicably.</p>
16	Kuwait	<p>2011 - 2854 2012 - 3593 2013 - 2887 2014 - 1812 (till 30. 6. 2014)</p> <p>The nature of the complaints mainly relate to non-payment or irregular payment of salaries, payment of lower salaries than those contracted for arbitrary deductions from salaries, withholding of passports, excessive working hours, mental and physical abuse or other forms of harassment. The cases of complaints/ exploitations were taken up with the companies/firms, sponsors and local Government authorities in Kuwait immediately. If needed the workers are accommodated in the shelters (both female and male) run by Kuwait Union of Domestic Labour Offices (KudLO) under the supervision of the Mission. The Mission has set up Indian Workers Welfare Centre (IWWC) to safeguard the interest of Indian workers under which following facilities are provided (i) 24x7 Telephonic helpline accessible by toll free number from all over Kuwait, which provides information and advice to Indian workers as regards their grievances, immigration and other matters, (ii) Help Desk which provides guidance to Indian nationals on routine immigration, employment, legal and other issues (iii) Complaint Desk where labour complaints are registered and grievance redressal services are provided, (iv) Separate shelters for male and female workers in distress where the inmates are provided free food, clothes and other basic amenities, while their complaints are resolved and arrangements made for their repatriation, and (v) Legal advice clinic where qualified Kuwaiti and Indian lawyers provide free legal assistance to Indian nationals on labour disputes.</p>
17	Kyrgyzstan	<p>2011 - NIL 2012 - NIL 2013 - 94 fresher Indian students.</p> <p>2014 - The Mission during the year has received complaints of harassment and robbing of Indian Medical Students pursuing their MBBS here. In two instances, the university authorities have approached the mission to highlight incidents of petty robbery and harassment of Indian students by local miscreants.</p> <p>The Mission has taken up the matter with the competent authority in Kyrgyzstan and is following up on regular basis. Some students have been admitted by KSMA in the following academic year.</p>



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18	Lesotho	<p>(ii) The mission taking cognizance, took up the issue with the Kyrgyz Foreign Office and a number of high level meeting with the Minister of Interiors, and senior police officials was conducted to address this issue. Following the meetings, briefing of the Indian students alongwith representatives of the universities, senior police personnel and embassy officers was conducted the relevant institutions to make the Indian students aware of their rights, exchange. phone numbers and be aware of their responsibilities in ensuring their own safety and security.</p> <p>During 2012, School teachers holding Indian nationality in Kingdom of Lesotho had expressed fears of being re-trenched from their jobs as they had been living there for a considerable length of time without opting for Citizenship of Lesotho and the local government was insistent that they either become naturalized Lesotho citizens or return home. The teachers represented that Mission should take the matter up with Lesotho government, contending that they had spent most of their life in Lesotho and had contributed to that society by imparting education and it was unfair of the government to re-trench them.</p> <p>(ii) During 2013, two nurses of Indian origin in Cape Town were asked by the local Home department to return to India within two weeks, on account of change of employment visa status. The nurses sought intervention of Consulate General of India in Cape Town</p> <p>(iii) During 2013, Indian crew members (13) aboard a Liberian Flag Vessel 'E-Whale' docked in Cape Town: approached the Consulate General of India there in respect of non-payment of their salaries/dues.</p> <p>High Commission of India, Pretoria wrote to the Lesotho Government through the appropriate Diplomatic channel for sympathetic consideration of the teacher's plea for retention of their, services We did not receive any subsequent inputs indicating that they had lost their jobs but did record that some of them eventually opted for Lesotho citizenship and continue to work there as teachers</p> <p>(ii &amp; iii) CGI, Cape Town intervened in both cases and successfully resolved the matter.</p>
19	Libya	<p>36 cases were received during the last three years with the Mission. Upon receipt of any complaint from an Indian national, Mission vigorously pursues the matter with the employer, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Labour. As far as possible, the Consular Officer, or any other Officer designated by the Ambassador, makes a personal visit to the place of-work to ascertain the position first hand. If required, immediate assistance is provided to any Indian national in distress. Such assistance is given from the Indian Community Welfare Fund, and includes providing food, transport, air ticket, transportation of mortal remains in case of death or even some ex-gratia amount.</p>
20	Madagascar	<p>(i) One complaint regarding harassment at Immigration at Airport.</p> <p>(ii) Another regarding ban on leaving Madagascar.</p> <p>Mission took up the matter with local authorities since then, no such complaint of harassment at Immigration was reported to them and in another case the complainant was allowed to fly out of Madagascar.</p>

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21	Malaysia	<p>Complaints are of the nature of ill-treatment of workers; non-payment of wages in a timely manner; retention of travel documents; violation of contractual conditions; physical abuse by employers, etc. In addition to legal workers, there are a large number of Indian nationals working without proper documentation in Malaysia. They also approach the Labour Section of the High Commission for help in their repatriation as most of them have no documents Indian workers who do not have proper documentation to work in Malaysia and are detained in Detention camps in Malaysia by Malaysian Immigration authorities.</p> <p>Year - Labour cases</p> <p>2011 - 469</p> <p>2012 - 495</p> <p>2013 - 520</p> <p>2014 (Upto June) - 1204</p> <p>Labour Section assists these individuals by visiting them in the detention centres and arrange their documentation and facilitates their early repatriation to India. Labour Section also deals with issues related to distressed Indian women nationals married to foreigners, and rendered necessary assistance. Labour Section also organizes meeting with Legal Aid Cell, Bar Council of Malaysia to seek legal advice, for Indian nationals who need legal help for judicial process in Malaysia.</p>
22	Maldives	<p>2011 - 199</p> <p>2012 - 209</p> <p>2013 - 311</p> <p>2014 (till 8 7.2014) — 152</p> <p>Majority of the complaints received were related to illegal holding of passports and non-renewal of work visa by employers, non-payment of salaries and intimidation of Indians engaged in manual work. Complaints were also received in the Mission from teachers, doctors and some other professionals for similar problems.</p> <p>The High Commission of India at Male has consistently raising such issues concerning Indian nationals with the Government of Maldives and takes all possible steps for safeguarding the interests of Indians in Maldives. Their labour, consular and welfare related problems are taken up with employers, labour authorities and immigration authorities for redressal. The High Commission also persuaded the immigration authorities of Maldives to ensure that work contract helps in addressing many of the problems and hardships faced by Indian nationals</p>
23	Nepal	<p>The complaints received range from allegations of harassment by locals to charges of cheating, kidnapping, physical torture etc.</p> <p>2011 - 8</p> <p>2012 - 6</p> <p>2013 - 7 2014(till 08.7.2014)-8</p>

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		Whenever such complaints are received by this Mission, the matter is taken up with the concerned authorities of the Government of Nepal, for early resolution. Most of these cases have been resolved.
24	Netherlands	<p>2013 - 02</p> <p>2014 - 01</p> <p>(i) Ms Pratima Singh was being harassed by her immediate seniors.</p> <p>(ii) Mr Mohammed Mustafa was beaten in a case of road rage, for which he had approached the Mission to follow up the case with the police.</p> <p>(iii) Allegation of domestic violence and financial neglect by Ms Ruchika against her husband.</p> <p>(i) Pratirna was suggested the name of a lawyer for legal advice according to the law of the land.</p> <p>(ii) The Mission raised the matter with the concerned police authorities.</p> <p>(iii) both husband and wife were counseled to five amicably.s6&amp;\</p>
25	Nigeria	<p>2011 - 25</p> <p>2012 - 33</p> <p>2013 - 33</p> <p>2014 - 01</p> <p>The complaints pertained to several issues such as non-payment of dues, domestic disputes, kidnapping, harassment by employers etc. Immediately on receiving information, all out efforts are made by HCI, Abuja and Office of HCL, Lagos by taking up the matter as required with the employers, local authorities, (Hospitals, Police, Immigration, State Government or Federal Government) and Indian community leaders to seek urgent redress of the grievance.</p>
26	Oman	<p>Complaints received are generally from blue-collar workers with regard to issues pertaining to working conditions and default on employment dues lime salary, leave and medical facilities.</p> <p>2011 - 3022</p> <p>2012 - 2437</p> <p>2013 - 1781</p> <p>2014 (till 09.7.2014)— 713</p> <p>Whenever any case of harassment is reported to the Embassy, the complainant is assisted by the Community Welfare Wing of the Embassy in registering a case with the local police ( Royal Oman Police) and simultaneously the matter is reported to the Ministry of Manpower for redressal. The matter is also taken up with the local Foreign Office through Note Verbale and, if required, by arranging a meeting with the concerned sponsor of the Indian worker for resolving the issue.</p>

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27	Poland	<p>These complaints are persistently pursued with the employer and the local govt. where necessary, and even legal assistance is provided by the Mission, with the result the Mission generally succeeds in getting the matter resolved to the complainant's satisfaction.</p> <p>On 31st March, 2014, one, Mr. Ashutosh Dobhal, an Indian national had been racially attacked while he was travelling by a metro train in Warsaw. Mr. Dobhal has been staying in Warsaw since last ten months on a work visa. The incident brought to the notice of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland with strong protest. Their reply is still awaited.</p> <p>However, in recent months, there were some cases of racial attacks on Indian nationals, which were addressed strongly with the focal MFA. The Mission has requested for proper investigation of these Incidents with a view to obviating any further recurrence of such incidents in future.</p> <p>The Mission maintains regular contact and interaction with Indian citizens to ensure that their concerns and problems, if any, are addressed and resolved immediately. The Mission has also installed 24X7 helpline for Indians in distress.</p>
	Saudi Arabia	<p>Problems of marital discord; property disputes; cheating; delay in payment of compensation / legal dues by Saudi sponsors / authorities etc. The Mission is also approached by runaway housemaids or inmates of various jails / deportation centres in Saudi Arabia. Complaints are also received from Indian workers pertaining to contractual violations (non-payment or delay in payment of salaries and other benefits, refusal of leave or 'exit/re-entry permits' for visits to India, denial to arrange the 'final exit visa' to the worker to return to India after completion of the contract, etc ) and misbehavior on the part of the employers. Most of the cases pertain to labourers who do not have proper employment contracts. The total number of labour complaints received from Indian workers by this Mission during last 3 years and the current year (up to June 30, 2014) is furnished below:</p> <p>2011 - 2330  2012 - 2781  2013 - 2608  2014 (upto June)-1705</p> <p>On receipt of labour complaints, the Mission takes up the issue with the Saudi sponsor and, where necessary, with the Saudi Government authorities concerned. The Mission also deputed officials to visit Labour/General Courts and the companies concerned for assisting the aggrieved Indian labourers. The Embassy of India deploys an Arabic knowing interpreter on a daily basis to assist Indian workers in lodging their complaints. Most of these cases are settled satisfactorily.</p>
28	<b>Jeddah</b>	<p>2011 - 1326  2012 - 1511  2013 - 2585  2014 - 1451(upto 30. 6.2014)</p>

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		<p>The complaints received from Indians working in Saudi Arabia are of exploitation and harassment on account of underpayment, non-payment of salaries and denial of legitimate labour rights and benefits such as non-issuance/renewal of residence permits, Overtime Allowance, weekly holidays, working for longer hours, refusal to grant exit/re-entry permits for visit to India, refusal to allow the worker to leave for good (on final exit visa) after completion of their contracts, etc. Incidents of confinement, abandoning of housemaids by their sponsors have also been reported to</p> <p>On receipts of these complaints, the Consulate takes appropriate and suitable measures available within its purview to provide relief to the victim. These include contacting the Saudi sponsors (employers) and Recruiting Agencies in India. Based on the nature of the complaint, the complainant is provided counselling and accordingly referred to concerned labour office/court, passport and police authorities etc. In these offices, the Consulate makes arrangements to provide interpreting services to the Indian complainants.</p>
29	Singapore	<p>(a) High Commission has received 1630 complaints/petitions/ representations from Indian citizens/Singapore nationals of Indian origin in this regard during last 3 years till July, 2014.</p> <p>(b) Year-wise break-up is as follows :</p> <p>(i) 2011 - 314</p> <p>(ii) 2012 - 544</p> <p>(iii) 2013 - 482</p> <p>(iv) 2014 - 290 (till 09.7.2014)</p> <p>These complaints/petitions related to labour issues, frauds/scams as also issues in India like property disputes with families/neighbours seeking protection for their families and relatives in India etc. Consequent upon receipt of such complaints/petitions/representations, matters have been taken up with the local authorities with regard to the issues pertaining to Singapore and matters related to the issues in India have been forwarded to the concerned district authorities for necessary action. In the absence of feedback from the petitioners, it is not possible to provide any assessment of the degree of success achieved in these matters.</p>
30	Slovak Republic	<p>01 complaint regarding violation of their employment contract/agreement such as denial of vacation/medical leave, no compensation for extra hours.</p> <p>The Embassy contacted the Slovak employer and impressed upon him the need to address the grievances of the Indian workers. The matter has been sort out between the employer and the Indian Employees.</p>
31	Spain	<p>The Indian Community has expressed its dissatisfaction over non-recognition by Spain of Police Clearance Certificates (PCC). With the efforts of the Embassy, most regions of Spain are now accepting PCCs issued by Indian State governments. However, as many as four civii registries/authorities are still not accepting these documents. Embassy has pursued the matter with the Spanish</p>

1	2	3
		<p>Foreign Office to reissue instructions to these offices so that they adhere to the agreement reached on acceptance of PCCs issued by State governments of India. It is expected that all civil registries in Spain will comply with instructions of their Foreign Office and the problem being faced by Indian Community on PCCs will be resolved. Spain is a country with strong democratic traditions and is governed by the rule of law. The Indian community is highly regarded in Spain and as such the Mission has not received complaints from Indian citizens/People of Indian Origin about any other major difficulty or hardship faced by them in Spain.</p>
32	Sri Lanka	<p>2011 - Nil 2012 - 3 2013 - 4 2014 - Nil</p> <p>Seven complaints were received in Jaffna involving 41 Indian nationals working locally as labourers/cooks for non-payment of salary dues and leave by their foreign employers.</p> <p>The matter was taken up with their employer and was resolved amicably.</p> <p><b>Kandy</b></p> <p>2014-01 (complaint by an Indian woman married to Sri Lankan national about encroachment of her property and assault by neighbour)</p>
33	Sudan	<p>The post took up the matter with the local police and got the matter amicably settled. Several instances of unpaid wages have been reported in the Mission. Labour issues are settled amicably with the help of local employer/Foreign Office, as per demand of the situation</p>
34	Tanzania	<p>62 complaints mainly relating to unfair practice including impounding of passport by employer and domestic problems.</p> <p>The Mission take up these matters with all parties concerned for reconciliation/settlement and relief for Indian nationals.</p>
35	Turkmenistan	<p>There were some problems related to visa renewals for Indian nationals during the period September 2012 till middle of 2013. The matter was promptly taken up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan as well as the State Migration Services of Turkmenistan (SMST, responsible for grant of Turkmen Visas / work permit). Later, the first-ever Consular Consultations between the two countries held here in May 2013 helped to mitigate the problems. Now there is no problem</p>
36	United Araab Emirates	<p>The Missions in United Arab Emirates (UAE) receive complaints/ petitions / representation from Indian citizens/ people of Indian origin about the problems/ hardship being faced by them, compared to the large number of Indian population in UAE it is negligible</p> <p>b) The number of grievances/complaints received and addressed during the last three years and the current year by the Embassy is as follows:</p> <p>2011 - 1481 2012 - 1045 2013 - 910 2014 - 709 [June 30, 2014]</p>

1	2	3															
	United Kingdom	<p>On, receiving complaints pertaining to non-payment of dues, non-release of passports, low salary etc. the matter is first taken up with the company / sponsor to get it resolved amicably. If there is no settlement even after that, the matter is taken up with the concerned local authorities. If required legal assistance and counseling are also provided.</p> <p>The mercy petitions received from Indians are forwarded to local dignitaries for their sympathetic consideration. In all the above cases, the replies received from the authorities are intimated to the complainant accordingly. The matters are also taken in the Local Grievances Redressal Committee meetings.</p> <p>London</p> <p>2011 - 70 2012 - 70 2013 - 60 2014 - 20 (till 10.7 2014)</p> <p>Complaints are received from distressed Indian women, students who are resident of United Kingdom (UK). Isolated requests are received with regard to thefts and community welfare issues.</p> <p>The Mission promptly takes all necessary steps including taking up the matter with the local authorities and providing legal assistance to the distressed Indian women, as per the provisions of MOIA's scheme in order to resolve the issues in a legal and amicable manner.</p>															
37		<p><b>Birmingham</b></p> <p>2011 - 8 2012 - 11 2013 - 10</p> <p>(i) Students face discriminatory treatment, poor support service leading to failure in completing their education and loss of sizeable amount of hard-earned money of parents paid as tuition fee, difficulties in getting appropriate visa for appropriate duration.</p> <p>(ii) Women complaining of ill treatment by husbands and in-laws</p> <p>(iii) Complaints regarding failure of Police and other components of Indian legal system in protecting property legitimately owned by the applicant.</p> <p>(iv) Miscellaneous complaints such as difficulties in getting speedy and adequate redressal from local authorities including police and prison.</p> <p>(i) Help was extended by CGI, Birmingham by taking up the matter with the appropriate authorities in United Kingdom (UK) and India.</p>															
	United States of America	<p><b>Washington</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="572 1753 632 1780">Year</th> <th data-bbox="879 1753 1002 1816">Women in distress</th> <th data-bbox="1174 1753 1273 1816">Indian students</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="572 1827 632 1854">2011</td> <td data-bbox="932 1827 952 1854">6</td> <td data-bbox="1214 1827 1235 1854">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="572 1865 632 1892">2012</td> <td data-bbox="932 1865 952 1892">5</td> <td data-bbox="1206 1865 1243 1892">nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="572 1904 632 1930">2013</td> <td data-bbox="932 1904 952 1930">4</td> <td data-bbox="1214 1904 1235 1930">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="572 1942 632 1968">2014</td> <td data-bbox="932 1942 952 1968">4</td> <td data-bbox="1206 1942 1243 1968">nil</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Women in distress	Indian students	2011	6	1	2012	5	nil	2013	4	1	2014	4	nil
Year	Women in distress	Indian students															
2011	6	1															
2012	5	nil															
2013	4	1															
2014	4	nil															

1	2	3																								
		<p>The complaints received from women are regarding fraudulent marriages by the overseas spouse. As per the guidelines and provisions of scheme of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA), legal and financial assistance is provided to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouse. As regards the petitions from the Indian students, these were related to withdrawal of registration of the University of Northern Virginia in 2011 and closure of the University in 2013. On both the occasions, the Embassy took up the matter at the highest level with the U.S Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security. As a result, most of the students could smoothly transfer to other universities without loss of academic year.</p> <p><b>Atlanta</b></p> <p>2013 - 1 case was reported Mr Kanwaljit Singh was shot at Dunlawton Bridge, Port Orange, Florida. He was admitted in critical condition and kept in Intensive Care Unit (ICU) for several days.</p> <p>Mission took up the case with concerned authorities.</p>																								
38	San Francisco	<p>(i) Regarding desertion of spouse by overseas Indians, the number of complaints received are as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="576 981 826 1144"> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010-11</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-12</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>-</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(ii) Requests received regarding documentation, etc. in case of death during the last three years, the numbers of services provided are as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="576 1256 772 1420"> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>-</td> <td>129</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>-</td> <td>172</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>-</td> <td>155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014 till date</td> <td></td> <td>67</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(i) Guidance has been provided by the Mission to the complainant including contact details of relevant local organizations providing help to such victims. Assistance has also been provided as per MOIA's Scheme to provide legal assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses.</p> <p>(ii) The service is provided the same, day and is free of charge to Indian nationals. The Consulate also organizes open house sessions on regular basis where public can walk in without appointment and meet officers for redressal of their grievances.</p>	2010-11	-	3	2011-12	-	3	2012-13	-	10	2013-14	-	3	2011	-	129	2012	-	172	2013	-	155	2014 till date		67
2010-11	-	3																								
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2012	-	172																								
2013	-	155																								
2014 till date		67																								
39	Venezuela	<p>A ship (MT Amba Bhavane) was stranded off the waters of Aruba, an island under concurrent accreditation of this Mission. The Embassy had been informed that the ship had been abandoned and the crew members had been forced to stay in the ship due to non-payment of their dues from the Varun Shipping Company Private Limited. The Embassy extended all the possible assistance for the repatriation of the Indian crew of the ship, MT Arnba Bhavane, through legal</p>																								



1	2	3										
40	Vietnam	<p>action. The Mission also liaised with Ministry of Shipping and owner of the ship company for payment of dues and repatriation of crew members. The court of Aruba directed M/s, Varun Shipping Company Private Limited to pay wages and to replace the entire crew of the ship. Accordingly, the wages of crew on board MV Amba Bhavanees had been cleared and the repatriation of the crew was also arranged by them by end-April 2014.</p> <p>In June 2013, 19 Indian Labourers who were brought by one Mr. Vinod Kumar to work in the Vietdutch Ply Limited, Vietnam, a Plywood company owned by an Indian by name Shn Ajay Bhagat, registered their complaint with the Mission about non-payment of their salaries and poor living condition and non availability of Indian food in their factory. Embassy tried to resolve the issue amicably. However, the labourers were keen to return to India. Embassy made arrangements for their stay and return to India. Financial assistance was also made available from Indian Community welfare Fund for their Visa extension and food arrangements till their return to India.</p> <p>(ii) In September 2013 Mr. Vinod Kumar himself approached Embassy with complaints regarding non-payment of his salary by Viet Dutch Company. Embassy intervened and Viet Dutch Ply company was asked to settle Mr. Vinod Kumar's salary dues. The company made the payments, following which Mr. Vinod kumar returned to India.</p>										
41	Yemen	<p>Complaints were received from (i) Nurses (ii) unskilled labourers. Recruitment done by Indian agents from India ensuring a good salary but on arrival are paid less and contracts are changed as they are brought on "visit" visa. Mission has taken up with the local authorities of Yemen,</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="574 1209 1037 1411"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No of complaints</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The nature of these complaints mainly pertains to terms and conditions under which they are recruited and after arrival, these are changed. Depending on the nature of complaints, the Mission takes up cases with the local authorities in Yemen.</p>	Year	No of complaints	2010	19	2011	10	2012	17	2013	6
Year	No of complaints											
2010	19											
2011	10											
2012	17											
2013	6											

### **Growth in Media and Entertainment Industry**

970. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a consistent growth increase in the business of media and entertainment industry in the country in the recent years;

(b) if so, the annual turnover of the industry during the fast three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the role of digitization in increasing the business of the said industries?

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) As per FICCI-KPMG Indian Media & Entertainment (M&E) Industry Report 2014, there has been a constant increase in the business of media

and entertainment industry in the country in the recent years.

(b)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014 (Projected)
Turnover (in Rs. Billion)	728	821	918	1039

(c) Digitization is expected to usher a new growth profile for the M&E Industry in terms of enhanced benefits to consumers, transparency in the subscriber base leading to enhanced revenue generation.

According to the FICCI-KMPG Report 2014, the phased progress in digitization has been the stepping stone for the industry's growth and success, thereby bringing about a paradigm shift in key indicators, particularly within the domains of TV and film sectors.

Successful completion of the digitization of TV Signal transmission will result in the complete closure of analogue transmission and could act as an enabler to add value and to increase profits at each level in the value chain. It is estimated to bring about a further drop in the carriage fees, and drive growth in Average Revenue Per Units (ARPU), thereby increasing profitability.

The report further mentions that in the film sector as well, digitization has enabled better monetization for the industry. With about 95 per cent of India's cinema screens already digitized, nationwide digital releases are increasingly going to be the norm.

[Translation]

#### **Vocational Training to Disabled Children**

971. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out any scheme for providing proper education and vocational training to the mentally or physically disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up institutes at district level for the above purpose and also for making them able to get employment: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the scheme of "Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education" and "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage" provide for education and vocational education for students with special needs at secondary and higher secondary level. The Centrally Sponsored scheme of IEDSS aims to provide educational opportunities and facilities to students with disabilities in the general education system from Classes (IX to XII). Under the Scheme financial assistance is provided for student oriented component including provision of aids and appliances, learning materials, transport facilities, hostel facilities, scholarship, books, uniforms, assistive devices, support staff etc., teacher training, construction and equipping of resource rooms etc; The scheme of "Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education" in convergence with IEDSS Scheme seeks to encourage and ensure the participation of children belonging to special focus groups including children with special needs in vocational education through suitable measures including provision of support services e.g. special aids and appliances, removing architectural barriers in schools for easy access, orientation sensitization of teachers, factoring in the diverse needs of the learners with special needs while selecting vocational trades etc. ,

(c) and (d) Currently there are 21 Vocational Rehabilitation Centers For Handicapped functioning in the country under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. The VRCs offer vocational rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities in the age group of 15-50 years.

[English]

#### **Legal Assistance to Indians**

972. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Kerala to provide legal assistance for Indians trapped in lawsuits abroad;

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the details of the provisions likely to be laid down for speedy resolution of their issues?

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) Government had received a proposal dated 31st December, 2011 from the Non-Resident Keralites' Affairs (NORKA) Department, Government of Kerala regarding placing of funds with Indian Missions/ Posts abroad to be spent for extending legal assistance to needy Non-Resident Keralites.

(b) In response to the representation of Non-Resident Keralites' Affairs (NORKA) Department, Government of Kerala, they had been advised by the Government that the expenditure incurred on the legal assistance under this fund cannot be restricted to Non-Resident Keralites but made available to any citizen of India who is deserving of such assistance.

(c) Subsequently, the Government of Kerala had sanctioned its ov scheme, the Pravasi Legal Aid Cell in 2014 to make available legal help, advice and representation in Gulf countries to Non-Resident Keralites. The Scheme does not contemplate placement of Kerala Government funds with Indian Missions/Posts abroad. In view of the above, the question does not arise.

#### **Cost Escalation of Delhi Metro**

973. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Delhi Metro phase-III is expected to escalate;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the escalated cost?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT,

MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that a mid term appraisal of Phase-III of Delhi Metro Rail Project was undertaken recently by it. After taking into account the changes that have taken place on account of some portion of the project becoming underground, exchange rate variation etc., the estimated completion cost is likely to be Rs. 41,184.87 crore (excluding of state taxes for other than Faridabad extension) as against the approved completion cost of Rs. 41,078.78 crore (excluding of state taxes for other than Faridabad extension) i.e. an increase of 0.26% only.

(c) No proposal has been received from DMRC in this regard.

#### **Quality Education in Madrasas**

974. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments particularly Kerala under the Central Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has not released funds to the State Governments including Kerala under the said Scheme during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) to (d) Yes Madam, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has received a . large number of proposals from the various State Governments including Kerala under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM). The details of such proposals received alongwith funds released state-wise during the last two years is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Proposals Received and Funds Released*

State	2012-13		2013-14	
	No. of proposals received	Funds released to the States (Rs. in lakh)	No. of proposals received	Funds released to the States (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	139	349.85	-	
Chhattisgarh	253	721.79	50	529.33
Kerala	1462	776.88	-	7117.9
Madhya Pradesh	1596	2104.4	1490	1912.02
Maharashtra	89	168.44	20	210.7
Rajasthan	209	392.66	-	335.21
Uttarakhand	165	493.44	127	460.71
Uttar Pradesh	11251	12987	6335	7351.5
Tripura	129	199.41	129	288.72
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	40	48.96
Haryana	-		7	18.36
Bihar	80	55.54	-	-

*[Translation]***Sanskrit in Schools**

975. SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to promote Sanskrit language in schools in the country;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to make study of Sanskrit compulsory upto tenth standard in all public/private schools across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005 states that Sanskrit may continue to be taught as a Modern

Indian Language (MIL). Based on NCF 2005, NCERT developed syllabus for Sanskrit teaching-learning and also developed textual materials for classes VI to XII. In addition to textual materials, many supplementary readers have also been developed for students, teachers and teacher educators.

In addition, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has developed textbooks for classes VI-XH and workbooks and support material like Teachers manual, Resource manual and Audio Cassette (Dhvani Mudrika) for Class IX. The Board had also conducted about 50 teachers' training programmes and seminars across the country to orient the teachers in the communicative approach to teaching Sanskrit. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has recently written to the Chief Secretaries as well as Education Secretaries of the States to organize the Sanskrit Saptah in schools across the country. The CBSE has also asked the schools affiliated with it to celebrate Sanskrit week from August

7 to 13 this year by organizing various activities to popularize Sanskrit Language.

(b) Presently no such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Conditions of Workers abroad**

976. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the difficult conditions that Indian migrant workers are subjected to in Qatar, like seizure of passport on arrival and long working hours;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the conditions of the workers there or bring them back to India; and

(c) the number of workers rescued from Gulf countries during the last three years and further efforts being made 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) Prevailing regulations in Government of Qatar do not permit seizure of passports of migrant worker by their sponsors/employers. However, instances of seizure of passports by the employers/ sponsors have come to the notice of the Government from time to time. Complaints of long working hours have also been received. Most of these cases pertain to household workers who come to Qatar without going through the prescribed Government procedures like proper employment contract or recruitment through registered recruiting agents.

(b) The Embassy of India in Qatar has a full-fledged Labour and Community Welfare Wing. All complaints received in the Embassy are duly taken up with authorities concerned in the Government of Qatar, including with Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Labour and Interior, Department of search and Follow Up and the National Human Rights Committee. Government of Qatar have been cooperative and supportive in resolving complaints of Indian migrant workers and in facilitating

smooth repatriation of aggrieved persons whenever such requests are made.

(c) The number of workers repatriated, during the last three years, from the Gulf countries by the concerned Embassies of India is 1,51,862 (out of which, 1,40,000 relates to Saudi Arabia due to implementation of Nitaqat.)

The Government of India is always sensitive to the problems of Indian workers in the Gulf. Efforts being made for the welfare of Indian workers in Gulf countries include:

- (i) The Indian Missions coordinate with the authorities concerned in the host countries to facilitate regularization or repatriation of these workers whenever necessary. They also provide consular services and issue Emergency Certificates (EC) to those without passports, after ascertaining their nationality. This Ministry coordinates with the State Governments, Indian Missions, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Civil Aviation etc. for smooth repatriation of such emigrants.
- (ii) The Mission also provides shelter, transportation, accommodation, etc. if needed, in co-operation with the local Indian Communities or through Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF), which has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants, which include offering - food and accommodation/ allowance like shelter homes separately for Indian male and female workers in distress, 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.

#### **Urban Housing**

977. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKAR RAO CHAVAN  
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:  
YOGI ADITY NATH:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has made any assessment of the constraints being faced by the real estate developers in the country including access to loans from banks and Housing Finance Corporations for developing affordable housing especially for middle and low income population living in urban areas of the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken in the matter;

(c) whether the Government proposes to explore the possibility of Public Private Partnership and involving/incorporating Corporate Social Responsibility for developing affordable urban housing in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any survey has been undertaken for making an assessment about the need for urban dwellings for different segments of the society covering the needs for the upper/middle/low income groups; and

(e) if so the details and future projections in this regard and steps proposed to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU) : (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 provides a framework for Public Private Partnerships. The Scheme for Affordable Housing in Partnership of this Ministry, provides for an incentive of Rs. 75,000 per dwelling for undertaking affordable housing on PPP basis. However, there is no proposal for treating development of affordable housing as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity.

(d) and (e) 'Housing' and 'colonization' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of undertaking surveys and assessments about the need for urban dwellings for different segments of the society lies with the State Governments. However, this Ministry has set up a Technical Group for estimating urban housing shortage, which indicated a shortage of 18.78 million dwellings in 2012. This Ministry is also holding consultations for a new Scheme for Housing for All by 2022.

#### **Replacement of JNNURM**

978. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned and completed under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) launched as components of the Jawaharlal Nehru national Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether the targets fixed under the said programmes have been achieved and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the government proposes to replace JNNURM with a new mission based on the modern concept of cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the objective sought to be achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU) : (a) to (c) 1515 number of projects were approved for construction of 14,42,187 Dwelling Units (DUs) out of which 8,15,786 DUs ha/e been completed.

State wise progress, as on date given in the enclosed Statement.

Some of the important reasons for delay in completion of projects are cost escalation, reluctance of slum dwellers to shift in case of in-situ development of project and availability of encumbrance free land. Govt. of India has frozen its share in the project at the sanctioned cost States have been advised to meet cost escalations, if any, for completing the projects. Government of India has also extended the mission period upto 31st March 2015 for completing ongoing projects,

(d) and (e) As per approved guidelines of JNNURM, housing projects under BSUP and IHSDP were sanctioned upto 31st March 2012.

For completing the projects which were sanctioned before March 2012, extension is given upto 31st March 2015. Thus the period of JNNURM is already over. Only ongoing projects are being completed.

The Government is preparing a new scheme to provide housing to various sections of society. The contours of the scheme are being framed.



## Statement

## BSUP : Details of Projects Sanctioned and Completion Status of Dwelling Units

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Project Approved	No. of Cities Covered	Project Cost Approved	Central Share	ACA Released	Status of Dwelling Units				
							Approved	Completed	Under Progress	Occupied	yet to Start
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	3	1,679.04	798.0.9	660.29	61,108	40,256	10,940	24,819	9,912
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	60.94	54.46	54.46	996	100	896	-	-
4	Assam	2	1	108.44	97.60	48.80	2,260	416	1,844	416	-
5	Bihar	3	1	77.89	34.91	78.19	3,328	432	48	432	2,848
6	Chandigarh (UT)	4	1	1,033.03	444.93	379.02	25,728	12,736	4,960	9,959	8,032
7	Chhattisgarh	9	1	392.10	307.74	211.21	17,826	7,064	7,994	3,045	2,768
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	16	1	3,015.15	1,370.04	1,085.27	64,184	14,844	45,860	585	3,480
11	Goa	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	27	5	2,067.09	1,015.47	910.58	113,488	97,230	15,194	70,431	1,064
13	Haryana	2	1	64.23	31.18	31.18	3,248	2,896	-	202	352
14	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	14.01	11.21	7.37	384	176	176	-	32
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5	2	162.39	134.44	52.38	6,677	662	815	354	5,200
16	Jharkhand	7	2	297.87	216.92	82.18	10,018	594	1,923	594	7,501
17	Karnataka	18	2	843.68	407.96	384.03	28,118	23,439	3,308	17,234	1,371

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18 Kerala	7		7	2	343.67	233.56	199.44	23,577	15,285	3,433	14,572	4,859
19 Lakshdweep	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Madhya Pradesh	21	4	4	4	663.83	320.83	263.50	36,902	17,077	11,158	2,770	8,667
21 Maharashtra	53		5	5	4,993.36	2,395.11	2,083.04	121,487	62,524	26,909	26,532	32,054
22 Manipur	1		1	1	51.23	43.91	43.91	1,250	800	450	800	-
23 Meghalaya	3		3	1	51.74	40.35	36.21	768	176	472	96	120
24 Mizoram	3		3	1	91-02	79.73	59.80	1,096	736	360	626	-
25 Nagaland	1		.1	.1	133.08	105.60	105.60	3,504	3,400	104	-	-
26 Odisha	6		2	2	74.62	54.18	46.72	2,508	1,551	304	1,359	653
27 Puducherry	3		3	1	135.98	83.20	38.02	2,964	622	704	168	1,638
28 Punjab	3		3	2	130.63	65.25	47.49	6,480	2,420	2,410	73	1,650
29 Rajasthan	3		3	2	289.21	172.67	131.64	11,151	1,082	5,520	636	4,549
30 Sikkim	3		3	1	33.58	29.06	29.06	254	52	132	-	70
31 Tamil Nadu	51		3	3	2,334.28	1,045.28	1,003.89	92,272	46,842	36,818	46,742	8,612
32 Telangana	17		1	1	1,731.78	725.38	722.36	76,371	61,922	14,449	36,440	-
33 Tripura	1		1	1	16.73	13.96	13.96	256	256	-	256	-
34 Uttar Pradesh	67		7	7	1,640.29	799.23	876.60	45,807	33,556	10,912	32,919	1,339
35 Uttrakhand	8		3	3	46.54	35.85	28.16	997	215	388	43	394
36 West Bengal	109		2	2	3,925.97	1,927.13	1,579.49	151,189	92,743	22,035	92,264	36,411
Total (BSUP)	479		62	62	26503.42	13095.24	11294.98	916,196	542,104	230,516	384,367	143,576



### Utilisation of Fly Ash

979. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : With the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the average estimated quantity of fly ash produced in the country per annum, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether only a small portion of fly ash based products is used for construction purpose in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for lesser use of the same;

(d) whether the Government has laid special emphasis on the maximum utilization of the fly ash based products in construction industry and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the special efforts taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote utilization of fly ash?

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) As per the information received from the Central Electricity Authority, the average fly ash generation was 163.6 million tons during 2012-13. The State/Union Territory (UT) wise status is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) During the year 2102-13, the maximum utilization of fly ash, to the extent of 58.15 % of total fly ash utilised, was for construction purpose viz. cement, roads and flyovers, bricks and tiles and in hydro power sector as part replacement of cement in concrete.

(d) and (e) As per the Fly Ash Utilisation Notification 1999, as amended in 2003 and 2009, of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, thermal power plants are required to make pond ash available free of any charge to manufacturers of bricks, blocks or tiles; road construction agencies; public works department, etc. At least 25% of dry fly ash should be made available free of charge to units manufacturing fly ash or clay fly ash bricks, block, tiles on priority basis over other users. Every construction agency engaged in construction within one hundred kilometer from a coal or lignite based thermal power plant is required to use fly ash based products for

construction. These agencies are also required to prescribe the use of fly ash or fly ash based products in their tender documents and schedule of specifications, etc. All financial institutions and agencies, which fund construction activities, are required to include a clause in their loan or grant document for compliance of the provisions of the notification.

### Statement

#### *State/UT wise Average Fly Ash produced in the year of 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average Fly Ash generation (Million-ton)
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.681
2	Bihar	4.563
3	Chhattisgarh	18.816
4	Delhi	1.440
5	Gujarat	8.024
6	Haryana	6.589
7	Jharkhand	7.0198
8	Karnataka	3.404
9	Madhya Pradesh	12.153
10	Maharashtra	13.911
11	Odisha	11.696
12	Punjab	3.358
13	Rajas than	5.589
14	Tamil Nadu	6.876
15	Uttar Pradesh	22.247
16	West Bengal	18.414

### Shortage of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff

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

(a) whether there is huge shortage of teaching and non-teaching staff in the newly established Indian institutes of Technology (HTs) and National Institute of Technology (NITs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of existing vacancies in those Institutes, institute-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of above staff?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) The institute-wise vacancy position of faculty and non-faculty in the new IITs and the NITs is attached.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Vacancy	
		Faculty	Non-faculty
<b>Vacancies in IITs</b>			
1	IIT, Hyderabad	0	103
2	IIT, Ropar	0	0
3	IIT, Gandhinagar	0	3
4	IIT, Bhubaneswar	0	2
5	IIT, Jodhpur	19	44
6	IIT, Patna	0	2
7	IIT, Indore	0	0
8	IIT, Mandi	0	25
<b>Vacancies in NITs</b>			
9	NIT, Arunachal Pradesh	7	1
10	NIT, Delhi	46	38
11	NIT, Goa	14	20
12	NIT, Manipur	26	28
13	NIT, Meghalaya	23	8
14	NIT, Mizoram	24	12
15	NIT, Nagaiand	11	6
16	NIT, Puducherry	21	28
17	NIT, Sikkim	38	21
18	NIT, Uttarakhand	0	11

(c) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process and the Institutes have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for

faculty positions. Some of these measures include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists and faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals, outstanding young faculty awards, etc. IITs also appoint NRIs and PIOs to the permanent faculty positions on the same terms and conditions as those of the regular faculty.

As regards to NITs, the Institutions are engaging contract and adjunct staff as well as using the online mode of teaching to overcome these shortages. Moreover, faculty in NITs has now been given pay parity with faculty in IITs with a view to attract quality faculty.

Further, the MHA has reduced the salary limit for employment Visa to foreign faculty from US\$ 25,000 to US\$ 14,000 with a view to make it possible for foreign faculty to join IITs and NITs.

#### **Bharat Nirman Public Information Campaign**

981. PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had evolved a media outreach strategy called Bharat Nirman Public Information Campaign and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount spent on this campaign during each of the Sast three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the print/visual media advertisements given during the above period and the amount spend on these, agency-wise: and

(d) the current status of this concept?

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. An integrated advertisement campaign comprising of various flagship programmes of Government of India, under the title "Bharat Nirman", was launched as a part of media outreach strategy under the plan sub-scheme titled "People's Empowerment through Development Communication (Conception and Dissemination)-DAVP" of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) The details of the amount spent on this campaign during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)	
Year	Amount Spent
2011-12	87.78
2012-13	103.02
2013-14	188.88
2014-15	32.23

(c) The details are placed in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Currently there is no proposal to undertake any campaign under the umbrella of "Bharat Nirman".

#### **Statement**

*Details of Print/Visual Media Advertisement given during 2011-12 to 2014-15 (till 30.06.2014)*

(Rs. in Crore)				
Year	Print Media		Audio Visual	
	No of Newspapers	Amount Spent	No of TV Channels	Amount Spent
2011-12	5715	27.07	139	34.13
2012-13	6323	39.49	142	27.08
2013-14	6444	48.90	135	96.19
2014-15*	-	-	-	-

\* No Campaign has been launched so far.

#### **Upgradation of FTI**

982. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to upgrade the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds likely to be allocated for the purpose ; and

(c) 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. A Plan Scheme for upgradation of the Film & Television Institute has been approved.

(b) The Plan Scheme for upgradation of Film & Television Institute of India, Pune envisages creation of additional infrastructure and upgradation of existing infrastructure to meet the growing needs of the Institute. This includes construction of new main theatre, classroom theatres, residential accommodations, art workshop, studio floors and acquisition of modern equipment for different departments of the institute. A total outlay of Rs. 80 crore has been approved under the 12th Plan.

(c) The 12th Plan Scheme titled "Infrastructure Development Programme relating to Film Sector" has been approved and an amount of Rs. 25 crore has been earmarked for the year 2014-15 for this purpose.

#### **JNVs**

983. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) approved for setting up during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(b) the number out of them that are functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) whether several JNVs are functioning without adequate infrastructure and lesser number of students than that have been approved;

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

(e) the reasons for delay in granting approval the rest of JNVs and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI) : (a) and (b) During the last 3 years and the current year, the

Government has sanctioned two Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) at Ukhrul and Senapati Districts in Manipur. Both of these JNVs are functional.

(c) to (e) Presently, 588 JNVs are functional out of 598 approved by the Government, Each JNV when fully functional enrolls 560 students with two sections of 40 students each from class VI to XII. However, this strength is achieved gradually with completion of its own permanent building in two phases i.e. phase 'A' and phase 'B', Initially, the school starts functioning from a temporary building with a limited intake for a single section from class VI. Thereafter, one class is added each year. 67 JNVs are still operating from temporary accommodation and these schools have a total enrolment of 10807 students against the targeted capacity of 16080 students.

The State-wise details of 162 JNVs functioning either from temporary building or awaiting completion of phase 'B' are given in the enclosed Statement. The setting up of new JNVs and completion of the permanent buildings in a phased manner, depending upon the availability of the funds, is a continuous process.

**Statement**

*List of JNVs where Construction Work is either in progress or not started*

Sl.No.	State	Number of JNVs
1	2	3
1	Madhya Pradesh	10
2	Chhattisgarh	8
3	Odisha	20
4	Punjab	6
5	Himachal Pradesh	4
6	Jammu and Kashmir	8
7	Andhra Pradesh	1
8	Telangana	1
9	Karnataka	1
10	Kerala	1
11	Haryana	2
12	Rajasthan	1

1	2	3
13	Uttar Pradesh	12
14	Uttarakhand	5
15.	Bihar	10
16	Jharkhand	4
17	West Bengal	13
18	Maharashtra	5
19	Gujarat	6
20	Arunachal Pradesh	10
21	Assam	8
22	Meghalaya	5
23	Manipur	5
24	Mizoram	6
25	Nagaland	9
26.	Sikkim	1
Total		162

[Translation]

**Awareness about Corruption**

984. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether information about corruption and allegedly corrupt officials is made public through internet and other media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to make the public aware of the existing provisions against corruption and alert them about corrupt practices in public offices; and

(d) the achievements of the Government in this regard so far?

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 Central Vigilance Commission at present issues Monthly Performance Report on its website which contains details of Commission's activities including list of officers against whom sanction for prosecution and also initiation of major penalty proceedings as advised by the Commission. Further, list of officers punished/imposed major penalties on the advice of the Commission are also contained in the monthly reports.

In addition, Department/Organization-wise list of cases with names of officials reported by the CBI, pending sanction for prosecution for over 4 months under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 are put on the Commission's website.

(c) and (d) There are display panels placed in prominent places in each Central Government Office for advising general public not to pay any bribe and to inform the Vigilance Officers about demand of bribe by any officials. Regular advertisements are published in the print and electronic media for spreading awareness against corruption and to solicit information about corruption/corrupt public servants. The convictions of public servants handed over by Courts are widely publicized.

Every year, "Vigilance Awareness Week" is organized in all Central Government departments. All public servants take a pledge that they shall continuously strive to bring integrity and transparency and work in unison for eradication of corruption from all spheres of life.

Since civil society and citizens in general must play an effective and pro-active role in this fight alongside the Government, the "Vigilance Awareness Week" is used to encourage people to take recourse to the "Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution, 2004", under which the complainants can approach the Central Vigilance Commission directly as "whistle-blowers". The people are urged to come forward to expose corruption in public life and take advantage of the Resolution.

**12.00 hrs**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts. of the National Capital Region Planning Board for the year 2011-2012 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 101/16/14]

- (2) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts<sup>a</sup> of the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited for the year 2011-2012 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 102/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

<sup>a</sup>The Annual Report and Audited Accounts was laid on the Table on 13.3.2013

<sup>b</sup>The Annual Report and Audited Accounts was laid on the Table on 8.5.2013

working of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, 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. LT 103/16/14]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, 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 Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, 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. LT 104/16/14]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, 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 Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2012-2013.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 105/16/14]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 106/16/14]

- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 107/16/14]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong, 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 State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong, for the year 2012-2013.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 108/16/14]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paschim Banga Sarva Siksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paschim Banga Sarva Siksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.



- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 109/16/14]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 110/16/14]

- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 111/16/14]

- (19) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 112/16/14]

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 402(E) (Hindi and English versions)

published in Gazette of India dated 4th February, 2014, notifying species of plants and animals which are on the verge of extinction, mentioned therein, in the State of Punjab issued under Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 113/16/14]

**12.01 hrs**

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th July 2014 agreed without any amendment to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2014 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th July 2014."

**12.03 hrs**

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### **Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC\***

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Jitendra Singh to make a statement regarding the issue of Civil Services Examination conducted by UPSC.

[*Translation*]

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

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 114/16/14.

(DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : Hon. Speaker, I, through you, would like to convince hon'ble Members that the government is taking the concerns of the students of the examinations of UPSC Civil Service seriously, with full sympathy and sensitivity...*(Interruptions)* We'll never like that any partiality or injustice is done to any category of students due to language or any other reason ...*(Interruptions)* A committee had been constituted on 12 March, 2014 before the present government came into power, to study the subject and prepare a report in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please listen the statement and then you may seek a debate on that.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: But the report of that committee has not been received yet. We have issued instructions in writing to that committee without any further delay.... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please lay your statement.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Make this report available immediately, so that taking cognizance of that, the further outline may be prepared. Hon'ble Speaker, I, through you, make a polite request to those students that they should not put themselves under any unnecessary physical or mental pain ...*(Interruptions)* because the government is already taking this issue very seriously.

HON. SPEAKER: You please lay your statement.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have sought debate on this issue, you'll get it.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me first. Pappu Yadavji, please go to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You may put it under Calling Attention or under other rules.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Discussion may be allowed on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I want to tell you that, you are not being deprived of a discussion. Discussion under any

rule has not been denied. His statement has been tabled, you may raise that subject in your discussion, you'll get a chance.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Hon'ble Speaker, when hon. Members raised this issue seriously and requested that there should be a discussion and you have not denied it, then our objection is that when this issue has been raised, the government should have listened to the views of hon. Members before giving a statement which does not bear their signatures. On which basis it has been admitted, when hon. Members have already raised this issue. As per the procedure, they should be given a chance to make their points and then reply should come. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: If you want to listen, then understand my point. This issue has been raised more than once, it has been raised in zero hour also. I have also told you that under any rule you may raise this issue, there is no denial. If the Minister wants to give a statement, we cannot stop that. Later on, you may raise this issue and discussion can be held on that.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.06 hrs

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

### (i) National Khadi and Village Industries Board

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : Hon. Speaker Madam, I beg to move:—

“That in pursuance of Section 10 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 read with rules 15 and 17 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 2006 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Khadi and Village Industries Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.’



[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of Section 10 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 read with rules 15 and 17 of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 2006 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Khadi and Village Industries Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.’

*The motion was adopted.*

**(ii) National Tiger Conservation Authority**

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) : I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 38L of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 38L of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)*

**(iii) Coir Board**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA) : Hon. Speaker Madam, I beg to move :-

“That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government.”

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub rule (1) of the rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board, for a term to be specified by the Central Government.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)*

**12.08 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Rajesh Ran/an, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

**12.09 hrs**

**SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED  
TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2014\***

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 9.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT) : Hon. Speaker Madam, I beg to move :-

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989”

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 16.07.2014

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989”

*The motion was adopted*

[Translation]

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : I introduce the Bill.

12.09½ hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF  
ATROCITIES) ORDINANCE, 2014 \*\*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 10.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT) : Hon. Speaker Madam, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance, 2014 (No. 1 of 2014).

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : You do not want discussion, that is why you are making noise.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : I will consider it today. I will allow discussion.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : I am not denying. I will allow discussion today or tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 115/16/14

HON. SPEAKER : Let the House do some business today. I will allow discussion. I have already said that I will allow discussion. Please go back to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : You do not want discussion, you want to make a noise only, then carry on.

Mr. Ahluwalia Ji, you speak now.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : All of you may take a collective decision, I will allow discussion. I will do whatever has been decided in Bag.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Darjiling): Hon. Speaker Madam, my constituency Darjiling is world famous for tea and tourism but now a days Darjiling and Jalpaiguri are known for untimely death of tea garden workers they are dying of starvation.

12.11 hrs.

*(At this stage, Shri Rajesh Ranjan, Shri Dharmendra Yadav and some other Hon. Members went back to their seats.)*

Three tea gardens of Red Bank group, namely Red Bank Tea Estate Dooars, Surendra Nagar Tea Estate and Dharnipur Tea Estate are lying closed since 2013. About 2200 employees and their family members are facing starvation. They have neither drinking water nor electricity. The people have no employment due to closure of the tea gardens. The people are in distress and travel a long distance for work. They do not have energy for working as they are suffering from malnutrition. They are dying of malnutrition and tuberculosis. West Bengal government is not providing any assistance to them. The union government should immediately send a high powered delegation there to take stock of the situation. The tea garden workers were made to pay under Chit fund but their money was not returned, they were exploited in every manner. I want to say that a high powered delegation may be sent and a financial package may be provided and the said tea gardens may be reopened.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): Hon. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Ahluwalia.

SHRI OM BIRLA (Kota) : Hon. Speaker, the number of tigers has increased a lot in Ranthambhor tiger project. Construction work is going on in Mukundra hill tiger project in Kota of Rajasthan. The union government has acquired a large area in Kota of Rajasthan for protection of wildlife and a large number of wild animals live there. I would like to request the government to shift the tigers from all those areas in which they are excess in number to Mukundra hill tiger project in Kota so that Kota region of Rajasthan is developed with an eye to tourism.

Hon. Speaker, it is a matter of concern for us that the tigers often go to populated areas as their living area is small against the number of tigers which is likely to cause serious incidents in the said area. Hence the union government should formulate a scheme for shifting the tigers from all those areas where their number has grown much so as to check the incidents caused by the tigers.

[*English*]

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (Bargarh): Hon. Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. This is my first speech in this House. First of all, I would like to thank my hon. Chief Minister and also the voters of my constituency.

Madam, Odisha is famous for its temples, especially Bhubneswar. It is known as the 'Temple City' of India. Once upon a time there were a thousand temples but now it is limited to some 100 which are in a very dangerous condition. Especially during the rainy season most of the temples are inundated by rain water and causes a lot of hazards not only to these monuments but also to the visitors. Madam, through you I would like to request the Government to take necessary steps for the preservation of these monuments so that the rich heritage of our country can be preserved for posterity.

12.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, 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

\*Treated as laid on the Table

hand over text of the matter on the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received on the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) **Need to provide mandatory 19 percent reservation to Other Backward Classes of Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra**

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE (Gadchiroli Chimur) : The Government has made a provision of reservation for social and economic upliftment of the backward classes of the country. Reservation of 19 per cent has been provided to Other Backward Classes (OBC) of Maharashtra under this provision. But, only 6 per cent reservation has been provided to the OBC in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra which is a tribal district and is badly affected by naxalism, which is not fair.

The economic and social condition of the Other Backward Classes in naxal affected district of Gadchiroli in Maharashtra is extremely miserable. Special attention needs to be given for the welfare of the other backward classes residing in naxal affected areas. It is possible only when they are not deprived of the amenities which they are entitled to.

So, it is my request to the Government that 19 per cent reservation should be implemented in naxal affected Gadchiroli district as is fixed so for Maharashtra, so that most of the people of naxal affected areas belonging to backward classes could get the benefit of reservation facility and be connected to the main stream of the nation.

(ii) **Need to release fund under L.W.E Phase-II scheme to restart construction of roads in Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui and Arwal districts of Bihar**

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards L.W.E. Phase-II scheme. The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken an initiative to construct roads in these districts under this scheme by identifying the districts of the country affected by left wing extremism. This scheme is approved by Expenditure Finance Committee under Ministry of Finance at present. The format of the scheme has also been sent to the Ministry of Finance by the Ministry of Surface Transport.

Aurangabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui and Arwal districts of Bihar have been selected under this scheme, but the construction work of the roads is being hampered in these districts in the absence of the approval by the Ministry of Finance.

I demand from the Government to start the second phase of work of the scheme approved by Expenditure Finance Committee of the Ministry of Finance by allocating fund immediately so that the blocked construction work of the roads could be restarted in extremism affected area and useful and effective steps could be taken to solve the problem of extremism.

**(iii) Need to ensure appointment of members in Bhakra Beas Management Board from the stakeholders States on rotation basis**

SHRI CHAND NATH (Alwar): Rajasthan has 52.60 percent share in surplus water of Ravi and Beas and officials of Rajasthan cadre were never appointed as the member in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB).

The Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central 'Ministry of Water Resources' that this irrelevant and inappropriate convention should be changed. The appointment of the members should be ensured on rotation basis from the stakeholder states.

The members of Public Accounts Committee have been given an assurance that the officials from Rajasthan would be appointed to the post of Secretary after the retirement of present Secretary (Haryana Cadre) in October, 2011. But the services of the officials of Haryana were continued by nullifying the said assurance. If it is not possible to appoint the Member (Irrigation) from Rajasthan at present because of any reason, the official of Rajasthan should be appointed to the post of Secretary in BBMB immediately.

**(iv) Need to set up a Science Centre along with a Planetarium at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): My Lok Sabha Constituency Jabalpur is the divisional headquarter of Eastern Madhya Pradesh. Five major units of defence production are situated there. Besides, a big training centre of the Indian army is situated there in which there are training centres of signal regiment, GRC and Jammu and Kashmir Rifles. Higher educational institutes such as Rani Durgavati University, veterinary hospital, agricultural university and medical university are also situated there.

Jabalpur is emerging as a big centre of tourism. In spite of all these things, Jabalpur, which was once recognized as a big centre of education, does not have any world class institute at present to make the children and the youth aware of science intellectually and practically as per expectation. The National Council of Science Museum does the work of setting up Science Centres in various parts in the country. If a Planetarium is set up along with a Science Centre, it will become more useful. Jabalpur is the most appropriate place for setting up a Science Centre along with a Planetarium. There is only one Science Centre in Madhya Pradesh which is situated in Bhopal. Madhya Pradesh Government will also provide necessary infrastructure assistance for its setting up. So, I request the Government to take immediate necessary action regarding setting up of a Science Centre at Jabalpur.

**(v) Need to accord Central University status to Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar**

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Rajendra Agricultural University near Pusa Bazar of Samastipur district of Bihar had been set up on 3rd December, 1970. Before this, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute was situated there in its place in 1903 in the British era, the building of which was devastated due to the terrible earthquake in Bihar in 1938. Then this institute was transferred to Delhi that year which is known as Pusa Campus/Indian Agricultural Research at present. This institute situated in Mithilanchal was to be re-established, but it could not be possible because of the negligence of the Union Government. Only an Agricultural University was set up. The important institute which Mithilanchal lost cannot be fulfilled by setting up only an Agricultural University. The farmers of Bihar also want to adopt new researches and technologies.

Therefore, it is needed to accord Central University status to Pusa Rajendra Agricultural University so that Bihar could get the benefit of new technologies/researches and additional resources.

**(vi) Need to fill-up all vacant posts in post offices of Surat in order to streamline the functioning of postal services in South Gujarat**

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (Surat): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of

Communication and Information Technology towards the point that Surat is spread over 326.515 square kilometers today and it is a city of 50 lakh population with diamond, Jari and textile industries with constant growth rate of 11.5 per cent. The post office of Surat is being ranked at first position in the matter of railway reservation and at second position in the sale of gold coins, Besides, South Gujarat is giving 25 per cent revenue to the postal department.

The vacant posts in post offices are needed to be filled-up to streamline the functioning of faltering postal services of Surat. For this, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to start recruitment process of the vacant posts immediately so that people could get the benefits of all the services of Postal Department and the provision of sale of railway tickets at post offices could be made by the Government in the current railway budget.

I had demanded from the Hon. Minister of Communications and Information Technology to make Surat a new postal region in South Gujarat on 5th July 2012 because this region has to depend on Baroda office even for small decisions. It causes wastage of time and money and services also get affected due to this. The Gujarat Government has formed two new districts, Narmada and Tapi. Two new divisions of these two districts should be formed and its independent capacity should be utilized hundred per cent to facilitate the people.

I would like to request the Hon. Minister to consider these points immediately and meet the year long demands of the people by improving the services of Postal Department of entire South Gujarat.

**(vii) Need to set up a Passport Office at Udaipur Divisional Headquarters in Rajasthan**

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): It is submitted that my Parliamentary Constituency Udaipur is a tribal dominant area and tribals consists around 70 per cent of the total population of the division. There are a total 6 revenue districts under Udaipur division namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Chhitorgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur. A large number of people of the division migrate to Gulf countries to earn livelihood. Hence, these people require Passport for the purpose. These people have to visit Jodhpur in the absence of Passport Office at Udaipur Divisional Headquarter. People of the Division have to

spend large amount of money for making passport. Annually 55 to 60 thousand people from Udaipur Division visit Jodhpur to make Passport. People will not have to visit Jodhpur if a Passport Office is set up at Udaipur Divisional Headquarter. It will save time and money of the people. Hence, it is requested to set up a Passport Office at Udaipur Divisional Headquarter.

**(viii) Need to open an IIT or IIM along with Central Agriculture Research Institute at Satna, Madhya Pradesh and to upgrade Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya in the state as Central University**

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): My Lok Sabha Constituency Satna is a district of Madhya Pradesh. National Highway No. 75 as well as Allahabad to Mumbai Rail route pass through this district. This is an industrial and agriculture district but the entire area has been neglected in terms of higher education. The Union Government has taken a decision recently to set up IIT and IIM in all states of the country. Through you, I urge upon the Government to set up either an IIT or IIM in my Lok Sabha Constituency. Besides, there has been a long pending demand to set up a Central Agriculture Research Centre. Natural resources, particularly minerals are found in abundance in my constituency. A major mineral research centre under the Ministry of Mines should be set up and Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya should be upgraded as Central University. My constituency i.e. Vindhya region is an extremely backward and Satna is the entry point of this region.

**(ix) Need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution**

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Bhojpuri, the most widely used dialect in the world is spoken in around seventy thousand square kilometer area and by 16 crore people across the world. In India, it is widely spoken in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. It is also widely spoken in 27 countries across the world including Terai region of Nepal, Mauritius, Fiji, Trinidad, Thailand, Holland, Malaysia and Singapore. Bhojpuri has derived its name from the word 'Bhoj' used by Maharishi Vishwamitra in Rigveda. The history of Raja Bhoj of Malwa, Bhoj of Ujjain, Gurjar Pratihar Bhoj, Kashi and Bhoj Raja of Dugraon is the witness of prevalence, vastness and antiquity of Bhojpuri language. Besides,



there is a mention of Bhojpuri in different religious holy books including Mahabharata.

Thousands of Saints, such as Guru Gorakhnath ji, Chauranginath ji, Yogiraj Bhartihari, Kabirdas, Kamaldas, Dharamdas, Dharnidas, Paltudas, Bhika Saheb as well as philosophers and sages have passed down Bhojpuri from one generation to another in the form of folk tales, songs and proverbs. Compositions of Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan, as well as authors like Dr. Bhagwatsharan Upadhyay and Chaturi Chaya gave new heights to Bhojpuri prose literature.

It is a well known fact that originally 14 languages were included under the Eighth Schedule to the Indian Constitution. Later, Sindhi, Konkani, Nepali, Mainpuri, Maithili, Dongari, Santhali and Bodo languages have been included in the Eighth Schedule after making amendments therein. While showing respect to all these languages, Bhojpuri culture would like to know as to whether there is any such criteria on the basis of which these languages have been included in the eighth schedule, which Bhojpuri dialect does not fulfill. In the freedom struggle, the King and the literator of Bhojpur region were committed to root out British rulers from the country. On one hand, Veer Kunwar Singh, Shaheed Bandhu Singh, Chittu Pandey, Mangal Pandey were illuminating the spirit of Patriotism from their courage and on the other hand, Firangiyan, Charkhawa, Barohia etc. Bhojpuri literators were lighting up spirit of patriotism from their composition.

Entire Bhojpur region was under the spirit of patriotism during the revolution of 1942. British rulers were upset with the incidents of Chauri Chaura and Balia, but today we are independent and we have our own elected government. Though the Ministry of Home Affairs has accepted the proposal to include Bhojpuri in the Eighth Schedule, in-principle but why such injustice with Bhojpuri?

I urge upon to include Bhojpuri in the Eighth Schedule immediately in view of sentiments of 16 crore people.

**(x) Need to run Train No. 22481/22482 (Jodhpur-Delhi) on daily basis and extend it up to Haridwar in Uttarakhand**

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (Churu): It is a long pending demand to run the bi-weekly superfast Train No. 22481/

22482 Jodhpur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla via Tarangarh on daily basis connecting my parliamentary constituency and by extending it upto Haridwar. The people of my constituency were eagerly waiting for this Rail Budget, but this train has not been included in this budget. It is an important train. Before gauge conversion, this train running from Jodhpur to Delhi was known to be the best train of Northern Railway, but due to gauge conversion the train did not operate for a long time. But now it is being run only twice a week. In view of the demand and need of the people it should be run on daily basis and extended up to Haridwar.

**(xi) Need to review the reports of Prof. Madhav Gadgil and Dr. K. Kasturirangan on Western Ghats to safeguard the interests of Kerala**

[English]

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): It has been learnt from various media reports that the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is set to take a decision with regard to reports prepared by the Madhav Gadgil and Kasturirangan panels on the Western Ghats at the earliest. If these reports are true, I would suggest that unilateral mode of decision-making on an issue affecting thousands of farmers especially the poor and marginal farmers and their livelihood is against the participatory nature of democracy itself. I represent Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency which holds a significant landmass coming under the Western Ghats and I stand for upholding the interests of the farmers and the people residing in the high range area who are under constant fear of losing their livelihood due to the impending implementation of Madhav Gadgil and Kasturirangan reports by the Government. It is a common knowledge that Madhav Gadgil report was rejected by the MPs and MLAs of Kerala due to its anti-agrarian and anti-people approach and the UPA Government then constituted the Kasturirangan committee. The Kerala Government through an expert committee chaired by Dr. Oommen V. Oommen cited the state's specific concerns on various issues including the demarcation of ESA. I would hence suggest that Kerala's demands are to be treated as a special case owing to its demographic differences and decisions should be taken keeping in view Kerala's specific case. Keeping in view the fears and anxieties of the people of Western Ghats, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to refrain from taking any hasty decision.

**(xii) Need to address the problem of fishermen/traditional communities living in the coastal areas of Kerala**

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): The Government of India had issued the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification to ensure livelihood security to the fishing communities and other local communities living in the coastal areas by conserving and protecting coastal stretches and by promoting development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles and taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and rise in sea level due to global warming.

But during the implementation of the CRZ Notification, fisherman traditional community living in the coastal areas of Kerala faced certain difficulties which have resulted in wide public agony. Following are the issues that need to be addressed urgently

- (a) Fishermen/traditional communities living by the sea are unable to construct their dwelling units. The construction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisherman may be permitted in CRZ III including the No Development Zone by the sea and inland water bodies except in vulnerable areas.
- (b) The space for constructing dwelling units in the CRZ area is limited. Hence, family members are not in a position to construct dwelling units in the land rightfully received as family right/share in the No Development Zones of CRZ III. The traditional/fishermen community who buy a piece of land within the CRZ area is unable to build a house as per the present provisions. It is a very essential requirement for the traditional/fishermen community, the right for the same need to be reinstated in CRZ II and CRZ III area.
- (c) The construction of dwelling units need to be permitted on the banks of paddy fields/ pokkali fields/aqua farms, after leaving minimum setback of 5m.
- (d) The banks of small streams with less than 10m width may be excluded from CRZ.

- (e) Considering the pressure of population on the banks of the sea-tide affected water bodies, the No Development Zone of CRZ III along the banks of inland water bodies may be reduced to 50m from High Tide Line (landward) from the present stipulation of 100m. At present under Wetland (conservation and Management rules) 2010 only 50m is declared as No construction zone.
- (f) The provision to permit reconstruction in the NDZ of CRZ III area without increase in existing plinth area, existing FSI and existing density may be modified to permit reconstruction in the NDZ of CRZ III without increase in existing plinth area or up to 100m<sup>2</sup> in case of dwelling units. This would help the fishermen/local community to reconstruct small huts and dwelling units to a better place to live.
- (g) Presently, construction in backwater islands is possible only beyond 50m from the HTL. For the traditional/fishermen community, this may be amended to the extent that 'dwelling units can be permitted landward of existing authorised structures or approved roads'.
- (h) The construction of building for livelihood activities like peeling of prawns, fish based small scale non polluting cottage industries/ small shops and flour mills may be permitted in CRZ area other than CR7 I, CRZ III -NDZ and CRZ IV.
- (i) Permission may be granted for 3-4 floor housing buildings under Government projects like Rajiv Slum Development Project in CRZ III area after leaving 100m from HTL of sea.

**(xiii) Need to lift the ban on fishing of white, red and black variety of Sea-cucumbers**

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA (Ramanathapuram): Fishing is a traditional occupation for the Tamil fishermen whose lives are now swayed by waves of misery. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has banned the catch of 62 rare sea-species including the traditionally and commonly netted Sea-Cucumber. A female sea-cucumber lays 10 lakh eggs at a time in a

year. It is not an extinct species. No other country of the world has imposed such a non-pragmatic ban. Tamil poor-fishermen are booked under non-bailable offences even for incidental-catches, whereas the poachers of neighbouring-countries carry on with such catches. Hence, I urge upon the Government to lift the ban on catching White, Red and Black-variety Sea-Cucumbers that are part of our traditional medicine-system.

**(xiv) Need to provide banking and ATM facilities in Howrah district in West Bengal**

SHRI SULTAN AHMED (Uluberia): The coverage and spread of the financial institutions in the district of Howrah in West Bengal particularly in Uluberia parliamentary constituency is very poor. For economic upliftment of this area, it is necessary to spread banking infrastructure in these rural areas to make affordable finance available to farmers and other people who are engaged in tiny business such as Zari, Jewellery, Self Help Group and other professions. In the rural area of Howrah district particularly in Shyampur I & II and Udayanaraynpur, Amta I & II Block, the ATM facility is poor. It is necessary to install ATMs in this area. Keeping in view the above fact, I urge upon the Government of India to provide the Banking services and ATM facility in all the unbanked Gram Panchayats of Howrah District in West Bengal.

**(xv) Need to formulate a comprehensive action plan to ensure quality and good yield of iodized salt in Ganjam coast under Berhampur Constituency, Odisha**

DR. SIDHANT MOHAPATRA (Berhampur): About 20,000 salt farmers have given up production of salt in Ganjam coast under Berhampur Constituency as the quality of salt and yield is badly getting affected due to climate change and low salinity. The canal water carrying sea water gets diluted and polluted. This leads to the farmers stopping their age old cultivation of salt and migrating to other states in search of jobs.

The salt farmers are to be modernized to improve the quality and yield by adopting latest technology. Central Salt Board and Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar may be entrusted with this job.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government that a comprehensive action plan with cultivation, production and value addition to iodized salt may be initiated in right earnest.

**(xvi) Need to increase the frequency of direct trains running between Puri and Paradip in Odisha**

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (Jagatsinghpur): Paradip port, one of the major seaports of the country, is situated in Jagatsinghpur Parliamentary Constituency of Odisha and this Constituency is comprised of parts of three districts viz. Puri, Cuttack and Jagatsinghpur. Since the day Paradip Port was declared as a major port, the adjacent area has become an industrial hub. In the course of time various industrial establishments have been established in this region thereby attracting skilled as well as unskilled workers of the nearby areas and states. People of my own constituency from Puri district who are employed in Paradip Port and in other companies/industries of Paradip face a lot of problems to commute from Puri to their respective working places at Paradip. Simultaneously, a good number of people from Paradip and its nearby areas visit Puri frequently because of its pilgrimage and tourism importance. Since most of the people of Jagatsinghpur and Puri use train to reach their respective destinations comfortably and in time, the preference to commute by train has been increased manifold over the period of time. But it is a matter of concern that one and only direct train running between Paradip and Puri is leaving Paradip at evening and the same train is leaving Puri to reach Paradip the next day morning thereby causing difficulties especially for the daily passengers from Paradip to Puri. Hence, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Railways to enhance the frequency of direct trains between Puri and Paradip on daily basis in order to address the difficulties of the daily commuters from both the end.

**(xvii) Need to ensure proper distribution of compensation to all the eligible farmers in Parbhani district of Maharashtra**

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV (Parbhani): Irregularities have been reported in compensation paid recently to the farmers of Parbhani and nearby districts. Compensation has been given to a few farmers and



small farmers are deprived of the compensation leading to the suicides of farmers. The Centre should issue order to conduct detailed enquiry into the compensation distribution chart for farmers and the farmers who have been deprived of compensation, should be paid due compensation so that the farmers of the district could lead a good life.

**(xviii) Need to provide a proper and permanent solution to the issue of foreigners in Assam**

[English]

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the issue of 'D' Voters in Assam. After the declaration of IMDT Act as unconstitutional by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the problem of D-Voters has emerged in Assam as it was never before. I am not at all against the detection and deportation of the foreigners. At the same time, I can't support the harassment of a large number of Indian Citizens of Assam by way of referring cases to Foreigners Tribunal (F.T ) without proper examination of documents relating to citizenship of the concerned person. Let me give an example, the Foreigners Tribunal of Goalpara, Assam has disposed of 1004 Cases of alleged Foreigners ("D" Voters) during 2007-2010. Out of which 945 i.e. 94% cases were in favour of the alleged persons by the concerned F. T. and remaining 6% of cases were declared as illegal migrant because of their negligence or lack of awareness about the legal system. Further on this very issue a regional party came to power and ruled the State Government for 10 years. But they could identify only 6724 people and deported only 521 people during 1985-1990 and in second term period 1996 -2000 they identified 902 people and deported only 102 people which obviously indicated that the issue of foreigner in Assam is not based on actual facts and figures, rather some baseless propaganda has made the situation more complicated and vicious one.

The Government should find a proper and permanent solution so that genuine Indian Citizens do not become victims of harassment.

**(xix) Need to start ESIC medical college in Parippally, Kollam district, Kerala**

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): The ESI Corporation Hospital Parippally having 500 bedded

Hospital with more than 1000 out-patients had been declared as ESI Medical college. It was announced that the admission for first batch of MBBS will commence in the academic year 2014-15. But so far no steps have been taken to start the college. The functioning of Medical college is essential for comprehensive development of the Hospital. The lack of teaching faculty and non-teaching staff is the main hurdle.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to initiate immediate steps to start the college in this academic year itself, by providing sufficient manpower and infrastructure.

12.17 hrs

**GENERAL BUDGET (2014-15) - GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12**

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item nos. 12 and 13 together.

Motion moved:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 13, 21, 24, 31 and 100."

**Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2011-2012 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha**

1	2	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
13	Department of Posts	400,03,82,246	—
21	Defence Pensions	3568,81,46,182	—
24	Defence Services— Air Force	567,90,83,321	—

1	2	3	4
31	Ministry of External Affairs	—	7,23,26,294
100	Lakshadweep	1,43,67,211	—
Total		4538,19,78,960	7,23,26,294

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia to initiate the discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JYOTTRADITYA M. SCTNDIA (Guna): Hon. Speaker, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the first budget of this government. This is the first budget of the NDA Government and Shri Arun Jaitley. I want to convey my good wishes to him. The task of a Minister of Finance is not an easy one. To keep everybody happy and the task of guiding economic progress on the right path is not easy. But for the last one year, we were listening that this BJP Government would do a miracle. The rising prices would be checked in some way or the other, big changes will be affected and during the last one year we heard a plethora of slogans - 'Aachhe din aane wale hain or achche din aa chuke hain' ...(*Interruptions*)... they would focus not on poverty alleviation but on poverty elimination. 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas', 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat', 'Har Haath ko Hunar' and these slogans increased the hope of the people, but this budget has smashed the hopes of the people.

Budget is not only a financial statement, it is also a vision statement, especially the first budget, that how would the economic condition of the country would unfold in the next five years. The hopes and expectations of the people are associated with this budget whether he is a poor man or a farmer, or a youth or a weaver or every human being. The budget has the responsibility of an architect who puts life in a stone statue or a soul which decides the direction in which the heart will beat. But no direction is visible in this budget, no roadmap is perceptible. Every time BJP says that they have come into power with a majority, which is a fact. Accordingly, the country hoped and expected that the government will take tough steps for the welfare of the people. But look at this Budget, It has fixed a target that in a steady state,

the economic growth of the country will remain limited to seven to eight per cent. During the ten years rule of the UPA Government the rate of growth of gross domestic product was nine per cent for five years on the basis of which the country progressed. On that very basis, the growth rate of gross domestic product was 8 per cent during 11th Five Year Plan which was a new record. Neither there is any roadmap for the way to tackle inflation nor any analysis for increasing tax-GDP ratio. There is no plan to ensure development of social and agricultural sector. Hon. Finance Minister has certainly made an assessment about the global economic condition in this Budget, the Iraq crisis will increase pressure on the price of oil.

There is an issue of price rise, there is an apprehension of drought and the emerging economy is facing a slowdown. The economic power of the world, United States is also facing headwinds. The global situation has not been strong for the last two years but it has become relatively better today. I would like to thank the Hon. Finance Minister for admitting the fact that the budget of UFA Government was on the right track and he adopted it in toto.

[*English*]

It is said that imitation is the best form of flattery and we accept this compliment with great exuberance. Our revenue targets have been accepted and they have even been raised to about 18 per cent. Our fiscal deficit roadmap of 4.6 per cent this year, 4.1 per cent of fiscal deficit for the next year, 3.6 per cent of fiscal deficit the year after and three per cent eventually have also been accepted. Our revenue deficit target of 2.9 per cent has been accepted. [*Translation*] Not only this, all the schemes of the UPA Government have been included in the budget after approval for which we want to thank the Government. Several months back, we were listening a slogan that let us have a Congressfree India, but in this first budget statement, the NDA Government has presented a Congress devised budget for India. We have been hearing in the Parliament for last several days that 'the word 'legacy' is being used very frequently. UFA gave price rise to the country, UPA gave corruption to the country, perhaps my colleagues and friends have forgotten that they are not sitting in opposition now but are sitting in treasury benches. The responsibility of leading the country

lies on their shoulders. I would like to thank the Finance Minister for keeping a positive approach. I expect that his colleagues will also try to follow his footsteps. We cannot keep this habit, as my friend Gaurav Gogoi had said three days back, that if a driver is sitting on the driving seat and he is driving the car looking in the rear view mirror, there are chances of accident taking place. The country has to be taken forward and the poor have to be uplifted. As far as legacy is concerned, I would like to present some figures before you in this regard. When we first came to power in the year 2004, the gross domestic product of the country was 500 billion dollars. Today after ten years, the country GDP is two trillion dollars and India has become the third global power under the welfare schemes of the UFA Government. If we look at the GDP growth rate during the six years of NDA Government, it remained at 5.7%. During our ten years of tenure, the decadal growth rate remained 7.7% which happened for the first time in the history of the country. Public expenditure went up on the basis of this GDP growth rate, investment came in infrastructure on the basis of this GDP growth rate, budget allocation has increased by 150% in education and health sector in the last three years on the basis of this GDP growth rate and we think that the states should also get benefits on the basis of federalism as a result of this GDP growth rate. *[English]* The Central allocation to States has grown to about Rs. 1 lakh crore, which is not a favour. But we believe that it is the duty of the Government to give it to the States. *[Translation]* In our evaluation of any government, the most important factor is whether the poor have been uplifted or not and in the UPA tenure, whether it is Rangarajan Panel or Tendulkar Panel both agree that the UPA Government lifted almost nine crore fifty lakh people above poverty line. This country will not be able to progress on the basis of islands of growth. If we want real progress in the country, it should take the form of an ocean.

Madam, if we look at the power generation sector, we had 1 lakh 13 thousand megawatt capacity in our country in the year 2004. After ten years, our country today has the capacity of 2 lakh 44 thousand megawatt which has doubled. We have added twenty thousand megawatt capacity separately in the last two years.

A very ambitious scheme of Vajpayeeji namely, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was given a push by the UFA Government and 3 lakh 90 thousand kilometers

road got constructed in the whole country within the last ten years under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Our country is agriculture dominated. Here, the development and progress of farmers are mandatory. What did we get in legacy in terms of agricultural growth rate in 2004? We got minus 3.1% agricultural growth rate and this year when you have come to power, the UPA Government has left 4.7% agricultural growth rate. If we look at the production, 265 million ton foodgrains were produced which is a record production in this country. The production of oil seeds is 32 million tonne, the production of pulses which is imported used to be 11 million ton in your tenure, this year the UPA Government has made a record by producing 20 million ton. The real legacy of the progress and development of UPA Government is to lead the country forward like an ocean.

Now, I would like to discuss on the issues. Today, the most important issue before the country is of price rise. We have not seen any mention of price rise in this budget. The Prime Minister of the country had debated on the President's Address and I would like to quote him - "We have made a promise to address the price rise and we are committed to make an effort in this regard on priority basis and it is not so since it was only an election promise, rather it is to be done as this is our thinking that a poor family should get two square a meal. There should be a change in the situation where the son of a poor goes to sleep with tears in his eyes.

This is our responsibility to see that a poor person of India does not remain hungry".

Madam, what is the reality. This government raised rail fares by 14 percent within a few days and that too with no consent of the House. In 2012, the rail budget was about to be presented, my colleague Dinesh Trivediji had decided to raise the fares. At that time, Narendra Modiji had criticised Manmohan Singhji for taking this decision without the consent of the House. You have taken the same step within a few days of assuming power and disregarded the House. The cost of petrol and diesel has been raised twice. The blame is laid on the doors of the policies of the UPA. Have you come to power 4% to put a stamp of acceptance on all our policies? Is this the reason why the people voted for you? If you say that we have to accept all your decisions then you must tell us

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

why you capped the price of gas but not that of petrol and diesel? The cost of sugar has gone up by two rupees, onion has gone up from 14 rupees to 40 rupees. Potato is 27 rupees per kg, tomato is 50 rupees per kg, lady finger is 40 rupees per kg. Vegetables are not so expensive...*(Interruptions)* learn to listen ...*(Interruptions)* we also listened to you for ten years... *(Interruptions)* vegetables are not so expensive in the mandi as in bylancs of colonies ...*(Interruptions)* [*English*] I am not yielding...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, do not aet like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Hon. Speaker, there is a lot of interest in rear view driving ...*(Interruptions)* Hoarders have already started their game in anticipation of drought . What is the plan of the government for dealing with them? They have written in the manifesto that they would make a special squad for arresting hoarders and black marketeers. I would like to know how many hoarders and blackmarketeers have been arrested?

Hon. Madam, the truth is that if we take the example of onion then a cartel of 12 to 15 wholesalers control the onion output of the country and the government should take it upon itself to break this cartel. I am happy that the Minister for Food has directed that the food security scheme be implemented within three months. This scheme was initiated by Sonia Gandhiji and the UFA government so that no destitute or poor person go to sleep hungry. It was also said in the Food Minister's conference that this is merely the beginning of inflation. July to December is the most critical period in terms of inflation. Hence prices will go on increasing till December. If we consider the budget to see which commodities have become less expensive i.e. petrochemicals, yarn, computer, soft drink, TV, etc. The commodities which have become more expensive are vegetables, pulses and sugar required by common man. People wanted income exemption limit to be raised from 2 lakh to 5 lakh rupees, but the Finance Minister has raised it merely to 2.5 lakh rupees. He has raised the exemption limit to 50000 rupees. This has resulted in a saving of 416 rupees per month to every householder. But against these savings, inflation has imposed a burden

of 1200 rupees per month on each household. What you gave with one hand, you have taken three times with the other ...*(Interruptions)* Allocation of five hundred crore rupees has been made for Price Stabilisation Fund. When we know that in any big city if we take into consideration even one agro market then transactions worth a thousand crore take place through APMC. This is like a drop in the ocean. The Finance Minister had stated that the people of the country need not worry since we have adequate stock of wheat in FCI godowns. There is stock of 34 million tonnes of wheat and 28 million tonnes of rice and this is the heritage that the UPA government had left for this government.

Madam, we are glad that GST has been declared but no time frame has been fixed for it. We are also happy that the present PM has ended the contradiction in the ideology embraced by the former CM of Gujarat. When the GST process was started in 2004. and the deputy CM of Bihar, Sushil Modi supported it completely but you opposed it for ten years. Although we believe that GST and DTC is the call of the hour, it is the need of the hour to create a single market, simplify the doing of business in India and to implement no tax policy. You raised FDI in the insurance sector from 26 percent to 49 percent. The former Finance Minister Chidambaram had tried his best to reach a consensus with all the leaders but could not do so. When we wanted to bring foreign direct investment in insurance 'sector upto 49 percent Shri Narendra Modi Ji had tweeted in December, 2000. I am quoting him-Congress party is selling India to the foreigners and we need to oppose it vehemently."

Madam, now you see how people change their stand. Big and grandiose announcements were made in regard to the railways like food courts would be set up, packaged food, Wi-Fi and office in train would be provided. Do we know or realize that one crore and eighty lakh out of two crore and thirty lakh rail passengers are poor people and they have nothing to do with packaged food, branded Wi-Fi and office in train ? Bullet train was announced and only 100 crore rupees were allocated in the budget for an ambitious scheme of 60000 crore rupees. What kind of scheme is this? Is it economically feasible or not? It seems that after implementation of the said scheme the fare is likely to be eight to ten thousand rupees per ticket and a person can travel by either by



train or plane, the fare would be almost same. At present modernisation of track should be top priority with a view to railway safety. A large number of proposals are lying pending and one more proposal has been added to the list.

Madam, there has been no increase in the budget allocation for agriculture sector. Today, there is apprehension of drought., UPA government had announced the employment guarantee scheme which has now become the biggest welfare scheme in the world. Only 500 crore rupees were increased in budget allocation for the said scheme. ...*(Interruption)* Bold steps are required. ...*(Interruption)*

Madam, bold steps need to be taken. Bold steps like loan waiver schemes for the farmers are required as UPA government had implemented loan waiver scheme of 72000 crore rupees for the farmers ...*(Interruption)* Agriculture credit has been mentioned. ...*(Interruption)* Ganesh Singh Ji you would get an opportunity to speak ...*(Interruption)* Let me tell you - the officers of Madhya Pradesh government had bungled ...*(Interruption)* Do not force me to open my mouth, otherwise I would tell you how the leaders and officers in your state have made money in the name of employment guarantee scheme *(Interruption)* Fake muster rolls have been created, the leaders and the officers there have become crorepatis. The names of your Members of Parliament have been listed under the said employment guarantee scheme ...*(Interruption)* Do you want me to speak those names? I know them.

The Finance Minister has taken a commendable step of increasing credit in agriculture sector which has been increased from seven lakh crore to eight lakh crore rupees. But, I would like to say that it was actually started by the UPA government when the then government increased the said credit from three lakh crore in the year 2010 to seven lakh crore within a period of four years for the farmers.

The growth manufacturing sector is very important. Manufacturing sector generates employment opportunities. Manufacturing sector as well as the corporate sector wanted the Finance Minister to take a decision on retrospective taxation but he assured that such thinking would not prevail in future except in exceptional

circumstances. On one hand, this government has taken this decision on retrospective taxation, while on other hand holding period for debt fund investors has been increased from 12 months to 36 months and the investors, who redeem their debt fund investment after 01 April, 2014, would have to pay 30 percent tax on short term capital gain and the investors, who are in long term gain category, would have to pay 20 percent tax in place of 10 percent which is another type of retrospective tax because the investors making investment two or three years ago did not know that the rules would be changed. I would like to request the Finance Minister to change this rule and not bring retrospective taxation in this sector.

Madam, we have been hearing the slogan "Minimum government, maximum governance" for a long time ...*(Interruptions)* It is not wrong at all. *[English]* One does not necessarily follow the other. Governance requires capacity. That capacity has to be created and in order to be able to create that capacity, you need to devote a lot of resources. *[Translation]* We have been listening to the discussion on the issue of corruption for several days that black money needs to be seized. The Prime Minister said during the Motion of thanks on President's Address that India was known or perceived as "Scam India" in the world. This perception needs to be changed. Today, I would like to ask the government...\* whether any action would be taken or not against them because if you cannot clean your house how the country would be come clean?...*(Interruptions)* This is the reality, you cannot ignore it...*(Interruptions)* Madam, several schemes have been announced in this budget. Today the country needs out of the box solution...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER : Please. I will look into that. Please do not make any allegation.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA. : Madam, this government had given the slogan "Sabka saath, Sabka Vikas". ...*(Interruptions)* India is a bouquet of diverse ethos which has its own fragrance reflecting unity in diversity ...*(Interruptions)* But, only 61 words have been used and only 100 crore rupees have been allocated for the minorities In this budget. Is it not injustice...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran) : Madam, I am on a point of order.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

HON. SPEAKER : Under which rule? He has not made any allegation. I will see to it, if there is any allegation.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Madam, if we talk about achieving the target ... (Interruptions) The government has set several important targets ... (Interruptions) The government has set a target of 65000 crore rupees for disinvestment ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : Under which rule ? Tell the rule.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER : Please sit down, he is speaking. Are all of you speaking about the same rule ?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, 15th Edition, 2014, on Page 134, Procedure regarding allegation against any person, Rule 353 specifically states:

“No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advance notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply.”

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Why all of you are speaking?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : There was no prior notice to take the name of our hon. Member, Mr. Giriraj here. ... (Interruptions) Because there was no prior notice, so this has to be taken into account. He has to withdraw that statement. He has to immediately withdraw that statement because there was no prior intimation ... (Interruptions) I want your ruling on the subject, Madam. [Translation] You should give your remarks on this subject. I want your ruling on this subject... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I want to say only this. As I have heard, he has not imposed any allegations.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: It should be excluded from the proceedings and should not be included in the proceedings... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. If anyone has said anything, one should also have the capacity to listen to the comments in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Let me speak or sit here and give the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, please allow me to read the complete rule... (Interruptions) ... Madam, the House cannot function in this way ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: OK, you read.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Ranjeetaji, please sit down.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, please listen to me... (Interruptions) Let me complete my sentence ... (Interruptions). The country is listening. Please let me complete my sentence and after that I shall accept whatever your ruling will be... (Interruptions).

HON. SPEAKER: OK, you continue.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

“Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if the Speaker is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.”

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\* Not recorded.

Madam, it is an absolute allegation. It is an allegation against a sitting Member of Parliament and it should be withdrawn and the hon. Member should tender an apology immediately ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: I would like to say only this. I too was listening, no allegation has been levelled ...*(Interruptions)* Do not clap. If any such matter has been mentioned, I'll see it immediately and then expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCTNDIA: Madam Speaker, now I would like to talk about target achievement. The Government has set many ambitious targets. The Government has made a target of Rs. 65 thousand crore to be generated from disinvestment which will be the increment of 145 per cent. The growth in service tax has been targeted by 31 per cent increase. In the same way, increase in tax revenue has been estimated at 18 per cent and custom duty at 17 per cent which was only 6 per cent in the previous year and on this basis, fiscal deficit will be limited to 4.1 per cent in the coming year.

HON. SPEAKER: I have one more request from you that we should avoid taking anyone's name as far as possible. Please keep it in mind.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam Speaker, there are two or three reasons why this could not be possible.

Madam, the economic condition of any country depends on tax buoyancy. In India, the present trend is that when GDP (Gross Domestic Product) increases by one per cent, tax revenue increases by less than one per cent. The assumptions made in the budget are that the tax revenue growth will be 18 per cent but the nominal GDP growth rate will be 13.5 per cent. We shall not be able to bridge this gap. This rate is determined by the rate of investment either by public sector or by private sector. The target of Two lakh fifty thousand crore rupees has been set in public investment sector so that we can increase the investment cycle. But Rs. Two lakh sixty thousand crore had been invested during the last year which was ten thousand crore more than this year and then we could meet the growth target of 5 per cent. Private sectors have been given only eight months to

perform and they will only be able to prepare DPR (Detailed Project Report) and to study feasibility during this period. If investment in public and private sector does not increase, we shall not meet the target of GDP growth rate. It will result in an atmosphere of low growth. This will lead to shortfall in revenues and further increase in subsidy due to threat of drought. Fiscal deficit cannot remain below 5 per cent and the issue of price rise is also very important for the poor.

Madam Speaker, I would like to assure the House through you that we shall fully support any proposal of this Government if it is in public interest. However, the UPA and the Congress party will strongly oppose any anti-people policy or proposal likely to be brought by the Government in this temple of democracy.

Today, every citizen of India wants to give his contribution in the progress and development of India. We have immense potential. India has the potential to shine like a star but this country cannot progress like an island of growth. It has to grow like an ocean drawing the support of every person.

HON. SPEAKER: Jyotiraditya Ji, please. I am interrupting you in the middle of your speech. *[English]* More than half an hour, *[Translation]* you have taken time even more than that. There are many other Members of your party who are yet to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, I am concluding.

It is easy to cherish dreams and awaken hopes, but it is difficult to fulfill them. This will be the biggest challenge of this Government *[English]* Leadership is the art of the impossible but managing the political economy is the art of only the possible.

*[Translation]*

Hazaron khwahishen aisin ki har khwahish pe dam nikle,  
Bahut nikle mere arman, lekin phir bhi kam nikle.

*[English]*

SHRI JAYANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for the opportunity to present our thinking on the Budget. I am deeply honoured and grateful to our able Prime Minister, our hon. Finance Minister and our hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister for

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

giving me this opportunity to speak on behalf of the Budget. I am also very honoured and grateful to the people of Hazaribagh and the people of India for giving me this opportunity to serve the nation. In that regard, I think, that this Budget is a landmark Budget in providing a new direction and a new hope for the economy and the people of India.

The hon. Member of the Opposition has stated that this Budget lacks direction, lacks an economic philosophy and I must say that his understanding of Parliamentary procedure and his understanding of economics is demonstrated by both the statements that he made in Parliament and on economic philosophy. We confronted a very difficult set of economic circumstances when we rose to present the Budget. The Budget was presented in 45 days. The Budget had to take into account some very daunting economic challenges that we had to analyse and that we had to address fully. We also had to prepare the economy to be able to reach a sustainable growth trajectory of 8 to 10 per cent a year. That is what the people of India need, demand and we must deliver for them. We also had to address the concerns of our business people and investors in India and around the world.

These were the economic circumstances that we had to deal with. I would implore the hon. Members of this House and I would implore the business community to understand that what we have tried to do in the Budget is not to play a T-20 game. This is not a T-20 game. Maybe the hon. Member in the Opposition thinks that we can solve all the problems that we have inherited in a few short months. It does not work like that. The economy is a battleship. It is an aircraft carrier. It takes a long time to turnaround the challenges and problems that we have inherited. This is not a T-20 match. This is not even a one-day match. This is a five-day test match and the game has just begun; I must say that this is before Lunch on the first day and we are doing extremely well so far.

Another very important point to remember in terms of context is that one-third of the fiscal year is already over. Many of the allocations that you are seeing in the Budget represent allocations taking into account of the fact that one-third of the year is over. It takes time to get the Government machinery working and, therefore, this is a prudent and sensible allocation of funds to many of these proposals.

The hon. Member from the Opposition presented many facts. I will say about statistics is that what they can reveal is very interesting but what they conceal is vital. So, what did he conceal in his speech to us, to the hon. Members here in this House? What he concealed was that they inherited an economy in very good shape, in rude good health, which was when the NDA departed in 2004. What did they leave in return? What did they leave for the people of India when they departed? Those are the facts that he has not presented. They left an economy which today, among the major economies in the world, is doing the most poorly. GDP growth rate has plunged below five per cent, which is the worst economic performance in 25 years; two years of consecutive below five per cent growth. For an economy like India which is in a demographic sweet spot, to have that kind of a growth rate is just scandalous. I think, he has to take the responsibility for that. It is shameful that he has not revealed that. In addition to that, he spoke about inflation, he spoke about mehangai and he talked about prices. Does he know that for the last five years, consumer inflation, that which affects the most vulnerable aspects of our population, has been running at eight to ten per cent a year, which is higher than in any other major economy in the world? That is truly shameful. What are we talking about when the hon. Member of the Opposition presents his facts? He has to take the responsibility for that. That inflation is hurting the most vulnerable people of our population. He talked about inclusion, and yet this was what they did for the people of India. I am truly embarrassed with that they have done in terms of their economic performance, and particularly due to entrenched inflation, inflation that has been running for five' years. But what is the reality is that if you look at inflationary spikes, what happens to fruits and vegetables in the fallow period of the year, July to September, when we are between two crops? This is the time when we see price spikes in a way that is completely intolerable for the people of India. We had a situation where the price of onions got to Rs.80, Rs. 100 a kilo. On the other hand as we have managed these price spikes, we have kept through a series of aggressive and decisive actions, the price at Rs.25, Rs.30 a kilo. This is what ache din mean. This is the decisive action that is required in the economy. This is what they gave us. I cannot imagine how he can present that with any degree of pride and justification in what they have done. This is what we are managing.



In addition to that, let us also recognize what the UFA did in terms of their monetary and fiscal policies. We ended up in a situation where there were negative real interest rates. People lost confidence in investing in India and in putting their money in the banks. Domestic savings rates dropped from 33 per cent to 30 per cent. People were hedging their savings through gold. Gold imports spiked up leading to a Current Account deficit of 4.7 per cent, and the value of dollar went up to Rs.68, Rs.70. People completely lost confidence in India and as a result of that we had that crisis of confidence, a crisis among the population of India that refused to invest, a crisis among both domestic and foreign business that refused to invest in India.

Due to that crisis of confidence, the lion. Members of the opposition are sitting where they are, that is the reason why your numbers are what they are. It is because the people of India lost confidence in your economic management. Madam Speaker, that is what we have restored with this Budget.

**13.00 hrs**

I have been in conversations with business people - domestic and foreign; and I have been in conversations with investors - domestic and foreign; and I can tell you that our first and primary objective in this Budget has been amply achieved, and that is to restore confidence in the Government of India, and in the economic management of the Government of India. We have achieved that.

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Jayant Sinha, you can continue your speech after the lunch.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

**13.0½ hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

(SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*)

**GENERAL BUDGET (2014-15) - GENERAL  
DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR EXCESS  
GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12 - *Cond.***

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Shri Jayant Sinha is to continue the discussion on the General Budget.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I will continue my speech from before lunch.

I wish the hon. Member from the Opposition was here because he leveled certain charges against us and I would now like to answer fully and also present the Budget roadmap that is included in the Budget specifically on two important points. One is jobs and the other is the investment cycle. Both of them are essential and vital for the growth of the economy.

The hon. Member from the Opposition charged us with not having an economic philosophy.

*[Translation]*

He accused us of not having any economic ideology. I would like to assure him that we do have an ideology which is completely different from the ideology of his party. What is their ideology? As the hon. Finance Minister has said their ideology is mindless populism because they talked of MGNREGA. The experts who have scrutinised MGNREGA will tell you how the leakage of funds under the scheme, farm loan waivers made by them, the mindless populism indulged in by them, have led to the rise of fiscal deficit. The 40 percent leakage is a result of this mindless populism. What else can we call it? They talk of ideology and accuse us of having no ideology.

I would like to present one more proof before you. *[English]* One more really tragic example of their mindless populism, *[Translation]* What is it? They talked so much, they made grandiose pronouncements about Aadhar. They talked of direct benefit transfer. They had five years' time but what happened to Aadhar. The Bill was not passed and it wasn't implemented. What was this game-changing scheme of theirs? This was mindless populism which they could not even implement. I would like to give a brief outline of our ideology. Our ideology

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

is completely different. Your socialist statist world view or that of the Congress, of the UPA government is part of history's dustbin. [English] It is in the dustbin of history that you, with your NAC, have completely implemented in India and saddled us with that. That is the world view and the philosophy you have.

[Translation]

What is our ideology? I would like to explain in short.. We want to give resources in the hands of the people. We will not give hollow words. The people should use these means to develop, to increase their property, to make their families prosperous. This is our ideology. If you look at the budget you will see clearly that we have fully implemented this ideology. Because [English] we have gone to investment-led growth, Mr. Chairman, Sir, from consumption-led inflation, mindless populism like NREGA and the farm loan waiver, which has just stoked inflation. As I alluded earlier, we have entrenched inflation of 8-10 per cent a year, which is not easy to deal with. You talk to economic experts. This is what they will tell you. Instead of that consumption-led inflation, we are going to build the productive capacity of our people, of the economy and we are going to pursue investment-led growth and that is what is shown clearly in the Budget, and let me now detail that with some specificity.

I want to be very clear that the people of India—and they have demonstrated that in this election—do not want dole. The people of India want jobs; the people of India do not want empty rights that do not mean anything; the people of India want concrete opportunities so that they can improve their lives; the people of India do not want to stay poor; the people of India aspire to be prosperous and lead dignified lives. That is what we have tried to do in this Budget.

I will touch up on some important points of this Budget that I want to explain in detail. The first and most important aspect of it is the macro economic stabilisation that we have sought to achieve through this Budget. The other is jobs and growth for the economy. Let me speak first about macro-economic stabilisation.[Translation] If your foundation is not strong and is shaking then how will you build. If your macro-economic stabilisation has not taken place then economy cannot go anywhere. How did

we carry-out macro-economic stabilisation? Your mindless populism, the subsidies, [English] they peaked at 2.5 per cent of GDP. It was unproductive; it was consumption-led; and it was not adding to productive capacity. Capital expenditures in the economy dropped sharply. Defence expenditure dropped sharply. As a result of subsidies, fiscal deficits had spiked. Now, how did you take control of the fiscal deficits you did it by compressing expenditure, not by growth? The quality of the fiscal consolidation roadmap, that our hon. Finance Minister has presented, as the rating agencies are starting to discover, is far better than the Budgets presented by the UFA in the last two years. It is the quality of fiscal consolidation what I would like to draw your attention to. We have said that we will go to 4.1 per cent, 3.6 per cent and 3 per cent of fiscal deficit as a per cent of the GDP and that is what is reassuring investors and business people that we have matters well in hand.

In addition to that, as macro economic stabilisation is an important matter, the Finance Minister has clearly said that we will work with the RBI on a new monetary policy framework that will better anchor inflationary expectations. It is because what we are dealing with right now is inflationary expectations that are embedded in the economy of 8 to 10 per cent. So, I am sure, you perhaps have not paid much attention to this statement in the Budget. It is a profoundly important statement. Again I would urge all the hon. Members to pay attention to the statement in the Budget where it says that we will work on a new monetary policy framework and for macro economic stabilisation. This is extremely important.

Now the hon. Member of the Opposition asked about the Budget mathematics. He asked about the 4.1 per cent fiscal deficit number that we have proposed. If he were to study the number carefully -and it is clear that he has not done his home work because he of course, flouted parliamentary protocol in what he said as part of his speech the numbers are laid out there for all of us to see.

What is the difference between UPA's Budget arithmetic and the NDA's Budget arithmetic? The difference, as I said earlier, is the restoration of macro economic stabilisation and the confidence in the economy. We have already seen a tremendous inflow of FDI capital into this country because there is a confidence in the

economic management of this Government. We have seen tremendous interest in FDI flows. I can assure you, as I have spoken to foreign investors and they have said that they are just waiting to keep on putting more money into this economy because they see this is one of the great opportunities in the world right now. So, the fundamental difference is due to the asset sales and the capital flows that we are likely to see both from domestic investors and foreign investors. What we will see is growth accelerating from 5.4 per cent to 5.9 per cent, as laid out in the Budget, unlike the sub five per cent growth that we have seen so far. It is this growth, coupled with the asset sales -all of which is laid out in the Budget -that is going to enable us to deliver high quality fiscal consolidation.

I urge the hon. Member to look at the arithmetic and understand what the difference is. It is this growth; it is these asset sales that will enable us to meet the fiscal consolidation numbers. I can tell you that today if you go to speak to the investment bankers, if you speak to business people, they will tell you that their phone is ringing off the hook with people interested in making investments. I will also tell you that during the UFA times, private sector investment had dropped from 13 per cent of GDP to 9 per cent of GDP because there was no confidence in your economic management.

Now, let us turn from macro economic stabilisation to jobs. *[Translation]* Hon. Members know that whenever we go to our constituencies and talk to the people, they talk of two things. I have just returned from Hazaribagh. When I went to Hazaribagh, the people told me that the government has effected a miracle in the matter of inflation. As I told you earlier, onion prices have gone down to 25-30 rupees from 80-100 rupees. People are congratulating us and saying that we have handled the issue very well, The hon. Prime Minister, The Finance Minister and Ram Vilas Paswanji, all were engrossed in tackling this issue. People also want us to give them employment, jobs. They say that the youth is sitting idle. Hence, in this budget, I would like to draw your attention towards employment and jobs. I would like to tell you how we have brought important schemes for employment in this budget.

First. I would like to discuss housing, you know that at present you get a relief of 1.50 lakh rupees on housing loan interest. After a number of years, the Hon. Finance

Minister has raised the limit from 1.50 lakh rupees to two lakh rupees. This will give a good boost to housing, and more houses shall be built. Construction is a labour intensive sector. This will create jobs. Multiplier effect of economy shall be reflected here. I congratulate the Finance Minister for expanding this sector in this manner.

The second issue is tourism. You know that tourism is labour intensive. Tourism involves hospitality, guides, construction. We have paid a lot of attention to tourism. There will be five tourist circuits. Electronic visas shall be issued at 13 airports. Why couldn't the UPA government do this? We did it because we work for the benefit of the people. As the hon. Finance Minister said manufacturing is also a labour intensive sector. You look at electronics manufacturing. We are getting everything from China. All our electronic items - be it TV, computers or smart phones - all are coming from China. We have 100 billion dollars of imports which have come at par with our oil bill. We are making so many imports. What has the UPA done for the manufacturing sector. Nothing. We are paying attention to the manufacturing sector because it is labour intensive. This will lead to opening of factories, setting-up of SEZs and grant of investment allowance. Inverted duty structure of electronics has been corrected and investment allowance has been granted.

These measures will help in developing the manufacturing sector and creating job opportunities and our financial system will be benefited a lot through this.

The third important issue is about cities. You may not have noticed it. I would like to request the Hon. Member of the opposition to pay attention. We have mentioned one point again and again in election campaign, President's Address and Budget that we shall develop 100 smart cities. What will be the features of the smart cities? The smart cities will have a lot of features. The smart cities will have solid waste management, digitization, drinking water and sanitation and construction of roads. All these will create job opportunities. All these will result in creation of employment opportunities. A lot of employment will also be created through the fund of Rs. 7 thousand crore which has been provided for smart cities. Therefore, I believe that we would create a lot of employment opportunities because the UPA Government has done jobless growth during the last ten years. We were talking about our inheritance. In India, crore people

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

search for jobs every year but no job growth has been made during the last 5-10 years. You think, [English] what is the backlog that has built up in jobs in India? When you have 10 million to 12 million people searching for jobs and maybe a million or two are getting the jobs over the last five or ten years, we have 50 million to 100 million people who have not got any jobs. All of us, who travel in our cities and villages, know what it is like. [Translation] You can find jobless people everywhere who request you to provide job. This is the backlog which we have got in inheritance and we have to tide it over. You did not create job opportunities. Now we have to search jobs for such a large number of people and also create more job opportunities. You can think that this is such a big challenge which you have entrusted upon us.

The Finance Minister has given a complete description of it in his budgetary speech that job opportunities will certainly be created from construction, manufacturing and smart cities which I have mentioned above, but along with this, we are focussing on farming and agricultural sector. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna had been introduced by our respected Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji. If you go to an economic expert this time, he will tell you about our ideas and planning. Through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, we have not provided right rather we have provided resources. What is its impact? If you ask the experts about this at present, they will say [English] if there was one single measure that has increased rural prosperity in India, it is Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna PMGSY [Translation] Because we have connected every village to cities through which our farmers can take their produce to the Mandi. A sick person can directly go to the hospital. Hon. Chairperson, similarly, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is to bring revolution for the farmers, because we shall try to provide water in every agricultural farm for irrigation. I belong to Hazaribagh Parliamentary Constituency where irrigation facility is not available in 80 per cent agricultural farms, they are only rain-fed. They get water only through rain. If we bring greenery in agricultural farms through irrigation, we shall harvest threefold crops. Due to this increase in production of crops, the farmers' income will increase and they will get employment. Inflation will be reduced due to increase in foodgrain production. This is called development. We are providing resources and

opportunities. This is not mindless populism. As I said, employment opportunity will be increased a lot due to this. We have launched this scheme with a great thought and concern as we have linked this scheme with Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna. It will have a separate feeder through which the farmers will get power and they can do irrigation. Both the projects have been linked together because as our Hon. Prime Minister has done so in Gujarat and therefore, agricultural growth in Gujarat has been 10 per cent for 10 years which is only three and four per cent all over the country. If we keep a separate feeder and build dam on the rivers for irrigation, we can increase our agricultural growth as it is in Gujarat. In this way we are providing resources to the people. Second major point as I mentioned is employment and investment cycle. As I said, this time investment cycle has dropped [English] from 13 per cent of GDP to 9 per cent of GDP because investors and business people lost confidence in the UPA Government and the economic management of this country. Now, we have to get the investment cycle going and if you look through the Budget, then you will see that there is a package of measures that will genuinely get the private sector investment going.

How will we do it? First of all, we have a number of measures to drive growth in the IT / BPO industry; in the telecom industry; in the construction industry; and in the insurance industry, which is where the investments are. But at the same time, we are also going to encourage the growth of entrepreneurial and innovative firms, which is where most of the jobs are created. I will talk about it as well and tell you how we are going to promote the growth of entrepreneurial and innovative firms. But first, when we talk about investment, we must talk about a measure that is in the Budget, which is truly innovative and that is Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS). Now, REITS are known the world over for being able to spur investment into real estate and infrastructure. I will urge the hon. Minister to consider the best models of these that are in Singapore and in some of the other Asian countries like Thailand. If we apply these global best practices, then I am sure that we will get billions and billions of dollars that will flow into infrastructure, and it will really enable us to stimulate investment in infrastructure. This is a ground-breaking and a very, very innovative idea to get the private investment cycle going.

I will also draw your attention, hon. Members, to venture capital. I am a venture capitalist as well. can tell

you that the Rs. 10,000 crore fund of funds idea that has been presented in the Budget has been hailed by everybody in the industry and by all people as being one that will make a huge difference to entrepreneurs, innovation and job creation in India.

The idea of this is that the Government will provide Rs. 10,000 crore in a fund of fund structure, if the Government truly operates as an anchor investor which is what I would recommend the Government do, then it will stimulate not just Rs. 10,000 crore of investment, but Rs. 40,000 crore in investment because the Government will be an anchor investor and it will only be 25 per cent of these funds. If the Government is an anchor investor and is going to provide 25 per cent of the funds, I can assure you that a number of investors will come in, limited partners from around the world and from India will come in. They will also add funds to these venture capital funds and instead of Rs. 10,000 crore, we will get Rs. 40,000 crore going into venture capital, which will be truly ground-breaking for India. This is an extraordinary innovation.

What the hon. Finance Minister has presented, as far as capital markets is concerned, is also path-breaking. We have said that there will be a single uniform KYC, which will be interoperable across multiple financial accounts. This is very, very important to ensure that our capital markets operate in a friction-free environment. We have said that there will be one single Demat account for all financial products so that you can get a picture of your entire financial well-being on one screen. That is truly ground-breaking as well, which does not exist today. Being a business person and an investor, I can tell you the fact that we are making it mandatory for Indian companies to follow IFRS is an extraordinarily important step which will align us with global protocols, global practices and will reassure investors and reassure particularly people from outside the country so that they can invest with confidence in India. This will further stimulate and get our investment cycle going.

The final point on the investment cycle is the recapitalisation of our public sector banks. As we all know, if our public sector banks are not appropriately capitalised, if they do not meet the Basle-III capitalisation norms and they do not have the equity base, they cannot lend, they cannot get businesses going and they cannot

get financial inclusion to happen. The fact that we have laid out a roadmap for the recapitalisation of the banks is extraordinarily important. I must commend the hon. Finance Minister for taking the step. I think this is a very important step to ensure that we get investments going. In addition to that, we have allowed for infrastructure lending for our public sector banks. The RBI has said that it will provide differentiated banking licences on a continuous basis. We are not going to be in a situation, which is what the UFA presented, when for the entire ten years in office, during the tenure of the UFA, not a single banking licence was given out. On the other hand, we have laid out a framework under which you can get differentiated banking licences on a continuous basis. It is very, very important. We have said that we will also create Debt Recovery Tribunals, which will make it possible to deal with non-performing assets which are also crippling our public sector banks.

These are all very important steps.. They may sound technical, but they are all extremely important to get private sector investments to take off and for the economy to move ahead.

At the end, I would like to once again mention to the hon. Members of the Opposition that they need to introspect. *[Translation]* There is a very good couplet of Kabir:

“Bura jo dekhna main chala, bura na milya koy,  
Jo man khoja aapna, mujhse bura na koy.”

You think over what did you give us in heritage. You are the bad people who have given us all this in heritage and we have to manage all this. I have full faith in our Hon. Prime Minister's words that this budget is 'Sanjeevani' for our financial system. It is 'Sanjeevani' because you left for us a financial system which is in a bad condition and we have brought favourable days through this Sanjeevani by virtue of our struggle, hard work and policies.

*[English]*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the General Budget 2014-15 presented by hon. Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley on the 10th of this month.

First of all, our party supports this Budget. I want to tell what my hon. Chief Minister has said in her statement



[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

supporting this Budget, “the Union Budget 2014-15 reflects the seriousness with which the new Government of India has set about the task of addressing the challenge of revival of growth and improving the macro-economic situation of the country. It is a very responsible document which has placed fiscal prudence at the fore-front and at the same time addresses the heightened expectations from the new Government. It is a forward looking exercise in positivity. The Budget has commenced, in right earnest, the process of tackling the problems and issues head on”.

Sir, what has our hon. Finance Minister said in his Speech? First, he wanted to see that whatever was said in the President’s Address, be fulfilled. In that direction, he gave his Budget Speech. He said that the people of India have decisively voted for a change. For the last 10 years, the UPA-I and UPA-II Governments have failed to implement certain programmes which will tackle price rise and inflation of this country. For that, the people of India unhesitatingly voted for a change. India wants to grow. For that, the new Government wants to give some new programmes which can help in development of this country. Why did the previous Government not succeed? They were slow at decision making which had resulted in the loss of opportunity. The country is no more prepared to suffer unemployment, inadequate basic amenities, lack of infrastructure and apathetic Government. We want some kind of employment opportunity. People are ready to work. Has the previous Government given the opportunity? They may say that they have given so many programmes. In reality, they could not succeed in implementing the programmes. That is why, the people have not voted for them and they voted for the NDA Government.

Our hon. Finance Minister has made it very clear that in the existing economic scenario, he could not make any magic immediately. Therefore, he made it very clear that it will take some more time to bring down the inflation and progress in the growth rate. In the year 2010, the growth rate of Indian economy was 9 per cent. Now, the growth rate has drastically changed and came down to 4.5 per cent. How will he revive the growth rate? For that, he envisaged certain programmes. The Budget alone cannot solve the problem. He said that for the sustained growth rate of 7-8 per cent, it will take three to four years.

He said that he cannot do it immediately. He says that it will take three to four years. We should appreciate him for his acceptance of the ground reality of our Indian economy.

He said that his roadmap for fiscal deficit for the year 2015-16 is 3.5 per cent and 3 per cent for 2016-17.

I want to tell the House about the allocations which he made in this Budget. First of all, he said in his Budget speech that Revenue receipts are Rs. 11,89,763 crore. The total receipts which he is going to get are Rs. 17,94,892 crore. In that, non-plan expenditure alone goes up to Rs. 12,19,892 crore. He has given for plan expenditure a sum of Rs.5,75,000 crore. The total expenditure is Rs.17,94,892 crore in the Budget. He said in his speech that the Plan Expenditure based on the “actual” of previous year has increased by 26.9 per cent. But, I would like to know whether it is feasible, if we go through all the previous years’ figures. I would like to know whether he is going to achieve 26.9 per cent. If we take the previous Budget, the Revised Estimates are going down as compared to the Budget Estimates. For example, if we take the plan expenditure in 2013-14, it was Rs.5,55,322 crore. But when the Revised Estimates were given, it was Rs. 4,75,532. That was reduced. His estimates are based on the “actuals”. I would like to know whether he is going to maintain the same figure of estimate up to the “actuals”. If he is going to maintain it, it is appreciated. In most of the cases, whatever is shown in the Budget Estimates, is going down at the time of Revised Estimates. Therefore, in order to maintain our economic activity, Plan expenditure must be maintained and then only we can create some kind of assets.

Our friend from the BJP said everything about macro stability and also about investment in corporate industrial sector. He never touched the common man. I am sorry about that. Our Minister has mentioned about so many programmes for the common man. Instead of touching the common man’s programmes, he talked more about the macro economic stability, investing more and attracting FDI and so on. He forgot to mention about other things which are more important to common man of our country.

Hon. Finance Minister said in the Budget speech about the fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent. He is going to reduce it to 3.6 per cent for 2015-16 and three per cent

for 2016-17. That is a welcome thing. He has taken the initiative to reduce the deficit in due course of time.

He mentioned about the agriculture sector and how much he is going to allocate to it. He has said about the farm loan of Rs.8 lakhs to be given to the farmers. That is a good suggestion. He has done a good thing for the farm sector by giving the loan. Even though he has said about so many other programmes for agriculture, they are not sufficient. Agriculture sector is more important. We have discussed so many times in Parliament about agriculture in previous years. This is a neglected sector. It is a dying sector. It is high time we had revived agriculture. When we are reviving the agriculture, we have not only to invest more but we have to give more incentives to the farmers also. Then only our economy will survive. Our country is based on rural economy. We are dependent on that. We want food. Food inflation is there. Therefore, we have to give the minimum support price for the farmers based on the actual price of input. This is the most important thing that this Government has to address on the agriculture side. He can give incentives for production in manufacturing sector but agriculture is more important. We insist that the Minister must try to allocate more for the agriculture sector.

Regarding cleaning the Ganga Programme, this is a good project. He has allocated more than Rs.2,037 crore for cleaning the Ganga. I am not against that. He has provided Rs.100 crore for the detailed project report for linking up rivers. He has given Rs.100 crore for the DPR for linking up rivers. We know that the NDA Government already discussed the interlinking of rivers during Vajpayee days. You do not have to wait. You could have allotted more funds to implement that scheme. At the same time, you have provided Rs.2,037 crore for integrated Ganga Conservation Mission. I am not objecting to that. It has to be implemented because it is good for the country. You have also provided Rs.100 crore for development and beautification of ghats at Kedarnath, Haridwar, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna and Delhi. However, you are only thinking about the Ganga. What about the other rivers? What about Kaveri, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Godavari, etc?

At the time when President's Address was being debated I insisted that you consider taking up cleaning up activities of other rivers also, but you have not said

anything about them in this Budget. India has many sacred rivers but most of them are polluted now. Kaveri, Krishna, Narmada, all are polluted now. I, therefore, request the Minister to allocate funds, at least a token amount, not only for river Ganga but for other rivers also. You have already provided allocations of Rs.100 crore each to many schemes. You had to explain that this is initial money, and you promised that after drafting the plan you would be allocating more funds. I appreciate that. But in the same way and in the same spirit, if you had allocated money for other rivers, also I would have appreciated it more. Please consider this and see that other rivers also are cleaned up in due course of time.

Coming to the States, at page No.3 of the Budget at a Glance, the States' share of taxes and duties is given as 18 per cent, Plan assistance to the States as 15 per cent, and non-Plan assistance to States and Union Territories as three per cent. It comes to 36 per cent. You are collecting more money from various sources from the States, but the State Governments are not in a position to impose taxes and collect revenue. Therefore, I humbly request the Finance Minister to see that the States get more share. The Minister mentioned how the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission would be implemented. He has also said that the 14th Finance Commission has given some initial report which he would like to go through. There are a lot of controversies on this. Our hon. Chief Minister had written a letter to former Prime Minister as also the present Prime Minister with the request that Tamil Nadu be given its due share for implementing its programmes. That is what I am insisting on.

At many places, concessions are given and also many areas are not taxed by the hon. Finance Minister. The Minister said that it is because he is not in favour of imposing more taxes and taking the money away from the people. He said, let the money be with the people. He has said so in his recent interview in *The Times of India*. The paper wrote quoting the Minister, "The Finance Minister who presented his Budget last week, says he is for putting more money in the hands of taxpayers so that they save more and spend more". How can they save more and spend more at the same time? If they are spending, it is coming from their own saving. How are they going to use this money which you are putting in the



[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

hands of the people? Are they going to use it properly for the benefit of their families?

To ensure that the money is properly spent, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is implementing many welfare programmes. One such scheme provides for giving marriage assistance of four grams of gold and up to Rs.50,000 to poor girls for their marriage. And 20 kg rice a month is given free of cost to provide food security for cardholders through PDS in Tamil Nadu. Also, rice is given at Rs.20 per kg to control open market price. To enrich the lives of people living below poverty line, milch cows and goats are given free of cost. Mixies, grinders, electric fans are given free of cost. Free education along with laptop computers, books, bicycles, uniforms, footwear and educational tools are given to students free of cost. Just saving money would not help. You have to see whether the money saved is spent, and spent properly for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Your idea is to see that money remains in the hands of the people. But people have to spend it in a proper way by purchasing manufactured goods as a result of which the industries can be developed. For that, you can follow the model of Tamil Nadu. What they are doing is spending the money and purchasing the products from the industries and giving directly to the people, where especially the womenfolk would be happy. Otherwise, the men would misuse the savings. What is the guarantee that you are going to spend that for better purposes and also use the savings for industrial production? You have said that you want to give employment opportunity and increase industrial production. That is why you are giving concessions. That is why I am suggesting you to follow the Tamil Nadu model, where whatever is produced by the industries, you purchase and give the benefit directly to the people. That is the Tamil Nadu model. That is what I am suggesting.

Regarding FDI, we know very well that the BJP which was at that time in the Opposition, along with our party and the Left parties, had opposed FDI in retail. You have said in your speech that you are allowing 49 per cent FDI in defence and also in the manufacturing companies. At the same time, you have said that you are allowing them to sell their products in the retail market. So, whoever is producing their product here, you would

be allowing them to sell in the open market, which will become retail trade, which you also opposed at that time. All of them opposed, when FDI in retail was allowed. Now, you are indirectly bringing it. First, you are allowing 49 per cent investment in the industry. After they produce the products, you are allowing them to sell them in the market also. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written so many times and also opposed it. You must now allow FDI in retail. You allow investment in industries. That is a different issue. We are appreciating that. In defence also, you said instead of purchasing weapons from outside, the Government can allow them to produce here. That is a good suggestion. There is nothing wrong in that but at the same time, you should not allow these things to be sold in the retail market.

You have spoken about establishing 100 smart cities. We welcome that programme. Our Chief Minister has said, 'We welcome the programme to establish 100 smart cities. While thanking the Government of India for including the development of Ponneri as a smart city within Tamil Nadu, with the highest urbanisation rate among the larger States, it should naturally be a location for a larger number of smart cities. We look forward to the details of the programme and expect to avail of our due share of the Rs. 7060 crore provision in the Budget for smart cities and the full funding provision of Rs. 50,000 crore for urbanisation.' It is a good step. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has welcomed that.

You have also mentioned about the national industrial corridor. You have made it from Chennai to Ponneri and Andhra Pradesh and Bengaluru. It goes on like that. But we are benefited only partly in the city of Chennai. The other parts of Tamil Nadu are neglected. Already the Government of Tamil Nadu has started implementing the Madurai to Thoothukudi corridor. That is why, I am requesting you to extend the corridor from Chennai to the southern parts of Tamil Nadu, which will be beneficial to the entire State. That is what the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested and she has also written a letter to the Centre.

The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here and I want to highlight certain issues because we are not going to discuss about the Home Ministry in this Session. We are going to discuss only certain Departments like Water Resources and Road Transport. But Home Ministry is

very important. What is the allocation you have given for Home Ministry? If you see the allocation, it only Rs. 8,922 crore. Is it sufficient for the Home Ministry? The Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh is here. I would request Shri Rajnath Singh to request the hon. Minister of Finance to give more allocation and more funds. It is very important because sufficient money is needed for internal security. The prime duty of the Home Minister is to protect the lives of the citizens of this country and their belongings. That is his prime duty. He is, more or less, a 'king'. Whatever the Kings or Rajas did in olden days, the Home Minister has to do now – that is, to protect the lives of the citizens of this country and their belongings. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why, his name is 'Raj' Nath Singh. He is 'Raja'. ... *(Interruptions)* For the purpose of internal security, is that money enough? ...*(Interruptions)* We have modernization of police; the hon. Minister also has talked about that; it is good. For that, you have allocated Rs. 3000 crore for the States. You announced it the Budget. May I know whether it is sufficient? There is an allocation of Rs. 3000 crore for the State Governments. The State Governments are devoid of funds. They are looking after the law and order situation. The old system is still prevailing in most of the States.

If you see the figures with regard to the incidence of crimes that is happening in India, you will find that up to 2012, the total number of crimes is 20,87,188. There are many cases of crimes that are taking place in the country. The figure given is up to 2012. If you see the present figure, it may be more. So, how are you going to control the crimes? Unless we modernize the police force throughout the country, we cannot solve this problem. This is very important.

You have to depend on the State Governments because the 'law and order' subject is under the control of the State Governments. 'Defence' is with the Centre and you are allocating yourself. Shri Arun Jaitley gave a Press Statement in 2013 about the State Governments' role in maintaining law and order. He said: "Why should the Central Government not trust the States?" You have to trust the States. He also said: "Is there any reason to doubt that the State Police in India cannot be trusted for anti-terrorist operations?" There are so many terrorist activities that are going on. We had the Mumbai incident; thereafter, there are many 'rape incidents' taking place in

India. But we are discussing here, after incidents happen. We know that the girl 'Nirbhaya' died; we created the 'Nirbhaya Fund' later on; we are discussing things later on. Why can we not allocate more funds and give them to the State Governments to modernize the police force so that the crimes are controlled, before any event takes place, in the beginning itself? That is what we are requesting. I am requesting both the Finance Minister and the Home Minister to take a serious note of that and allocate more funds for this purpose.

Internal security is more important. External security is also important, but the Defence Ministry is taking care of that. But when lakhs of crimes are taking place, how can you control? Is it not our prime duty to protect the lives of the human-beings of this country? For the purpose of modernizing, may I know whether this amount of Rs.3000 crore is enough? It would not help.

But the Finance Minister has good intention and I appreciate it. But at the same time, you have to find a way as to how to have more funds and to give it to the State Governments and also to see that law and order situation is maintained in the country. That is what I am expecting.

My friend has already said that the Government is encouraging investments in the real estate business and in road sector. As you know very well, I was also Minister of Surface Transport in the Vajpayee Government. We discussed about the road projects. At that time, people never expected that the Golden Quadrilateral Project will take off. We discussed that in the Cabinet as to how to protect the industries. At that time, the cement and the steel industries were in doldrums. We wanted to see that those industries are given impetus so that they develop. Shri Vajpayee took a bold step and implemented the four-laning project of Golden Quadrilateral throughout the country. I was the Minister at that time and I took hon. Vajpayee to Bengaluru and he laid the foundation stone on 2nd January 1999. That is how, we implemented the programme. Now, you have given a lot of fund for that Ministry; I am appreciating it.

Coming to water problem, we are facing drinking water problem throughout the country; now monsoon is going to be a failure; this has already been predicted. It is high time that the Central Government look at this problem of drinking water seriously. We have also to give

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

safe drinking water. What the people are asking is drinking water, food and clothing. These are the basic things which the Government should make available for them. For this the Government has sanctioned Rs.3,600 crores which I appreciate but at the same time I expect more could be allocated towards this end.

In order to insulate the common man from frequent price rise and inflation, the Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted a Price Stability Fund. In the same way, the Central Government has proposed to establish a Price Stability Fund with an allocation of Rs.500 crores. We welcome this initiative.

I would like to say that most of the southern parts are suffering from power shortages and we need more fund for that. The Central Government has to come forward as the State Governments do not have enough funds. A number of issues like availability of coal are involved in establishing the power generating units.... (Interruptions) Kudankulam plant will come up. People in Kerala opposed it when Kudankulam Nuclear Power plant was supposed to come in Kerala. It has come to Tamil Nadu and we are producing power at our risk but we are not in a position to get sufficient power from Kudankulam. Let the Central Government come forward to give more share of power to Kudankulam than other regions. The Government should put a condition and do not give share to such States which opposed the setting up of nuclear power plants in their States. Only those States which are having the nuclear power plant should be given their share in power. Then only other States will come forward to have nuclear power projects. It cannot be accepted that at the cost of one State other States get the benefit. Let there be a policy decision to the effect that whoever is having a nuclear power plant is eligible to get a share in power and not the other States.

We appreciate the bold step taken by the Finance Minister in announcing a number of programmes in the Budget. As the Minister has said, it is not a magic and it will take time to reap the benefits. The Minister has frankly accepted the deficiencies in our economic system. We are with the Minister in his endeavour to address these deficiencies and take the country forward. As our hon. Chief Minister Amma has welcomed the Budget, we also welcome it. It may prove to be a milestone in the development of our country.

14.53hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### 2nd Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, I rise to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

14.54 hrs.

## GENERAL BUDGET(2014-15) – GENERAL DISCUSSION

### DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12 – CONTD.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have two documents; 'Budget Estimate' and 'Budget at a Glance' in my hand. One is in my left hand and the other is in my right hand. One is placed by Shri P. Chidambaram this year and the other is submitted by Shri Arun Jaitley this year. The size and the colour of the two are such that if I move these documents from one hand to the other nobody could guess which one is submitted by Shri Jaitley and which one is submitted by Shri P. Chidambaram. I will try to show that even in terms of content also both are very much similar. It appears that they are the two sides of the same coin.

Sir, I will first take up 'the Budget at a Glance' submitted by Shri Arun Jaitley. It has been categorically mentioned that the revenue receipt in this Budget is Rs.11,89,763 crores. The capital receipts are Rs.605129 crore and the total comes to Rs.1794892 crore. This is to be divided into plan outlay and non-plan outlay. What is the plan outlay? It is Rs.575000 crore for new projects, new plans and innovative ideas to be implemented in reality. This is known as the plan outlay part of the Budget. Then, what is non-plan? It means we will have to meet up the day-to-day expenditure of the set up and the establishment for the functioning of various Departments.

The non-plan expenditure is Rs.1219892 crore. So, the revenue receipts and expenditure are at par. The total cash receipt of the Government is Rs.1364524 crore. So, it is detected that the fiscal deficit is becoming 4.1 per cent of the GDP. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether to restrict the fiscal deficit at 4.1 per cent is a challenging task to him or not. I would also like to know in what way he is going to implement it when the revenue deficit also will be 2.9 per cent of the GDP.

In one of his speeches, the Finance Minister also mentioned that 2013-14 actual is somehow more but I do not know how in his budget estimates for 2013-14, the actual has not been mentioned anywhere. The actual here is of 2012-13; budget estimate is of 2013-14; and revised estimate is there for 2014-15. But you have to mention somewhere your actual for 2013-14. If you find time, I want to be clarified on this point.

Sir, what appears to me is that even after Independence, the eastern region – West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Tripura and Assam – is the sufferer of regional imbalance. Now Jharkhand is also included in that. According to our assessment, West Bengal is the worst sufferer of regional imbalance after Independence. I would urge upon the Minister to consider a few of our demands which I would place before him while speaking on the Budget.

Firstly, you know that in West Bengal a Government ruled for long 34 years. The Communist rule was there. They ruled for long 34 years and what the condition was, I just want to read it for your information. It is commonly known that the Left Front Government left behind a massive burden of over Rs.2 lakh crore throwing West Bengal into a debt trap. We were debt-trapped by a margin of Rs.2 lakh crore in 34 years.

#### **15.00 hrs**

It is also widely known that the Finance Commission had indicated that the States of Punjab, Kerala and West Bengal were severely debt stressed and are in urgent need of being rescued from fiscal distress. For the States of Kerala and Punjab, debt to GSDP ratio stood at 27.86 per cent and 29.91 per cent respectively, whereas the corresponding figure of West Bengal was a staggering 38 per cent.

Sir, the Budget is an occasion when the States of India and the nation as well expects that the Central Government will address the actual problems of debt in the debt-stressed States, at least of States like West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab. In West Bengal, about nine crore people are looking forward to a waiver of the outstanding debt. It is a very categorical appeal that we are making. We made this appeal during the regime of the UPA Government also. They neither bothered about it, nor gave any importance. We met with the then hon. Prime Minister and also the hon. Finance Minister, but we did not find any response. Our appeal to this Government is that they should waive this debt. That is a positive demand that we are making today.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has made certain proposals, each worth Rs. 100 crore, for 28 schemes such as Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao, allocation is Rs. 100 crore; Government has allotted Rs. 100 crore for upliftment of Madrasas; allocation of Rs. 100 crore has been made for tribal welfare etc. Dr. Thambidurai was making some suggestions and also were giving some ideas and asking the Government to follow the footsteps of Ms. Jayalalitha in regard to certain schemes being implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu. There is a scheme called Kanyasree prakalpa launched by our State Government and our hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee allotted a sum of Rs. 1000 crore for this project and this project has not only been appreciated by all sections of Bengal, but also no political party has dared to criticise this project which is meant to benefit the girl children. We would like to request the Government to consult with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and take some ideas from the Kanyasree Prakalpa through which the programme meant for the girl children announced by the Centre could also be implemented in letter and spirit.

#### **15.03 hrs.**

(PROF. K.V. THOMAS *in the Chair*)

Sir, a sum of Rs. 200 crore has been allocated to build a statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. We have no objection to that. But why can we not build another statue for Swami Vivekananda? In India, on every 12th of January, we observe the National Youth Day. The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji also visited Belur Math Ramakrishna Mission which was established by



[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

Swami Vivekananda. He went there to take the blessings from Swami Atmasthananda Maharaj, the present President of the Belur Math. During the campaign also the BJP party took the help of the statues, pictures and idols of Swami Vivekananda. Even it is heard, according to a Press statement made by Shri Narendra Modi ji, that he was once advised by the President of the Belur Math to keep his beards and not to shave it – though I am not advised by them, I keep it on my own from my early ages – for which he never has shaved his beards. It seems from the thumping of the desks that every Member of the House appreciates this idea and so I would like to request that one statue of Swami Vivekananda may be installed in the city of Kolkata.

My next point is about the FDI issue. Arun Ji, BJP was known as a party of national feelings, national ethos and national sentiments. But I do not know how BJP has transferred itself to a party of total FDI. Is it a total change or shift of the philosophy of the BJP? I am interested to know or learn. It is mentioned here as 49 per cent. They are coming to penetrate into our Defence sector. We are afraid that if foreign groups enter our Defence sector and, if they go through it, will our country be benefited by this decision?...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda) : They, want to lead us to the path of Bofor's deal...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : I wanted to see you as MoS, Finance. You have not been made so. How can I help you? It is unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)*

Similarly, we oppose FDI in insurance sector also. We request you to withdraw this 49 per cent share of FDI, as Dr. Thambidurai was also requesting. I still remember -and Mr. Jaitley you know -that we TMC were the Ministers at the Centre, I was also a Minister, and we TMC ministers resigned. The reasons of resignation were that FDI was being launched into the retail markets. In spite of the fact that we were with the UPA, we came out of the UPA Government, you were extending full support to the traders section of the society. You were extending support that FDI should not be allowed to invade our retail markets.

So, what is your stand now? If it is installed, and is allowed in insurance sector and Defence sector, are you welcoming the decision of FDI in retail sector also? You will have to make it clear on the floor of the House that whether you are in favour of FDI in the retail sector of our country or not.

I would rather say then that India has a parallel economy of black money. It was most inspiring when this Government came out and announced that they will take all positive measures to bring back black money which are lying abroad. But in this Budget speech, very surprisingly, nothing is mentioned about the role of black money. Why is there a silence in this regard? The whole country is keen to know about this black money issue. We would expect that the Government will announce its thinking, ideas and policies about black money.

You have announced a Mission called Namami Gange. There may be demands about other rivers from different parts. You have said about reforms, renovation and beautification. You have taken the names of Kedarnath, Kanpur, Hardwar, Varanasi, Allahabad and Delhi. I would request you to include Kolkata also. *[Translation]* There is a ood saying “Sab Tirath bar-bar, Gangasagar ek bar” *[English]* Rabindranath Tagore was cremated in the banks of River Ganga in Kolkata. Swami Vivekananda was cremated in the banks of River Ganga and you know that he expired at the age of 39 years only. It is history. Sri Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa Dev was also cremated by the side of the River Ganga in Kolkata. All were born in my constituency, Kolkata, from where I have been elected. So, I would like to request you that Kolkata be also added for this development, beautification and renovation of Ganga project.

Why is the Government silent about jute industry? There is a battle going on between jute and plastic industries. In jute industry more than two crore people of this country are involved. But there is no mention of jute industry. Similarly, tea is also an important sector. ... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to listen to us more attentively. I am just making a request. Tea is an industry which is looked after by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. Darjeeling tea is known as the world famous tea and the best in the world. But the export of Darjeeling tea is diminishing. We no longer hold the number one position

in the world. Other countries have left us behind. So, tea sector has to be given all-out protection. We demand more share in the royalty of jute. Please do not run behind plastic industry. We are asking for more revenue share in the case of coal also. You are going to set up eight textile mega clusters. We request you to set up one textile mega cluster in our State, West Bengal because West Bengal is the hub of textile sector and it has several Geographical Indication products in the textile sector. So, we feel it is a tragedy and a cruel joke on the people of West Bengal. We hope and our weavers hope that in these eight textile mega clusters, West Bengal will also be added.

I would now come up with other projects. You have allotted Rs. 100 crore for the rural youth of India of 35 crores. If it is divided, only Rs. 2 per youth will be allotted. What could be a bigger mockery than this? If I go for a Budget comparison between 2013-14 and 2014-15, the figures read like this. For the education sector, in 2013-14, it was Rs. 79,451 crore and in 2014-15 it is Rs. 83,000 crore; for health and family welfare, the Budget allocation in 2013-14 was Rs. 33,000 crore, in 2014-15 it is Rs. 34,000 crore; for rural development, it was Rs. 74,000 crore, now it is Rs. 78,000 crore; for women and child development it was Rs. 20,000, now it is Rs. 21,000; for agriculture and cooperation it was Rs. 19,000 crore, now it is Rs. 22,000 crore; for drinking water and sanitation it was Rs. 15,000 crore, now it is Rs. 15,000 crore, it is the same; for environment it was Rs. 2,000 crore, now also it is Rs. 2,000 crore. So, in comparison to last year's Budgetary proposals, the Budget allocations are the same for this year also. I would also submit to you that price rise and unemployment are skyrocketing. How can we manage it?

In this connection, I would like to give you a proposal. In our childhood days, we used to launch a movement on the street demanding that essential commodities be delivered through the PDS which I am not finding now. I will tell you, Sir, that the State must make available all the essential commodities through the PDS.... (Interruptions) Of course, Tamil Nadu is doing it. What I am proposing is that the following essential commodities be supplied through the PDS. In your Economic Survey, you have mentioned at page 138 that a record production of foodgrains and oil seeds has taken place this year. I

propose that the following essential commodities be supplied through the PDS by which poverty can be given a very good resistance.

What are the items? They are, one: rice; two, wheat; three, pulses; four, sugar; five, kerosene oil; six, maize; seven, bajra; eight, groundnut; nine, rapeseed and mustard seed; ten, cotton; eleven, tea; twelve, salt and then milk. I want to know whether a new idea can be announced here saying that these essential commodities would be supplied through the PDS because, Arun ji, still, according to my opinion, in our country, the PDS and the Postal Systems are discharging their responsibility with very good efficiency. So, if we can utilize the PDS properly, that can prove to be a most vibrant system which will be acceptable to the common people and they will really benefit a lot by this system. I want a positive response from your end. I think this suggestion is a positive one from the Opposition. It is not that we are only criticizing the Budget always but we are giving some ideas also to you as far as the Budget is concerned. Let this Budget have some pro-people idea. You also give some precedent that you are accepting a few proposals from us for the hungry people. I always tell this on different occasions that in our country hungry people are still fighting with hunger. They are not finding any way to overcome this and how they can benefit.

The Government is providing jobs for 100 days paying minimum wages. I would request you to try to increase it to at least 200 days in a year so that the poor people can benefit. Then, gradually come up with a positive method of providing job to the unemployed, young boys and girls by which they can really benefit. So, it is also a positive request to you to think of. We want to assure you that whenever any pro-people decision is taken, the Trinamool Congress will extend its support to the Government. We will give you protection for the decisions which will always give shelter, protection, benefit to the poor people. Our leader has proven how pro-poor people decisions can be taken by the State. Dr. Thambidurai was telling about a few pro-people decisions that had been taken in Chennai. They are now having 37 MPs with them, and out of 42 here in West Bengal, we have 34 MPs.

I think, I am not giving any good advice but making a request to consider. If the Government takes any

[Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay]

decision which appears to us as an anti-people decision, we even do not bother to come out by resigning from the Ministry. It is only the Trinamool Congress Party, whose six Ministers, came out by resigning from the Government which increased the prices of domestic gas, for introduction of FDI, for lifting of subsidy from fertilizers. We go on with this ideas and philosophy.

After a long 10 years, a new Government has taken over. It is not for us to criticise or accuse the Government at every step but wherever you would go, for a better step, we would stand by you. But we would not support any decision of the Government which is of the FDI, by the FDI or for the FDI.

I think the matters raised by me would be taken up on priority basis. We have been raising issues concerning West Bengal categorically on many occasions. We have been raising this issue from Government to Government; from the UPA Government to the NDA Government. The UPA Government did not give any hearing nor took any step. I hope that this Government would take some positive steps and announce waiver of debts for the West Bengal Government, which is under debt trap because of the 34 years of misrule by the Left Front Government.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Members, as I have a long list of speaker to speak on the General Budget, there is a suggestion – those who want to lay their written speeches, they can do so. It would be treated as part of the proceedings.

Now, Shri Mahtab.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I stand before you and in this House to participate in the General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 2014-15. All of us heard the Finance Minister in rapt attention the other day. After winning a majority on its own, the major party of the ruling alliance has in its first two policy statements – the Railway Budget and the Union Budget – unambiguously initiated a recalibration of its ideology towards the Right. That was expected. It has redefined the unprecedented role accorded to the private sector over the public sector, recorded Government spending by transferring spending power to the States, further reduced the importance of an already marginalized Planning Commission. I would compliment the Finance

Minister for being blunt, and honest in admitting at the outset of his Budget speech.

The people of India have voted for change. However, delivering that change using public resources is not going to happen overnight. This bluntness is important and welcome. Here, he has not treated this Budget as a reform agenda, rather it signals areas of continuity and areas of change. The revenue and fiscal deficit aspirations for 2014-15 remained unchanged. This Government in continuity with the previous administration will use the Central Government resources to largely fund revenue expenditure. The Finance Minister started off by rightly pointing out that the economy is in bad shape, and there has to be an agenda for macro economic stabilization and concrete future action.

This Government inherited not only a fiscal mess, but also an economy burdened with inflation, low GDP growth and a slow down in investment and manufacturing as well as inadequate infrastructure. In general, this Government posed a Budget that guaranteed a continuum of Congress Government's policies and there was no drastic change or turn around from social sector sops. Somehow, the challenge of fiscal consolidation and keeping the fiscal deficit at 4.1 per cent of the GDP is mentioned. But how this is going to be done is not spelt out clearly. The Budget speech with 253 paragraphs – I was counting it – is an inordinately long speech. The Finance Minister had said, "It would not be wise to expect everything that can be done or must be done to be in the first Budget presented within forty five days of the formation of this Government." He is absolutely right. The Budget is not the only policy instrument nor is the first Budget meant to be the last one for a Government that is going to be around here for five years. But the question is this. Does the Government need more than 45 days for its core areas? What are the core areas? The revenue and expenditure and the foremost is credibility.

Sir, in his maiden speech, the Finance Minister has targeted a modest Rs. 43,425 crore from disinvestment in PSUs and has done little to phase out wasteful subsidies. The Union Government's total subsidy bill is Rs. 2,51,658 crore, almost Rs. 5,150 more than the Revised Estimates of 2013-14. The increase in FDI cap from 26 per cent to 49 per cent in insurance and defence manufacturing are



cautious steps. We will be dealing with the FDI enhancement in insurance later on when the Bill comes up before this House and I have a different opinion on this. But relating to defence, I have a question to ask. If you raise it to 49 per cent, are you going to get any technical know-how from foreign players? Until and unless they get 51 per cent and above, why would they come to India? Those weapon producing firms have gone to other countries because they have got the proprietorship of those companies. But here, if you give them 49 per cent, I have my doubts whether they will come to this country or not.

Personal Income Tax concessions are a bit disappointing given the kind of expectations that were there in the run up to the Budget. But should not we expect from the new Government that does not have to worry about its survival? It does not seem to deviate from the path of previous Budgets. If this Budget is like a prelude to something more drastic to come in future, then it is quite acceptable because although the Finance Minister acknowledged quite succinctly all the areas of weakness.

The Budget did not have any new features and did not contain a clear and crisp road map for a prosperous India. Hopefully, in the next Budget, which will be around after six months' time, the Government will move away from the Congress proto-type and shadow and have something new of its own to say. Meanwhile, if the economy does well and there is a turn around, the next Budget would be a bold one. However, a close reading of the Budget reveals at least five big ticket reforms which this Government is planning.

The Budget's fine print indicates reform in fuel subsidies, plan schemes and a big push to disinvestment. This Budget proposes complete decontrol of diesel prices before March, 2015. The gap between administered and marked prices is to be completely eliminated by then. The fine print also indicates that the existing quota of 12 subsidised LPG cylinders per connection per year would be made more 'realistic'. It does not say what the new cap will be or by when the decision will be made.

The ambitious programme for Direct Benefit Transfer for subsidies to be paid directly into Aadhaar-linked bank account will continue. Once DBT for LPG is rolled out

across 291 districts, it will cover 7 crore consumers, says the Budget. Are we not aware that public sector oil marketing companies are making profits by selling oil and petroleum products to consumers contrary to the perception that they are selling oil at a loss? The gain which could have been passed on to retail consumers has been estimated to be around Rs. 50,000 crore in five years between 2007 and 2012. This has been the findings of the Comptroller and Auditor General in its latest audit report on pricing of petroleum products. I hope when the PAC will be formed, they will be taking up that matter.

Now, coming to Aadhaar, I would say the Standing Committee on Finance of last Lok Sabha had urged the then Government to reconsider and review the UID scheme and bring forth a fresh legislation. The report was presented to the Parliament on December 11, 2011. The UPA Government never came back to Parliament with a new Bill. That Government never told any one whether they accept the recommendations in toto or partially or even reject them. The Bill, as prepared by the UPA, was inadequate and eliquate to deal with the challenges. Its passage would have created more problems than it would have solved. The UPA created UID by an executive order. It had inherent weaknesses. When the Finance Minister has spoken about UID, I hope that this Government will avoid the mistakes that the UPA made in the implementation of this entirely laudable scheme.

In the Budget, the Finance Minister has said about GST. Before taking up the amendment of the Constitution to introduce GST, this Government must plug several loopholes in the draft legislation. The trust deficit that existed between the Union Government and the State Governments must go. But I am surprised when the CBEC chief says very openly that she has not been consulted by the Finance Ministry on GST. GST aims to replace almost all the indirect taxes in the country with a single tax. It will replace Central Excise, Customs Duty and Service Tax, all that is administered by CBEC. How come its chief is not consulted? This was reported in the media on 14th last month. Has this been sorted out?

Coming to black money, I would say, setting up of a Special Investigating Team (SIT) to probe black money was perhaps the first decision of this Government. Swiss authorities have said, it would reveal names of illegal account holders. The Finance Minister said, he would

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

write to Swiss Government to get the details. Already a month has passed. The UPA Government had ignored the offer of German and other Governments who had offered to provide lists of illegal accounts in their possession. Why aren't you pursuing it? Is unearthing black money not on your priority list? This Government had stated that it will 'bring back' black money. The numbers claimed was huge. There is good reason to continue with efforts to discover the names of Indian taxpayers and bring them to justice. But, is it not a law and order matter? It is not a sustainable administrative fix. The biggest step that the Government should take on ending black money is to make it more difficult for people to bring back black money to India. Tax evaders, in the end, always want that money to put back to work in the economy from where it has been generated, they know best, not to store it in foreign vaults. Participatory Notes or P-Notes, as it is always said, marketed by foreign institutional investors, must become transparent. Disclosure norms should become more binding. By doing this, Indian regulators would send a message that they know who lies on the other side of more foreign exchange transactions and that will end the ability to freely launder black money. Once the routes to bring black money into Indian economy without consequences are shut off, the incentives to the creation of black money domestically will change. It will become less attractive. That is how you deal a genuine body blow to black money.

Sir, expectations from the first Budget of this new Government were different from those of previous years. We were told that this Union Government believes in stronger States. The Government believes that stronger is the State stronger is the Union. It will redefine and strengthen the sinews of federalism. The cooperation and confidence of heads of State Governments would be sought and earned. Two of my previous speakers from Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have expressed their Chief Ministers' idea in this House. I would repeat that the cooperation and confidence of heads of State Government would be sought and earned. It would establish institutional mechanism and revive tradition of communication between Union and States. This is the idea which this new Government gave.

In a bid to usher in a model of growth in which States have a greater participation, the hon. Finance

Minister has rightly doubled the allocation to State Governments. It is nearly doubled. While in the last fiscal, the Union Government had given the State Governments Rs. 2.12 trillion by way of grants and loans, the figure this time is a little over Rs. 4 trillion. A bulk of the increase is in the Central assistance from Rs. 1.11 trillion to Rs. 3.2 trillion this year. We welcome this allocation. These increased funds would be in addition to Rs. 3.82 trillion that States would get as a share of Central tax and duties, which is an increase of nearly Rs. 64,000 crore over the last year's figures.

We welcome the decision of this Government to route all funding through the States. Earlier some of the Central allocations were directly going to the implementing agencies, thereby, distancing the State Government from the Central support. This change in methodology has been a long pending demand and it will come into effect only in this Budget. The previous UPA Government had undermined India's federal structure. Now, it is being corrected. In a way this course correction will make the State Government machinery more accountable and the common structure will be restored.

Though the market was confused on the day the Budget was read out by the hon. Finance Minister, at the end of that day the general impression that went around is that it looks doable. Rolling back the retrospective tax would no doubt have moved the market. The confusion is that retro law remains in place but no fresh applications of it are to be made in a casual manner.

The tax target is unlikely to be achieved with Rs. 14,745 crore of tax giveaways. Excise collections are slated to rise 15.4 per cent as compared to last year's 1.7 per cent. In 2013-14, the Union Government lost potential tax revenue worth of staggering Rs.5.73 lakh crore due to various exemptions, concessions and rebates given to sections of taxpayers. This is an increase of about Rs.6,689 crore compared to the previous year.

A comparison of the revenue foregone data over the past seven years shows that it has zoomed up by over 138 per cent from about Rs.2.4 lakh crore in 2006-07.

The Finance Minister has also talked about direct tax concessions worth Rs.76,116 crore, which were given to corporate bodies. In this Budget, preferred taxpayers

get another Rs.7,000 crore write off. But when we calculate how much money has been put on the hands of the common man, one is surprised to find that you will be able to save a maximum of Rs. 5,150 because of personal income tax exemption limit of Rs.50,000 which has been up to Rs.2.5 lakh for those who are below the age of 60 and Rs.3 lakh for senior citizens. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY : Investment.  
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : I am not talking about investment. That is your subject and you will be dealing with it.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister announced 28 schemes and projects of Rs.100 crore each. In the education sector, a slew of announcements have been made including five new IITs and five new IIMs. Odisha is going to get one IIM. We welcome it.

This Budget proposes to raise the FDI limit in insurance and defence, which I have mentioned earlier.

Sir, there are three challenges before the country and the Government, and we expect that the Finance Minister will try to address those challenges – especially three challenges, and they are: food, infrastructure and job. No country has grown where food prices are high. Unluckily, in our country, for the last eight years food inflation is above 10 per cent. Has this Government done anything to incentivize the farmers to produce those consumables that are on demand? That is the challenge. I do not know if we are discussing the Demands for Grants on Agriculture but I would like to know one thing. There was a Protein Agenda since 2012. The Mission was formed. Production of pulses was to be increased in a Mission mode. Has any review taken place? Today, fodder has become more expensive. Is there anything to stabilize the price of fodder?

On infrastructure, of course, some good steps are contemplated and I welcome it but what about jobs? Talk is there about skill. A Department has been specially created but that should not be the end of it. The foremost question is who gives job? Are there conducive atmosphere in the country where more jobs be created to absorb all skilled manpower.

There ought to be a safety net for those who get into job. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, the Rajasthan Government has made some strides. Grandfathering of jobs is already in place and that needs to be done throughout the country, and the newer ones be taken care of by the new provisions. China has progressed in this fashion during the last 25 years. Far more fundamental issue is the ability of the Budget to incentivize employment creation where market may not be the only solution. It does require Government intervention and handholding of small and medium enterprises.

Finally, I would say that this Budget will be as much judged by its ability to manage the fiscal situation as on the political promise of *ache din*. Demands, of course, will be made from different States. I have not mentioned any demand from our State. Perhaps our demand is still pending, which the Chief Minister had given when he met the Prime Minister the other day; and also had interacted with the Finance Minister and other Ministers. We are waiting for a very supportive decision.

Sir, in this Budget, clusters relating to textiles have been announced. Odisha textile is world famous. One cluster for textiles in Odisha is needed. For 2000 year, it is the textiles of Odisha, which made Kalinga famous throughout the world. With that demand I would say that the ability of the Budget to translate its political vision into outcomes is what will define the success of this Government.

With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I am happy that Hon. Finance Minister has remembered Kerala at least once while presenting his budget in the House whereas while presenting the Railway Budget, the Hon. Railway Minister has not at all considered that a State exists in the name of Kerala.

I take this opportunity to congratulate Hon. Finance Minister to represent a budget quote The Hindu, "More continuity than change". While in opposition you are always criticizing UPA Government and its fiscal policy, while once in power you have realized that the fiscal policy of UPA is correct. That's why your budget is a continuation of UPA budget. We know that the fiscal policy of UPA was

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Kodikunnil Suresh]

correct as it always focus on poor and down trodden in the society, that too not in words and in deeds. But while Hon. Finance Minister presents his budget 2014-15, he forgets the poor and remembered all their industrialist and businessmen friends. That is seen in the over enthusiasm to announce FDI in core sectors like defence, media, insurance, etc. The budget has proved that pro poor and pro youth announcements of NDA during elections are only false promises and not for implementation after coming to power.

While the Union Cabinet was formed under Shri Narendra Modiji, they have announced with great fanfare a new Ministry for youth in the country, "Ministry of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports". Where is that Ministry in the budget? What that Ministry is going to do in the Government without a mention in the budget and funds allotment? Only the previous Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is there. Where is skill development and entrepreneurship gone? If the answer is that money is with other departments, then why cheating the youth of the country by naming the Ministry. For Youth and Sports Ministry also the schemes are only those in UPA time. A new entrant is Young leaders programme. Including the new scheme, the allotment is only 0.28% of total plan outlay of the Government. If you take non-plan also, it is only 0.098% for the youth affairs and sports. Our Hon. Prime Minister has given great hopes to the youths of the country and taught them to have dreams, and finally only the dreams of the youth prevail and no support with action of the Government. During his election campaign he talked about skill development, employability, etc. But where is the budget and schemes for that? Whatever is there, is the one started by UPA Government. You may be thinking that more employment will come with more FDI, but no. If we believe news reported by business newspapers, business majors are thinking in terms of downsizing their workforce by applying technology. FDI will come with more technology and hence the employment in real terms will not enhance. Only MSME will bring in more employment and where is the enhanced outlay for that sector to build the capacity of the people?

The Government has promised big reforms in income tax and gained the vote of the middle class. But

in reality, what has been given to them, a minor investment of Rs. 50,000. FDI has increased to 49%, but with government control, which means licenseraj prevails. There is no clear road map for reforms in agriculture and there are no substantial announcements to boost up the morale of the agriculturists.

My colleagues has pointed out several issues in the budget, which I am not venturing to repeat. May I point out the dismay and desperation of people of Kerala in the national budget? The only announcement to Kerala is in terms of setting up a new IIT in Kerala. Other than that the announcements are in terms of budgetary allotment to existing institutions and schemes of Kerala like FACT, Coffee Board, Tea Board, Coir Board, Rubber Board, Spice Board, MPEDA and Cashew Export Council. The NDA Government has belied the hopes of the people of Kerala. We have never felt this much marginalized by the Central Government. We are very much part of India, mind it and not across the border.

For decades, Kerala is demanding the setting up of a Cashew Board for the promotion of the cashew industry. Kollam in Kerala is the hub of cashew industry in India. More than half of the cashew factories in India is located in Kollam and its neighboring districts. I request Hon. Finance Minister to announce the setting up of Cashew Board to boost up the cashew industry with headquarters at Kollam in Kerala.

The budget has sidelined Kerala in the announcement of five tourist circuits. Kerala is the major earner of foreign currency in tourism in India. Without incorporating Kerala, what tourism this government is going to develop. The backwaters of Kerala, the temples of Sabarimala and Guruvayur, Munnar and the wild life sanctuaries of Kerala are the most wanted tourism spots in the world tour map, may not be for the present central government. May I request Government to consider the importance of Kerala in tourism and include the backwaters of Allappuzha and Kuttanad in the tourist circuit alongwith temples of Sabarimala and Guruvayur.

Due to the paucity of time, I am not venturing to explain the sad plight of the condition of the people living in Kuttanad area, which you also have witnessed during your visit as Chairman of Parliamentary committee. UPA Government had announced the Kuttanad Package during

2008 and started implementing the same in 2010 only. The initial project cost was Rs. 1860 crore and out of which around Rs. 1000 crore was earmarked under agriculture and related schemes. The construction activities under the irrigation programmes like outer bunds of padasekharams, repair and modernization of Thannermukkom bund and Thottappaly spillway, maintenance of AC canal, irrigation activities of Onattukara region etc. has started due to want of budgetary support. The prices of construction material has gone up and hence with the existing budget the work could not be completed. Hence, I submit that an additional budget support of Rs. 1000 crore may be allotted to complete the construction of the works under Kuttanad Package.

Kuttanad is below the sea level and the people in the locality live in the water logged areas. They are living in tiny island like places and hence always resort to small country boats to travel. During the rainy season the life becomes more vulnerable. The old people, children, women and those who are ill are facing acute problem of travel due to the non-availability of roads and bridges, boat jetties and quality boat services. Time and again the people of Kuttanad approach the centre and state governments for permanent solution and they got the Kuttanad Package. But the package announced has not considered the infrastructure development of Kuttanad on a long term basis. Hence I request that Rs. 500 crore may be allotted to Kuttanad for the infrastructure development of the region like construction of roads bridges and boat jetties.

Paddy cultivation and inland fishing is the mainstay of the people of Kuttanad. Government has introduced a scheme for the procurement of paddy from the cultivators. But unfortunately the farmers are not getting the price of their produces on time due to the delayed release of money. Sometimes the money will be paid to the farmers as late as six to nine months. The poor farmers depend on money lenders and finally end up in debt after cultivation. In order to support the farmers, central government may release the procurement price of central share in advance during each session. Moreover state government may be directed to setup a revolving fund for paddy procurement, so that the price of paddy can be given to the farmers during the time of procurement itself. The procurement price of paddy may be raised to Rs. 20

from Rs. 19 per quintal. Necessary announcements may be given in reply to the budget speech by Hon. Finance Minister.

The Government has announced a massive plan to renovate and clean Ganga river. Renovation of Ganga and River Development Department is a very high appreciable initiative of Government. I congratulate the Government for that. But you may please note that there are several other rivers also which are linked with heritage and culture and worship places which require renovation and cleansing. Pampa river of Kerala is linked with Sabarimala Shrine, where millions of people visit every year. Pampa river may be included in the programme of river development and Pampa Action Plan may be implemented. Necessary announcement may be made in the budget.

Education loans have enabled lakhs of poor students to undergo higher education. Tens and thousands of youngsters have completed their education by availing loans, but finding it very difficult to repay their loans as they are on the verge of hypothecation of their land and houses and they are on the brink of suicide. Government has responsibility to help them. I submit that the Government may announce moratorium to interest to education loans till the students are getting employment and reduce the interest rate of education loans as in the case of agriculture loans.

Hon. Finance Minister has announced that 16 ports will be developed. A great initiative and I appreciate government for that. But where is Kerala in that? We have a very long coastal area stretching from Poovar to Kasaragode. Vizhinjam airport is the dream of Keralites. Once constructed, it will be one of the mother ports in the world and can attract huge foreign investment in India. As a natural port, it is very economical and mother ships can come to the port which will help us earn huge profit in terms of foreign currency. Now, the Government of Kerala is ready with the plan to launch the project and many of the clearances are obtained. But we are all very sad to note that in the budget announcement there is no mention about Vizhinjam port. I submit Vizhinjam port may be included in the budget and announce it as an Onam gift to Kerala.

AIIMS is another dream of Kerala. While Shri Narendra Modiji campaigned in the elections in Kerala



[Shri Kodikunnil Suresh]

and especially while he visited Thiruvananthapuram he has ignited the hopes of the people on AIIMS. But while he presented his first budget he sidelined Kerala. How can the people of Kerala trust your words Sir? Please keep your words and include Kerala also in your AIIMS map.

The announcement of developing 100 smart cities is a welcome move from Government. I have a request here to Government to consider. The reserved constituencies of Lok Sabha are on the basis of SC/ST population and backwardness of the region. I also belong to a reserved constituency for SC population in the country. Hence while the 100 smart cities are established please consider the norm of reservation for SC/ST and include a township from my constituency also. Please may treat me as greedy or allege partisanship in this. But I have to stand for the people to whom I represent.

UPA Government has set up a commission to study the problems of forward communities and the report is with Government now. The recommendations of the Singu commission may be considered and a Corporation for the Development of Forward Communities may be announced in the budget.

The budget has announced an amount Rs. 50,548 crore for SC plan and Rs. 32,387 crore for TSP which comes around 8.79% and 5.63% respectively of the total plan fund earmarked in the budget. The allotment is very low considering the total population of SC/ST in the country. I submit that the allotment may be made as per population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes in the country to ensure equity in the distribution of resources. More steps should be taken to ensure proper utilization of funds earmarked under SC Plan and TSP for which an Act may be enacted to punish those who misappropriate SC/ST funds.

Homeopathy is a much sought after medicine system in India, especially in Kerala. Thanks to the initiative of AYUSH department in the Ministry of Health and Family welfare. In Kerala, there is a homeopathy research centre under AYUSH at Kurichi in Changanassery which is doing excellent work in the field of homeo research. My request is that this research centre may be upgraded to the status of a National Institute of Importance under Homeopathy

to start education and research in Homeopathy. This may be incorporated in the budget.

As I explained earlier, work in cashew sector is one of the mainstays of workers in Kollam and many districts in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha, West Bengal, Goa and Maharashtra. Lakhs of workers are involved in cashew industry. Exact number of workers in the industry is not available as all the units are not registered. Those workers in the organized cashew sector have the benefit of ESI and EPF scheme. Kerala state has implemented cashew workers welfare board. Whereas the cashew workers of other states and those workers in unorganized cashew sector and unregistered companies are not having any scheme for their welfare. In order to ensure their welfare, a cashew workers welfare board may be set up under Ministry of Labour and Employment.

I request the Government to consider the suggestions placed before the House.

\*SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR (Dindigul): I have been elected from Dindigul constituency of Tamil Nadu State by the blessing of Our Supremo Honourable Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Ammaji (J. Jayalalitha) of Tamil Nadu who has dedicated her life solely for Tamil People's growth which is very clear in her very slogan "Makkalukaha Naan, Makkalal Naan" that means "I am for the people and I am by the People". Her vision is "Peace, Progress and Prosperity (Shanti, Vikas Aur Unnathi)". Honourable Prime Minister of India too imitates Our Supremo Honourable Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Ammaji (J. Jayalalitha) of Tamil Nadu saying "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas".

I feel that it was the Golden Time in the Indian History when Honourable Finance Minister Arun Jaitely announced the General Budget on 10th July in the House of Honour for the year 2014-15.

Honourable Finance Minister explicitly explained in his prologue, "He did not want to burden common man". On the other hand he started that it was a vision statement that aimed at giving a fillip to infrastructure, manufacturing and re-establishing confidence in the Indian Economy.

It is a directional budget. He laid stress on Education and policies of girl child which is long back introduced by

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Our Supremo Honourable Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Ammaji (J. Jayalalitha) of Tamil Nadu “Thottil Kuzhanthai Thittam, Mahalir Padukappu Thittam”, etc. (Cradle Child Scheme, Women Protection).

The Centre should concentrate and support us with Funds to develop the following in my constituency:

1. Introducing Rope Car is much welcome, between Palani and Kodaikanal Hill Station.
2. The NH road from Coimbatore to Dingigul can be extended to ECR via Natham, Kottampatti, Singampunari, Thirupattur, Karaikudi.
3. Dindigul being thickly populated city will be the ideal place to become Smart City. Kindly it can be taken into consideration.
4. Dindigul being an industrial City, wish to have an airport.
5. Kodaikannal, being the princess of Hills, there should be a Helipad alongwith the development of Tourism Centre.
6. A Special Tourism Centre should be created in Palani, being the Shrine of Lord Muruga (Kartik/Subramaniyan).
7. For the past 2 years there no rain in some parts of our constituency whereby the Centre and Private Sectors open some industries to support these areas. Honourable Finance Minister announced Revised Direct and Indirect taxes along with Custom Duties for various items. On Tobacco and on Alcohol the taxes are increased as they badly affect our health. On the Essential Provisions and on day-today commodities the tax is much reduced. By this we can conclude that the Honourable Finance Minister has taken into consideration all walks of men in India and prepared a Perfect Budget to keep all Happy, Healthy and Progressive.

Finally, I would like to thank our Supremo Honourable Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Ammaji (J. Jayalalitha) of Tamil Nadu who brought us to this status.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (Shirpur):  
Respected Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on behalf of my party Shiv Sena and the party leader, Shri Uddhavji Thackeray, on the Union Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

The overwhelming mandate given to this Government surely was in the background of high inflation, rising food prices and reviving the growth of India. After years of lackluster growth, missed opportunities and unfulfilled potential, finally the Indian economy and its people have the roadmap, which can truly transform this nation.

The Finance Minister clearly stated that it would not be wise to expect that everything can be done or must be done in the first Budget as this Government is just 45 days old, and he has boldly accepted the challenge to bring the fiscal deficit down to 4.1 per cent for the current fiscal year.

The steps that have been announced in this Budget are only the beginning of a journey towards the sustained growth of seven to eight per cent or above within next three to four years.

Today, the people in India are in no mood to suffer unemployment, inadequate basic amenities, lack of infrastructure and pathetic governance. It is evident that this Budget believes in creating an environment conducive to boost the important sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, defence, employment generation, insurance and housing.

The hon. Finance Minister has covered almost all social sector challenges such as welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, welfare of senior citizens, empowerment of disabled persons, providing incentives to visually challenged, women empowerment, health and family welfare, rural development, education for all and problem of malnutrition etc.

Reforms suggested by the hon. Finance Minister in the farming sector such as proposal for agri universities, agri credits, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, improving warehousing and restructuring the FCI are commendable. We look forward for their implementation at the earliest.



[Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivajirao]

The single-window concept proposed by the Government for faster clearance of files, e-business platforms 24x7, information relating to investment and clearances is appreciated. Special focus on MSME and SME enterprises shall certainly help increase in growth.

India's success in PPP market has been appreciated globally. We have seen airports; we have seen ports and highways rolled out under this scheme successfully in the past. Now, nine new airports and 16 ports which were announced in this Budget shall be rolled out in a phased manner. Building of expressways linking supply chain to industrial corridors shall be taken up at the earliest. Under the power sector, investment shall be done in renewable energy and ultra mega solar projects. Mining sector needs revision of royalty rates and solutions to the current impasse must be found expeditiously.

However, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a few suggestions. They are, revival of SEZ is of utmost importance. We have failed to attract investment even after formal announcement of SEZ by the previous Government. Especially, after the introduction of Minimum Alternate Tax and Dividend Distribution Tax in the year 2005, no new sizeable investment has happened. This needs to be debated and discussed at length. We cannot forget our motto for the very existence of the SEZ. "We should export our goods but not the taxes." This seems to have been forgotten by the previous regime by introducing the MAT and DDT. It is upon this new Government and the Finance Minister in particular to reverse this.

Successive Indian Governments have given a boost to the software industry in the past. This has shown good results. Now it is time that the electronic hardware industry is given a similar boost because most of the nations like China, Korea and Thailand have progressed just because of the electronic hardware industry and their economy has grown just because of this particular industry in which they are masters. We need to take further the vision of our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji who has mentioned about manufacturing good and cheap quality mobile handsets in India. Our vision of competing with China cannot be implemented unless the electronic hardware industry is given necessary concessions in excise duty, customs duty and other statutory benefits. I

suggest discussion be initiated on the possibilities of implementation of a policy to benefit this industry and revive growth in this sector.

Another important suggestion I want to make here is that the hon. Finance Minister should also consider extending the benefit of the Urban Renewal Mission which is presently applicable only to cities. On similar lines, the Rural Development Ministry should consider to cover important growing parts of rural India. For example, Gram Panchayats with a population of about 15000 to 25000 and above have a need for improving their sanitation, drainage, waste water management and construction of internal village roads. At present, there is no scheme by the Rural Development Ministry to support the villages and the Gram Panchayats for development of these basic amenities. Now, most of the Gram Panchayats are not capable of taking up these activities on their own due to scarcity of funds.

The fund allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in this year Budget is just Rs.14,000 and odd crore. This seems grossly insufficient and should be increased because the number of roads to be built under this scheme throughout India is much more than expected.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has included onion and potatoes in the essential commodity list because of which majority of the farming community is unhappy as they feel the prices of these two commodities will fall down. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to safeguard the interests of the farmers by fixing Minimum Support Price.

The last point I want to make here is that the MPLAD fund available to each MP is Rs.5 crore. This has been so since the last five years. Local area development activities need more funding. For example, the size of the constituency and the population of the constituency in majority of the cases are more. For example, my constituency has more than 1200 villages, 2 blocks of municipal corporation spread over 6000 kms. with 26 lakh population. Meaningful developmental activity cannot be undertaken in this meagre amount. Hence, I request the Finance Minister to consider increasing this amount to a minimum of Rs.10 to Rs.12 crore. I request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to look into the above suggestions and include them in the General Budget.

With these words, I support this Budget and thank you.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (Avanthi) (Anakapalli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Union Budget 2014-15 presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley ji.

Sir, after a long time, the country has got Shri Narendra Modi ji, as the working Prime Minister of India with absolute majority. Till recently, we were having coalition Governments, which were meek and weak. Modi ji is a dynamic and capable people's leader. I am sure, under his able leadership India will become a super-power. I also take this opportunity to pay my obeisance to late N.T. Rama Rao ji, the founder of the Telugu Desam Party. He was the pride of the Telugu people. He has espoused the cause of self-respect among the Telugu people. He is a legend. With his spirit, we will move forward on the path of the economic development in Andhra Pradesh State as well as in Telangana State.

After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, people of Andhra Pradesh have reposed their confidence in my leader Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu and gave him the mandate to rule the State. They have chosen him because of his foresight on the economic development of the State. He is an efficient administrator and a capable Chief Minister. After bifurcation, the State has to be rebuilt from the scratch. People have given the charge to Shri Chandrababu Naidu for fulfilling their aspirations. Under his able leadership the new Andhra Pradesh State will again reach greater heights. I am privileged to serve under his leadership.

After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, both Andhra and Telangana States are suffering from acute power shortage, unemployment, water problems and lack of infrastructure. During the course of five years, I am sure, Shri Modi ji will help both the States. I want to recall that the BJP has also carved out three States from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It was done smoothly. But when Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated, there was a lot of agitation and confusion created among the people which we cannot forget. Andhra Pradesh has been meted out injustice in the matter of bifurcation. The Congress Party has done injustice to the people of Andhra Pradesh. That is why they have paid a heavy price. They have lost

deposits in 173 Assembly Constituencies out of 175 Assembly Constituencies in Andhra Pradesh. There is not a single Congress MP in Andhra Pradesh. That shows the anger of the people of Andhra Pradesh. So, thanks to the decision taken by Mrs. Sonia ji.

Now, I welcome the decision of the Government to set up an AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh State. There is also an IIT to be set up. But, there is no mention of an IIM to be set up in the State as per the A.P. Re-organisation Act, 2014. I request the Finance Minister to announce an IIM also for my State while replying to the debate in my Anakapalli constituency in Visakhapatnam district.

I want to say that it is a growth-oriented budget and lays stress on infrastructure, urban development, rural development, ports among others. The allotment of Rs.7,060 crore for smart cities along with giving some concessions to tax payers is a right decision for the growth of the country.

#### 16.00 hrs

I request the Finance Minister to choose either two-tier cities or three-tier cities like Yelamanchili, Anakapalli or Narsipatnam.

I also thank the Finance Minister for providing Rs.100 crore for modernisation of madarasas which is a higher allocation than what the UPA Government had provided.

During the ten years of the UPA Government's rule, economy has collapsed, the value of the rupee has slided down, the Government's debt has increased three fold and the prices of essential commodities have gone up very high, making the life of common man miserable.

#### 16.01 hrs

(SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO *in the Chair*)

I am somewhat disappointed that only a token grant of Rs.1,140 crore was mentioned towards meeting the budget deficit of Andhra Pradesh State. Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, wanted the Centre to bridge the gap of revenue deficit by giving special grants. I request the Finance Minister to address this problem in right earnest. Since bifurcation of the State was done by Government of India, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to co-operate with Andhra Pradesh to render equal justice to both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

[Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao]

I thank the Finance Minister for sanctioning funds for Krishnapatnam Industrial Star City. I also thank the Finance Minister for providing an industrial corridor between Visakhapatnam and Chennai. I want the Finance Minister to extend it up to Srikakulam because the districts of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam are very backward districts. I also thank the Finance Minister for providing funds for the development Kakinada Port. I am grateful to the Finance Minister for sanctioning a National Excise and Customs Academy at Hindupur.

I thank the Finance Minister for giving a small tax benefit to the people by raising slabs. I am sure that the Finance Minister will address the fiscal deficit. Some people say that it is a big amount, but a good portion of it is interest costs and subsidies. Subsidies are not changed right now. The question is how we can reduce the subsidies and how unproductive they are. The Finance Minister has promised that he will fix things by more focused food and fuel subsidy. I welcome this initiative.

I welcome the promise given by the Finance Minister that he will fix food inflation by reforming the FCI and the Public Distribution System. As predicted by weather experts, 2014 will be a drought year. The question is whether he will be able to do it. The monsoon is 43 per cent below normal right now. I am sure that he will be able to do it.

Regarding MGNREGA issue of how we can guarantee employment by paying people for doing very little, I would say that it has been addressed by saying that the money will be spent but for the creation of more productive assets linked to agriculture. I welcome this.

The Finance Minister has also promised single-window customs clearance, which should ease regulatory pains for importers. I also welcome the initiative of the Finance Minister for a better tax assessment, including advance rulings and defined committees for settlement.

I welcome the initiative of the Finance Minister to spend Rs. 500 crore for giving training to the elementary school teachers. To set up five IITs and five IIMs, the allocation of Rs.500 crore is made. I thank the Finance Minister for sanctioning one IIT and one AIIMS type institution in my State, Andhra Pradesh. I request the

Finance Minister to consider setting up an IIM also in accordance with the promise made in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, at least, in the supplementary budget.

I welcome easing the tax litigation process, which is a good thing. It is also good that he has talked of creating a single window clearance. There is also a single Government portal planned by 31st December, where you will be able to get all the clearances if you need to run a business, and also pay fees online.

I welcome the introduction of a bankruptcy law for small companies which can be shut down faster. I welcome the initiative for a shipping policy for encouraging inland and coastal shipping. The purpose is to reduce friction in doing business, and all these are good steps. The Finance Minister wants to disinvest Rs. 43,000 crore in this year and another Rs. 15,000 crore, which will help in bringing down the fiscal deficit.

On account of bifurcation, the State has lost all its major economic assets; inherited huge liability; and is left with no resources even to service the debt. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to declare Andhra Pradesh as a special category State for much needed relief to economy for 15 years.

As per Section 94 of A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014, the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures including offer of tax incentives to promote industrialization and economic growth in the State. I request the Finance Minister to issue orders for providing tax incentives and concessions for industrial investments for a period of 15 years to enable the State to move ahead on the path of development.

I also request the Finance Minister to announce the sanctioning of an amount of Rs. 5,000 crore during the current year's Budget under Special Development Package. I also request the Finance Minister to convert the loan amount of Rs. 10,090 crore as grant. Our hon. Chief Minister has promised to waive loans of farmers. I request the Finance Minister and the RBI to help us in this matter by giving additional grants to fulfill this promise.

In today's federal India, the residual Andhra Pradesh is the only State without a capital city. We require a huge amount of money for constructing the capital city, and we

request the Government to give us liberal grants to construct the same.

I request the Minister to provide a special package—tax holidays for 15 years—and other benefits, which have been mentioned in the A.P. Reorganization Bill, 2014. In this connection, our hon. Chief Minister has already met you to expedite these issues.

Regarding the Polavaram Project, you have allocated only Rs. 250 crore in this Budget. It is a multipurpose and very useful project for the residual Andhra Pradesh. Hence, I would request you to increase its budget to Rs. 2,500 crore to complete this project within the next five years.

Finally, I totally agree with Shri Patil that our constituencies are very big. There are 374 newly elected MPs in this Lok Sabha, and the MPLAD fund presently is only Rs. 5 crore. I would request you—on behalf of the newly elected MPs—to please increase this allocation, at least in your tenure, from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 7 crore as a token of encouragement for all the newly elected Lok Sabha MPs.

With these words, I support the General Budget, 2014, and thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahububnagar):  
Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. First of all, I congratulate Shri Arun Kumar Jaitley, Finance Minister, and Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India for presenting the maiden Budget speech of the NDA Government. The main emphasis was to boost the salaried class; agriculture and industries, particularly, the manufacturing sector. I, on behalf of the TRS Party, wish them all success in their endeavours.

Telangana, being a new State of the Indian Federation, expected a lot of support in terms of financial and fiscal measures, and infrastructure in terms of roads, education, health, irrigation and social sectors. However, it was virtually blank for our State. Even the issues, which were mandated by the AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 have not found place in the Budget except the Horticulture University. It is not understood as to why my State of Telangana has been singled-out with this treatment. Mandated projects like improving road infrastructure, rail

coach factories, steel plant, power plant, tribal university and tax incentives do not find place in this Budget nor any special package was announced for the backward areas of Telangana, which is about 85 per cent of the State's geographical area and 75 per cent of the population. We had also flagged several issues before the Prime Minister, but there is no mention of any Central support to them.

Sir, we have asked the hon. Prime Minister to give 'Special Category' status to Telangana. After the division of the State, both Telangana and the residual State of Andhra Pradesh should be treated at par for the purpose of declaring them as 'Special Category' States.

The eight backward districts of Telangana should get Backward Region Development Grants.

Pranahita-Chevella project should be declared as a national project. This project will irrigate more than 16 lakh acres in drought-affected districts of Telangana. Therefore, it should be declared as a national project.

Tax incentive for industrialisation of Telangana is a commitment under Section 94 (1) of the A.P. Reorganisation Act. These incentives should be similar to those given to Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

As you know, there is power shortage in Telangana. We have requested for the setting up of a 4,000 MW power plant in Telangana. The Central Government has committed that NTPC will set up this 4,000 MW power plant in Telangana. The project implementation should be initiated, including grants of coal linkage.

As per the A.P. Reorganisation Act, "There shall be a separate High Court for the residual State of Andhra Pradesh". Therefore, immediate action should be initiated to create a High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The city of Hyderabad is to be developed as a major growth centre and as a global city. It has to be slum-free and have the requisite urban infrastructure. The Government of India has been requested to draw up a comprehensive plan for the city by taking inputs from the State.

Now, I will talk about the Musi River. Everybody spoke about the amount which has been allocated to rejuvenate the Ganga River. There are many rivers in

[Shri A. P. Jithender Reddy]

Telangana like the Krishna, the Tungabhadra, the Godavari and also the Musi. The Gujarat Government has improved the Sabarmati Riverfront. On similar lines, the Musi River Conservation Plan may be sanctioned by the National Rivers Conservation Directorate at a cost of Rs. 923 crore.

Setting up of a Tribal University in Telangana is a commitment under Section 93 of the A.P. Reorganisation Act. The Government of Telangana will provide necessary land for it.

The other demands relate to the development of roads and highways in Telangana; setting up of SAIL Steel Plant in Bayyaram, Khammam; rail projects in Telangana; and the issues relating to forest land. We have placed these demands before the Prime Minister and the President. We really thought that at least some of these demands will find some place in the Budget. But none of them has been accepted and given to Telangana.

Our friend and colleague, Shri Srinivas, who spoke just now from Seemandhra's side, had thanked you many a time. I was counting the number of times that he thanked you; he thanked you nearly seven to eight times. However, we cannot even thank you for one reason because we did not get anything. We have not got a single thing in this Budget.

[*Translation*] Hon'ble Minister of Finance knows it. [*English*] He was part of it and without his help, we could not have got Telangana. He also helped us to get Telangana. You have played a very crucial role in getting us Telangana on that particular day, when the Bill was in Rajya Sabha. We are only one-and-a-half months' old now. [*Translation*] As we give farex, and cereal and nutrition to children like that demand some fund. [*English*] There is much to be said, like [*Translation*] you gave money under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. [*English*] You have given Rs. 8,000 crore for housing scheme; you have given Rs. 2,100 crore for watershed; you have given Rs. 3,600 crore for National Drinking Water Mission; and also, you have talked about setting up of four new AIIMS-like institutions. But Telangana has not been given any AIIMS-like institution. When we asked about this question, our Health Minister said that we have good facilities in Hyderabad and said that Seemandhra

people do not have such facilities. In reality, there are so many cities in Seemandhra which have Super Speciality Hospitals like those in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Vijayawada etc.

In the same way, you have given 5 new IITs. You have not given even a single IIT to our State.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY : Sir, we welcome the Price Stabilization Fund which was given for the benefit of the farmers. You have given Rs. 5000 crore for good warehousing facilities. Defence has been allocated Rs. 2,29,000 crore and you have Rs. 3,000 crore for the State police reforms. I think you have to enhance it.

You have given Rs. 100 crore for linking of rivers. I was in the NDA from 1999 to 2004. Shri Suresh Prabhu was given the special task of interlinking of rivers and a lot of money had been spent in linking of rivers. A DPR had already been made at that particular point of time. Instead of preparing the DPR, I think funds should be allocated to get it implemented because the linking of rivers will help in irrigating the fallow lands.

Sir, you have raised the Tax Exemption Limit to Rs. 2,50,000. Everybody was thinking that Tax Exemption Limit will be raised to Rs. 5,00,000. I hope you will reconsider to raise the limit.

As you understand very well, after 60 years of struggle, we have achieved this new State. Nearly 1200 people have sacrificed their lives for this State. It is our duty to rebuild Telangana. The State of Telangana has been neglected for so many years. All our rivers, our employment opportunities and other things have been snatched away from our State. Now, we have to start from day one. Hence, we request the Finance Minister to give special attention to Telangana and as you have been a part of formation of Telangana, you should be a part of giving a heavy Budget also to Telangana. With this, I support the Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (Raiganj): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, promises were made to the nation that after elections the new government would play a decisive role in solving the problems of the country. The people were quite optimistic. It is right. Hon. Members and the



Ministers are saying on behalf of the Government that they have just come to power 45 days ago and in such a short period of time, it is not possible to solve all the problems by making their correct assessment. They were set to come into power and they had the roadmap to complete their journey of coming into power. I do not believe that they did not have the roadmap as to how to run the government after coming into power.

On behalf of the Congress it was said that people wanted change and you also made such promises. Except the first para of your speech, it appears from this Budget your deep commitment in favour of continuity. The economic policy which is being pursued in the country, the fiscal policy which is going on for the last two and a half decades, even the interim budget of the last government, its targets, schemes, as Shri Jyotiraditya Seindia said, all these things have been tried to be kept intact. It does not make any difference for us. We thought that only the government changed, but policy related changes are not easy to execute. The philosophy of your budget also made it clear. You had the opportunity to change the tax GDP ratio. In our country, you may have done what is in place in most of the developed and developing countries. But you did not proceed in that direction.

Now, when hon'ble Prime Minister returns after making some achievements in the BRICS conference, that these are countries like us which take oath to go ahead together, what are the circumstances prevailing in those countries? We are talking about the revenue forgone, the size of our entire plan, the tax rebate for the big people are increasing. The situation which was prevailing during the rule of the Congress and UPA-2, you have continued with the same. This is the assessment of the last year. But you have not proposed anything for the next year as to how the tax rebate for the corporates will be reduced. When you talk about the shortage of resources for the development of the common man, the villages, the poor people and the backward class, you have to address the issues as to how resources could be mobilized and where the leakages are taking place. I want to draw your attention towards that issue.

Sir, five per cent of our GDP is tax forgone, you have forgone that, and there are so many types of schemes, methods of rebate and concessions, which the

government wants to continue this time also. They should to pay attention towards governance as they had promised to do so at the time of forming government. But we have noticed that they are more concerned with Governors in place of Governance alter coming to power. They are more concerned about how many governors have to be replaced and how many are to be sent to old age homes.

Sir, so many lectures were delivered on black money. Not only the lecture of Yogaguru but many figures were also cited. But, in this Budget, the Government is working like the previous government. To recover black money ...*(Interruptions)* is one thing, the difference is only in the symbol of 'hand' and 'lotus' But, in policy, the government has not shown any difference. The government has not paid any attention towards the generation of black money. I am just bringing it to your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): You may also disclose the names.

SHRI MOHAMMED SALIM: I don't know you had created a ruckus by taking the name of a member. Why should I disclose the names? It is not so that black money hoarders are only on that side or (his side, they are in the entire country. Black money is stashed abroad also and you have that list and they are trying to bring back the remaining list of names. I do not think that they could have disclosed everything in the Budget. I am also not making that kind of a claim. But black money is generated and it exists, there is a parallel economy in our country. When, today, they talk about inflation, hoarding, price rise, dehoarding, there is a big role of black money in all these things also. I am just talking about adjustment. I am not saying that I have a plan to implement it. This is their responsibility. The government is committed to that. I am just reiterating the commitment of the Government. There is nothing like objection in it. They are talking about fiscal consolidation in place of that. They have not paid attention towards the same target of 4.1, but the target of the next three years. That is mostly directed via finance capital. It will be achieved by reducing the expenditure of the government, It means those who were expecting to get something after coming of the present government in power, got nothing. If they did not get anything after 60-65 years of Independence, and they were expecting to get something, Justice not being done to them. If you reduce the expenditure of the Government, it means the

[Shri Mohammad Salim]

challenges like inflation, unemployment, recession which the country is facing and the government was expected to find a way out by adopting strenuous innovative methods were not adopted by the government, instead it choose to take a shortcut.

You have tried to carry forward the conventional framework itself. You say that our revenue shall increase to 16 per cent. Where will the revenue come from? Most of the data you've presented match with the ones figuring in the Interim Budget. To what extent do you want the GDP to grow? If the real GDP growth turns out to be 5 per cent and if you don't bring about changes in the taxes, usually it comes out to be Rs. 14 thousand 776 crore rupees which can't ever reach 16 per cent in case of 5 per cent real term GDP growth. We have heard Chidambaramji on a number of occasions that there shall be tax buoyance, tax collection shall pour in. If the data of revenue collection during the last two years has anything to go by and you yourself are saying that there shall not be magical development of this order. Given the situation where manufacturing sector and industries are reeling under economic downturns where will you bring the figure of 16 per cent from? I am restricting myself to the data presented by you. Nominal GDP growth projection is 13.4 per cent. Given that, I don't think the target of revenue collection fixed by you is going to be achieved. That's why I can't help quoting the proverb, "once bitten twice shy". We have witnessed during the previous regime and of course, during the NDA regime and have been witnessing for decades that the official statistics that are allocated under different heads for social sector, development, education, health, rural industries are subjected to deduction at a later stage in a bid to maintain fiscal discipline. I've serious apprehension whether the statistics you are presenting today and the schemes being announced by you will actually reach the stage of execution with the amount of expenditure entailed therefor. During elections, *Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas* had been your buzzword. The ground reality what we come to see these days is quite otherwise. It gives us the impression that everyone's purse belongs to the rich. Schemes are being devised to further enrich the super rich. The formula of extorting the poor and getting them transferred to the rich espoused by the previous government which they were punished for, calls for a

change. Irrespective of those lending or not lending you support, everyone wanted a change. Change connotes embarking on a new perspective with renewed zest and passion. Sadly, it occurs to me that rather than fulfilling your commitments made to the people during election you tend to follow the stereotyped pattern of functioning. Be it MNREGA or agricultural development or the development of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes on the minorities ...(*Interruptions*)... I come to see that the government is claiming that the allocation for MNRRGA has been increased from Rs. 33 thousand crore to Rs. 34 thousand crore. Those who worked under MNREGA last year are yet to receive their wages. The amount of wages due to be paid to the workers is estimated to be Rs. 5 thousand crore. If we add the amount what you are terming as a burden handed down by the previous Government, the budget comes out to be Rs. 38 thousand crore (Rs. 33 thousand crore plus Rs. 5 thousand crore). Given that the allocation of Rs. 34 thousand crore under this head sounds absurd. Even if we don't take inflation into account, the allocation should have been Rs. 43 thousand crore only to maintain the previous level. The Government claims that it has enhanced the allocation by 1 thousand crore while the fact remains that there has been less allocation of funds. Likewise, the allocation meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is proportionate to their population as per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission has also witnessed a declining trend. Rs. 47 thousand crores and Rs. 14 thousand crores have been allocated for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Government is talking of the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It simply doesn't stand to reason as to how the Government shall follow the guidelines of the Planning Commission as the Planning Commission itself doesn't seem to be in existence. Similarly, I would like to refer to the plight of the minorities. The government has proposed to spend one hundred crore rupees on the modernization of Madarasas and skill development therein.

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Salim, please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

SIIRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: 0.7 per cent of the Budgetary plan was allocated for the development of the



entire minorities. This shows the intention of the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... So is the ease with the Muslims outside Madarsa ...*(Interruptions)*... you need to take pains to ameliorate their state of affairs on the lines of much hyped induction of modern technology, modern education, modern skill and the concept of modern citizen of modern India. I hope you will take steps on that count.

\*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna) : I rise to support the General Budget 2014-15 presented by Shri Arun Jaitley Ji and would like to place on record my appreciation that the way the economy of the country had been derailed by the UFA Government and the inflation was on the rise, expenditure exceeded income, the value of rupee was on constant decline, the momentum of growth had been extremely sluggish, avenues of employment were diminishing. Price of commodities was out of control.

In such a difficult and critical time, the innovative exercise having been undertaken by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance encompassing all the commitments made by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji during election with a view to bringing the economy back on track deserves compliments and appreciation from all quarters and I am running out of words as to how to thank him.

It has been seen after 10 years that neither the people of the country have found much fault with the budget nor the economists have been overly critical of it. This budget will pave the way for improvement and development of the economy. This budget is only for 8 months and it seems to be key towards disclosing the future strategy of the Government of Shri Narendra Modi Ji.

The growth rate of the country had gone down to 4.7 per cent due to faulty policies of the UFA. Now, it has been targeted to be increased upto 8 per cent. Current fiscal deficit should be maintained at 2 per cent and Government expenditure should be reduced.

The number of people paying taxes in the country is 3.8 crore. Everybody has been given relief in this budget and the tax payers are full of enthusiasm. Tax relief will be provided to the medium and small scale industries and the power producers for promoting them and in order to strengthen the economy.

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Excise duty will be reduced due to which the production will increase in the country.

Banking facility has reached up to 58 per cent people only. It will be made available to 90 to 100 per cent people.

The schemes running in social sectors will be given further boost. The exemption limit has been raised to 1.50 lakh in order to boost savings.

The interest rates on housing loans will be brought down so that the prices of the houses can be brought down S.I.T. has been constituted in order to bring the black money deposited in foreign banks back in the country, which had been averted by the UPA Government for 4 years.

It has been announced in the budget to develop smart cities. The distance of Rewa, Maihar and Amarpatan from my parliamentary constituency, Satna is 50 km, 35 km and 30 km respectively. I demand that a new smart city should be developed there.

There are many such villages in my district Satna where water has got contaminated due to arsenic and fluoride. They should be identified and covered under the scheme of providing safe drinking water to 20 thousand habitations by installing water purifying plants under Drinking Water and Sanitation programme.

Every village of the district having a population of 500 should be covered under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.

There is only one hospital in the district which has 100 beds. There is need to equip it with 400 beds and to construct new hospital building.

My district is lagging far behind in the field of higher education. The Union Government has decided to set up 5 IITs and 5 IIMs in the country. At least one such institution should be set up in my constituency.

Sewer line project and a new project for beautification of the drain passing through the middle of the city should be accorded approval keeping in mind the urban development. Similarly, in order to deal with the problem of drinking water and sewer line in the municipal area Maihar and municipal panchayats Chitrakut, Birsinghpur, Jaitwara, Kothi, Nagaud, Uchehara, Rampur,

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

Amarpatan and Ram Nagar, these areas should be included under I.D.I.S.M.T. Scheme.

Approval for the construction work of fly over in Satna. by-pass fly over in Jaitwara, ring road in Maihar and by-pass road in Amarpatan should be granted by the Ministry of Urban Development or the Ministry of National Highways.

There are a large number of families in urban and rural areas of the district who do not have houses. They should be included in the scheme for providing pucca houses. The long pending demand to open an Agriculture Research Centre along with agriculture college in the district should be fulfilled.

It is proposed to provide irrigation facility in my district from right side canal of Bargi dam, but I have been requesting since 2010 to include (his project into national project. The State Government has sent its proposal in this regard. Scheme of about Rs. 4000 crore is under consideration of the Ministry' of Water Resources and Ministry of Finance of the Government of India. It should be accorded approval.

In order to create new employment opportunities and to set up food processing parks and small and micro industries in the district, a new park be developed so as to promote loeal capital investment and create new employment opportunities.

My district is an industrial district and there is only one airport in Satna city owned by the State Government which is very small. The air services of Ventura company has been started by the State Government from there now but there is a need to construct a new airport.

New road from Satna to Semaria, Sirmaur, Java, Shakargarh and Allahabad be constructed from Central Road Fund and that should be declared as National Highway.

It has been announced by the Ministry of Water Resources to start a project 'Namami Gauge' for the purpose of interlinking rivers and conservation of Ganga river. The Mandakini river of our area should be included in this project because this river is in Chitrakut where Lord Rama had spent 11 years of his exile. Crores of people come here to take bath in this holy river.

I keep on organizing various sports in the district with a view to encourage rural sports talents. It has been announced in the budget to set up new sports university. In this connection, 1 demand that a sports college and sports authority should be set up in Satna.

\*SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR (Ghosh) : Hon. Shri Arun Jaitlcy, under the able leadership of hon. Narendra Modiji, has included a number of public welfare schemes in the General Budget 2014 for creating a developed and prosperous nation. He has presented a good budget keeping in mind the poor, the youth, the middle class and the need for employment. I would like to point out that Poorvanchal is the most backward region in Uttar Pradesh which lacks education, health and employment. Election of hon. Narendra Modiji as Prime Minister from Poorvanchal has made people of the entire region proud and they are looking forward to the development of Poorvanchal. As a first step in this direction, the Finance Minister has proposed setting-up of AIIMS in the region. I would urge the hon. Minister to consider that in Poorvanchal, Varanasi has BHU and Gorakhpur has RRD medical college for medical services for the people but the districts situated in the middle part of Poorvanchal including Man lack health care facilities. Hence, the new AIIMS should be established in Mau district so that people from other slates including Poorvanchal are also able to benefit thereby.

You have made budget provision for establishing trade museums, assistance and training centres for weavers which has greatly pleased the weavers. My constituency Mau district has the highest population of weavers who are engaged in the hand loom trade but they have experienced a slump in trade as the previous governments have taken no steps to promote their interests. I would like that trade museum and training assistance centre should be set-up in Mau and their products he sold at a support price by the government so that the weavers are able to get employment and growth in trade. Additional power supply should also be made available for them.

The hon, Finance Minister has started many schemes for employment generation. But, three cotton mills have been shut down in my constituency which has not only curtailed the avenues of employment but the

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

families of mill workers have been pushed to the verge of starvation. I would like to request that modernization of all three cotton mills lying closed in Mau and Ghazipur districts would be modernized and restarted with a view to generate employment.

The budget has emphasized on sanctioning and expanding the national highways. In this connection, I would like to urge that national highway number 29 that passes through my parliamentary constituency crossing Varanasi, Sarnath, Ghazipur-Mau upto Gorakhpur has been completely damaged with two to three feet deep potholes which has made travel difficult. Budgetary sanction is needed for widening of this road so that tourism from Varanasi to Sarnath and Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Bodhdhasthal upto Kashi gets a boost.

Boats are the only means of transportation for dozens of villages in Harkeshpur, Hanumanghat across Tamsa river adjacent to my constituency Mau even after many years since independence with boat accidents being the norm. Serious patients die in boats even before reaching hospitals. Hence construction of a bridge over Tamsa river across Hanuman Ghat is urgently required.

A number of efforts are being made by the government to promote educational sector. My constituency is quite backward in this regard. There is a need to open a Government Women's Law College, Poyitcchic college, medical college and a weaver training institution for promoting education.

The most important scheme of the government is the "Namami Gange" project started for cleaning the polluted river waters and ensuring its unobstructed flow. Tamsa river in my constituency has been polluted due to discharge of bio waste from illegal slaughter houses, dirty blood and fecal matter into it. Tamsa river flows into the River Ganga in Balia district and pollutes its waters also. There are a number of temples and bathing ghats near the river but polluted waters make it impossible to use its water or bathe in it. I urize that illegal slaughter house on the hanks of Tamsa river should be closed and cleaning of banks and construction of ghats should be done.

The government has stressed on increasing power generation in the budget so that power generation commensurate with the demand thereof becomes possible

in future. In this connection. I would like to request that a large capacity power generation plant is set-up on the banks of the river in my parliamentary constituency which is surrounded on all sides by rivers so that adequate power generation may be achieved for distribution in Poorvanchal.

*[English]*

SHRI VARAPRASAD RAO VELAGAPALLI (Tirupati): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Indeed it is a pleasure because the sitting Chairman and I were classmates and are good friends too. I also appreciate and admire the respected Finance Minister, who is the right person for the right job at the right time, for presenting a very balanced Budget. I am not too competent to comment on each and every subject; but the Budget matters which are related directly to my constituency, to my State, I thought, I should comment on.

You have taken some steps for the revival of the Special Economic Zones. Some of them are excessively successful. For instance, the Sri City SEZ is a big success. It is located very close to Chennai. What is happening there? They are not at all considering the local people for jobs. It is extremely unfortunate. The very idea of creating SEZs scattered all over the country is to balance growth and development. So, we are very earnestly requesting the Government of India to evolve a policy and a manufacturing system whereby the SEZs which are enjoying the benefit of the Government by way of land and all that should also consider locals for employment at least where they are eligible. Presently, it happens to be very close to Chennai city but not even one or two posts are considered for the locals. Therefore, I request the Government to consider evolving a system where the local educated people should also be considered for the posts.

As you know very well, presently most of the villages are flooded with engineers and MBAs, thanks to the literacy rate going up. But we are not able to provide them proper employment commensurate to their education. Therefore, since the Government cannot provide all the jobs to all the people, small steps like this will definitely mitigate the problem of the rural people.

Secondly, you have also mentioned about the corporate social responsibility. I have also worked as

[Shri Varaprasada Rao Velagapalli]

District Collector for at least three districts for three years. They are doing it but in a very camouflaged manner. What they do is mostly greening up of areas and tree plantations. They are not doing any concrete work as social responsibility in the nearby villages. Therefore, in a similar way, the Government of India could take some steps or evolve a system where they have to really contribute to the nearby villages. For example, roads laying, sanitation, drinking water and even housing can add to the steps taken by the Government. Therefore, once again, I request the Government of India to give a thought to these thereby the corporates which are flourishing now by taking the Government lands could also contribute to the growth of society.

The thrust that you have given for rural employment, according to me, is definitely inadequate. As I was mentioning, thanks to our literacy levels going up, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, almost all the villages have any number of engineers, MBAs and graduates, but we are not able to provide jobs. The worst affected people here are from weaker sections and backward classes. Why? It is because parents, somehow, manage to get education for their children, but they are not able to spend more to send their children to cities, in search of jobs. So, they are compelled to stay back in villages. After one or two years, their education becomes irrelevant. So, I would request the Government, particularly the Finance Minister, to consider more village-related industrial parks, tourist parks, where they provide employment to the people so that their education could be put to use. Otherwise, they are not able to do very menial jobs, at the same time, they are not getting bigger jobs. So, they are sandwiched. The Government should also look at this issue.

Providing 100-days wage employment is definitely inadequate. We have been talking about the same '100-days' for the last 20-30 years, where people like us cannot even wait one-day starvation or even half-a-day starvation. We talk of only one-third provision for the poor people; it is somehow not adequate and it needs our attention. So, round-the-year employment should be provided, whoever asks for it, at least in rural villages.

I have some more points, particularly with regard to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan. In

practice, it has been there for almost 30 years. The Planning Commission has been giving its observations now and then. But where actually it is misleading is, all sorts of things are being put into this Sub-Plan. I will just give one or two points here.

For the National Crop Insurance programme, an amount of Rs.457 crore has been allotted, and hardly anybody in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe has the land, where the crop insurance requires so much of money. Similarly for the National Food Security Mission, Rs.328 crore has been given. Is food security being considered only for the weaker sections or for anybody else? If it is so for the entire country, I do not think, it should be considered here because every time we say that Rs.50,000 crore has been given to the weaker sections, nothing is happening; still the gap is widening. So, definitely the attention of the Government is required in this aspect, if it wants to bridge the gap.

For National Rural Drinking Water, Rs.2420 crore has been given, but you go to any village now, barring a few habitations of Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe, there is no habitation where there is adequate drinking water in the whole of my constituency; and I cannot comment about the whole country.

Similar is the case with respect to National Health Mission. In all these things, what I say is this. Bigger projects like irrigation, dams, etc., in the name of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, much of the money is being diverted. What I earnestly request here is that to apply our minds, money should not be diverted for such things; it should directly benefit the people; then only, they will come up.

I have two suggestions to make here, after 65 years of Independence – one is, they should consider reservation in employment for these people in the private sector and the second is, to distribute cultivable lands, on priority basis, over the years, so that they will have proper adequate assets and they will not depend on the Government for ever.

I would like to mention here, Sir that I have also worked as a Tourism Commissioner. For a country like us where we have adequate number of tourist spots, five tourist circuits are too small. Since it provides employment in the rural area and everybody can equally participate

in tourism – an illiterate can also participate and a five-star hotel also can participate – I would request that at least every State should have minimum of one circuit and some States like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, which have more number of tourist spots, should have more such circuits. So, the hon. Minister may kindly consider that. Similarly, religious circuits may also be considered.

We all are very happy that a lot of allocation has been made for the Ganges but a number of other local rivers are being dried up and getting silted up. They also need attention. Even the cattle are running out of fodder. Therefore, de-siltation of the local rivers over the years may be considered while the linking of rivers is already being considered.

Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I thank my Leader, Shri Jaganmohan Reddy and also my Floor Leader, five times MP, Rajamohan Reddy Garu, for giving me this opportunity. With these few observations, my Party fully supports the Budget.

SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN (Jamui): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on General Budget 2014-15 on behalf of Lok Jan Shakti Party and our national President, hon. Ram Vilas Paswan ji.

*[Translation]*

Sir, this General Budget was presented on 10th July. It underwent a lot of discussion. It was praised and at the same time, it also invited criticism. But putting aside the opinion of all the well-informed, I would like to present before you what the common people think on this issue. Like all the members, I went to my constituency last Saturday-Sunday. I represent Jamui Lok Sabha Constituency and I sought the opinion of the people of Jamui on this budget. Believe me, every person was of the opinion that not only he was satisfied with the budget but also happy. This is the opinion of the whole of Bihar and the entire country. Wherever I have, gone, I have heard the same. Just as our Hon. Finance Minister had recently said in an interview that the journey 'to development has started. The peculiar thing this time is that no particular category or particular area has been talked about in the development journey rather the whole country has found a mention. It talks about the Namami Ganga Yojna on the one hand and speaks about modernization of madarsas on the other. It mentions the

youth and also has representation of women. It has taken into consideration the elders and also encompassed the farmers. I am glad that the government has presented a very balanced budget this time. It has a very honest approach. It is not only an annual financial statement but also a statement of intention expressing our future planning. It has been conveyed in this budget as to how we want to fulfill the promises of development made by us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the state which I belong to is considered a very backward state. Particularly, the constituency which I belong to is considered the most backward district of the said backward state. We need development at every level. The people of my state struggle for the basic needs. Even today, roads, electricity, water, pucca houses and health services are their biggest needs. We have to look at it at every level. When we talk about development, we speak about employment only. If you are given employment, if employment opportunities are provided, the development will take place. But how will you become capable of jobs, if you won't have educational institutions; if you won't have opportunities for studies. It is very necessary to open good educational institutions. It needs to be taken care of that the person becomes capable of studies. If a child becomes a victim of malnutrition after taking birth, how could he be able to have good studies, how could he be able to get good employment. Therefore, health services also need to be provided in order to save them from becoming victim of malnutrition. We also have to see that a pregnant woman is able to undergo safe delivery. We also have to see that the expecting mother should get proper nutrition during pregnancy. Therefore, I am repeatedly saying that this is a balanced budget. This budget is balanced as you have to look at it in terms of backward integration under which all the aspects have been taken into consideration from employment to education and health services.

We keep on talking about women empowerment but it is necessary to give women the sense of security besides giving them women empowerment.

Although, I am speaking on General Budget today but I would like to thank the Railway Minister for presenting a proposal of creating women RPF in the railways. At least, a beginning is taking place somewhere. We are not only talking about something, but also implementing it.



[Shri Chirag Paswan]

As I have said, there is a need for multidirectional development and all-round development. Creating job opportunities only will not serve the purpose rather we have to look at every level. We have to consider farmers, we have to consider youth, women and the aged people also. All these provisions have been included in the budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a young person and I talk about youth. The constituency and the state which I hail from, have been witnessing constant migration of youth. They have been going to other states and other countries for employment and education. I feel hurt seeing as to why no person from any other state come to Bihar for education? Why does a person from some other state not come to Bihar for employment? Only we, Biharis, have to go to other states.

Sir, I am glad that the youth have been particularly given consideration in this budget, when we talk of youth, often our thinking stops at the issue of employment and education. But, the manner in which our hon. Finance Minister has brought forth the idea of linking sports with the mainstream this time, I heartily welcome it. We have several players who have earned recognition for India not only in the country but abroad also. Several such players are also present in our parliament as parliamentarians. Sports also need to be promoted. This is such a budget which has come up with a proposal of sports university besides IITs and IIMs. Moreover, I would also like to place a small proposal before the Finance Minister being a young person myself. I would like to submit that a commission for the youth should be constituted to take care of the affairs of the youth on the lines of Commission for Women or Commission for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes enabling the youth to get jobs commensurate with their qualification. By the time they are not provided with employment, they should be given unemployment allowance. The Central Government should make separate allocation of funds to be utilized especially and exclusively for the development and progress of the youth. This is a small suggestion I would like the Minister of Finance to lend a thought to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are required to put such a mechanism in place that would mitigate the impact of

inflation on our earnings. During this debate there has been extensive boast of the legacy, what they have left behind for you as legacy, and reminded about their achievements. Yet the fact of the matter is that it was only during the UFA regime that once the rate of inflation was over ten per cent and our growth rate was less than five per cent. We will have to devise a mechanism of such orders where we will reverse the equation to ensure that our growth rate is above ten per cent and the rate of inflation remains below five per cent. I fervently hope that this Budget will prove to be a milestone on that count. Our former Prime Minister would often say a line and [English] I quote:-'No one can stop an idea whose time has come . [Translation] In spite of all kinds of hurdles and constraints, the manner in which the dream of 'Abaki Bar Modi Sarkar' has come true, prompts me to repeat the line in the same fashion. [English] Modi ji was an idea whose time has come - an idea of development first.

[Translation]

Sir, I have full expectations that the most backward constituency of the backward state I represent will not remain a backward constituency and so shall be the case with my State if I may say so. I am fully confident of it.

Before I conclude all the Hon'ble Members sitting here representing as many as Rs. 25 crore people have envisioned a developed India. I expect and believe that this General Budget will prove to be a concrete step in carrying forward that lofty vision.

With these few words I, Chirag Paswan, Member of the Lok Janshakti Party support this Budget.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on General Budget.

This Budget has been presented after the change of regime. Good days are in the offing ... (Interruptions)... what happened to that? It clearly connotes that they are still a far cry ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): He couldn't withstand even a single counter. He collapsed in the very first attack. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: I am saying that good days are in the offing. As I was saying happy days are ahead (Acche din aane wale hain) is not just a slogan. People

imbibed it as a vision and did harbour a thought within that things would change for the better in reality. People across the board, particularly the youth who were the first time voters had lent massive support to the Bhartiya Janata Party and its alliance with full enthusiasm.

In the BJP manifesto too, the vision of the party was clearly articulated which inter-alia comprised exciting promises like the foundation of development extension of infrastructure, building of 100 new cities, High Speed Railway Network, interlinking of rivers, electrification of every household and housing for all by the year 2022. During the elections the BJP had roused people's aspiration of a modern India. A hope was instilled among the masses at large that there shall be an emergence of new India in his tenure but, sadly, in place of this promised land, we have been given an ordinary Budget. No effective announcement figures in it. Of course, a few sweetmeats have been provided in the budget to keep us in good humour that can douse our hunger for a little while but can't satiate it.

After a historic win in the Lok Sabha polls we had attached expectations to the Government led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Arun Jaitley that this time the Budget would be historic one. Rather than providing a new direction to the economic policies, the Prime Minister said on record that people should be ready to take bitter pills. What kind of justice is this that on one hand the people belonging to the BJP should continue to be in clovej^and the public be subjected to severe experience on the other. The common man has already been reeling under the impact of inflation and price rise. They found it hard to manage square meals a day and instead of applying ointment to their injury, salt has been added to their injury. The train fare has been increased, passengers' fare and freight has gone up, price of diesel, petrol etc. has escalated leading to further addition of economic burden on the common man and he finds it awfully difficult to sustain his livelihood. Good days have come but those are only for few people and few groups. This progress has started. This budget shows that it is rather the industries, companies and foreign investors who are getting the feel of good days ahead. The common man has got only expectations in the first General Budget of the Government of Narendra Modi Ji. He will have to wait for a long time for good days. Only

dreams have been shown in the budget and the Government has acted as a dealer of dreams.

Hon'ble Chairperson, an economist Shri N.C. Saxena has mentioned some points about the budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley. I would like to quote these with your permission. He has said that a lot of new schemes have been announced in the budget presented by the Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley but neither the roadmap nor the source of funds has been mentioned in it. Almost 200 to 250 schemes are already running and the new Government has announced almost the same number of schemes in its budget speech. In this way, the number of schemes have increased to 400 to 500 but there is no mention of measures to be adopted to increase revenue. I want to point out this and I have quoted this point because when the Finance Minister was presenting the budget he needed to mention all the things clearly because the budget is a medium to portray the future roadmap and policies of the Government and the way in which it will work to boost the economy. The way in which this budget was brought, it seems that this is not prepared by Shri Arun Jaitley, rather this is prepared by the bureaucrats who have designed it sitting in drawing rooms and then it was presented. I think it may be due to lack of time. I understand the problem of Arun Jaitley that due to shortage of time he could not view it, but there is nothing new in this budget which will result in the welfare of the poor, the weaker section of the society, the Dalits, the backward classes and the minorities living in this country. We can say that they have been given focus only to highlight them but actually they have been neglected.

The Government has announced Skill India drive for providing employment to the youth but no one is sure about its implementation. The Government has set target to make India neat and clean by the year 2019 but it does not seem practical. Similarly, it has been announced to provide house to everyone by the year 2022 but it also does not seem practical. 55 per cent people are living in slums only in Mumbai. How will they all be provided houses? It is better that the government would have announced the new housing schemes for constructing one bedroom houses or 300 to 400 square foot houses ...*(Interruptions)*...



[Shri Tariq Anwar]

At last, I will conclude soon as there is shortage of lime and you are giving order again and again. As I stated in the beginning that the hopes and expectations with which people had brought this Government to power have been neglected. Their feelings were not given due respect. No attention has been paid towards eradicating the real problems of the country, mainly poverty, unemployment and corruption.

With these words. I thank you and conclude my speech.

**17.00 hrs**

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Chairman, is the Minister coming back? Do we know?

HON. CHAIRPERSON : He is coming. You proceed.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : I would like to join my hon. colleagues in congratulating the Finance Minister on his Budget speech, the longest Budget speech, I think, in living memory. In fact, my dear friend Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay was actually wrong when he held the two speeches up and said that Shri Chidambaram's and his were equal in length. Shri Jaitley spoke 16,473 words for nearly two hours and a half, whereas Shri Chidambaram spoke 6,581 words in less than one hour. ... (*Interruptions*) So, the result is the real inflation here, from 6,000 to 16,000. But still since we know that it has been a back-breaking work for the Minister, we should be sympathetic.

After hearing my friend, Shri Jaitley's views on the UPA's Budgets over the last five years, I must confess that I am a bit disappointed at his own Budget's lack of "big, bold ideas" to cite a phrase he has often used against the UPA. For the last decade the BJP has been critical of the UPA's Budgets. We could have assumed they have a pretty good idea of what they would have offered in our place, some path breaking reforms, some radical departures from the UPA policies and, of course, a few of Prime Minister Modi's bitter pills. We got none.

Instead, we got 29 projects that have been allocated Rs. 100 crore each, like Bollywood box office hits. A Budget cannot be a laundry list of assorted Rs. 100 crore sops for various constituencies. We do understand these are meant to be initial allocations for this year alone and not complete numbers for these projects. But there should

be a vision, a clear policy and a direction behind all these programmes. Where is that? These Rs. 100 crore allocations actually raise real questions about the mindset of the Government in this regard. What is the desired overall outcome? How does each Rs. 100 crore serve that objective? For example, a mere Rs. 100 crore for gender security is meaningless when there is not enough outlay for core, sovereign functions like law and order, as Dr. Thambidurai pointed out. The hon. Jayant Sinha said that the economy is like a battle ship. But clearly this ship is not yet ready for battle. But anyway in keeping with Shri Jaitley's own preferences when he was in Opposition, let me just stick to the big picture.

What are the big questions that we need to ask about the Budget? First, as this is the new Government, does it have an overall vision? Is it clear how it is going to be implemented? Second, have the economy's problems been diagnosed properly and is there a prescription to fix these remedies? Third, who gains and who loses from this Budget? Fourth, does it live up to the expectations generated by the ruling party's own statements when it was in Opposition? I am sorry to say that there are serious grounds for disappointment in analyzing the Budget along these questions.

What is the aam admi looking for in this Budget? At the personal level, everyone wants more income and a lower cost of living and at the macro level, policies that will create growth and job opportunities, that would reduce prices, that would widen each Indian's life prospects. India needs an economy which is efficient, which is competitive, and which at the same time, in an era of growing inequality, is also humane. We have not got that from this Budget. In fact, in his Rajya Sabha speech on the UPA's 2012 Budget, Shri Jaitley said that "the Budget should increase" – I am quoting him – "the width and the volume of the economic activity". That is a pretty good yardstick. But his own Budget has failed to meet it. Where is the roadmap for national recovery? Any Budget today if you ask any economist – has to address five issues, fiscal consolidation that is a policy aimed at reducing Government deficits and debt accumulation, job creation through boosting manufacturing, increasing savings in order to boost investments, inflation control (price rise) and improving investor sentiment, both domestic and foreign, so that we can have more growth revival. Now,

you can throw into this list a few subsidiary points, as some of the Members today have done, like some tax policies, energy policies, human resource development incentives, issues of banking and pensions. We do not have time to address each one of these in detail. But the Finance Minister did, but he did not fully address any.

Take one item, manufacturing. An hon. Member from the BJP blamed the UPA. To be internationally competitive, India requires policies that will reduce the cost of manufacturing; provide affordable interest rates, improve infrastructure, better trade facilitation, lower cost of power and so on. One of the key reasons for the fall in the GDP growth rate is the slowing down of the Index of Industrial Production. But this Government's Budget has not addressed any of these, let alone have a coherent set of policies to improve manufacturing. You are not going to get manufacturing just by announcing that you are going to create more factories. All these policies are required to be framed. They are missing.

For a Government that had long deprecated the UPA's alleged 'indecisiveness', there were no concrete decisions on offer on any of these or our country's other fiscal priorities. For instance, after decrying UPA's tax policies for years, the hon. Finance Minister announced no decision on introducing the pending Direct Tax Code. Instead, he gave us a series of Committees – an Expenditure Management Commission, a high-level Committee of the CBDT on Retrospective Taxation, another Committee to interact with industry on taxation, a fourth Committee to examine MSMEs. This from a Party that routinely blamed the UPA for delegating decision-making to Groups of Ministers”

Now, I come to the Expenditure Management Commission which they are all so excited about. We have actually heard this story before. The Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government too had an Expenditure Reforms Commission, headed by Shri K.P. Geethakrishnan. Its report, which covered 36 subject areas, was consigned to the archives. As usual, a Commission becomes an excuse for inaction. So, I must ask the Government how many times must the wheel be re-invented for the NDA engine to start cranking?

No specific measures were announced to reduce inflation. Price rise is the worst kind of tax on the poor

and the lower middle-class, the issue that most hurts the aam aadmi, but the Party that rode to power on public resentment of high prices had no inflation-busting solutions to offer. In fact, the cuts in fuel subsidies by about Rs.22,000 crore are going to ensure that the prices of petrol and diesel will keep going up, leading to a cascading impact on other essential commodities, needless to say the price rise for everybody. We would at least have hoped that the Finance Minister would say that he encourages and supports the Reserve Bank of India to manage interest rate policies that complement the fiscal efforts to reduce inflation. But he has not even addressed this concern.

People below the poverty line have got short shrift in the focus on the so-called “neo middle-class” that we hear about from the BJP. But for aspirational young Indians, there is no indication of where new jobs will come from for the 12 million young people who are entering the employment market in our country each year.

Let me turn briefly (and boringly) to the macro-economic perspectives because there are some real worries about how the Finance Minister will achieve any fiscal consolidation with his Budget. After accusing the UPA of fudging the numbers in claiming a fiscal deficit of 4.6 per cent, the NDA Budget now accepts those numbers. But it gives no specifics on how it will bring that down to 4.1 per cent, a target it endorsed without cavil. In fact, the Finance Minister based his deficit calculations on a nearly 20 per cent increase in revenue which, in a year of a slow growth period in our lives, is implausible. Some of the Budget numbers strain credulity. Tax revenues are projected well above GDP growth. That defies credibility given that nominal GDP growth is unlikely to exceed 13 to 14 per cent ( 9 per cent for inflation plus 5 per cent for real GDP growth). It also defies credibility because already in the first quarter of this fiscal year, 45 per cent of the annual deficit number has already been reached. Despite just having a 6 per cent growth in customs revenues last year, the Government has budgeted a 15 per cent jump in customs revenue this year. On what basis?

The fine print shows that the Government expects Rs.99,000 crore from non-tax revenues. Where is that coming from, if not from selling national assets? Yet, the hon. Finance Minister did not even mention the word “disinvestment” in his speech. Still, disinvestment proceeds

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

for this year are projected to rise from Rs.25,000 crore in 2013-14 to Rs.63,000 crore in 2014-15, much higher than the Interim Budget of Shri Chidambaram. I think in his reply to this debate, the Finance Minister needs to spell out exactly what he will do on disinvestment. Which bits of the family silver is he planning to sell off?

In fact, if I may quote the International Rating Agency Moody's: "The Budget lack details on revenue and expenditure measures to lower the deficit, making it difficult to assess the likelihood that future deficit targets will be met. I am sure the hon. Member Shri Jayant Sinha can tell us: Will foreign investors listen to Moody's views or Modi's views?"

Anyway, on the other side of the picture, let us turn to taxes from the aam aadmi's point of view. As Leader of the Opposition, Arun Jaitley ji had demanded that the IT exemption limit be raised to Rs.5 lakhs, which he has not been able to fulfil as Finance Minister. The very fact that the BJP's promise of increasing the exemption limit to Rs.5 lakh has resulted in only a 25 per cent increase in exemption limit from Rs.2 lakh to Rs.2.50 lakh has disappointed people across the country. So, we have lost on both sides. As I said, on the macro economic side, which the Finance Minister, I am sure, would be briefed on later; and the average taxpayer side, who as my colleague pointed out, will only save Rs.416 per month which won't even cover the increased price of tomatoes, onions, sugar and milk for a family of four today. Similarly, there is no comprehensive roadmap to step up the country's tax to GDP ratio, which is at a low level of 17 percent. And there are no measures to address the lack of progressivity in the country's tax structure, which depends on indirect taxes to the extent of two-thirds of our total tax revenue.

In the absence of clear measures as I had explained on increasing revenues or tax collection efficiency, how will the NDA manage the fiscal deficit? Won't there inevitably be cuts in developmental expenditure?

Persistent inflation is due in large part to Government borrowings and is the cause of high interest rates that have hurt investment, consumption and job creation. So, clearly, debt must be reduced, even retired altogether. We agree there with the hon. Finance Minister who said in

his speech" "We cannot leave behind a legacy of debt for our future generations." Yet, this year, in the budget, the Government of India will spend more than it did last year, borrow more than it did last year – approximately Rs.69 crore an hour will be borrowed by this Government -and spend more on subsidies than it did last year. How is he going to retire the debt?

The Budget did not spell out clear plans for rationalising these subsidies; recapitalizing public sector banks; and did not repeal the retrospective tax amendment that was expected by the investing community. In fact, the Economic Survey, which the Finance Minister himself presented to us, the day before the Budget, envisaged reducing direct taxes to the ASEAN level, an FRBM Act with real teeth, food stamps and cash transfer instead of subsidized goods. But Mr. Jaitley has avoided all these reforms.

No wonder the BSE Sensex extended its losing streak to a fifth straight day during which the blue chip index actually shed over 1,000 points. So, while the Rs.100 crore giveaways make it look a 'something for everybody' budget, the stock market reaction proves that it is really a 'not enough for anybody' budget.

Agriculture, one area in which our country is actually doing quite well, has been woefully neglected by the NDA Budget in a year where farmers are particularly vulnerable to a bad monsoon. Yes, we have the Rural Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme which is a good idea but is Rs.100 crore really going to go very far in a country where 67 per cent of our population is rural and 65 per cent is young. How can you manage to tackle their needs in that kind of time?

I want to address pensions, in addition to addressing some of the needs of poor people. I have got pensioners in my constituency who are trying to live on Rs.500 a month. We have not seen a significant increase there. We have not seen any proposal on employees contributions to life and health insurance which could have been made mandatory like the provident fund. But these easy wins have been spurned. Instead they have grand, un-economic, unviable ideas like the bullet trains – a classic example of the NDA going on the wrong track -the gap between dreams and realities.

You can talk all you want about affordable housing and 100 smart cities but where is the land available to build them?

As my colleague pointed out, the NDA adopted a number of UPA policies which it had earlier criticised and blocked. But on the Goods and Services Tax, which we were very pleased they have adopted, and which they had opposed – their State Governments had opposed – we are again concerned about the lack of a specific deadline or specific assurances to the States.

About various schemes that have already been mentioned that have actually been renamed, demonstrates, once again that this is not a game changing Budget but a name changing Budget.

There is lot more to be said, Mr. Chairman, but I just want to conclude with two last words. I do want to stress that women have done very badly out of this Budget because we have got some concerns about the failure to address the problems of their security, their education, the balance between the money allocated to them. Even the National Crime Record Bureau says that there has been a 26 per cent increase in crimes against women but there has not ever been a two per cent increase in the budget allocated to women.

Let me conclude now. Since the Finance Minister did not favour us with the usual couplets we have become used to in Budget speeches, I thought I would offer him a couplet that are appropriate to this story. The first, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, is this.

[*Translation*]

“Kahan to tay tha ujala har ghar ke liye,  
Kahan chirag mayassar nahi shahar ke liye.”

[*English*]

“The promise was to illuminate every home. Not even a lamp lights up the city today.” But, we, on this side of the House, are not surprised, Mr. Chairman. After all, as the immortal Ghalib put it,

[*Translation*]

“Tere vaade par jiye hum, to ye jaan chhtu jana,  
Ki khushi se mar na jaate, agar aitbaar hota.”

[*English*]

“I lived by your promise as I knew that it was false. Would not I have died of happiness, if I had believed it to be true?”

I hope that the NDA Government will help us to die of happiness, Mr. Chairman, rather than live in false hope.

\*SHRI ANIL SHIROLE (Pune): I have to make following suggestions with regard to General Budget.

Till 31st March 1989, an assessee had the choice to select the accounting year. With constituency in accounting year for all assesses the concept of previous year and assessment year has become redundant.

Business loss should be allowed to be carried forward indefinitely.

MAT credit should be allowed to be carried forward indefinitely.

The interest should be payable on late payment starting the due date and not the date of deduction. Additionally this interest should be charged on the definition of a month as per English dictionary and not as per calendar month concept.

For all returns filed during the relevant previous and upto 31st May of the assessment, there should be no penalty. Thereafter the penalty should be Rs. 500 per month.

Basic exemption limit for Individuals and all monetary ceilings should be linked to an index. A separate index like cost inflation index should be published for this purpose. E.g. Basic exemption limit is Rs. 2,00,000 today. For this index should be 100. For a subsequent year, if the index is 1.20, basic exemption limit shall stand increased to Rs. 2,40,000.

Similarly, limit for deduction u/s 80C for individuals is Rs. 1,00,000 for the base year with index 100 and would become Rs. 1,20,000 when the index is 120.

Trusts having substantial income (Such as Tirupati or Shirdi), should compulsorily lend a fixed percentage of their assets to government for infrastructure development projects at nominal interest rate of say 1% or the trusts should be made liable to pay tax at marginal rates above a certain threshold limit.

Amounts donated for infrastructural development to government approved entities should be given a weighted deduction from income without any ceiling. Retrospective

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Anil Shirole]

amendments should be avoided with reference to Vodafone case.

Voluntary Disclosure scheme should be implemented for bringing unaccounted monies of Indians lying abroad. After implementation of this scheme, if any such unaccounted monies of Indians are found abroad, they should be confiscated with additional penalties and prosecution

The assessing officer must credit the amount of refund due to the assessee's bank account by e-transfer as soon as the assessment is completed. Interest will be paid into the assessee's bank account @ 12% per annum for a delay of more than one day.

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East) : Hon. Chairperson, the discussion on 'good days' has been going on more intensely inside the House than outside for the last few days. The people outside are getting the feel of good days and people inside the House are worried.

Hon. Chairperson, it is obvious that no one had ever thought for ten years about this type of transformation and revolution. Shri Arun Jaitley has presented the budget and some of my fellow Members were picking quotes from certain institutions and newspapers.

**17.18 hrs.**

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

I would like to reproduce the quotes from some editorials of some newspapers and international agencies. One newspaper has written "Modi Magic, Achche Dinon ki Aahat" ...(*Interruptions*) other newspaper wrote - "Jaitley Ne Daage Goal par Goal". Since Jaitley Ji is a cricket lover more so we can say 'Sixer alter Sixer'. And someone has written that "Kar Mukht Kiya". Some other wrote [*English*] "FM makes money for you." Some wrote "Cheers for tax payers". [*Translation*] Hon. Chairperson, some wrote, [*English*] "Big boost for infra and cheer for industry". Yes, Mr. Tharoor, you are right. What it states is as follows: "These are only the first steps and are directions." One of the leading newspapers wrote: "Back on track, but miles to go". [*Translation*] All these things which has been written by the newspapers or which has been realized by people,

I can understand that and I can understand their worry too, but before coming to that point I would like to tell about expert economists' views in this regard. [*English*] one economist says: 'It is a pragmatic and well-balanced Budget". Another says: "It is a Budget both with head and heart". [*Translation*] the Government has shown both aggression and boldness with a touch of sensitivity.

[*English*]

An economist stated:

"The Government seems to be committed to strengthen the investor confidence in the economy."

What Mr. Tharoor was debating and discussing, he mentioned about the Western economy, the Western investor. He said, he was expecting from Mr. Jaitley some retrospective tax correction amendments. I really appreciate his daring. I would suggest Mr. Finance Minister also [hat he is sitting on the Opposite Bench and he is stating about Vodafone, the judgment, the decision, which was done by his Government, his Finance Minister and he says he was expecting the Modi sarkar to correct that blunder which has shaken the confidence of the international investor. [*Translation*] I thank you that you have spoilsman spirit and gradually it will be picked by the people who sit with you ...(*Interruptions*)... Someone has said - [*English*] Extended the advance ruling which will end the uncertainty, [*Translation*] Someone has said- [*English*] Budget has touched upon the critical areas of agri-infrastructure, aerospace, energy. [*Translation*] I do not want to go in its details, but it is true and natural that whether it is opposition, ruling party, our associate party or public, everyone has a feel of good days and that's why 'Yah Dil Maange More' come with it. Our friend, who was speaking, also expressed a hope that this Government can do something. [*English*] The Government can do something. That is why they have started expressing their expectation. [*Translation*] I would like to tell you that your hopes, aspirations and expectations will be fulfilled soon and then Pappu Bhai will deliver speech like Tharoor Ji ...(*Interruptions*)... Pappu Bhai, you are interrupting because you did not get house ...(*Interruptions*)... [*English*] Is it not acche din? What the whole Budget says? It says that the regime of tax terrorism is over; the tax friendly regime has just started. [*Translation*] What did you do in the last ten years? Be ready to



discuss the issue with me or with any other people sent as our proxy or be ready to face the retrospective amendment. What was the situation? *[English]* Is the Government meant for tax terrorism to abuse the power? *[Translation]* Today you are expressing concern about funding? Why will money come through FII and FDI route under such situation? Please have a look at past. This is your concern and ours too, but let it go. We should not worry about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Government has come with a tax free regime, it has brought stability in place of instability. One will get to know the tax regime in advance as well as the vision of India for the year 2022 and how we shall provide houses to every person. This budget paves the way for that. It has both stability and future planning. I would like to tell my friend to keep ego aside and indulge in self-introspection and contemplation. Now, you have been reduced to double digit in strength far away from completing even a half century. You still do not refrain from making adverse comments on TV Channels on the very day of swearing-in-ceremony of Modiji.

It is called arrogance and nothing else ...*(Interruptions)*... I was talking about policy paralysis due to which you came down to 44 ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you telling us, go and tell it to the people. We had just told people - 'Abki bar Modi Sarkar' but people pressed the EVM button and replied, 'Bar Bar Modi Sarkar'.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell what is our culture. Our culture is, whether it is mother of father, grandfather or grandmother, they save and leave their savings for the future of their children and grandchildren. They save for them. In our culture, when a small child at in our homes attains the age of two-three years, he/she is given a piggy bank and he/she is given one or two rupees coins to save it in that piggy bank. Therefore, saving is a part of our culture. Savings form a part of our legacy to posterity. We leave our savings for the future of our children and our family ...*(Interruptions)*... each one has one's own culture, but our culture is to save for our posterity.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to cite an example in this regard. Parsi community resides in Mumbai, their population is quite low. A senior citizen who belonged to the Parsi community used to travel in auto and he died at the age of 81. After his death when his will was opened

it was found that he had left shares worth Rs. 2 crore and 81 lakh. This is our culture. But what did you give us, you talk about other countries, after ten years rule you have left nothing but debt for us. *[English]* what is our saving rate? It went up to 37 per cent. But now it has come down to 30 per cent. *[Translation]* will anyone introspect why did the rate of saving come down to 33 per cent? Apart from this, we got 30, per cent fiscal deficit in legacy. Further, we received price rise, burden of subsidy and policy paralysis in legacy. We got in legacy a big zero in the name of infrastructure. In legacy we got projects to the tune of lakhs of crore rupees which were announced one after another by the previous Government, but all these projects exist only on paper. Apart from this we got power crisis and non-existent mining in legacy. We also got in legacy the situation where no investor was ready to invest their capita! here. *[English]* I would urge upon the Finance Minister to find out as to how much cash remain idle in various bank accounts. The PSUs private corporates and individual investors are also not investing in government securities. *[Translation]* I am not saying that there is no faith on the Government if the money, the cash will remain idle. It was said by the previous government in the Economic Survey presented in this very House *[English]* people are not ready to invest in the Government securities or other securities.

*[Translation]*

The money is being invested in the real estate, in the gold. We have to correct our economic survey. Confidence will have to be instilled in small investors because money invested in gold is not a fruitful investment. Similarly, investment made in real estate is not a real investment.

I know that you are disappointed, frustrated and sad, but shedding tears on the issue of inflation. I was also watching their tears. I made some efforts to make sure if they are really shedding tears on inflation, then I noticed these were crocodile tears. We accept *[English]* it is an error of judgment on our part. *[Translation]* We had no knowledge that they have put the economy in such a bad shape. I would cite two-three examples. *[English]* Just last week when I was travelling from Delhi to Mumbai in the plane, the CMD of PSU bank was sitting near to me. We started talking and I was shocked. *[Translation]* .He said that at the end of March it was telephonically

[Dr. Kirit Somaiya]

communicated to deposit 3 thousand crore rupees as advance tax. [English] It was refunded in April. [Translation] I am a Chartered Accountant and Accountants do jugglery, window tracing for clients but you do jugglery with the people of this country! I'll cite second example. An oil PSU was pressurized to pay advance tax because we do not want to present wrong picture before the people as we are going in the Elections. [English] That PSU borrowed loans from a Public Sector Bank to pay advance taxes which they were not actually required to pay. [Translation] What kind of jugglery you do. The Railway Board prepares Railway Budget on 5th February, sanctions projects, to the tune often thousand crore rupees, spends ten thousand crore rupees on debit side and then 14 per cent increase in train fare is proposed to balance the debit-credit balance. They go to Ministry of Railway where new projects are announced after balancing everything and our Prime Minister signs it on 11th February, 2014 that as of now there is no need to increase the fare. Will we run the country in this way? Will we betray our country to win Lok Sabha Elections? This is put before the Parliament, the Parliament stands insulted. The Election Commission had not declared time table for this, so it wrote that postponed upto 1st May. When we again went on 1st May, the Railway Minister said that postponed upto 16th May because counting was to take place on 16th May and when everything was lost, he wrote that postponed indefinitely. Now, you are asking question to Arun Jaitley Ji. Did we do this? Rupees Ten thousand crores were spent. Will you run the government in this way. will you fiddle with the democracy of the country in this manner? Friends, I accept it, the concern is genuine because the coffers are empty. I consider that "Skill, Build and Transform" ... (Interruptions)... this is our vision, we said that you need a vision for "Skill, Build and Transform". Now, see their vision. 'Vote on account-February 2014'. I have obtained this document from the library. Sudipji, you were telling that it is written in the said document which was presented on February 2014 that [English] "The savings rate is at 30.1 per cent and investment has come down at the lowest in the last five years, 10 years." [Translation] I have not presented it. it has been presented by Hon. Chidambaram! It mentions that [English] "The GDP growth rate slowed down to 4.4% [Translation] I understand the jugglery of accounts, I have done Ph.D.

in finance but I think that I will have to do another Ph.D. You can see how He has done jugglery. Fiscal deficit has been reduced, that is, it was placed in the Parliament that rupees fifty thousand crores will be spent, but only rupees thirty thousand crores have been spent. [English] I am reading it. I can pass it on to you. [Translation] I am telling you how much concern was shown by Chidambaramji for the poor, slum dwellers and women.

[English]

Sir, the Union Government's actual expenditure under the Department of Rural Development has fallen drastically from Rs. 64,263 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 50,187 crore in 2012-13. [Translation] I am also reading further.

[English]

What is disturbing is the negligence of MNREGA by the UPA-11, Congress led Government. [Translation] You had given advertisement on television and for four months the Television ran MGNREGA. [English] In the last three years, fund for the crucial schemes is stagnating. ' It was Rs. 29,213 crore in 2011-12; Rs. 30,274 crore in 2012-13 and Rs. 33,000 crore in 2013-14.

I am coming now to Child Welfare Scheme. [TRANSLATION] It was reduced by six and half percent in the year 2013-14 ... (Interruptions)... I will speak my point also. What is the hurry, you have to sit there for ten years. [English] The total allocation in the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been decreased from Rs. 3,530 crore to Rs. 3,100 crore [Translation] The earning of Congress led UFA Government was only half of its expenditure. Due to this reason, we have got this situation in legacy. [English] But we are going to come out of this. [Translation] Sir, let us talk point by point. Take the case of infrastructure, [English] If a country has to come out from such a situation, the first concentration has to be on infrastructure. [Translation] Sir, bullet train is not a word. Bullet train is the concept of Modi Government. This Government wants to take the economy ahead like a bullet train. We have the courage to see a dream. You need courage to see a dream and the people have given us tremendous strength to fulfill this dream. A lot of discussion was taking place here about FD1 in defence. I don't know that when we talk about something, are we really able to understand the real issue. You are saying don't carry out defence production here. Our soldier will fight on the border but



the bullet coming out from his gun will be the one imported from America. France or Germany. If I get it imported from Germany or Japan or France, what is the point in it? Is this not akin to 100% FDI? *[English]* And it is not only 100% manufactured by a foreigner but also with control and everything remains there. *[Translation]* In its place, if our Arun Jaitley Ji or Narendra Modi ji puts forth a conception that today, 49% FDI will be there and after four years 25% FDI will be there and after ten years, whole defence production will be carried out by Indian companies, then what's wrong in it? I can't understand that an engineer from my place goes to work in NASA. Godrej company is located in Vicroli. Murnbai. Items art; manufactured there for American NASA agency. Defence instruments are manufactured there. Godrej. can manufacture for American NASA agency, but the same Godrej company cannot manufacture for India. This is your economic policy. *...(Interruptions)...* we don't want such economic policy and the people of India have not told us the kind of atmosphere you have created *...(Interruptions)...*

We have placed reforms for finance and capital market. My friend Jayant Sinha has said that [ENGLISH] we want more investors, whether it is rich or small investors. What is Kisan Vikas Patra? We all are aware that women of low income group save money hiding it from their spouses in rural areas but they don't know how to invest these savings since they don't have instrument^ Hence, Shri Arim Jaitley Ji has given the option of Kisan Vikas Patra to these lower income group people in rural areas. I welcome this step. A number of incentives have been announced for the manufacturing sector. People of India have been raising their concern since last 10 to 12 years that the country imports items ranging from pen to piano, from sleepers to hair creams from China. The entire manufacturing sector has become trader. Now.the Modi Government intends to bring changes in the present scenario. Then what is wrong in it?

I would like to mention the suggestions given in this regard and would like to raise a point with regard to the defense sector. The hon'ble Prime Minister has launched five satellites for other countries recently. When Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) can launch satellites for Germany and other countries, then what is the problem if ISRO collaborate with any foreign partner?

I would like to mention two points while concluding my speech. The BJP led Government is in power. I would like to urge upon the Minister of Finance that you have provided various rebates and concessions to small investors but today *[English]* I think this is the Budget which is being passed in July. *[Translation]* We have to file tax return from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. The Debt Fund is a welcome step, *[English]* because that instrument was misused for arbitrage. *[Translation]* It is a good step but if you could clarify it a bit regarding the period from 1 April to July, then a positive message will be conveyed to small investors. Similarly, you have introduced certain new schemes for the real estate. *[English]* I understand this being the beginning.

I think we need some more homework as I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the only fact that we used to refer to black money or swiss bank account as a modest just route till date. *[English]* What is a modest just route? Modest just route is nothing but to pass out the regulator and to bypass the regulatory system. *[Translation]* Our fellow countrymen establish their companies there to evade taxes. I would have to pay only 12 per cent tax if I open this Ritz in Singapore.

As far as faith building is concerned, before I conclude my speech, I would like to say that we have a golden dream of future in our eyes. We have to build a new India. We have golden dreams of future and Shri Atalji's poetry in our eyes but we are not sleeping as we accept the challenges of the present situation. I would like to assure you that the country will be considered as a developed India and included in the top five countries worldwide in the year 2022 when the country will celebrate 75th year of independence.

*[English]*

\*SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN (KHEDA): Hon'ble Speaker, I am giving my views on the General Budget of NDA Government and support this Budget wholeheartedly. For the last 10 years of the UPA Government, the GDP was very low and during the last 2 years, it was only 4.5 and 4.7%.

During the UPA Government, the performance of manufacturing sector was very low. Due to which there were tremendous jobless youth in India.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Devusinh Chauhan]

The Government should implement the GST with the confidence of the State Government.

There is large scale purchase in the Defence sector. Almost 70% are imported and we are the largest purchaser in the whole world. So we have increased it from 26% to 49% in Defence.

The allocation of tourism should be increased.

Social Sector Schemes must be implemented very effectively by the NDA Government.

This Budget must increase the Medium and Small Scale Industries which may create more jobs in the country.

The excise duty is very low and more relief should be given to tax payers, particularly the income tax payers of this country.

Savings must be high after the new relief that was announced by the Government, though it was very low during the last 10 years of the UPA Government.

The Government is trying to help the poor by forming a similar policy which is also a pro-poor policy.

This Budget will really boost the Indian economy and that is why I strong support this Budget.

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA (Ramanathapuram):  
Hon. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity to speak on the Union General Budget for the year 2014-15. Sir, this is my maiden speech, so I hope the Chair may be kind to me.

Firstly, I would like to thank our respected leader, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, revolutionary leader 'Amma', for enabling me to become a Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha. Then, I would like to thank the people of my Constituency, who heeded to our leader and voted for me.

I express my support for the General Budget in general. I would like to follow my leader Amma in welcoming and appreciating the Budget. I was impressed by the presentation of the Finance Minister. Then, I was reminded of the famous lines of Thiruvalluvar:

*Iyatralum Eatalum Katahthalam Kaththa  
Vaguthalum Valladhu Arasu*

'The might of a Government is in creating viable resources, earn revenue, safeguard them and spend prudently' is the substance of this couplet. Our dynamic Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. Amma, follows the Kural to be successful as an administrator.

Sir, I am new to this House. I watch the proceedings keenly. I am amazed to see the unfortunate chaos on non-issues. It is unfortunate that a seasoned national party does this. In the past, BJP and others in the Opposition took up only issue-based agitations. It used to be on scams like 2G, Commonwealth Games, coal, Adarsh Housing Society, helicopter deal and so on. The voice of the Opposition used to be raised against corruption and to bring them to light.

This year's Union Budget is a forward looking one. It satisfies many in many ways. It is responsible because it follows financial discipline. I thank the Government at the Centre for announcing many Tamil Nadu specific schemes. Smart City programme and the National Institute of Ageing at Madras Medical College in Chennai have been announced. They were already proposed by our hon. Chief Minister, Amma. So, I thank the Government again. Outer harbour project in Thoothukkudi, Ultra Mega Solar Power Plant proposals are really welcome. I urge upon the Government to allocate and release funds for their speedy completion. As in the Railway Budget, foreign and private participation are hinted again in the General Budget.

Our hon. Chief Minister, Amma had cautioned that the foreign direct investment will throw lakhs of people in retail business to miseries. This is our Amma's view that the foreign direct investment should not be allowed in retail trade. In revamping work allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Centre has done a commendable job. In revamping work allocation under MGNREGS, the Centre has done a commendable job. Hereafter, the works will be linked to agricultural operations and it is a welcome step. I am very proud to say that the Union Government has accepted our hon. Amma's valuable suggestions in this regard.

As proposed in the Budget, the Centre will give a facelift to certain heritage towns, like Kancheepuram and Velankanni in Tamil Nadu. I would request hon. Prime Minister to include Srirangam also, which is in the heart

of Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister, Amma, who is in the heart of Tamil Nadu, has also asked our Prime Minister to consider this. I am happy to say that this Government is open to good suggestions from good administrators like our hon. Amma.

The most appreciable salient feature of this Budget is the allocation of Rs. 100 crore for preparing Detailed Project Reports for linking the rivers of India. Inter-linking of rivers is a must for India to increase rural GDP. Our revolutionary leader Amma had emphasised this as early as during the first stint of the NDA Government led by hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I think, hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's name will glow in the history if he goes for linking of rivers, a vital need of our country.

Nearly 70 per cent of our population depend on rural agro economy. People under BPL are more in the rural India. Giving a boost to rural economy's growth is the need of the hour. It can be a key to solve many problems like unemployment and poverty in rural India.

Deforestation and changes in ecosystem have affected the groundwater potential severely. The only solution is in linking the perennial rivers of our country. Wasteful flow of our rivers into the oceans is a matter of great concern. If all the rivers are linked, we can wipe out poverty.

I urge upon the Government to establish an autonomous National River Authority as a constitutional body, like Election Commission. This is necessary to make the best use of our rivers, the national assets. Day in, day out, we witness water disputes among different States. The Cauvery water dispute is pending for long. All the States concerned can get problems solved to their satisfaction if all the rivers are linked.

I hope that the present Government led by Shri Modi will take up this as the mother of all mega projects – the linking of all the rivers of the nation – and improve the life of the poor.

All these years the Congress has been giving false promises about removing poverty, but they cared for none. We have witnessed only starvation deaths of some lakhs of farmers due to debt traps. Even the Food Security Scheme of the UPA Government has vanished in thin air.

Here, I would like to point out that our Tamil Nadu Government led by Amma provides free rice to all the

poor people holding family ration cards. In this fight against poverty, to implement this scheme, Tamil Nadu Government spends more than Rs. 4,000 crore per year. In order to eradicate poverty, I would request the Centre to introduce this scheme throughout India. Till then the Centre may provide a matching sum spent on that scheme in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I appeal to the collective conscience of this House. This is the sad tale of our own fishermen. This issue relates to my constituency because it is situated in the coastal area and comprise of five districts of the coastal area. All of them are Indian citizens. All these fishermen from the coastal Tamil Nadu are being attacked continuously. Hundreds of them have been killed. Thousands of them have been brutally attacked. Many a time the catches and the boats of our fishermen have been taken away. Arresting our fishermen and taking them in custody is going on, and only a firm and determined action will put an end to this sort of behaviour.

Why our Indian Government is not firm to save our Tamil fishermen? Are they not Indian citizens? Why there is no definite action to stop aggressive acts of Sri Lanka? Why there is no interest shown by our Union Government to provide safety and security to our poor fishermen to carry on with their traditional occupation of fishing? What is the reason for this? All these poor fishermen from our coastal areas of Tamil Nadu must get protection from our own defence forces. Our Finance Minister, who is also the Defence Minister, has increased allocation for defence. We know that the increased funds are to safeguard our interests, and our Indian nationals.

Sir, our fishermen are treated very badly by even our own custodians of law and law-enforcing agencies. When a net is spread, what kind of fish will be caught cannot be predicted, but accidental catch of sea cucumber leads to severe punishment for poor fishermen and lifting the ban on catching sea cucumber will save the situation.

Repeated false charges, leveled by Sri Lanka on our fishermen that they violate maritime boundary line of two countries, are serious. In high seas, stray accidental crossings are normal, but Sri Lanka crosses the limit. We call them a friendly country. I feel that taking back Katchatheevu alone can be a solution for this situation. Our Amma is all for our fishermen. She is firm on getting

[Shri A. Anwhar Raajhaa]

back Katchatheevu, and the rights of Indian fishermen. The Indian Government must not point at inter-country agreements. What happened to the Simla Accord? What happened to the Rajiv-Jayawardene Accord? What happened to the earlier accords of Sri Lanka? Are all the Tamils living safely on both sides? Handing over Katchatheevu has no parliamentary approval. So, we need to revisit this issue.

Our leader, Amma, has said that our Prime Minister, Shri Modi, may not be aware of the Affidavit filed before the Supreme Court claiming that our fishermen cannot go for fishing near Katchatheevu. Hence, I would urge upon the Union Government to get back Katchatheevu and solve this problem once and for all.

Our Navy must guard our maritime boundary-line, and protect our Indian fishermen and the increased budgetary allocation for defence must be better utilised for this purpose.

With this, expressing our support to the Budget, I conclude my speech.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, it is going to be 6 o'clock. Hence, if the House feels it appropriate, then we can extend the time of the House by one more hour.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Saran): Sir, what would happen to the 'Zero Hour'?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: This debate on the General Budget will continue till 7 o'clock. Thereafter, we will take up 'Zero Hour'. Therefore, the time of the House is extended up to 7 o'clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The next speaker is Shri B. S. Yediyurappa.

[*Translation*]

\*DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh) : The Union Budget is development-oriented and it will open up the avenues of development. It includes the provisions for the upliftment of the youth, women and various sectors of society. This Budget will further reinforce the financial

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Budget other than promoting manufacturing and Infrastructure sector of the economy. The Government's commitment to provide healthcare facilities to every citizen of the country can clearly be seen in the Budget. The Budget proposal has been made for setting up of four new All India Medical Institutions. Dispensation of free of cost medicines and providing clinical services have been accorded priority. The Budget has a provision of setting up of as many as 12 more Government medical colleges. Apart from it, a Research Centre for higher Studies of Dental Sciences would also be established at the national level. All these initiatives shall bring about a noticeable improvement in medical field and the problem of shortage of doctors will also be resolved to some extent. The Government shall extend loan facilities to as many as five lakh landless farmers of the country at affordable rates. Announcement of establishment of two agriculture research centres in Jharkhand and Assam, Agriculture University in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, Horticulture University in Telangana and Haryana and reintroduction of KVP (Kisan Vikas Patra) will give a fillip to agriculture sector.

An initiative has been made to provide requisite amenities in girls' schools attaching due significance to 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' Campaign. The scheme to launch new curriculum to assess the performance of schools and impart training to 'the teachers will prove to be effective and availability of potable water and lavatories shall be ascertained in all girls' schools lest girls should drop out of schools. Women safety schemes shall be rolled out in public road transport. A sum of Rs. 150 crore shall be spent on stepping up the safety of women in the cities.

Internal and External Security has been specially taken care of in the Budget. The Defence Budget as well as the Budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been substantially enhanced. What is all the more important is that by making an announcement of building War and Police Memorial has literally sent a very positive message across the board and has instilled a sense of pride among the members of soldiers' family. Special emphasis has been laid on the modernization of police forces.

Budgetary provisions of Rs. 50548 crore for Scheduled Caste scheme (Anusuchit Jati Yojna) and Rs. 32387 crore for the Scheduled Tribe sub-scheme

(Anusuehit Janjati Upyojana) will go a long way in enabling the socially, economically and educationally backward people to compete with those equipped with basic facilities.

In a bid to encourage the landless particularly the youth to own their own houses, additional tax incentive extended to the Home Loans and low cost housing projects mission constructed with the assistance of National Housing Bank will go a long way in finding a solution to the housing problem faced by the masses at large. Steps taken for exemption in the assessment of Income tax is also being appreciated by all the sectors.

The Budget is very laudable. Still, a few specific measures need to be undertaken for the development of such regions that are still lagging far behind. Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh calls for special protection. A beginning has been made with Bundelkhand package, however, major irrigation projects need to be put in place in Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar and Panna. The scheme of Inter-linking of rivers was formulated during the NDA regime and it was aimed at interlinking of Ken and Betwa rivers of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur in the first phase. That work should be undertaken on priority basis. Several districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh shall be the beneficiaries of this scheme. Aside from irrigation, there would be resolution of the problem of potable water and avenues of employment shall be created. An extensive agricultural land is available at KVKs and in Minora Farm. The State Government had also offered to provide land for setting up a Central Agriculture University. Therefore, Central Agricultural University should be set up in the parliamentary constituency and the setting up of agriculture based industry or manure factory is very much called for.

The establishment of NTPC is underway at Chhatarpur. In the rocks found in the mountains here has rich amount of iron. Given that, a steel factory should be set up at Chhatarpur. The Steel Authority of India (SAIL) had even entered into an agreement with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh at the Investors' Meet. Availability of power will facilitate the setting up of a steel factory.

There is an open-ended potential of tourism in Bundelkhand. Famous tourists' spots and religions spots

like Orchha and Khajuraho are located there. Many locations referred to the bravery of Maharaja Chhatrasai and any archeological sites are here. A tour programme of 3-4 days can be made by making a tourist circle of Kundeshwar, Orchha. Man, Sahania, Khajuraho, Jatashankar and Baldevgarh fort. Tourists and pilgrims from home and abroad visit here. With the extension of roads, enhancement of tourism facilities and upgradation of Khajuraho Airport into an International Airport will naturally result in the substantial increase of number of tourists and other than increase in the revenue, employment opportunities shall also be on the rise.

At the end, I rise in support of the Budget with thanks to Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modiji and Minister of Finance Arun Jaitley Ji.

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The next speaker is Shri B. S. Yediyurappa.

SHRI B.S. YEDIYURAPPA (SHIMOGA): Hon. Chairperson and hon. Members :

In the election of 2014, people of India have voted for a change. They want a change not merely of the ruling Party, but also change in the way the economy was being managed. The latest Budget presented by Shri Arun Jaitley gives several indications of the positive changes that Shri Modi's Government wants to bring about.

**18.00 hrs**

Definitely, there was a lot of eagerness among the people, and this Budget has tried to address their excitements to an optimum level by focussing on the priorities and roadmap. We all know that Budget presentation is not a one-day event; it is a journey to accomplish the Government's vision during its term. Given the current situation, the Budget creation was a tough task by any standards.

The Finance Minister has made sensible choices around available resources and has articulated a roadmap towards reducing the fiscal deficit and fuelling economic growth. While all of us hope he achieves the ambitious target of containing the fiscal deficit and curtailing public expenditure, executing it seems very challenging. His focus on giving fillip to infrastructure seems exhaustive and he has rightfully protected the common man's interest in his maiden Budget.



[Shri B.S. Yediyurappa]

Now, I would like to share my opinion on the Budget provisions and proposals. This Government is in power for just seven weeks and in seven weeks any Government can do little for the restoration of economy which was in rundown shape. While last several Budgets positioned our country's economy on ventilator rather than diagnosing the disease and starting the treatment thereon, this maiden Budget carries a huge amount of clarification, intent and stressing on almost all the major sectors. Hence, there is a resounding acceptance of this Budget from most of the sectors of our country saying that it has focussed on key issues that would boost economic growth.

Firstly, I congratulate the Finance Minister for allowing 49 per cent FDI in Defence sector which will reduce the burden on India's Defence budget. For India, being the ninth topmost country of the world, which spends 2.5 per cent of its GDP towards Defence sector, this move was much awaited in the wake of faltering economy. Liberalisation of FDI in commerce sector will provide much-needed certainty to foreign players and to a sector that has the promise to provide increased commerce and generate employment in the country.

I think this Budget also scores with its focus on core sectors with emphasis on roads, dams, airports, tourism and river-linking.

Hon. Members, though we cannot see the fruits of these proposals immediately, in the long run, these proposals are bound to benefit the people at large. The corpus fund of Rs. 10,000 crore to promote entrepreneurship will have a long-standing effect on the development of small and medium scale industries in the country.

With the experience of presenting five consecutive budgets for our State, I was also the first Finance Minister of this country to present a separate Agriculture Budget along with the sixth general budget in Karnataka during 2011, I humbly would like to draw your attention to agriculture sector more particularly.

While 'agriculture' being the stellar sector of any given budget, I admire the Finance Minister for earmarking Rs. 8-lakh crore for lending in agriculture sector as compared to that of Rs. 7-lakh crore in the previous Budget.

As we all know, more than 50 per cent of the farmers in this country are deep in debts. This is a good proposal and the only concern is banks should be prevailed upon to reach this target lending. I am suggesting this with the fact that banks, especially the nationalized banks show reluctance to lend the farmers.

Strict direction to banks to abide by this proposal will help the farmers in a big way. This will automatically boost the country's food production which has got stagnated for many years i.e. 215 million tons. Sir, though I know that the farmers contribution to GDP is 21 per cent, one should not forget the fact that it provides food security to 125 crore people of the country. In an agrarian set up like us, farm sector plays a great role in providing sustainable life to the millions of people who are yet to see the light of development.

Sir, the rural areas are still home to almost 72 per cent of the India's population, a large number of whom are poor. Most of the rural poor depend on rain-fed agriculture and fragile forests for their livelihoods.

Agricultural growth has reduced rural poverty to some extent. However, slow down in the phase of agricultural growth has become a major cause for concern. Our budget places high priority to reduce poverty by raising agricultural productivity. Bold action is required to shift away from the existing subsidy based regime which is no longer sustainable. We need to build a solid foundation for a highly productive, internationally competitive and diversified agriculture sector. If agriculture was to be injected with the much needed economic stimulus package, I am sure the Indian farmers can flood the country with food, fruits and vegetables. India can certainly emerge as one of the biggest exporters of agricultural commodities. We have to boost the agriculture production. When a country like China which produced only 30 to 40 million tons of food grains 50 years ago has crossed 400 million tons today, why not India with abundant natural resources and water with favourable round the year agri-climatic conditions cannot reach China's food production capacity.

Sir, an exclusive Kisan Television channel to provide real time information to farmers is a welcome step but this should be extended to all languages. Agriculture departments need to be sensitised and activated to respond to the farmers needs.

Sir, Karnataka being the largest supplier of spices, arecanuts, coconuts and tobacco and other produces, farmers need an assured price for their produce. During my tenure as Chief Minister, I had created a Price Stabilization Fund for market intervention whenever prices of these Commodities fall. Sir, I demand on behalf of my State farmers to allocate central funds to these corpus funds which deal with individual commodities and produces. This will go a long way in protecting the coconut growers who form a large chunk of the farming community.

Sir, a provision of Rs. 1000 crore for “assured irrigation” to farm lands when it is hit by monsoons is a welcome move. Allocation of Rs.5000 crore for “increase in warehousing capacity” to protect agriculture produce and Rs.56 crore to set up “100 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories” is much appreciated. But as he mentioned in his Budget speech, “Farming is an activity which nearly contributes one-sixth to our national GDP and a major portion of our population is dependent on it for livelihood”, I would request him to review and hike the above allocated funds.

Reduction of excise duty on specified food processing and packing machinery from ten per cent to six per cent will definitely boost domestic production, tackle the food inflation and thus ensuring food security.

As it is the first Budget, the Government can take a lenient view of the farm sector, but in the coming year, I fervently request the Finance Minister to analyse the need of presenting separate “Union Agriculture Budget”.

A remarkable feature of the Budget is the allocation and soaps to power sector. Any country's development depends on the power sector and electricity. The developed countries are the best examples on this score. Any country where there is quality power, there will be increased production of food grains and goods and in turn boost the GDP. Tax holiday for power projects and assured coal supply to the power units which would start functioning before March 2015, will go a long way in boasting the power production in the country. This would also help many power projects which have got stuck mid-way to revive them. The Government can think of investing more and exploring the country's capacity in nuclear power sector.

I would like to congratulate the Government on two scores, one for providing more funds for agriculture and

education sector, particularly the girls' education through Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana. You may recollect how my similar scheme on girl child “Bhagyalakshmi” for BPL families is still most popular among the people, especially rural women of Karnataka. Even free bicycle scheme for school children irrespective of their social background is being appreciated by many. This has reduced drop-out percentage in rural areas to a large extent. I would urge upon him to provide more funds for the education of girl child and their economic development.

It is also a good proposal to boost infrastructure sector. About 8,500 kilometres of highway development and smart cities are a good beginning on this score compared to that of 7000 kilometres as was there in the last Budget. Smart city concept does remind me of hon. Former President Dr. Abdul Kalam's concept of PURA, that is, “Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas”. But, a far bigger challenge is to make old cities smarter. This can happen only with your Good Governance Reforms. I profusely thank him for the allotments made for Karnataka for the smart city concept. But, I think, Karnataka would have got more from this Budget as the people of my State have reposed their total faith in our Party's leadership. Kindly make more allocations to the State in the supplementary inclusions.

Tax relief provided to individuals is a welcome measure especially when the government is facing a hard macroeconomic condition. The rise in basic exemption limit of Rs.50,000 will benefit all the individuals. The increase of savings provision from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh will help achieve twin objectives of encouraging the households to make long-term savings, and also increase the overall savings rate in the economy which has fallen considerably over the last five years. Increase in deduction for interest paid on housing loan for a self-occupied house property from Rs.1.5 lakh to Rs.2 lakh will provide a boost to the housing and banking sectors, and increase job opportunities in the market for unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

It is a path-breaking budget with major focus on real estate and infrastructure. To begin with, REITs being awarded a pass-through status will attract significant investments into the sector which is the need of the hour. An allocation of Rs.7,060 crore indicates that equal attention has been paid to infrastructure growth which is



[Shri B.S. Yediyurappa]

often interlinked with demand for real estate. Various other monetary incentives such as an allocation of Rs.4,000 crore towards affordable housing back the government's vision of providing housing to all by 2022.

Sir, currently there are a number of Centre-sponsored schemes relating to States which lack clarity. I request the Finance Minister to come out with a structure wherein the Centre and the States can jointly review the implementation of each scheme much before the ending of each financial year so that the beneficiaries do not miss out on opportunities.

While increased government spending is necessary in such troubled times to support economic growth, it also becomes a challenge as fiscal deficit rises. I welcome the Budget's fiscal consolidation roadmap that aims to reduce India's fiscal deficit to 4.8 per cent in financial year 2014, 4.2 per cent in 2015, 3.6 per cent in 2016, and 3 per cent by 2017. To comply with this the government has to reduce its expenditure on interest and subsidies, both of which put together form almost 40 per cent of our total expenditure. Hence, curbing subsidies, spending lesser proportions on administration, and drawing redlines by not exceeding limits on such expenses are unavoidable.

I value the feelings of the people of this great nation who have reposed their complete faith in Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's promise of 'less government and more governance', which literally ended the era of gloomy governance by UPA-1 and UPA-2 governments.

Hon. Chairman, with these words I conclude my speech by passing on the good wishes to Shri Arun Jaitleyji for converting hope into reality as well as for effective execution of this non-populist, prudent budget which deviated from the previous governments' appeasement and vote bank budgets.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI (Patiala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the budget speech of Shri Arun Jaitley Ji and gone through the major points. I can say with honesty after going through the budget speech, that this budget is not a different one. Rather it appears to be a UPA-3 budget. The economic policies and programmes of UPA-1 and UPA-2 Government have been

carried forward in this budget. There is no difference at all. These are the same policies which were introduced by the former Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh ji, Shri Chidambaram ji and Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia ji. These policies have been promoted in this budget. The BJP led Government has come to power with thumping majority which brings accountability. Major issues like inflation, corruption, black money and unemployment were raised during election and the Government was formed on these issues. But nothing has been said in the budget as to how to root out corruption. You all are aware that inflation has gone up ever since the Government has come to power. Besides, nothing has been said about the concrete plan or arrangement to bring back black money. Concrete provision has not been made in the budget to check the Mauritius route or F.D.I. route through which black money comes to the country.

I would like to say that 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' slogan sounds good and BJP leaders can take credit for that. As far as the issue of support is concerned, the people have always extended their support for development of the country. The godown are filled with foodgrains due to hardwork of farmers but nothing has been said for the upliftment and progress of farmers. No provision has been made about the loan waiver scheme for farmers reeling under huge debt. The token increase in MSP is a joke. The Government had made promise to implement the recommendations made by Swaminathan Committee and to link it with the index to fix sale price of food grains higher than the cost price but nothing has been said in this regard. Nothing has been said about crop insurance in view of the drought like situation in the country.

If I talk about the production, there is no shortage of goods in market because of the hard work and contribution of workers, but nothing has been said for providing social security, insurance cover, job security and pension etc. to workers who constitute more than 90 per cent in unorganized sector.

A large number of people in the country are malnourished. Nearly 42 per cent children are acutely malnourished and 60 per cent children suffer from severe stunting. The Prime Minister had described the said situation as 'National Shame' two years back. The situation remains the same and no improvement. has

been made in this regard. The cycle of malnutrition continues from birth to death. Unless a major share of budget is provided to improve health, basic education of children in the country, the status of people will not be improved.

As far as primary and secondary education is concerned, very little amount has been earmarked for the same. Higher education has almost been privatized that is giving the private institutions a license to loot and standard of education has deteriorated. These institutions are being run by big politicians and there is no regulatory body to curb practice of loot and to raise the standard of education by these institutions. But nothing has been said in the budget in this regard.

Similarly, nothing has been said about the primary, secondary health. Tall claims have been made about premier institutes like AIIMS, I.T.Ms., I.I. Ts. and bullet train, but nothing has been said to provide basic amenities to around 90 per cent people of the country nor any allocation has been made in this regard. 125 crore population of the country is higher than 16 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. India ranks lower than countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan in human development index, gender development index and hunger index. Unless we keep these things in mind and formulate policies for majority population of the country then any budget or development model will be considered as failure.

I would like to say to my colleagues that when assessment or evaluation of all these things is done after five years, it would be done on the basis of the fact whether the hunger index, the gender development index and the human development index has improved. It would not be on the basis of how many people were added in the trillion club or listed in Forbes list.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI (Nainital-U.S.N.):  
Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I stand in support of the hudget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. Today, I felt that many Members have appreciated it without thinking about the party to which they belong. Those who have found any drawbacks in it? have also appreciated it in the beginning. I think I have been listening to the budget speech during the last five to seven years, but it is the first time when such a

large number of people respected it, honoured it and all the people have showed their faith in it.

Sir, many of my friends like Jayant Ji, Kirit Ji and Yediurappa Ji have made their comments on various features of the budget and its depth and other friends have also done so. I only want to say that this budget is definitely a complete budget in itself. It is perhaps such a budget presented after so many years which has to face least number of protests.

I had been watching media activities and also listening to the Members for the last five to seven days. One thing that I was noticing especially in English medium newspaper was that *[English]* there is nothing revolutionary *[Translation]* there i's nothing revolutionary in it. Didn't they feel that Bharatiya Janata Party aimed the bullet on the UFA before coming to the power, it was itself very revolutionary. But they did not notice it and many of them said that this was not revolutionary. I can say it after listening and going through the budget deeply again and again that it cannot be revolutionary. Tt is true because we have not come here to do any revolutionary work. We all have to move the country forward steadily.

The special feature of this budget is that all the budgets before this, *[English]* they were all involutionary *[Translation]* it means *[English]* they show only drowsiness and only sleepiness. *[Translation]* it seemed that almost entire economy has gone inactive and unsettled. I think our honourable Arun Jaitlcy Ji has presented an evolutionary budget which is development and transformation oriented and it is a big achievement in itself. This budget is about achieving our goals steadily moving ahead from lethargy. Therefore, I welcome this budget.

Sir. I think our Finance Minister is a great scholar, Shakespeare has mentioned about the scholars at one place that *[English]* "Have more than thou showest". *[Translation]* you should have more than that you are showing. Definitely what he has shown in the budget is less than what he actually has. I would like to request all the honourable Members that if you go in deep *[English]* there is more than what he has shown in his Budget. *[Translation]* In next sentence Shakespeare says - *[English]* 'Speak less than thou knowest'. *[Translation]* You should speak less than you know. Arun Ji usually

[Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari]

speaks less. He speaks in limited words. I think he spoke less than he could which shows that this budget is presented by a serious, patient and sensible person.

I do not want to speak on all the points of the budget. If I speak on all the points, it will take much time. This budget has something both for the poor and the rich. I had read something written by Vinoba Ji. He says that your scheme should be for all individuals. It means that it should envelop lower to higher classes. Vinoba Ji has said it at one point. I can say it with full confidence that this budget has provided some facilities for the poor as well as the rich. It may be that some class has been given more or less facilities but facilities have been given to all. That's why this budget is all inclusive. It has provided many facilities to the poor.

Hon. Chairperson, there is a shortage of time, so I would like to say that it has been targeted to provide sanitation and toilets in all the houses by the year 2019. This is not only a promise, rather this is the work which will be done. Similarly, you have told about the scheme of providing houses to all by the year 2022. This is the way we work. As Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji had started Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna and it is successful even today. In each and every part of India, wherever I go, everyone remembers Atal Ji for this scheme. We formulate such schemes which exist on the ground. We do not formulate schemes like previous Government, where all the money meant for the scheme is wasted in scams and as a result the works remained incomplete. I have complete data of MGNREGA, but I shall not talk about that. The fund allotted for the same is being decreased from the year 2010-11. We do not do this type of work.

More than Rs. 37 thousand crore has been allocated for the National Highways in the Budget. More than Rs. 34 thousand crore has been set aside for MNREGA. Likewise, over Rupees Seven thousand crore has been kept to be spent on the building of Smart Cities. As I said, this Budget has provisions for each and every section ranging from Dandra Narayan (Poorest of the poor) to Badrinarayan (the elite ones). In the scheme called Namami Gange, Kedarnath and Badrinath have been covered. In this way, it is a complete Budget in all aspects.

It appears to me that Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojna is a very good scheme. Likewise, be it tax exemption of ten years for power/generation, introduction of Bullet trains, a scheme for agriculture involving an amount of as much as Rs. 8 lakh crore, a budgetary provision of Rs. 63 thousand crore for disinvestment, all these are the schemes that qualify the Budget to be perfect one. To highlight its perfection and the underlying spirit contained therein, I would like to quote a Sanskrit verse which is read:

*“Puranmadah Purnmidam Purnat Purnmudachyate;  
Purnasya Purnnaday Purnmevavashisyate.”*

I would like to talk of my constituency. I would like to appeal to the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that currently it is a drought hit. People are reeling under the crisis of drinking water. Given that, I urge upon you to construct Kisau Dam over river Yamuna in the larger national interest and Jamrani Dam in my constituency this year itself. Ministry of Railways is running out of resources, So, the Railway line conjoining Kichha-Sitarganj-Tanakpur-Bageshwar is strategically important and needs to be taken up as a national project in the national interest. You are Minister of Defence also. It would prove to be beneficial on that count also. Similarly, an industrial package was given by the former BJP Government. The UPA Government discontinued it in Himachal and Uttarakhand. Please restore it. In my constituency in Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar, National Highways are in shambles. These call for a special provision. Likewise, Nainital region doesn't house any Central University. I urge upon the Government to establish a Central University there as well as to construct flyovers over the roads. Uttarakhand is facing a disaster. You all are aware that there is no arrangement of rehabilitation there. This year there has not been much rainfall, if there is a heavy rainfall as we witnessed last years, many towns shall be under water. My submission is that the Central Government should take up this scheme. Please take serious pains to explore the possibility of making embankments and put rehabilitation scheme in place.

My last submission is that in the Himalyan region particularly in Uttarakhand, we protect environment. Environmental issues impede the pace of development. So, please grant a sum of Rupees thousand crore every year as green bonus.

You have taken a decision to build smart cities. In a bid to check migration and promote tourism, kindly consider the places like Mukteshwar, Pithoragarh and Gairsen for building smart cities.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati) : Sir, I rise to support the Budget, 2014-15 on my behalf and on behalf of my Party. Shiv Sena.

The people of India have given a clear mandate to the NDA and to the dynamic leadership of Narendra Modiji. Why have they done so? The people of India were suffering from unemployment, inadequate basic amenities, laek of infrastructure, high prices, shortage of electricity and also from apathetic governance.

Many a time I think that this country, the India, is having all typos of natural resources. There is a lot of coastal area on three sides of this country, water resources are there and a lot of sea food is there. We are getting the crude oil out of it. We are getting natural gas out of it. We are also utilizing it for transport facilities. We are also having the highest mountains like the Himalayas, the Girnar sahyadri, etc. We are having a lot of forest resources. There are a lot of minerals like coal, iron ore and so many other minerals. We are also having the second largest population in India.

So many times I compare this country with the neighbouring countries like Singapore and Malaysia which are not having any natural resources. But they are developed countries and unfortunately for years together, India is a developing country. [Translation] At times I am reminded of the year 1885 when the Congress was formed under the chairmanship of Dadabhai Nauroji. When we got freedom in the year 1947, Gandhiji had proposed the dissolution of the Congress or else it would earn bad name. The Congress did earn bad name. Hon'ble Narendra Modi stated that he had to build Congress – Free India. The day of liberation is also to come the very next year. Despite being in power for so many years and in spite of so much resources, they pushed the nation to a pathetic stage. It is very unfortunate and doesn't augur well for the nation because even small countries have made a rapid growth during this period.

[English]

After so many years the people of India are looking towards this Budget. People belonging to all sections of

society are going to benefit out of this Budget. People who are living below poverty line can hope to rise above poverty line; people who are above poverty line, the middle class, can think of increasing their range of income. This Budget is nothing but a unique document which provides for every section of people of our society. Within the limited resources, the hon. Finance Minister has tried to propose developmental schemes in his Budget.

For example, he has proposed FDI and PPP in several areas. Why can we not introduce FDI and PPP? This is something unique that has been proposed in the Budget. Members from the Opposition had raised this issue of FDI and PPP during the Railway Budget. They were opposing it hut our hon. Railway Minister staled that FDI and PPP were not applicable in operational areas, but still they were arguing the point. Manufacturing sector creates jobs. Why can we not have FDI in the manufacturing sector up to a certain limit? A proposal has been made for FDT in the Defence equipment sector. We are presently buying Defence equipments from foreign countries. If there is a cap of 26 per cent on procurement of Defence equipments, then definitely it will help the Defence sector. Secondly, there is a provision that indigenious entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sector of Defence equipments can raise 49 per cent foreign money.

The Government 'is committed to providing electricity 24x7. The hon. Finance Minister has provided a sum of Rs. 500 crore for this purpose. In the Pradhantndntri Gram Sadak Yojana, the hon. Finance Minister has provided a sum of more than Rs. 14,000 crore. This is a highly successful scheme that was introduced by respected Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji during his time as Prime Minister. The project is still going on and a good sum of money has been, provided under this head. Sixty to seventy per cent of the rural roads have been completed under this scheme of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and in these five years the rest of the roads is likely to be completed. A sum of Rs. 1000 crore has been allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchan Yojana. for irrigation. It is because many parts of our country are depending upon monsoon. Today, our farmers are looking towards monsoon as there is no rainfall in many areas and that is why. Rs. 1000 crore is set aside for assured irrigation.



[Shri Anandrao Adsul]

Then, coming to Swatchch Bharat Abhiyan, our Finance Minister has assured that by the year 2019, there will be total sanitation throughout our country.

As I told earlier, it is a unique Budget and I support the Budget.

DR.RAVINDRA BABU (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. First of all, I congratulate Shri Narendra Modi for having got elected. Like the Presidential elections in America, for the first time in India after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, people have voted for Shri Narendra Modi by looking at his figure as the Prime Minister of India. Though it is not Presidential election, we knew that we were voting for Modi Ji as the Prime Minister and he got elected in a unique way. People had a lot of celebrations and expectations when he won the elections. When Modi Ji took over as the Prime Minister, the whole country went into a celebration mood.

Alongwith that, I, being a part of the Telugu Desam Party headed by a person like Shri Chandrababu Naidu, feel so proud that I got elected to this august House for the first time. I am happy to be associated with Shri Modi and Shri Chandrababu Naidu.

Sir, with such celebrations in the country, there will naturally be high expectations from the crucial Rail and General Budgets. *[Translation]* Where there is love, the element of anger-is also there. As has been the Railway Budget, so is the General Budget. *[English]* People expect a lot conveniently forgetting what we have inherited from the previous Government. When LPG has struck India or when liberalisation, globalization and privatization struck India, we stood below sub-Saharan African countries in many economic and social indicators like infant mortality rate and population living below poverty line. About 66 crore of population go for open defecation whereas 90 crore of population are using mobile phones in India. There is such a paradoxical economic situation existing in India because of the lop-sided economic policies pursued by the previous Government, This Government has tried its best to restore and rectify the distortions which have crept into the economic and financial system.

Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for having made a good beginning. Of course, as I mentioned earlier,

we had a lot of expectations from the Railway Minister when he presented the Railway Budget and the Finance Minister also. As Andhra Pradesh has been bifurcated into two States. Shri Chandrababu Naidu has the credit of the mention of Hyderabad in the international map as a result of which India has been recognized internationally. That is why, Bill Clinton made a personal visit to Hyderabad. India enjoys such a status because of Hyderabad. Now, Shri Naidu is loitering in the State without any office and without any capital. He is conducting his office business under a tree. It is literally happening in Andhra Pradesh. We expect a lot of budgetary support to our State. At least through the supplementary budget, please provide us more than what has already been promised.

Secondly, I hail from such a place to which Shri Balayogi belonged. He had been the most respected Speaker. That place has been the hub of oil and gas production. When I go back to my constituency, those people always ask me one question. *[Translation]* When oil and gas is exported from here, it doesn't reach us. We don't have anything for development. We don't have roads. Drinking water facility is not there. Job opportunities are not here. Where does this gas and crude oil go?

*[English]*

We want funds for a lot of development works and that is why, the expectations of the people are too high. But adding fuel to fire, unfortunately, there was a fire in the gas plant and people perished. Almost 40 persons died. Twenty people died on the spot and 20 people died later on. At this tragic moment, we had high expectations from the Finance Minister and also from the Prime Minister that In the General Budget. I would request earnestly the Government to provide more funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh which has now been orphaned because of the bifurcation. We have to build a capital. Our present Prime Minister already promised during the electioneering and at the time of bifurcation that a city like Delhi will be built in the place of Hyderabad. Also, the hon. Prime Minister, while canvassing for election in Narsapuram, promised Kottapalli - Narsapur railway line. We have been demanding for this railway line. Our Chief Minister met the Railways Minister and made a request. But we have got nothing in this Railway Budget. I would request the Finance Minister to extend us some support in the General

Budget and also in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The State of Andhra Pradesh is looking upto the Centre for funds as we feel orphaned. Any parent will have a soft corner for a handicapped child. Whenever a child is born with a handicap, the parents always take care of the handicapped child first and then only the healthy ones. Other States are wealthy, including Telangana, which has got good financial health, we expect and we request the Finance Minister and also the Prime Minister to please give us more Budgetary support and more funds.

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN (Cuddalore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the General Budget. I whole heartedly place my humble salutations to the hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the supreme leader of Tamils, who has been working tirelessly in protecting the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu. I bow my head before Amma for her commitment to the cause of Tamils. My heartfelt thanks to the voters of my constituency who have elected me to the House of People.

As regards the Budget, I would like to say that this is a well-planned Budget to place the Indian economy on its growth trajectory. Hon. Chief Minister Amma has welcomed the Budget as soon as it was presented on 10 July, 2014.

We sincerely hope that the new Government would bring the desired growth rate of eight per cent and more to the Indian economy. Several schemes that were announced in the hon. President's Address to Parliament during the previous Session have been meticulously included in this Budget.

As rightly pointed out by Amma, the Union Government has agreed to the proposal of including asset generation and agricultural activities under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme. I welcome this decision, in order to purify the water polluted by saline and fluoride contents. Rs. 3,600 crore have been earmarked in the current Budget. I insist that additional funds should be allocated to Tamil Nadu to deal with the saline water related issues of the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. I thank you for accepting the suggestion of hon. Chief Minister Amma to set up a National Centre of Geriatrics in Madras Medical College.

With a view to promoting the tourism sector. Kanchipuram and Velankanni have been included in the list of heritage tourist centres. We welcome it. Like Tirupati, Srirangam also attracts lakhs of pilgrims. I urge that Srirangam should be prominently included in the tourist map of India as the most sought after destination. Hon. Amma, while welcoming the General Budget, has also wished to include Srirangam in the list of heritage towns of the country.

I also welcome the initiative of the Union Government for increasing the income tax exemption limit upto Rs. 2.5 lakh and for increasing the tax exemption limit for savings from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh. This may very well provide relief to middle class and salaried class people.

The Government has announced concession for equipment meant for solar and wind power generation. I welcome this. I also appreciate the hon. Finance Minister for increasing tax on tobacco and tobacco products.

During the rule of the previous Government, there was no solution for issues like the Cauvery River water sharing, Mullaperiyar Dam and Katchatheevu issue. Hon. Amma relentlessly tried and even went to hon. Supreme Court for restoring justice for Tamil Nadu in all these issues. The previous Congress-led UFA Government paid attention to the ...\* and had shown indifferent attitude towards Tamil Nadu. The previous UPA Government did not give importance to the rights and sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu ...\*

When the Tnane Cyclone devastated Tamil Nadu, the State Government demanded an aid of Rs.5,000 crore but unfortunately only a meagre amount of Rs.500 crore was allocated by the then Government. I, therefore, urge the present Government to pay attention to the just demands of Tamil Nadu in an unbiased manner.

I sincerely request that the Union Government should try to find out solutions in the right way to the issues relating to Tamil fishermen, ethnic Tamils living in Sri Lanka and Katchatheevu issue.

I also wish to raise some important issues pertaining to my Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency, Revival of the famous Cuddalore Port is the need of the hour besides

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri A. Arunmozhithevan]

inaugurating inland water transport service between Cuddalore and Chennai, Sea erosion is the end result of Tsunami, heavy floods and Thane Cyclone. The seashore areas in my Cuddalore Constituency are very much affected. The land area has been reduced due to continuous erosion by sea waves and has even resulted in changes to the map of the country.

Many people living in the coastal areas have lost their houses. I should say that even last Saturday, a fisherman lost his house due to erosion by the giant sea waves. Only you can save these people. The Government should protect the lives of fishermen and others who have their habitation along the coastal area on a war-footing basis.

Cashew-nut cultivation is predominant in my constituency. Cashew-nut is grown in Panrutti, Neyveli, Kurinjipadi and other areas. During, the Thane Cyclone, due to the timely efforts of hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Amma, the livelihood of cashew-nut growers was protected. In order to fulfil the long-pending demand of cashew-nut growers, I urge the Union Government to set up a Cashew-nut Export Zone in my Cuddalore constituency.

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is in my constituency. The UPA Government tried to sell 5 per cent of the NLC shares to private parties and because of that uncertainty prevailed in NLC. Hon. Chief Minister Amma had been kind enough to ensure that the State Government of Tamil Nadu purchased 5 per cent shares of the NLC, ending the uncertainty in NLC.

Due to continuous mining and blasting works in NLC, the bore-wells and other water resources in the villages around this area are very much affected. I urge the NLC through you, Sir, that they should adopt these villages and a part of the profit of the NLC should be spent on developmental work relating to these villages.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Union Government the issues between land donors and the NLC. Employment as well as compensation should be provided by the NLC to land donors. The issue between the NLC and the contract labourers should also be solved.

**19.00 hrs**

As per the orders of the hon. Supreme Court, all the contract labourers of NLC should be made permanent employees.

Moreover, NLC has constructed shops and leased them on rent to private parries. There are 1,800 such shops. Without proper consultation, on 1st July, 2014, NLC administration has raised the rent amount of these shops by four times. I urge the Union Government to engage in talks to reduce the rent amount of shops in NLC township.

In Cuddalore SIPCOT area, and along the coastal area of my constituency many industries are coming up. There should be regular inspection of all these industries as they post an environmental hazard to the surroundings. I urge that pollution aspect should be checked and controlled by regular monitoring of these industries and their effluents.

Work relating to construction of four-lane between Vikravandi and Kumbakonam should be expedited.

On behalf of AIADMK Party, I welcome and appreciate the hon. Finance Minister for his foresighted and well thought out initiatives.

I once again thank hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi for allowing me to speak on the discussion on General Budget.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Dr. Udit Raj, you may start your speech tomorrow.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan - not present.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (Kalyan): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in this august House. I stand here to raise an important point of the health of school children. The children while studying at school spend a majority of their daily time here. Hence, it has to be the responsibility of the school to look after the physical and mental health of students.



A recent tragic incident at a school in Kalyan, Maharashtra speaks volumes about nonexistence of any rules in this matter. The five year old KG student in question had brought tiffin from home and consumed the same during lunch hour. He started vomiting and as per reports, the school just informed the parents and made the boy to sleep on a bench outside classroom without any attendant.

It took sometime for the mother to reach the school. While the child was taken to the hospital, no school staff accompanied the child nor did the school provide any vehicle for transport. On reaching the hospital, the child was declared as brought dead. If the school had doctors on call and had the health norms been prescribed for the procedure in such an eventuality, this death could have been avoided. In order to provide prompt and timely medical assistance to the students, I would suggest that schools need to have a tie up with the nearest doctor or hospital available wherein the ailing students get immediate medical assistance.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: This is a State subject. You are not allowed to raise it here.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE : I would request the Government to see that these norms are prescribed all over the country without any delay. Educational institutions also need to be sensitized about it. Teachers should be trained on the basic health care.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAMSHANKARKATHERIA (Agra): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the deteriorating situation of law and order in Uttar Pradesh. In Sikandra Rao, which is a city in Hathras district near Agra, four people raped a Dalit woman last night and killed her setting her on fire.

Sir, I would like to tell that the woman was married in the village Jaswant Nagar, also the village of Hon. Chief Minister, one year ago. Four youth of a particular community of Sikandra Rao went to her and brought her with them saying that her mother is ill. They kept her somewhere with them for four days. When investigation was held, they killed her by setting her afire. She took the names of three youth in the hospital and then died.

Sir, I demand through you that this type of incident has already taken place in Badaun and the case has not

been solved. This is the second time when this type of incident has taken place. The law and order is completely deteriorated there. People from various districts have been protesting on roads. The highways have been jammed and police stations have been set on fire. They are demanding to arrest the culprits. I request the Government to send a high level Inquiry Committee there to take action against the culprits and avoid such type of incidents in future. I strongly condemn it.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, I wish to raise a very important issue of public importance during the Zero Hour. I belong to Bihar and Nalanda is my Parliamentary Constituency. Rajgir and Giriya are some hilly areas in my parliamentary constituency. When we go to our parliamentary constituency, the only thing people demand is drinking water as there is scarcity of drinking water. In hilly areas, ground water can only be found two hundred and fifty to five hundred feet beneath the ground. In such a condition, poor and small families become unable to install borings and handpumps.

I demand from the Government to provide ten to fifteen handpumps and deep an borings in each panchayat area of the entire parliamentary constituency so that the poor can get drinking water.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the guidelines of the Government of India which mandate opening a trauma centre at a distance of every hundred kilometres along the national highways in Jharkhand. 12 National Highways pass through Jharkhand and this state is a hilly, inaccessible and tribal area but trauma centres have not been set up on the National Highways passing through Jharkhand especially through my constituency Giridih and Dhanbad. I met the officials of National Highway Authority almost three to four times in this regard and reminded them about the matter but unfortunately no action was taken by them. Now, I demand from the Government to set up trauma centre on National Highways without any delay and also be apprised of the reason why the officers made delay in setting up trauma centres even after making the roads four lane. I request you to give directions in this regard so that the travelers can get immediate treatment in case of road accidents.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Sir, in Chiraiya block of East Champaran of my parliamentary constituency, a very large scale institute named Rajkiya Buniyadi Madhya Vidyalaya Madhubani Kala-Sala was set up by the associate of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi Shri Purushottam Mathura Das under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi in 1918. Various works such as silk knitting, sweater knitting, honey production, cow rearing, oil production, paddy harvesting, soap production and spinning are done by 700 weavers in this institute along with basic education. The products manufactured here were sent to various parts and Government institutions of the country. Especially, the silk clothes manufactured here was very popular and was of very good quality. The great men of India like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan and Shri Vinoba Bhave Ji, the father of Bhoodan Andolan were associated earlier with this institute. Some land is still registered in the name of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the said institute, as he was the Chairman of Khadi Village industry. This institute is spread over 20 acres. Along with being historical, it represents the Indian ancient culture. But, unfortunately, this ambitious and multi-dimensional institute has been facing scarcity of raw material and financial crunch for the last several decades. The people associated with it are on the verge of starvation. Its building has become dilapidated. There is no pucca road leading to this institute even today and the area also lacks electricity facility.

So I request the Government to provide special package to the said Madhubani Kala-Sala institute by making an action plan and connect it to Gandhi circuit or a Bunkar Mega Cluster should be set up there on the lines of Bhagalpur so that this institute could reclaim its prestige and become the centre of self-employment as well as tourism for the people of this area.

*[English]*

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Hon. Chairperson, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the need to allocate 65,140 kilolitres of kerosene per month to Tamil Nadu for distribution under Public Distribution System. Until March, 2010, 59,780 kilolitres of kerosens per month was being allocated to Tamil Nadu, against the entitlement of 65,140 kilolitres of kerosene. Instead of allocating me full entitlement of kerosene required for

public distribution, the previous UPA Government kept on reducing it under the wrong guidance of their UPA partner, DMK.

Now, Tamil Nadu gets only 29,060 kilolitres of kerosene per month. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had submitted a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister on 3rd June, 2014, seeking restoration of the level of kerosene allotment to Tamil Nadu to the original 65.140 kilolitres per month. Also, Hon. Amma wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard on 11th July, 2014.

It was also impressed upon the Centre that the reduction of kerosene allocation of 29,060 kilolitres was the biggest cut imposed on any of the States by the previous UPA Government.

However, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in its latest order dated July 1, 2014, has allocated only 29,060 kilolitres of kerosene per month to Tamil Nadu, which is the same as the allocation for the preceding quarter.

In Tamil Nadu, kerosene is predominantly used for cooking by the downtrodden sections of the society. People living in the hilly region, in the western part of the State, need more kerosene for various purposes like cooking, illuminating etc.

In view of these facts, I appeal to the Government to undo the injustice and allocate 65,140 kilolitres of kerosene per month to Tamil Nadu immediately as per hon. Chief Minister, Amma's request.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE (Mohanlalganj): Hon. Chairman. Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the House towards the issue of national highway. Toll is levied on private vehicles also apart from commercial vehicles at toll plaza on national highways. Due to this, fights have taken place at all toll tax plazas. Sometimes private vehicles are driven by the driver only, so he may not be having money but even then toll tax is recovered. This is a wrong method. The people throughout the country are feeling troubled with the way all this is happening. At some places, the condition of national highways is such that it is not meeting the norms, it is half constructed or its construction work is going on but despite

this the toll tax is being levied. Quoting an example. I want to state that national highway from Lucknow to Agra is dug up and still to be completed, but toll tax is being recovered from private and commercial vehicles by setting up toll plazas at various places. Similarly, toll tax is being levied by setting up toll plaza within merely 20 kilometers on the road from Lucknow to Sitapur, whereas the road is in a dilapidated condition.

Inviting the attention of the House, through you, I would like to demand from the Government that toll tax should not be recovered from private vehicles and let it be levied on commercial vehicles only because they earn money. People use the private vehicles for their personal reasons. I would like to demand from the government to change the rule in this regard and stop recovering toll tax from private vehicles.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Subernarekha multipurpose project in Saraikela Kharsawan district in the state of Jharkhand has completed 20-25 years since its construction, but no public welfare work is taking place through this dam. It was told that electricity would be generated through this dam and the farmers will get the irrigation facility and also drinking water will be available, but nothing has been provided till today.

Several villages have become deserted but no provision of rehabilitation of the people has been made so far, neither the compensation of land at new rate has been given nor the jobs have been provided. Members of displaced families have been agitating for their demands.

Through you, I would like to invite the attention of the Government for getting a speedy probe done in this regard. Outstanding dues of the people should be paid to them and lift irrigation facility should be provided to the farmers who want to irrigate the small piece of land left with them and carry out cultivation there. Rehabilitation provision should be made available to the displaced families and electricity and water facilities should be provided to them.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the condition of the roads on both NH-104 and N.H. 105 in Mithilanchal region of Bihar is very poor. Apart from this, NH No. 101, 102, 103, 104,

105, 106 and 107 also pass through Bihar. I have mentioned these names because these roads were sanctioned when I was a minister in the Government of Hon. Atal Ji. The condition of roads no. 104 and 105 is very poor. One does not know whether road is on the hole or there is hole on the road. No one knows when will the vehicle turn upside down. So many accidents take place on this way. The contractor has taken up the task but he is not working for the last three years. Action should be taken against that contractor, he should be blacklisted and his security be forfeited. I demand that action should be taken against that contractor under Prevention of damage to public property Act. Another issue pertaining to this problem is that two bridges namely Gandhi Setu in Patna and Rajendra Setu in Simaria, connecting North and South Bihar are in a very poor condition. Movement of heavy vehicles has been prohibited on both the bridges. Sand, materials like iron, cement, etc. for constructing roads or houses are transported from South Bihar. Movement of big trucks has been prohibited, so, there is an outcry in North Bihar for construction works because roads and houses are not getting constructed. We continued to raise our voice since the year 2001, but an alternative bridge was not constructed. I would like to demand that a second bridge should be constructed over Ganga River and a bridge should be constructed by the side of Rajendra Setu. The hurdles between North and South Bihar should be removed at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (Balasore): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise an issue of public importance.

The livelihood of more than four lakh people in my area is getting seriously affected by some arbitrary decision of the Railways. There is a train " Baghajatin Express" which runs from my constituency, Balasore, in the northern part of Odisha, which is about 250 kilometres from the nearest metropolis of Kolkata. This train was introduced almost 15 years back with three basic objectives. The first objective was that the farmers, traders and fishermen who belong to my constituency would take the locally produced fruits and vegetables to the nearest market in Kolkata. The second objective was that the train would

leave early in the morning at six o' clock; the people would be able to travel in that train to reach Kolkata and would be able to sell their produce over there and then buy items that are sold cheaply in Kolkata and bring back the stuff to their home towns. The third objective was that they had to pay a very nominal fare of just Rs.50 for commuting the distance of 250 kilometres. With these three objectives, this train was introduced.

Unfortunately, on 4th of July, the Railways took a decision to terminate this train at one station before Howrah i.e. at Santragachi. What is the implication of this decision? The implication is that people have to get down over there, spend another Rs.100 to reach the destination, and they are not able to finish their work because the time available to them for completing their job and come back in the evening is not there, and hence they have to stay at hotel, etc. Their whole earning in the entire process is not more than Rs.300 or Rs.400 a day. How can they afford to spend so much of money to stay in hotel? Further, they have to spend a few hundred rupees from Santragachi to Kolkata.

So, my submission to the hon, Railway Minister, through you, that this decision may immediately be reversed. Otherwise, this decision will be termed as anti-farmers, anti-poor, anti-traders and anti-fishermen, and more than four lakh people who are commuting in this train will be directly affected and their livelihood will be in question. This is what my submission is.

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL (Zaheerabad): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in the august House.

The House is well aware that Kendriya Vidyalaya schools in the country are giving good and quality education to the children. I would like to state that there are many families who have been migrated from Maharashtra and Karnataka to Zaheerabad in Telangana.

At present, there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya school in my constituency. The parents are forced to put their children in the private schools which are charging more fees.

Due to non-availability of Kendriya Vidyalaya School in my constituency, people are facing a lot of difficulties in giving good education to their children. Poor parents,

particularly SC/ST/OBC and other minority community, are unable to put their children in the private schools by paying high fees.

The Government should have a policy of setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya school in each Parliamentary constituency in order to cater to the needs of the local people.

It is the need of the hour to set up the Kendriya Vidyalaya School in my Zaheerabad Parliamentary constituency. If the Kendriya Vidyalaya School is set up, then poor people can give good education to their children. It is a long-pending demand with the Government of India. Hence, it is high time to do the needful in this regard at the earliest.

*[Translation]*

DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY (Chandauli): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me precious time to speak during Zero Hour. I, through you, wish to inform in brief a problem of Uttar Pradesh to the House. As there has been less rainfall in entire north India, drought condition seems to emerge. But today, the condition of power supply is very miserable in Uttar Pradesh. I belong to Chandauli Parliamentary Constituency. Power is being provided there from 5:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. in the morning when people get up. It is being provided from 02:00 p.m. to 06:00 p.m. in the afternoon and there is power cut during the night. But, instead of providing power for 8 hours, it is being provided two to three hours only. Canals are not flowing. It is not so that there is no water in the catchment area of the Ganga, be it Narayanpur Lift Canal area in our constituency or Bhupauli. Although Canals exist under Varanasi but Sharda tributary has no water. There is no shortage of power in Uttar Pradesh. But, I wish to mention the hardship of Uttar Pradesh. The farmers have planted nurseries with great difficulties but those are getting dry. My Parliamentary Constituency Chandauli is called 'Dhaan ka Katora' as it is a big centre for paddy cultivation. But farmers are unable to protect even the nursery. Sir, why is all this happening in Uttar Pradesh? Samajwadi Party is the ruling party in Uttar Pradesh at present and it is upset with the victory of BJP-NDA alliance in 73 out of 80 seats. That's why it is showing revengeful attitude towards the common man and farmers because

they have made possible the BJP-NDA win and so they should face its consequences. That Government is taking revenge from people. I demand from the Union Government through you to intervene in this matter and give relief to the farmers.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the Central law for the workers of unorganized sectors in India. This law has not been enforced in Jammu & Kashmir due to which hilly labours or mule operators are forced to live a hellish life. It is an extremely serious matter. A place named Shivkhauri is there where mules are used. There is no such vehicle running all over the country under Motor Vehicle Act on which tax of Rs. 30 thousand is levied in a year. While tax of Rs. 30 thousand is levied on a mule in one year. Labours are on strike from 10 days there. Secondly, there are coal mines in that area. There is no question of wage. Thirdly, you will be surprised to listen that if someone is destitute or widow and she goes to ask for pension, they say that if someone dies then your name will be entertained. There are some people from the ruling party or some influential people there on whose recommendation names are decided for giving benefits of the scheme. Same condition exists for MGNRLGA as well. When any public representative of that area recommends your name, then you will get benefit under MGNREGA. I would like to say that any labour is beyond the boundation of any caste, religion and party. The monitoring of laws related to social security of the country is not done. I urge the House as well as the Government through you that all the central laws should be reviewed. The Government should take immediate action at least on the matters which are inhuman. These labour laws should be excluded from Section-370.

SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE (Janjgir-Champa): Hon. Chairman, Sir, in my Parliamentary Constituency Janjgir-Champa, Chhattisgarh, overbridge and underbridge have been approved in rail budget 2009-10 in place of yard level crossing number 337 of which detail estimate had been approved by PWD Raipur on 11.02.2014. Tender was invited after revised plan and approval by the Railways and the PWD. After approval of the tender, the work was started by the contractor. Just after one week of starting work, the Railways has stopped the work by imposing objection of land leasing. The Railways is

demanding amount of about Rs. 29 crores from the State Government for land leasing. The State Government is unable to provide such a big amount. The Railways has demanded it.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I demand from the Union Government that either the Department of Railways should do this work of Railways or the work should be started immediately by providing no objection certificate to the State Government. This is the busiest route. This work is very necessary as Korba and Raigarh both are the busiest route, power hub districts and industrial areas. I demand from the Minister of Railways through you to provide special attention towards this matter.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY (Pali): Hon. Chairman, Sir, drawing your attention towards a serious problem of my Parliamentary Constituency Pali, I would like to say that in my constituency Bandi river and Nahda dam are getting polluted continuously. At present the situation is getting worse. The ground water is not fit for consumption. The animals and birds found near water bodies are now hardly noticed. The health of people residing here is continuously declining. The land of the farmers of Pali district is getting barren. If anything is grown on this land, its quality is very poor and it is not possible to sell it at market price.

As per a report of the Animal Husbandry Department of the State, infertility, decline in disease resistance capacity and decrease in fertility has been reported in the animals found in this area. Though various measures to check pollution have been considered, they are not enough. This problem may be solved by setting up zero LD plant, but its cost is very high. The State Government and the industrial units cannot afford it. The problem can be solved only after the Central Government releases required funds in this regard.

Hence, I, through this House, request the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources and Hon'ble Minister of Environment to send a team of experts to Pali district of Rajasthan so that a detailed plan is prepared by the Central Government to address this serious problem.

DR. ANSHUL VERMA (Hardoi): Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak, I am thankful. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that the Human Resource Development Ministry provides scholarship to students in each state every year.



Sir, I have to bring it to your notice that 163 OBC, 71 SC, 96 general category trainees are getting institutional training in first, second and third year in Government Polytechnic in my Parliamentary Constituency, Hardoi, during the year 2013-14.

Sir, these students were to receive Rs. 10,590/- each online as scholarship/compensation from District Social Welfare Officer during the year 2013-14.

Sir, Principal, Government Polytechnic, Hardoi asked all the students of the Institute to apply online. But the amount of compensation was shown as Rs. 200/- in place of Rs. 10,590/- in the online application submitted through the Principal and the clerk concerned, which is unfair and totally wrong.

Sir, this issue was brought to light by the students when their scholarship, amount of compensation was not credited to their accounts. The students submitted application to the Principal of the Institute on 25.06.2014 and 03.07.2014 requesting him to release their scholarships. In continuation of this, the Principal submitted an application to the District Social Welfare Officer on 25.06.2014 and 03.07.2014 to take action in this regard.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention that such types of irregularities have been noticed in several Polytechnics and B.Ed, colleges affecting three and half to four lakh students.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supaul): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I, through you, would like to raise a very poignant issue related to labourers. Only yesterday, Hon'ble Supreme Court quoted and in my view it is very sad for us, for this House, its dignity because this is the highest forum of democracy. Six months ago an incident took place regarding which the Supreme Court quoted as to what kind of country is this where hands of labourers are chopped off. I think it is a matter of shame for the House, for this highest forum, of Democracy that such incident took place in Odisha in December 2013. In Kalahandi, in Odisha, two migrant labourers Diyalu and Nilamber Manjhi were told that either their hands or their hands and feet both would be chopped off by kiln owners as they failed to repay their

loans. They begged that they would work for them as bonded labourers for 10 years and prayed to spare their hands and feet. The poor labourers do not have anything except their hands and feet. It is not a matter confined only to Dayalu and Nilamber Manjhi. There are a large number of labourers especially from Bihar who go to Haryana, Delhi, Odisha, Assam and work hard to reduce of their poverty, earn some money and send it to their homes. They repeatedly begged that they would work for them for ten years but they asked them whether they would like their hands and feet to be chopped off. The labourers replied that they walk on foot, they said their hands be cut off. We are ashamed that we live in such a country where people with such sick mentality reside. They chopped off their hands anointed themselves with their blood and started to drink in their vehicle. The Supreme Court observed that this incident forces us to think what kind of country we live in? Such incidents did not take place even in the primitive age. The labourers are stuffed into the buses as if they were animals. They are subjected to torture. Smt. Menaka Gandhi is very much sitting here. I would in particular like her to be seized with the matter as she harbours huge love for pet animals and keeps on raising her voice for them. I would like to submit that to my mind, this kind of treatment is even worse than the animals, for animals would attack only when they are hungry. Our civilization, human civilization has stooped so low that we have reached such a level where today, we are asking for arms and legs. It occurs to me that somewhere down-the-line there shall be demands for their meat. I would say that it is a very serious issue. Taking it as an issue of grave concern, a stringent law should be enacted by this House that may act as a strong deterrent for the people characterized with sick mentality, lest they should dare to engage themselves in such activities.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have raised this issue on more than one occasion even in the House, yet I am hopeful that in the wake of a new Government with new vision coming to power will lead to the resolution of the problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, out of 45 lakh cases lying pending in various high courts of the country, nearly one fourth cases pertain to Allahabad High Court. As a result of the

number of judges being way off the mark, the pace at which cases are being settled, it would take more than hundred years to dispose of these cases. Sir, there is an old saying [English] "Justice delayed is justice denied." [Translation] Such inordinate delay is in no way in the interest of the litigant. This leads to erosion of people's faith in the judicial system and this runs counter to the Government policy of cheap, affordable and quick dispensation of justice. The fact of the matter is that the litigants of western Uttar Pradesh have to sell of their farm and even house in paying lawyers' fee and in commuting, staying at Allahabad.

Sir, demand for setting up a bench of Allahabad High Court at Meerut has continuously been raised. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that Uttar Pradesh is a large state. I am not talking of Meerut only, such Benches should be established at other places too in Uttar Pradesh so that common people may be enabled to receive justice in smooth and hassle free manner sans being faced with excessive economic burden. The Central Government should take initiatives at its level in this regard. I hope this issue will surely be resolved.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon. Chairman, Sir through you, I would like to place my demand before the Ministry of Tourism to include one of the world famous tourist spots in the National Tourist Circle. Khajuraho, which happens to be a world famous spot, the route originating there from and leading to Kanha via Satna. Amarkantak should be included in the National Tourist Circle. The Lok Sabha Constituency which I belong to falls in Satna which houses a very sacrosanct place called Chitrakoot where Lord Rama had spent as many as eleven and a half years' time in exile. There, one loves to see the other religious spots like Gupt Godavari, Sacred Mandakini river. Sad Anusuiya, Hanuman Dhara, etc as well. Lakhs and lakhs of tourists visit there. Similarly, there is a temple of Maa Sharada at Maihar where Baba Allaaddin Khan carved out a niche for himself having equipped himself with classical music through meditative practice. I want that the entire region should be included in the National Tourist Circle. The route originating from Jugal Kishore Temple, Parma National Sanctuary at Khajuraho via Ancient Venkatesh Temple at Satna,

Buddhist's temple at Bharhut, Buddhist's Deur Kothar, Govindgarh at Rewa, world famous zoo of white lion at Mand forest, the remains of the University, Bandhavgarh National Sanctuary, Bansagar dam with its glorious view, Amarkantak Hill Station and the route originating from Narmada river to Kanha should be included in the National Tourist Circle. Many many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to put forward my views.

SHRI VISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an amount of Rs. 20 crore was allocated for the work, of Road No. 18 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna for Andaman and Nicobar Islands way back in the year 2003. During the last ten years, 6 works got completed. 6 works still on-going and 6 works being dropped. Subsequently, to execute the work under PMGSY, MPWD was made the Nodal Department and Secretary, MPWD was made a Nodal Officer in the year 2009 in order that new road could be brought under PMGSY and could be sanctioned. However, sadly no work was executed.

In December, 2013, H.E. Lieutenant Governor ordered MPWD that proposal be forwarded to the Ministry and work be executed, but nothing happened on the ground. In various states of the country work is under way at ten to eleven stages in the course of implementation of PMGSY. While Andaman-Nicobar islands is still reeling at the primary stage.

I would like to urge upon the Government of India to issue necessary orders to Andaman Nicobar islands to complete the backlog of PMGSY over the last ten years and whatever proposal is put forward pertaining to the last ten years be sanctioned and requisite funds be released for the same.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 17th July, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

19.41 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 17, 2014/  
Ashadha 26, 1936 (Saka)*



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30	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai Bhikhabhai	790, 808, 959	52	Smt. Noor, Mausam	872, 923
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